

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ПРИКАРПАТСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ ВАСИЛЯ СТЕФАНІКА

кафедра англійської філології
кафедра іноземних мов і перекладу

ART IN HUMAN LIFE

(ЗБІРНИК ТЕКСТІВ І ЗАВДАНЬ ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЮ САМОСТІЙНОЇ
РОБОТИ)

Івано-Франківськ
2023

81.2 Англ. я73
М 54

«ART IN HUMAN LIFE» - збірник текстів і завдань з англійської мови для контролю самостійної роботи для студентів факультету іноземних мов і факультету історії, політології та міжнародних відносин / Богачевська Л. О., Семак О.І. Івано-Франківськ, 2023 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник рекомендується для роботи з студентами факультету іноземних мов та факультету історії, політології та міжнародних відносин. Збірник складається з основного розділу, до якого входить 10 підрозділів, та додаткового матеріалу. У підрозділах подаються тематичні тексти, пов'язані з творчістю відомих західноєвропейських художників (Рафаеля, Мікеланджело, Леонардо да Вінчі, Ван Дайка, Рубенса, Пісаро, Гої, Тулуза-Лотрека, Гогена, Сезана, Ван Гога, Далі), завдання для розвитку усного мовлення та обговорення, лексичні та граматичні тести. Підрозділ додаткового матеріалу включає спеціалізовану лексику та тексти для домашнього читання. Мета посібника – поглибити знання студентів про мистецький доробок західноєвропейських художників, розвивати навички усного мовлення на художньо-мистецькі теми, засвоїти спеціалізовану лексику. Посібник можна використовувати для занять в аудиторії, але в основному для контролю самостійної роботи.

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Рекомендовано до друку вченою радою Прикарпатського Національного університету імені Василя Стефаника

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UNIT 1

RAPHAEL'S STANZE

The apartment known as *Stanze* was begun under Nicholas V in the 15th century. In 1508 Pope Julius decided it was time to complete the decoration of the rooms, which had since been suspended, and called in famous artists such as Signorelli and Lorenzo Lotto. When work was already in progress, the Pope heard about a talented young painter, *Raffaello Sanzio*, from Bramante, like Raphael. The young artist was invited to Rome and Julius was so impressed with the trial piece, he fired everyone else and awarded him the commission.

The most famous frescoes, *the Disputation of the holy Sacrament*, *the School of Athens* and *Parnassuss* are in the Room of the Signature. *The Disputation* represents the glorification of Catholicism, *the School of Athens*, which shows the greatest philosophers of all times portrayed around Plato and Aristotle, represents the triumph of philosophy. *Parnassuss* represents the world of art.

(The Vatican City)

Vocabulary:

To suspend – затримувати

A famous artist – відомий митець

A painter – художник

To impress with – вражати чимось

The trial piece – випробувальний термін

To fire – звільняти

To award the commission – надавати повноваження, давати замовлення

The Disputation of the holy Sacrament – “Обговорення святого причастя”

The School of Athens – “Школа Афін”

Parnassuss – “Парнас”

The Room of the Signature – кімната розпису

Glorification – слава

To portray – малювати портрет

1. Answer the following questions.

1. When was Raphael's Stanze built?
2. Who decided to finish the design of the rooms?
3. Who were the first artists to decorate the apartment?
4. What did the Pope hear about Raffaello Sanzio?
5. The young artist was invited to Rome, wasn't he?
6. Was Julius impressed with trial piece?
7. Why did Julius fire everyone else except Raphael?
8. What are the famous frescoes? Where are they kept?
9. What is the main idea of each masterpiece?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: complete, suspend, invite, impress, fire, portray. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. Many workers of the plant were ... their payment for several months.
2. Having done his project in due time, Mr. Brown ... favorably his manager.
3. The president of the firm asks his secretary if she has ... the agreement for the meeting.
4. The artist is ... the face and figure of the young woman now.
5. For some unknown reasons a lot of employees of the international bank were ... last week.
6. The hostess will ... every guest for dessert in half an hour.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Я щойно дочитав цю книжку і зараз можу вам її переказати.
2. У неділю я кататимуся на ковзанах увесь час після обіду.
3. Чи був Олег втомлений вчора?
4. Мої бабуся та дідусь не працюють, вони – пенсіонери.
5. Діти їдуть до Києва на канікули.
6. Як ти провів свої вихідні?
7. Я люблю збирати гриби. Учора ми їздили в ліс і збирали їх біля 2 годин. Я назбирав цілий кошик грибів.
8. Якщо мама дозволить, я піду з друзями в кіно.
9. Ми ніколи досі не водили машину.
10. Я думаю, що залишуся вдома сьогодні ввечері.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. Acryl thoroughly dissolved into water creates thin and transparent surface similar to watercolor painting.
2. Any color as an artistic expressive means is of paramount importance and its choice is a real trial for an artist.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. We had a web designer ... our website.
 - a) made
 - b) to make
 - c) makes
 - d) having made
2. We should get ... before we can launch the new campaign.
 - a) to design a new logo
 - b) a new logo designed
 - c) a new logo to design

- d) to have designed a new logo
3. I can't believe Jim hasn't arrived yet. He ... taken the wrong train.
- a) should have
 - b) mustn't have
 - c) can have
 - d) must have
4. I don't know where they went but they ... gone to Paris or Marseille.
- a) could have
 - b) must have
 - c) should have
 - d) ought to have
5. I'll introduce ... to Erica. I think you'll like her.
- a) you
 - b) yourself
 - c) your
 - d) by yourself

**VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues.
Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.**

1. What is Art?
2. How do you understand this notion?

UNIT 2

SISTINE CHAPEL

Michelangelo, commissioned by Julius II to decorate the ceiling, carried out the job – without any help – in only four years (1508-1512). The iconographic scheme is vast, starting with the *Creation* and *Redemption of Mankind*. Dozens of figures weave in and out of the architectural elements (both painted and real). These include: seven *Prophets* and five *Sibyl*, 22 *forefathers* of Christ, *saviors* of the Hebrew People, as well as several nude figures from the Old Testament scenes.

On the end wall is Michelangelo's dramatic *Last Judgment* painted more than twenty years later (1536-1541). The complex composition involving 391 figures is wholly dominated by the stern figure of Christ the Judge, above which are angels with trumpets and martyrs bearing symbols of their martyrdom.

(The Vatican City)

Vocabulary:

Creation – “Сотворіння”

Redemption of Mankind – “Покута людства”

Prophets – пророки

Sibyl – пророчиці

Forefathers – предки

Saviors – спасителі

Hebrew – іудеї, євреї

Nude – оголені

Old Testament scenes – сцени Старого Завіту

Last Judgment – “Останній суд”

Complex composition – складна композиція

To involve – включати

To dominate – домінувати

Stern – суворий

Christ the Judge – Христос суддя

Trumpets – сурма

Martyrs – мученики

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Who has commissioned Michelangelo to decorate the ceiling?
2. How long has the artist carried out the job?
3. What does the iconographic scheme start with?
4. What is depicted in the picture?
5. Which elements does this scheme include?

