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імені А. С. Макаренка

Молгамова Л. О.

РОБОЧИЙ ЗОШИТ з ПУПМ (теми «СІНЕМА», «АРТ»)

*для студентів ЗФН ІІІ курсу
факультету іноземної та слов'янської філології*

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М75

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М75 РОБОЧИЙ ЗОШИТ з ПУПМ (теми «CINEMA», «ART») для студентів ЗФН III курсу факультету іноземної та слов'янської філології: навчальне видання / Л. О. Молгамова. – Суми : СумДПУ імені А.С.Макаренка, 2021. – 34 с.

Робочий зошит укладено до навчального посібника для студентів III курсів факультетів іноземних мов педагогічних інститутів та університетів Л.О. Уткіної, Т.В. Євтушенко, О.Ю. Особливець „Linking English to Life” („Щодня з англійською”). Різноманітні завдання, призначені для більш детального самостійного опрацювання студентами заочної форми навчання навчального матеріалу, розроблено відповідно до вимог навчальної програми викладання англійської мови у вищих педагогічних навчальних закладах.

Видання складається з тематично об'єднаних текстів пізнавального характеру за темами «Art», «Cinema», які насичені активною лексикою. Завдання в межах кожної окремої теми орієнтовані на роботу з опорними схемами та таблицями, містять мовленнєві кліше та розмовні формули, різноманітні типи умовно-комунікативних та власне комунікативних вправ, що дає змогу висловити свою думку стосовно кожної окремої теми та сприяє активізації процесу навчання іноземній мові.

Для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів заочної форми навчання III курсу факультетів іноземних мов педагогічних інститутів та університетів з практики усного та писемного англійського мовлення.

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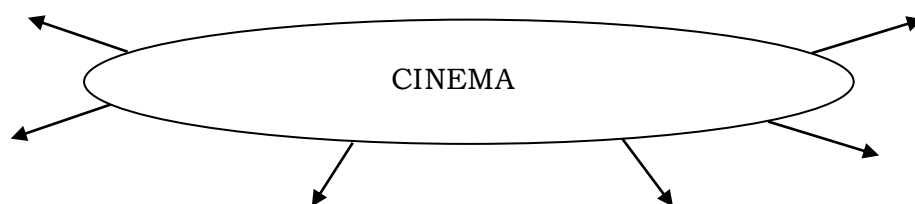
MODULE II “CINEMA”

1. How did you spend your free time yesterday? What indoor/outdoor activities did you do? How did they make you feel? Discuss as a class. Use the table below.

to spend a lot of time	<i>chatting on the phone</i>	to reveal smb's happiness
to really love	<i>hanging out with your friends</i>	personality
to be good at	<i>shopping</i>	to help smb cope with everyday problems
to be fond of	<i>relaxing and doing nothing</i>	to give smb a new lease of life
to be interested in	<i>watching TV</i>	to nourish
to find bliss	<i>listening to music</i>	to make smb glad to be alive
to feel elated	<i>surfing the Internet</i>	just to be fun
to be keen on	<i>keeping fit</i>	to make smb laugh/cry/tremble/scream/smile/fall asleep
	<i>doing housework</i>	
	<i>going out</i>	
	<i>staying in</i>	
	<i>reading</i>	
	<i>cooking</i>	
	<i>fishing</i>	
	<i>taking photos</i>	
	<i>swimming</i>	
	<i>cycling</i>	

Personally I spent a lot of time outdoors at weekends. I really loved it. Contemplating nature gave me a new lease of time. Now I'm ready to work.

2. How do you usually ease up? Do you like to stay in and watch TV? How often do you go to the cinema? What words come to your mind when you hear the word cinema? Complete a mind map.



3. What is the difference between cinema/theatre, film/movie. Match the words with their definitions.

cinema	a place where performances are shown on the stage.
theatre	a cinema film.
film	a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a cinema or on television.
movie, motion picture	a place where movies are shown on the screen. the production of films as an art or industry

4. How did it all appear? What do know from the history of cinema? Share your knowledge with your group-mates. Put the paragraphs in chronological order. Match them with the headings. Fill in the table that follows.

The History of Cinema

Television

The Silent Era

Louis and Auguste Lumiere

A Golden Age

The Talkies

The Modern Movie Industry

Recorded sound ended the silent era in 1927. That's when Al Jolson both spoke and sang in "The Jazz Singer". (His first words were "Wait a minute, wait a minute folks. You aren't heard nothing yet!"). The impact on cinema-goers was enormous.