6. What did Michelangelo paint on the end wall more than twenty years later?
7. How many figures are involved in the composition?
8. Whose figure dominates there?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: to include, to dominate, to commission, to carry out, to involve, to decorate. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. The chief-commander of the army ... a new officer for the vacant position last week.
2. The hall of our apartment with different funny things and balloons for the celebration of the birthday party.
3. He this important and top-secret mission in proper time.
4. Given list ... all necessary and useful items.
5. The Willys ... deeply ... in doubtful affairs.
6. Purple and yellow colors ... in this painting, I think.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Минулого літа ми відвідали нашу тітку.
2. Моя мама приготує вечерю до 5 години.
3. Джон (John) зараз грає в футбол. Він грає футбол щопонеділка та щочетверга.
4. – Ти вже написав контрольну з математики? Який буде результат, як ти думаєш?
– Я сподіваюся, що отримаю відмінну оцінку. Я готувався до контрольної цілий тиждень.
5. Де Петро? – Він ще не прийшов.
6. Її син не знає англійську добре.
7. Школяр не розбив вікно, чи не так?
8. Оля та Тарас підуть в цирк (circus) , якщо їх тато купить квитки.
9. Дівчинка загубила улюблену іграшку на подвір'ї. Її братик шукав плюшевого ведмедика майже годину, але так і не знайшов. Ввечері сусід помітив іграшку в куцах і приніс її і віддав дітям.
10. Чому багато птахів летить на південь восени?

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. Photograph may serve as a basis for the scenery painting but it shouldn't be applied as a sample to be copied.
2. It's scientifically proven that colors impact not only emotional but also a physical state of a person.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. From now on, I am going to have ... more often.

- a) my car to wash
 - b) my car washed
 - c) my car washes
 - d) my car been washed
2. You should have ... to your hair. It looks horrible.
- a) to do something
 - b) something done
 - c) something to do
 - d) something have done
3. They... bought a new house. They are both unemployed.
- a) can't have
 - b) might not have
 - c) mustn't have
 - d) could have
4. He studied nothing and passed the exam, so he ... cheated.
- a) can have
 - b) must have
 - c) ought to have
 - d) might have
5. Nobody knows exactly why he died. But we think it ... been an accident.
- a) should have
 - b) might have
 - c) can have
 - d) must have

VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues.

Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.

1. Why does Art exist?
2. What does it give to humanity in general and a person in particular?

UNIT 3

MONA LISA by LEONARDO da VINCI (1452-1519)

Reams have been written about this masterpiece by Leonardo, and the gentle woman who is aesthetic, philosophical symbol. The history of the panel has been much discussed, but it remains in part uncertain. According to Vacari, the subject is a young Florentine woman Monna Lisa, who married well-known man Francesco del Giocondo, so came to be known as “La Gioconda”.

The work should be dated during Leonardo’s second Florentine period (1503-1505). Leonardo himself loved the portrait so much that he always carried it with him until eventually in France it was sold to Francis I.

From the beginning it was greatly admired and much copied, and it came to be considered the prototype of the Renaissance portrait. It is difficult to discuss such a work briefly because of complex stylistic motifs. In the essay “On the perfect beauty of the woman” by the 16-th century writer Firenzuola, we learn that the slight opening of the mouth was considered in that period a sign of elegance. Thus Mona Lisa has that slight smile which enters into gentle, delicate atmosphere of the whole painting. To achieve this effect, Leonardo uses the *sfumato* technique, the gradual dissolving of the forms themselves, interaction between light and shade.

(The Louvre)

Vocabulary:

Reams – вірші

A panel – полотно для живопису, панель

To remain – залишатися

Uncertain – невизначений

According to – згідно із

To date – датувати

Eventually – випадково

A prototype – прототип

The Renaissance portrait – портрет епохи Відродження

To discuss – обговорювати

Briefly – коротко

Complex stylistic motifs – складні стилістичні мотиви

An essay – нарис

Perfect – досконалий

Slight – легкий

A sign – знак

To enter – входити

Gentle – м’який

Delicate – делікатний

To achieve the effect – досягати ефекту

To use the *sfumato* technique – використовувати техніку “сфумато”

Gradual dissolving of the forms – поступове розчинення форм

Interaction – взаємодія

1. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the most famous masterpiece by Leonardo da Vinci?
2. What is the history of the panel?
3. What period does Monna Lisa belong to?
4. Why did Leonardo carry this portrait with him?
5. Who has bought Leonardo's work?
6. Why is Monna Lisa considered to be the prototype of the Renaissance portrait?
7. Why is it difficult to discuss the portrait briefly?
8. What stylistic motifs did Leonardo use to create his picture?
9. What is meant by *sfumato* technique?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: to remain, to date back, to admire, to consider, to discuss and to enter. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. We our impressions of visiting the British Museum at our artistic club meeting.
2. The original paintings from the 18th century.
3. He ... at home, because it was raining in the morning.
4. Oliver everything, and now he knows how to act.
5. Schoolchildren the University in July this year.
6. Her favorite artist is Rubens, she ... his artistic creations.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Чи вона любить читати книжки?
2. Завтра з 5 до 6 години я бігатиму на стадіоні нашої школи.
3. Я не бачила його з четверга.
4. Ми граємо шахи щодня, чи не так ?
5. Він не був хворий, але не пішов до школи , та грав комп'ютерні ігри цілий ранок.
6. Чому цей чоловік стояв біля вікна так довго?
7. Ми прийшли на зупинку, проте поїзд вже поїхав. Ми запізнилися на 15 хвилин.
8. Якщо ти мене не розбудиш о 9 годині завтра, то я не прийду вчасно (in time).
9. Коли наші друзі нас відвідають?
10. Ми купили новеньке червоне “Пежо” минулого року.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. To achieve three-dimensional vision of a subject an artist should take three essential tones: black, white and gray.
2. Marks made by movements in one direction of a pencil are called strokes and they can be narrow or wide, dark or light, horizontal or vertical.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. She told me that she'd had ... with a titanium prosthesis.
 - a) her hip replaces
 - b) to replace her hip
 - c) her hip to replace
 - d) her hip replaced
2. We got an approved mechanic ... our car.
 - a) to have inspected
 - b) to inspect
 - c) inspects
 - d) being inspected
3. ... snowstorm, the plane managed to land.
 - a) Despite of
 - b) Despite of the fact
 - c) In spite of
 - d) In spite
4. Jane had to ... her fear of darkness which she gained as a child.
 - a) refuse
 - b) overcome
 - c) defeat
 - d) fix
5. Dear John, you must forgive ... for not writing earlier.
 - a) my
 - b) me
 - c) myself
 - d) by myself

VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues. Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.

1. Give some of Art classifications.
2. What types of Art do you know?

UNIT 4

PORTRAIT OF CHARLES I by ANTONY van DYCK (1599-1641)

A pupil and helper of Rubens, Antony van Dyck came from the same background as his master but broke away at an early stage to establish his own, highly personal style. Invited to England by Charles I, he became the official painter of the royal court. During his stay there he did many portraits of the monarch, but this work, painted in about 1635, is the most famous of them. Here Charles I is portrayed as a typical English gentleman after the hunt. The brilliant, almost shrill colors of Rubens are changed into softer, more delicate tones: the strong passion of his master has become in the pupil a sort of psychological introspection. The portraits of van Dyck established a tradition in England with deep roots that were enriched by numerous artists.

LA KERMESE by PETER PAUL RUBENS (1577-1640)

No other artist as Rubens combined the color technique of Venetians with the Flemish tradition so brilliantly. With him the baroque school had its greatest triumph: a triumph of color, the exaltation of life and joy. This highly animated composition belongs to the final period of Rubens' activity (1635-1638). The recollection of the Kermesses, the dances in the field, and the open-air feasts painted by Breughel the Elder can be felt. The artist liked to create figures rotating in space, to render their movements throughout the whole group. The entire scene becomes series of whirling people, who tend to lose their human identity. The figures are transformed into spirals of dynamic movement and color.

Vocabulary:

A background – походження

A master – великий художник, майстер

To break away – вирватися

the royal court – королівський двір

A monarch – монарх

Shrill colors – різкі кольори

Softer, more delicate tones – більш м'які, делікатні тони

Passion – пристрасть

Psychological introspection – психологічні спостереження

To establish a tradition – встановлювати традицію

To be enriched by – збагачуватися

To combine – поєднувати

The Flemish tradition – фламандська традиція

The exaltation of life and joy – захоплення життям і радістю

Animated – одухотворений

Recollection – спогад
Open-air feasts – святкування на відкритому повітрі
Rotating in space – ті, що кружляють в просторі
To render movements – передавати рухи
Entire – цілковитий
Series of whirling people – серії людей, що кружляють
To transform – трансформувати
Spirals of dynamic movement and color – спіралі динамічного руху та кольору
Human identity – людська самовизначеність

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is van Dyck's background?
2. Who was van Dyck's master?
3. How did van Dyck establish his own style?
4. Why did Charles I invite van Dyck to the royal court?
5. What is the most famous portrait of the monarch of England?
6. What are the differences between van Dyck's and Rubens' manner of painting?
7. What are the peculiarities of the Rubens' style?
8. What is the main idea of the Kermesses?
9. How did the painter render his idea?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: to break away, to establish, to combine, to recollect, to rotate, to whirl away. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. A new motorcycle ... just ... out of sight.
2. A prisoner ... from the jail. Now the police are searching him everywhere.
3. The Angela often ... her amazing rest at the Mediterranean seaside.
4. The rumor has spread that Mr. Parker is a dishonest man and now he is doing all possible ... his reputation.
5. The Earth ... round the Sun.
6. How could you ... such different objects into one set?

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Що ви робитимете о 5 годині завтра?
2. Оля не слухається батьків (to obey) і не чистить зуби щодня.
3. Чому ти тут стоїш? Я не можу зайти в квартиру (to enter), двері закриті на замок, а я забув ключі вдома. Зараз я чекаю, коли мама прийде з роботи.
4. Коли ви були в бібліотеці востаннє?
5. Чи був ти коли-небудь у Лондоні? Ні, не був. Але я їздив у Париж минулої осені.
6. О котрій годині ти прийшов додому зі школи вчора?
7. Артур (Arthur) не грає на фортепіано дуже добре, але він гарно співає пісні.

8. Я був хворий вчора та спав цілий ранок.
9. Ми все зрозуміємо, якщо ви поясните нам ситуацію.
10. Який чудовий новий “Мерседес” (Mercedes) . Ти купив цю машину?

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. Acryl is an ideal material for an open-air painting because it dries fast and afterwards it doesn't dissolve in water.
2. Drawn strokes should be wiped to lose clearness of lines and to acquire mild graduation of tints.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. Call us and you will get ... for free.
 - a) to collect your old fridge
 - b) your old fridge collected
 - c) your old fridge to have collected
 - d) your old fridge to collect
2. We ... while we were away on holiday.
 - a) had burgled our flat
 - b) had our flat to burgle
 - c) got our flat burgled
 - d) our flat had burgled
3. I tried to ... my friend to give me a lift, but she didn't want to.
 - a) make
 - b) get
 - c) have
 - d) do
4. I ... advice of a doctor before taking those medicines.
 - a) pursued
 - b) inquired
 - c) questioned
 - d) sought
5. During the following months, Mat and I got to know ... better.
 - a) each other
 - b) one another
 - c) we
 - d) us

VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues. Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.

1. What is your opinion on “The Role of Music in Human's Life”?
2. Who is your favorite singer? Explain why?

UNIT 5

RED ROOFS by CAMILLE PISSARRO (1830-1903)

Within the panorama of the Impressionist school, Camille Pissarro has his own independent personality, though it was without doubt taken from the contacts, which he had first with Monet and later, more importantly with Cezanne. Manet stayed with Cezanne at Pontoise in 1877, and during this period of work together Pissarro gave much to Cezanne and at the same time received much from him.

This work, dating from the period with Cezanne, gives us the exact impression of autumn landscape, when the trees are bare and the dry bushes and the ground are covered with red and golden leaves. A glimpse can be had, between twisted branches, of the red roofs of a small village, the structure of which remains solid and compact despite of glimmerings of light and rapid touches of the painter's brush.