"The Lumiere Cinematograph" allowed large audiences to watch "moving pictures". Its debut took place on 28 December 1895 in a Paris cafe. That day the Lumieres showed several short films. They were all documentaries and one of them was called "Arrival of Train at Station".

These days, cinema and television live side-by-side. The movie industry didn't collapse but cinema goers are still low. In Britain, for example, most people only see one or two films per year. In Europe it's three or four and in America six or seven.



In 1932 Technicolor arrived and made cinema more popular than ever. So popular, in fact, that the next 20 years are often called Hollywood's "golden age". In the '30s and '40s, millions queued every week to see films produced by the top studios such as Paramount, Warner Brothers and - most successful of all - Metro Goldwyn Mayer.

Hollywood was established in 1912, when a group of New York film producers decided to open a new studio in California. Why California? Because the climate was good, labour was cheap and there were lots of beautiful locations nearby.

As a result of their decision, Hollywood soon attracted film actors and technicians from all over the country. These cinema pioneers made thousands of black and white films - comedies tragedies, fantasies, romances and historical dramas. This was "the silent era" - the era of Charlie Chaplin. It was called "silent" because there was no recorded sound. Instead, the actors' dialogue appeared on cards shown every 15 or 20 seconds.



America's TV revolution began in the years following World War Two. At first Hollywood didn't worry. After all - what was there to worry about? John Logic Baird's invention only produced small, black and white pictures. Soon the movie industry had a serious problem on its hands.

<i>title</i>	<i>time period</i>	<i>features</i>
Louis and Auguste Lumiere		
The Silent Era		
The Talkies		
A Golden Age		
Television		
The Modern Movie Industry		

4. Open the brackets using the Past Simple Tense. Answer the questions to the text.

1) *When (to appear) "The Lumiere Cinematograph"?*

2) *What (to be) the title of the first film?*

3) *Why (to finish) the silent era?*

4) *Which recorded words (to be) the first?*

5) *Why (to make) Technicolor the cinema industry more popular?*

6) *Which studios (to be) the most successful at the "golden age" period?*

7) *When (to begin) America's TV revolution?*

8) *What pictures (to produce) a TV set at first?*

9) *(Collapse) the movie industry with the appearance of television?*

10) *What do you think (to be) the most interesting period? Why?*

5. Match each type of film with its description. What is your favourite genre of film?

serial	dragged-out love story
soap opera	close to life film showing real events
melodrama/tear jerker	serial showing life in a humorous way

documentary	film full of violent and horror scenes
adventure film	romantic film about love affairs
horror film	story appearing in parts on TV
sitcom	film about American cowboys
cartoon/animated film	film for adults
western	continuation to the story
detective/crime film	film using animation techniques
sequel	film about adventures
X-rated film	film about crime and its investigation
comedy	funny film
historical film	action-packed film
action	film about historic times and events

As far as I'm concerned, my favourite genre of film is a tearjerker because I like romantic films about love.

6. What films do you like to watch? How do they make you feel?

Express your ideas using the table.

to spend a lot of time	w	serials		to reveal smb's happiness
to really love	a	soap operas		personality
to be fond of	t	melodramas/		to help smb cope with everyday
to be interested	c	tear jerkers		problems
in	h	documentary		to give smb a new lease of life
to find bliss	i	films		to give food for thought
to feel elated	n	adventure films		to make smb glad to be alive
to be keen on	g	horror films		just to be fun
to be cut out for		sitcoms		to make smb
		cartoons/ animated films		laugh/cry/tremble/ scream/smile/fall asleep
		westerns		
		detectives/ crime films		
		sequels		
		X-rated films		
		comedies		
		historical films		
		actions		

Speaking about me, I find bliss watching comedies because they make me feel glad to be alive.

7. What makes each genre of a film worth seeing?

- a happy/sad/unpredictable ending
- a complicated plot
- a simple storyline
- an action-packed plot
- political or social message
- true-to-life characters
- subtitles or dubbed dialogue
- funny moments

To my mind, funny moments make a sitcom worth seeing.

8. Study topical vocabulary to enrich your knowledge and facilitate communication on the topic under discussion.

Cinema: cinema, drive-in cinema, film (movie, motion picture), to go to the cinema, on the screen, the first showing, entrance (exit), showing begins at... (ends at...), colour poster, the box office, to book tickets.