Vocabulary:

Within – серед

Independent – незалежний

A personality – особистість

Without doubt – без сумніву

To receive – отримувати

The exact impression – точне враження

A landscape – пейзаж

Bare – голий

To be covered with – бути вкритим

A glimpse – погляд

Twisted – закручений

Solid and compact – масивний і компактний

Despite of – незважаючи на

Rapid touches – швидкі мазки

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What artistic school does Camille Pissarro belong to?
2. Who has influenced Camille Pissarro's artistic manner?
3. What contacts have existed between the Impressionist school representatives?
4. When and where did Manet stay with Cezanne?
5. At what period did Camille Pissarro paint the Red Roofs?
6. What is depicted on the picture?
7. What impression does this masterpiece give to the viewer?
8. What are characteristic features of the landscape?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: to receive, to doubt, to cover, to glimpse, to twist, to impress. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. Every night Mom ... her beloved child with a warm blanket.
2. I am sure the performance of that Shakespeare's play you greatly.
3. Be careful when you drive at that place, the road ... strongly there.
4. I ... whether it was the correct choice of the job for you and now I understood that I was wrong.
5. Only outlines of the figure ... just ... in the dark so far away.
6. Paul useful experience abroad and now he has certain advantages of other employees.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Я знаю, що зробив вірний вибір.
2. Мої батьки були за кордоном (abroad) два роки тому.
3. Що ти збираєшся робити сьогодні ввечері?
4. – Ми підемо на вечірку завтра.
– Ти попросувала сукню?
– Так, я все зробила та готова чудово провести час.
5. Ми зазвичай вирощуємо овочі на нашому городі, але цього року ми не посадили нічого
6. Том не брився сьогодні вранці, чи не так?
7. Отже, о 9.30 я буду дивитися телевізор.
8. Ти коли-небудь розмовляв з відомою людиною?
9. Маленька С'ю катається на конику зараз.
10. Зустріч розпочинається через 5 хвилин.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. As the natural lighting changes quickly during a day, artificial illumination can be of some help.
2. Orange, green and violet are colors achieved by blending of two primary colors. Red and yellow create orange, yellow and blue give green and we can take violet from red and blue.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. You should have ... a long time ago.
 - a) had your car repaired
 - b) your car repaired
 - c) to repairing your car
 - d) being your car repairing
2. We could ... no-one to fix it.
 - a) to have
 - b) had

- c) has
 - d) get
3. Ken ... accessing social media sites from the office computers.
- a) claimed
 - b) refused
 - c) insisted
 - d) denied
4. Unfortunately ... companies are involved in environmental awareness projects.
- a) few
 - b) a few
 - c) little
 - d) a little
5. We had a web designer ... our website.
- a) made
 - b) to make
 - c) makes
 - d) having made

VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues. Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.

1. Talk on "Different Genres and Styles of Music".
2. What well-known bands or orchestras do you like? Explain why?

UNIT 6

ST. SEBASTIAN by ANDREA MANTEGNA (1431-1506)

A monumental work, it was painted by Mantegna in robust blocks, showing that the artist had fully comprehended both spirit of Roman architecture and the true vision of Florentines. As can be seen the viewpoint is lowed, so that both the saint and the architectural masses hang forward towards the viewer. It is precisely this fact that creates a sense of pathos and a heroic sentiment of acceptance of pain and martyrdom on the contrary to architectural coldness.

The COUNTESS of CAPRIO by FRANCISCO GOYA (1746 – 1828)

At almost the same time in which the passionate, complex mind of Goya was creating the Caprices, the painter was still able to paint serene and delicate works like this portrait of “Dona Rita de Barrenechea, Marquesa de la Solana”, done between 1794 – 1795. Goya’s famous portraits, painted for members of court circle, represent the other side of his art, far more relaxed side which is not concern with disasters which war and the hypocrisy of evil bring about. Behind the countess, Goya creates an empty space, which throws into relief, the black velvet of her long dress, the fine white lace of her mantilla and large pink rose, realized with a few skillful touches of light.

Vocabulary:

In robust blocks – великими квадратами

To comprehend – розуміти

Spirit – дух

The true vision – правдиве бачення

Viewpoint – точка зору

Forward towards the viewer – вперед до глядача

Precisely – точно

Sense, sentiment – почуття

The acceptance of pain and martyrdom – прийняття болю та муки

On the contrary – на противагу

Passionate – пристрасний

Complex – складний

Serene – ясний

The court circle – придворне коло

To be concerned with – турбуватися про

Disaster – біда

Hypocrisy – лицемірство

To bring about – викликати

To throw – кидати

A relief – полегшення
A lace – мереживо
skillful touches – майстерні мазки

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What type of painting “St. Sebastian” by Mantegna is?
2. How was it painted?
3. What is the composition of the masterpiece?
4. What stylistic traits does this picture combine?
5. What artistic idea does “St. Sebastian” create?
6. How can be Goya’s famous portrait like “Countess of Caprio” can be contrasted to his Capricies?
7. What other portraits of Goya can you name?
8. How did Goya achieve desired result creating the portrait?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: to comprehend, to hang, to create, to be able, to relax, to throw, to accept. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. This new poet ... already ... his masterpiece and now everyone admires his poetry.
2. My brother and ... everything without any complains for he is the man of character.
3. Now the group of tourists to the music at the swimming pool.
4. You have surely failed your oral exam, you even to read and translate the text.
5. Before moving to a new office, Mr. Hunt and his secretary away all unnecessary and useless papers and documents.
6. They ... the beautiful portrait of their mother on the front wall in the living room.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Якщо я буду зайнятий завтра, то не піду в кіно.
2. Місіс Блексміт працює в лікарні протягом 10 років. Зараз вона вирішила змінити місце роботи.
3. Моя мама домогосподарка. Вона завжди готує їжу для нашої сім’ї. Зараз вона варить борщ та готує пиріг.
4. Минулого вечора я читав у ліжку мою улюблену книжку “Гарі Поттер”.
5. Том не здасть екзамен завтра, він зовсім не готується.
6. Подивися у словник, будь-ласка. Що означає це слово?
7. – Скільки часу ти залишався в готелі?
– Я був там два дні.
– Скільки коштує перебування в хорошому готелі в Києві?
8. Я впевнена, що вони вже поїхали до Львова.
9. Джек закрив двері, відкрив вікно та сів працювати.
10. – Де ти провів літню відпустку?

– Я відпочивав на Середземному морі. (Mediterranean Sea)

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. Varying between cold and warm colors in one painting is of great value because subjects depicted in warm seem to be closer to the viewer than those rendered in cold ones.
2. The watercolor technique gives the possibility of ideal smooth surface, quick fusion, variety of tints, allows to achieve the effect of obscure subjects' outlines.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. I don't have my watch. I'm ... at the shop.
 - a) having to repair it
 - b) having it repaired
 - c) having it repair
 - d) repairing
2. We need to ... They are really dirty.
 - a) have the windows clean
 - b) have the windows to clean
 - c) get to clean the windows
 - d) get the windows cleaned
3. It ... my mind that she could come sooner or later.
 - a) slipped
 - b) passed
 - c) come
 - d) changed
4. Don't ... your eyes searching that information on the internet.
 - a) stress
 - b) stretch
 - c) strain
 - d) burden
5. She often talks to ... when she is stressed.
 - a) she
 - b) herself
 - c) by herself
 - d) her

VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues. Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.

1. Give some information and describe worlds' famous paintings.
2. Give some information on outstanding Artists.

UNIT 7

The CLOWNESS CHA-U-KAO by HENRY TOULOUSE - LAUTREC (1864-1901)

Linked to no particular school or artistic movement, Henry Toulouse-Lautrec remains, among the most important exponents of Impressionism, the artist who was least touched by the polemics which raged in the café and studios of Paris during those years, so important for the formation of modern art.

Hiding his deformed figure in smoky, noise-filled night spots of Montmartre, he sat at a table all night, rapidly sketching on paper not only physical but also psychological aspects of the characters who appeared on the stage: the elegant and refined Jean Avril; la Goulue, the washer-woman who became the prima ballerina at the Moulin Rouge; and the female clown, Cha-u-Kao, a pathetic personality from this world of poor players who even in her funny costume, reveals a gentle humanity and shyness.

Vocabulary:

To be linked – бути пов'язаним

Particular – особливий

A movement – рух

An exponent – представник

Least – меншою мірою

To touch – доторкатися

To rage – викликати загальне захоплення

To hide – приховувати

Rapidly – швидко

To sketch – робити нариси

Psychological aspects – психологічні аспекти

To appear – з'являтися

A female – жіночої статі

A pathetic personality – патетична особистість

To reveal – виявляти

Humanity – гуманізм

Shyness – сором'язливість

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What school does Henry Toulouse-Lautrec belong to?
2. The artist was least touched by the polemics which raged in the café and studios of Paris, wasn't he?
3. What was important for the formation of modern art?
4. Did the painter hide his deformed figure or ugly face?
5. Where did he sit to sketch on paper his character?

6. Who were the prototypes of his portraits?
7. What aspects of the characters was Toulouse-Lautrec interested in?
8. What traits of character's personality does the portrait reveal?
9. What class did Cha-u-Kao belong to?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: to move, to touch, to hide, to sketch, to appear, to reveal. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. We were wandering in the forest when suddenly the heavy rain started, so we ... under the shelter of an old oak tree.
2. All variety dancers on the stage and the viewers applaud them with pleasure that evening.
3. Tomorrow I the plan of your interior and backyard.
4. The sun ... just ... and we can sunbathe and bath again.
5. This romantic and idealistic love story ... everyone who hear of it.
6. Those wonderful mornings ... the splendor of the seaside nature.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Це агентство "Арлі"? Я читав ваше оголошення в газеті. Я шукаю роботу.
2. Хтось викликав швидку? У жінки серцевий напад.
3. Ми поприбираємо нашу кімнату ввечері.
4. Бен не зламав ногу, він сильно поранив руку вчора. (to injure)
5. Моя сестра не п'є каву вранці, вона надає перевагу чаю. (to prefer)
6. Олег вчив це правило вранці минулого понеділка, чи не так?
7. Ми прийдемо до вас (to your place) сьогодні ввечері.
8. – Куди ви ходили на прогулянку?
– Ми гуляли в парку.
– Кого ви зустріли там?
– Нікого.
9. Зараз падає дощ? Коли тут падає дощ найчастіше?
10. Ми вже спакували наші речі і готові їхати в аеропорт.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. Red, orange, yellow and brown are called warm colors, because they look like fire or sunshine, whereas blue, dark blue and violet are named cold for they are associated with ice and water.
2. Composition is an artistic arrangement of different subjects on the paper.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. I'll get...my tires.

- a) someone to replace
 - b) someone replace
 - c) to replace
 - d) someone replacing
2. I am ... by a local dressmaker.
- a) having my dress made
 - b) getting to make my dress
 - c) having my dress make
 - d) making my dress
3. Tomorrow's match has been ... because of the icy weather.
- a) delaying
 - b) called off
 - c) to cancel
 - d) put aside
4. Those magazines were ...print.
- a) off
 - b) out of
 - c) from
 - d) into
5. I'm looking forward to your visit. It's been a long time since we last saw ...
- a) us
 - b) ourselves
 - c) each other
 - d) ourself

VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues.

Get ready to discuss them with your group-mates.

1. Give some information and describe world's famous galleries.
2. Talk on Surrealism, Minimalism and other Art Movements.

UNIT 8

TAHITIAN WOMEN by PAUL GAUGUIN (1848 -1903)

Gauguin's art has all the appearance of flight from civilization, of a search for new ways of life, more primitive, more real and more sincere. His break away from a solid middle-class world, abandoning family, children and job, his refusal to accept easy glory and easy gain are the best-known aspects of Gauguin's fascinating life and personality. This picture, also known as "Two women on the beach", was painted in 1891, shortly after Gauguin's arrival in Tahiti. During his first stay there (he was to leave in 1893, only to return in 1895 and return until his death), Gauguin discovered primitive art, with its flat form and the violent colors belonging to an untamed nature. And then, with absolute sincerity, he transferred them onto canvas.

STILL LIFE with ONIONS by PAUL CEZANNE (1839 – 1906)

Paul Cezanne, one of the creators of modern art, was called the "solidifier of Impressionism". And indeed, he does not draw his picture before painting it: instead, he creates space and depth of perspective by means of planes of color, which are freely associated and at the same time contrasted and compared. The facets which are thus produced create not just one but many perspectives, and in this way, volume comes once again to dominate the composition, no longer a product of the line but rather of the color itself. This painting, in its simplicity and delicate tonal harmony, is a typical work and thus ideal for an understanding of Cezanne's art.

Vocabulary:

Flight from civilization – політ від цивілізації

Sincere – щирий

A fascinating life – чарівне життя

A primitive art – примітивне мистецтво

An untamed nature – недоторкана природа

Space and depth of perspective – просторовість та глибина виду

By means – засобами

A facet – грань

A volume – об'єм

Simplicity – простота

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What's the style of Gauguin's art?
2. Did the artist accept easy glory and easy gain?
3. What things did he do in his life for the sake of art?
4. When was the best-known picture "Two women on the beach" painted?
5. What periods of Gauguin's stay in Tahiti can you name?