Films: documentary, educational, popular scientific (or science) film, feature film, science fiction, animated cartoon, adventure film, musical, puppet film, colour (black-and-white, mute, dubbed, full-length, short-length) film, two (three) part film, wartime epic, newsreel, serial, "X" film, star-studded film, the screen version (adaptation) of the novel.

Parts of films: scene, outdoor (indoor) scene, the opening scene, the final scene, crowd scene, an episode, still, shot, close-up, caption, subtitle, flash-back(s).

Cinema work: to shoot (produce, make) a film, to make a screen version (adaptation) of a novel, to screen a novel (play, story), to play (act) on the screen, to release a picture, to come out (about a film), to go into production, to remake a film, to be dubbed in..., to present a film in..., co-production (joint production), directed by..., scenery and costumes by..., the songs set to music by... .

Cinema workers: producer, film director, art director, director of photography, camera-man, script-writer, animator, costume designer.

Cinema-goers: film goers, audience, film fans, to watch the film, to watch smb. acting on the screen, to see a film.

Actors and acting: the cast, comedian, an actor of great promise, leading actor, star, to play the main (leading, title, key) or small (supporting, minor) role, to co-star, to portray a character, to give a convincing (memorable, captivating, warm, brilliant, superb) portrayal of, to give a magnificent performance as...(in), to take (gain) the best actress (actor) award (title), to create a true-to-life image, to make the most of the role, to bring to life on the screen, to come alive on the screen, a typical N role, to outshine everybody else, a new N film, to star in a role, to be miscast (ill-chosen), to be cast to advantage.

Effect. Impression: the film deals with (depicts, presents, tells of), the message of the film, to win universal acclaim, to praise unreservedly, to leave a deep and lasting impression on, to appeal so much to the audience, to be (make) a hit with the public; a delightful, amusing comedy; entertaining (powerful, gripping, absorbing, vividly dramatic, technically brilliant, sad, depressing, slow-moving, dragged-out) film; to mar a film, to leave smb. cold, empty of serious content, a flop, a good film, not without flaws, a run-of-the-mill film, not a film to everyone's taste, not an easy film to watch, obscure and complex ideas.

9. Open the brackets using the Present Simple Tense. Answer the questions to the topical vocabulary.

1) Where (to situate) a box-office?

2) What (to deal with) the film "Titanic"?

3) (To be) it a run-of-the-mill film?

4) What (to be) the cast of the film?

5) What (to mar) this film?

What (to be) the message of the film?

6) (To give) the leading actor a convincing portrayal of the hero?

7) Who (to play) the minor roles in the film?

8) Who (to direct) this film by?

9) How many films (to shoot) every year?

10. I spent my yesterday evening at home in hesitation what film to watch. I could not choose from the following ones. What types of films do you think they are? Choose from the list.



11. I read even some reviews on different films. Read the excerpts from the following film reviews and say what kind of films they are. What kind of film would you recommend me to watch? Why? How does this type of a film make you feel?

- A:** *The film is praised by critics for its effective combination of ghostly terror and small-town charm...*
- B:** *The songs are terrific and the dancing is brilliant...*
- C:** *Finding Nemo is an exciting aquatic adventure with excellent animation...*
- D:** *The battle scenes are breathtaking...*
- E:** *One of the funnies movies I've ever seen!*
- F:** *The heartbreaking story of a young couple who are separated by war...*

12. Is it difficult to choose a film to watch? Look at the extract. Where is it taken from? Look through the text and say what you would choose if you like comedies; if you enjoy documentary films; if you want to know what is happening around the world. Discuss with your partner what is good on TV tonight and choose anything for joint viewing. Justify your choice. Use the table below.

Thursday 12th May

CHANNEL "4U"

- 6:00 **Friends** Joey and Chandler leave baby Ben on a bus in this laugh-a-minute episode
- 6:30 **Big Brother** Watch them sweat as they wait to see who's been voted out of the house
- 7:00 **Channel Four News**
- 7:30 **Speed Machines** The history of speed and the titanic battle in 1920s and '30s to break the land speed record
- 8:30 **Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?** Once again, contestants test their knowledge and compete for the grand prize of \$ 1,000,000
- 9:30 **ER** in this week's dramatic episode a fire fills the emergency room at County General and Lewis has to give bad news to a young cancer patient
- 10:00 **The Firm** Thriller about corruption in a top law firm, starring Tom Cruise

<i>In my view, In my opinion, To my mind, Personally I think Speaking about me,</i> (e.g., <i>channel four news</i>)	to be	really amazing dreadfully disappointing thoroughly enjoyable exceedingly poor absolutely worthless totally satisfying
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..... (E.g., <i>channel four news</i>)	dwell(s) on deal(s) with depict(s) present(s) tell(s) of	politics social issues family affairs sex and violence simple storylines love affairs suspense mystery
--	--	--

Memorable	make(s) movies worth seeing
Captivating	<i>(directing</i>	leave(s) a deep and lasting
Superb	<i>acting</i>	impression on the audience
Amusing	<i>soundtracks</i>	leave(s) the audience cold
Entertaining	<i>special effects</i>	give(s) a magnificent
Powerful	<i>photography</i>	performance
Gripping	<i>plots</i>	create(s) a true-to-life image
Run-of-the-mill	<i>scenery</i> and	win(s) a universal acclaim
Dragged-out	<i>costumes)</i>	make(s) a hit with the public
Slow-moving		are(is) empty of serious content
Obscure		are(is) not without flops
Vulgar		mar(s) films
Depressing		
Violent		

13. The situation will deteriorate if you go to the cinema because their you need not only choose what to watch but also book tickets for the film. Where do you think you are likely to hear these words? Look through the text and check your prediction. Fill in the blanks with missing words.

seats available

fully-booked

credit card

box office

tickets

screening

A: UCI booking line. Can I help you?

B: Hello...yes...I'd like to book two tickets for the new James Bond film, please.

A: Certainly. When for? There are _____(1) at 5:30 pm, 8 pm and 10:30 pm every day.

B: In that case, I think the 5:30 one on Friday, please.

A: I'll just check. ...Sorry – that showing is _____(2). Would you like me to try the later one?

B: Er...yes, please. If you could.

A: Yes, there are _____(3) for the 8 o'clock showing. Can I take your name and _____(4) number, please?

B: Darren Brown. It's 5747 8259 6398 0102.

A: Thank you. You can collect your _____(5) from the _____(6) any time from 5 pm today until ten minutes before the start of the film on Friday.

B: Thank you.

A: You are welcome. Goodbye.

14. Imagine that you are going to the cinema at weekends and want to book tickets for a film. Work in pairs. Take the roles of customer and cashier and act out the dialogue. Think about the:

- Title of the film
- Genre
- Plot
- Performance times
- Number of tickets
- Prices
- Credit card number

15. What is your attitude to contemporary cinema art? Share your ideas using the tables below.

<i>In my view,</i> <i>In my opinion,</i> <i>To my mind,</i> <i>Personally I think</i> <i>Speaking about</i> <i>me,</i>	modern movies modern cinema	to be	really amazing dreadfully disappointing thoroughly enjoyable exceedingly poor absolutely worthless totally satisfying
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Cinema Movies	dwell(s) on deal(s) with depict(s) present(s) tell(s) of	politics social issues family affairs sex and violence simple storylines love affairs suspense mystery
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Memorable Captivating Superb Amusing Entertaining Powerful Gripping Run-of-the-mill Dragged-out Slow-moving Obscure Vulgar Depressing Violent	directing acting soundtracks special effects photography plots scenery and costumes	make(s) movies worth seeing leave(s) a deep and lasting impression on the audience leave(s) the audience cold give(s) a magnificent performance create(s) a true-to-life image win(s) a universal acclaim make(s) a hit with the public are(is) empty of serious content are(is) not without flops mar(s) films
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16. Read the text.

Moving images have always been popular. In China, for example, there were “shadow plays” five thousand years ago. These used firelight to project images of puppets onto the screen. But cinema became popular with the invention of photography. The first “moving pictures” were shown to large audience on the 28th of December in 1895 in a Paris café by Louis and Auguste Lumiere. That day the art of moving pictures started. Now it has received universal acclaim and has become a cogent part of our life whether it is the form of the cinema film or television.

The magic of cinema can't be overestimated. It provides us with ideas, helps understand the difficulties ahead, relieves pressing anxieties, stimulates our fantasies, taps the deepest reaches of man's spiritual life, and fulfills all the emotional and social needs. So, on the one hand, cinema entertains us, makes our lives better, but, on the other hand, some films only numb our minds, introducing biased opinion on different issues and dwelling on violence very much.