6. What main motifs did the artist transfer onto the canvas?
7. Who is Paul Cezanne?
8. What are the specific characteristics of his paintings?
9. What impression does his “Still Life with Onions” give to the beholder?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: to search, to break away from, to abandon, to arrive, to accept and to return. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. When ... the foreign delegation ...?
2. He ... just ... home and now he is preparing his supper.
3. Why ... he ... his elderly parents last year?
4. Bob always ... all the hardships without any complains.
5. I ... those official documents for the whole day.
6. A little boy ... the police yesterday and soon found the place where to hide.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Вчитель зайшов до класу, всі учні встали та привіталися з ним.
2. Надя не вчить уроки ввечері, вона відпочиває та грається в цей час.
3. Що ви будете їсти на обід?
4. Мартін ще не одягнувся, а вже час йти.
5. Якщо батьки дозволять, я піду з друзями на прогулянку.
6. Ви вже переклали текст та зробили вправи? Вже дзвонить дзвоник.
7. Вони вишлють нам листівку з Лондона чи подзвонять нам.
8. Діти працюють у шкільному садку, вони садять дерева зараз.
9. – Коли вона прибирає в кімнаті?
– Вона робить це щодня.
10. Ти забув купити хліб та молоко? Йди швидше, бо незабаром магазин закривають на обідню перерву.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. Remember those paints after drying will become lighter on the paper.
2. Creating subjects which differ in size, color and shape a child learns to build composition whereas painting from nature develops attention, imagination and observation.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. I ... at the pub last night.

- a) had stolen my jacket
- b) got my jacket to steal
- c) got my jacket stolen
- d) stole my jacket

2. I've just called my hairdresser and next Monday I'm

- a) having my hair cut

- b) had my hair cut
- c) been cut my hair
- d) got my hair cut

3. They keep bringing ... smaller phones.

- a) up
- b) along
- c) out
- d) in

4. I've ... for evening classes at the local college.

- a) register
- b) come
- c) signed up
- d) wrote down

5. Don't worry about the plants. I'll water them ...

- a) me
- b) my
- c) myself
- d) by me

VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues.

Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.

1. Present some interesting facts on cinematography, on its history.
2. Talk on some amazing Facts on Movies' Production.

UNIT 9

The CHURCH of AUVER by VINCENT VAN GOGH

A brief description of the art of Van Gogh is virtually impossible: the artist personality is far too complex and out of the ordinary to be summed up in a few lines. This painting was done at Auvers-sur-Oise in June 1890 and belongs to the last period of the artist's life, his most troubled and unhappy period. In fact, Van Gogh had taken refuge in this tiny and ancient village, where Cezanne and Pissaro had previously stayed, in May of the same year, after leaving the psychiatric hospital of Saint-Remy. Here he had brief periods of calm and serenity, followed by crisis of madness. He wrote to his sister Wil: "I have painted a large picture of the village church, in which the structure seems violet against the deep blue sky; the glass windows appear as ultramarine blue marks: the roof is violet and in part orange..."

What Van Gogh does not write, because he could not write it, almost mad sense of drama emerged from the dense, the color applied heavily, in thick layers. In Van Gogh, the sky is never serene, clear sky, but always appears as if agitated by celestial forces, the sun is always ready to explode. In short, the brush-stroke reveals the artist state of mind. And since Van Gogh had a tragic vision of life, he filled both men and objects with violence, destroying and transforming everything.

Vocabulary:

A brief description – короткий опис

Virtually impossible – віртуально неможливий

Too complex – надто складний

Ordinary – звичайний

To take refuge – знаходити притулок

Previously – раніше

The psychiatric hospital – психіатрична клініка

Brief periods of calm and serenity – короткі періоди спокою та безтурботності

The crisis of madness – криз безумства

To emerge – з'являтися

Dense – густий

If agitated by celestial forces – схвилюваний небесними тілами

To explode – вибухати

To reveal – проявлятися

Violence – насильство

To transform – перетворювати

I. Answer the following questions.

1. A brief description of Van Gogh's art is virtually impossible, isn't it? Why?
2. What kind of personality was Van Gogh?
3. When was "The church of Auver" painted?

4. What period of the artist's life does this picture belong to?
5. How can we describe the artist's state of mind?
6. What's the history of the ancient village?
7. What has Van Gogh written to his sister?
8. How did Van Gogh apply color to his works?
9. What are the characteristic features of Van Gogh's artistic manner and style?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs: to take refuge, to emerge, to agitate, to explode, to reveal and to transform. And put them into an appropriate form.

1. He by this pleasant news and ... with laughter when he learned that Jennifer was going to visit him.
2. This important meeting untruth and put everything on its places.
3. That prominent politician was being persecuted and now he in a foreign country.
4. The stars ... in the sky every cloudless evening.
5. A manufacture will produce a new movable toy. Children a car into a superman.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Я слухала поп-музику увесь ранок.
2. Джері не розуміє цієї ситуації. Чи не міг би ти пояснити йому все по порядку.
3. Я піду спати о 10 годині, щоб завтра прокинутися рано-вранці.
4. Наші друзі запросили нас відвідати їхнє місто, проте ми не можемо поїхати, бо Деві захворів.
5. Хелен бере велосипед та їздитиме на дитячому майданчику нашого будинку.
6. Подивись! Хтось розлив (to split) молоко на килим.
7. Джордж впав з драбини (to fall down the ladder), коли малював стелю.
8. Я обіцяю, що подзвоню, як тільки (as soon as) приїду.
9. Скільки цигарок на день ти палиш?
10. Що ти робитимеш сьогодні ввечері?

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

1. In fact one color melts into another, so there are no lines in nature.
2. Before creating a picture you should think over the correct placing of subjects that is imagine the composition of the painting.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. You should ... if it hurts so much.
 - a) have this tooth pulled out

- b) have had to pull out this tooth
 - c) had this tooth pull out
 - d) got this tooth pull out
2. We ...last October.
- a) have to install an alarm
 - b) had an alarm installed
 - c) had had to install an alarm
 - d) got an alarm to be installed
3. The famous vocalist ... singing his hit song.
- a) excites all
 - b) brought the house down
 - c) kept his feet on the ground
 - d) win all the major prizes
4. The best ... on magazine covers actually move consumers to physically pick up a product.
- a) tabloids
 - b) columns
 - c) editorials
 - d) headlines
5. We ...last October.
- a) have to install an alarm
 - b) had an alarm installed
 - c) had had to install an alarm
 - d) got an alarm to be installed

VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues.

Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.

1. Talk about well-known actors, their contribution to cinematography.
2. Present some interesting facts about groundbreaking, innovative techniques in cinematography.

UNIT 10

The “TEATRE MUSEU DALI”

The “Teatre–Museu Dali”, the largest surrealist object in the world, occupies the building of the former Municipal Theatre, a 19th century construction which was destroyed at the end of the Spanish Civil War. On its ruins Salvador Dali decided to create his museum. “Where if not in my own city, should the most extravagant and solid examples of my art remain, where else then? The Municipal Theatre, or what left of it, seemed to me to be very appropriate for three reasons: the first, because I am a theatrical painter; the second, because the Theatre is in front of the church where I was baptized; and the third, because it was precisely in the lobby of the Theatre that I had my first exhibition of paintings”

The “Teatre–Museu Dali” has a wide panorama of the works which trace the artistic progress of the painter from the Emporda, starting from his artistic experience – impressionism, futurism, cubism, etc. . . – and his own surrealist creations to the works of the last years of his life. All of it contained in an atmosphere created by Dali according to his own aesthetic parameters.

Vocabulary:

A surrealist object – сюрреалістичний об’єкт

To occupy – займати

A construction – будівля

The Spanish Civil War – іспанська громадянська війна

Extravagant and solid examples of the art – екстравагантні та цілісні зразки мистецтва

To be appropriate for – бути підходящим для

To be baptized – бути похрещеним

Precisely – точно, саме тут

An exhibition – виставка

A wide panorama of the works – широка панорама робіт

To trace the artistic progress – простежити мистецький поступ

The artistic experience – мистецький досвід

To contain in an atmosphere – вміщувати атмосферу

According to his own aesthetic parameters – згідно із його власними естетичними параметрами

I. Answer the following questions.

What’s the largest surrealist object in the world?

1. Where is the “Teatre–Museu Dali” situated?
2. What is the history of the former Municipal Theatre building?
3. What were three main reasons for Salvador Dali to create his museum in the building of the former Municipal Theatre?
4. What artistic works are displayed in the “Teatre–Museu Dali”?

5. What trend of modern art do Salvador Dali's paintings belong to?
6. What atmosphere is created in his museum?

II. Complete the sentences with one of the verbs to occupy, to be appropriate for, to trace, to contain, to be baptized and to exhibit: And put them into an appropriate form.

1. Oliver Twist ... at the local church a month after his birth, wasn't he?
2. Try this smart dress on. I think it ... you and it will suit you perfectly.
3. The manager of the hotel asks ... all creative works of this young talented artist.
4. You were at the shop yesterday. ... it ... all necessary things for you to buy?
5. Now I know how the accident happened. Mike ... all the details of the event.
6. The Hutson's Garden ... five acres of the total area of their private territory.

III. Translate into English, paying attention to the usage of Tenses.

1. Його волосся дуже коротке. Його щойно підстригли. (to have haircut)
2. Можливо, я буду трохи пізно сьогодні ввечері.
3. Я маю машину, але користуюсь нею не дуже часто.
4. Ріка тече дуже швидко сьогодні.
5. Він ще вчора збирався зремонтувати велосипед?
6. Як часто ви пишете своїм батькам листи?
7. Том спав дуже добре минулої ночі і сьогодні прокинувся рано вранці.
8. Я загубив ключі. Чи не допоможете ви мені шукати їх?
9. Ти думаєш, ти скучатимеш за нею?
10. Вчора він мав вихідний. Він не йшов в офіс. Він прокинувся о десятій, помився, поснідав та пішов на прогулянку.

IV. Translate into Ukrainian. Do you agree to the following statements? Add some information to them.

6. The advantages of water coloring are transparent tones, obscure outlines and light brightness.
7. Color specter is based on three primary colors such as red, green and blue which are "clear" and self-sufficient.

V. Test your lexical and grammar knowledge.

1. Dominique's teacher says that she ... well with the other children.
 - a) interacts
 - b) applies
 - c) absorbs
 - d) integrates
2. She uses her newspaper ... to expound her views on environmental issues.
 - a) column
 - b) lines

- c) information
 - d) release
- 3.I ... at the pub last night.
- a) had stolen my jacket
 - b) got my jacket to steal
 - c) got my jacket stolen
 - d) stole my jacket
- 4.You should ... if it hurts so much.
- a) have this tooth pulled out
 - b) have had to pull out this tooth
 - c) had this tooth pull out
 - d) got this tooth pull out
- 5.You should have ... to your hair. It looks horrible.
- a) to do something
 - b) something done
 - c) something to do
 - d) something have done

**VI. Prepare some informative and educational information on the following issues.
Get ready to discuss them with your groupmates.**

1. Describe your favorite film.
2. Talk on your Best TV series.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Specialized Vocabulary:

A human figure – людська постать

An essential motif – головний мотив

A decorative symmetry – декоративна симетрія

A carefully balanced composition – ретельно збалансована композиція

A systematic arrangement of light and shade – систематичне розміщення світла та тіні

An enamel-like surface – емальована поверхня

A shiny and transparent quality – блискуча та прозора якість

An exquisite feeling – витончене почуття

An abstract color combination – абстрактна комбінація кольорів

An optical mixture – оптичне змішування

A painter in watercolor – художник, який малює аквареллю

The effect of the presentation – ефект присутності

The illusion of the reality – ілюзія реальності

The painting was stimulated by antique – живопис стимульований античністю

The enormous technical contribution to painting – величезний технічний внесок у живопис

The plasticity of forms – пластичність форм

The subtle graduation of tints – невідчутна градація відтінків

In strong contrast to sculptural method – на протигагу скульптурному методу

To absorb the flat-patterned and the rounded forms technique – поглинути техніку плоских та круглих форм

To combine the qualities – поєднувати якості

To form personal style – формувати особистий стиль

To heighten – підсилювати

To subdue the color of the object – пом'якшити колір предмета

To give an effect – створювати враження

To evoke emotional effects – викликати емоційний ефект

To stress three-dimensional quality – наголошувати на трьохвимірній якості

Withdrawn – відчужений

Poetic – поетичний

To reject the traditional manner of painting – відкинути традиційну манеру живопису

To make art free from everything academic – звільнити мистецтво від усього академічного

To render artist's momentary impressions – передавати миттєві враження митця

To put broad sure strokes – накладати широкі впевнені штрихи

To put bits of pure color – накладати кусочки чистого кольору

To apply in pure minute touches to the canvas – використовувати чисті маленькі штрихи на полотні

On the canvas – на полотні

On the palette – на палітрі

The intensive study of color – інтенсивне вивчення кольору

The painting is based on three primary colors – живопис базується на первинних кольорах

As little mixing as possible – якомога менше змішування

Colors can fuse in the eye of beholder – кольори можуть змішуватися в очах глядача

One color melt into another in nature – один колір переходить в інший в природі

Portrait art – портретистка

Sketch-books – альбом нарисів

ADDITIONAL READING

The Picture of Dorian Gray by Oscar Wilde

Basil Hayward was a successful artist. He had nearly finished a portrait of a very handsome boy called Dorian Gray. One day a friend of his, Lord Henry Wotton, saw the picture and wanted to meet this young boy. Later two men met and Henry told his new friend that there is nothing in the world as important as youth. Dorian looked at the picture intensely and said: "I wish I could always stay young and the picture could grow old. I wish the picture could change and I could stay as I am".

A few days later, Dorian fell in love with an actress, called Sybil Vane. She was seventeen and very beautiful. Dorian called himself Prince Charming. Later he told her he wanted to marry her.

One night, Dorian took his friends to see Sybil acting as Juliet in Romeo and Juliet. She acted badly because she couldn't pretend to be Juliet being in real love herself. Dorian said that he loved her as a good actress and now he wasn't going to marry her and left her.

When Dorian got back home, he looked at his portrait and saw it was different. The face had a cruel smile. Then Dorian remembered his wish. He realized that he had been cruel to Sybil and decided to make up. But next day he learned terrible news. Sybil had killed herself!

The years went by, but Dorian Gray stayed young and handsome. He enjoyed all pleasures of his life. However, his portrait changed and showed all terrible secrets of his life. His face in the picture became old and ugly.

On Dorian's thirty-eighth birthday Basil Hayward, the painter, came to see Dorian and told him that people were saying terrible things about his life. Dorian showed Basil the portrait, which horrified the artist. The author of the portrait asked Dorian to change his life but this made him angry and he took a knife and stabbed Basil several times. The next day, Dorian got rid of the body and nobody ever missed Basil Hayward.

Some time later Sybil's brother, a sailor, who was looking for the valiant due to whom his sister died, found Dorian and was following him. Dorian became very afraid and decided to change his life. "Maybe if I have a better life, the face in the picture will not be so ugly". He decided to destroy the picture, so he picked up the knife and stabbed the painting. There was a loud cry and crash.

The servants went into the room and saw the portrait of young Dorian Gray and there on the floor was an old, ugly and horrible dead man, with a knife in his heart.

I. Read, translate and give a short summary of the text.

II. Speak on the topic: what is the most important thing in the person's life: moral qualities or beauty and youth?

Inspiration Is Just Outside His Door

COLORADO SUNDAY

Who: Justin Sparks, Lake City

Medium: Watercolor and gouche

His story: A love for animals has led to a wild life for watercolor artist Justin Sparks. It all started at the zoo in Fort Worth, Texas, where he worked as a teen. Since that time, he has worked with birds of prey, trained horses. But it wasn't until 2000 that Sparks picked up a paintbrush and created his first work of art.

The artist tried to take an art class once, but he says that didn't last. Instead, he relies solely on his experience working with animals to guide his art. He begins by selecting a subject and placing it in its natural setting. Because he's worked with so many native animals it's easy for him to recall their distinguishing features and even their individual personalities. He doesn't use photos.

His wife, Jennifer is keeping his business running, promoting his work, and looking for galleries to carry his original paintings.

Justin Sparks says: “ My philosophy when I paint is that I want people to see animals as they are in nature. I try to make it look as real as in nature. I get a lot of inspiration seeing them every day”.

III. Read, translate and give a short summary of the text.

IV. Speak on the topic: how does academic knowledge help to become a real artist? Express your opinion if it is possible that artistic education can ruin the vivid imagination and mutilate the artistic talent. Is it possible to be an artist without education? Do you know such a person?

The Magic Paintbox by Michelina Pagano

It was raining outside, and Morton couldn't go out to play. He got out his paintbox and began to paint. Morton liked to paint. He could go anywhere and do anything with his mighty paintbrush and his wonderful paints.

He dipped his brush into the red and painted a boat. Morton floated on a pink sea in his red boat. He looked up and saw big yellow clouds in the purple sky. He looked straight ahead and saw a blue island. That's where he was going, he decided.

Morton landed on the shore of the blue island. He looked around and saw giant blue mountains, small blue trees with orange leaves, a red deer, a yellow squirrel and a purple parrot. It was a strange island. With his mighty paintbrush, Morton set out to explore the blue island.

All of a sudden it became very windy. A loud voice roared and startled Morton. It said, “A storm is coming”. Morton turned around and saw a huge green dragon who asked for help, “Help us to fight this storm! If you don't, it will destroy our beautiful blue island!”

“Don't worry!” shouted Morton. “My mighty paintbrush and I will save you!” Morton was brave and stayed outside to fight the storm. The boy held his

paintbrush high in the sky and painted yellow, orange, red, purple and blue streaks, so he made a beautiful rainbow.

Suddenly the bright sun came out. Morton looked around and saw that island wasn't blue any more. It was now a large brown island with green trees. The sky above him was blue with white cotton clouds. A colorful parrot, a gray squirrel, and a brown deer climbed out of the hiding place and looked at the new island. The friends offered Morton to stay with them but he wanted to go home.

IV. Read, translate and give a short summary of the text.

V. Speak on the topic: advantages and disadvantages of the human imagination and the power of art.

IT'S INTERESTING TO KNOW

The best way to describe color and how it works with other colors is with the "color wheel".

Primary colors make up three: Yellow, Red and Blue.

Secondary colors are halfway between each of the primary colors: Orange, Green and Violet.

Tertiary colors are mixture of primary and secondary colors: Yellow-orange, Yellow-green, Blue-green, Blue-violet, Red-violet and Red-orange.

Complementary colors are located directly across from each other on the color wheel. For instance, the complement of red is green!

If equal amounts of all three primary color are mixed together, they will absorb all three primary colors of light and we see black. True black does not exist in nature, the darkest color is indigo, dark green or dark violet.

The spectroscope and the new science of spectrum-analysis made familiar the fact that white light is composed of all the colors of the rainbow, which is the spectrum of sunlight.

CURIOUS TASK: Find the words in all directions horizontally, vertically and diagonally.

I. ARTISTS

Cezanne Chagall Dali Degas Durer Giotto Goya Matisse Michalangelo
Monet Picasso Raphael Rembrandt

W T G Z X Y B E M M O N E T
A D W O N T S O L L K H M L
R N L N Y S F L M S P J K L
H A K K I A A E A X I P F G
O R P T D G V G T C C M F I
L B A H A M E N O E A A K A
Z M L H A D M A K Z S H G C
C E C F L E K L H A S C D O
O R D A L I L E T N O U J M
N T K K P Y R H O N R D M E
F N T M X M R C R E J K G T
T J X O Q P B I R N H N D T
H V X H I Y X M Y P K G N I
K G M R G G H H C N U M P R

TESTS' KEY:

U.1: 1.a; 2.b; 3.d; 4.a; 5.a.

U.2: 1.b; 2.b; 3.a; 4.b; 5.b.

U.3: 1.d; 2.a; 3.c; 4.b; 5.b.

U.4: 1.b; 2.c; 3.a; 4.d; 5.b.

U.5: 1.b; 2.d; 3.d; 4.a; 5.a.

U.6: 1.b; 2.d; 3.a; 4.c; 5.b.

U.7: 1.a; 2. a; 3. b; 4.b; 5.b

U.8: 1.c; 2.a; 3.c; 4.c; 5.c.

U.9: 1.a; 2.b; 3.b; 4.d; 5.b.

U.10: 1.a; 2.a; 3.c; 4.a; 5.b.