To draw a conclusion, we must admit that lots of people are passionate advocates of cinema but they should be selective in what they watch and make a sensible choice. In this case cinema will not lose its magic effect on our minds and souls.

17. Answer the questions to the text.

1. When and how did moving images appear?
2. Why have moving images been always popular?
3. What is the role of cinema in our life? Does it have more positive or negative points?
4. What impact does cinema produce on you?
5. What is your favourite film? What do you like this film genre for?

18. Match the types of films with their influence on the audience.

Explain your choice.

serial	to provide with ideas
soap opera	to help understand the difficulties ahead
melodrama/tear jerker	to relieve pressing anxieties
documentary	to stimulate fantasies
adventure film	to tap the deepest reaches of man's spiritual life
horror film	to fulfill all the emotional and social needs
comedy	to give food for thought
historical film	to entertain, to amuse
western	to numb minds
detective/crime film	to introduce distorted image of the reality
action	to dwell on violence

Study how to write a review about a film.

I N T R O D U C T I O N	<i>general information (title, director, actors)</i>	1. What is the title of the film?	
		2. What is the genre of the film?	
		3. Who is the director of the film?	
		4. Who plays the leading role in the film?	
		5. Who plays the minor role in the film?	
P A R A G R A P H 1	<i>brief outline (plot)</i>	6. Is the plot complicated/ simple/action-packed/ true-to-life?	
		7. What does the film deal with?	
		8. What is the message of the film?	
P A R A G R A P H 2	<i>cinema work (acting, directing, photography, soundtrack, special effects)</i>	9. What makes a film worth seeing?	
		10. What mars a film?	
C O N C L U S I O N	<i>recommendation (your impressions)</i>	11. Is it an amusing/ obscure/powerful/ dragged-out/convincing/ memorable/ run-of-the-mill film?	
		12. Did it leave a deep and lasting impression on you or did it leave you cold?	
		13. Would you recommend everyone to watch this film?	

23. Read the model of a review. Analyse its structure using the table from above.

My favourite film is 'Titanic' directed by James Cameron in 1997. It is a romantic drama starring Leonardo DiCaprio and Kate Winslet in the leading roles.

The Titanic is based on a true story that took place in 1912 in the North Atlantic Ocean. The plot is complicated about a rich woman and a poor man who fall in love on the ship. When the ship sinks in the sea he saves her at the cost of his life. I think the message of the film is to show the magnificence of love which overcomes all difficulties on its way.

I think this is an ideal film for people, especially for women. It's a sad but very exciting story, especially the memorable scene when the ship sinks. The budget was big and it is clearly seen in every detail: acting is convincing, directing is superb, and soundtrack is powerful. In my opinion, this film is without flaws.

The film 'Titanic' left a deep and lasting impression on me. I would strongly recommend everyone to watch it!

24. Write a review on your favourite film sticking to the plan from ex. 22.

25. Discuss your impressions about the reviewed film with your groupmate.

26. Make up a poster of your favourite film using the prompts.

MODULE III “ART”

1. How good are you at art? Try your luck with this art quiz. Fill in the squares. Use the prompts below.

Who painted the famous woman with a mysterious smile?

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Who cut off one of his ears?

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Who shocked the world with his famous *Black Square*?

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Who created the famous tower with a dazzling view of Paris?

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

Who became famous all over the world for his high-quality violins?

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Mozart	Rodin	Van Gogh
Beethoven	Vrubel	Eiffel
Leonardo da Vinci	Paganini	Shaliapn
	Stradivai	Picasso
Bach	Malevich	Kandinsky

2. What is your favourite piece of artwork? What for do you appreciate it? Express your ideas using the table below.

<i>In my view,</i> <i>In my opinion,</i> <i>To my mind,</i> <i>Personally I think,</i> <i>Speaking about me,</i>	I	to really love...	It	to reveal smb’s happiness
		to be fond of...		personality
		to be interested in...		to help smb cope with everyday problems
		to be keen on...		to give smb a new lease of life
		to be cut out for...		to give food for thought
				to make smb glad to be alive
				just to be fun
				to make smb laugh/cry/tremble/scream/smile/fall asleep

Personally I, really love watching famous Black Square by Malevich. It gives me food for thought.

3. What is art? Look through the definitions below and choose the most suitable one. Justify your choice. Work out your own definition of what art is.

Art – the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, producing works to be appreciated primarily for their beauty or emotional power.

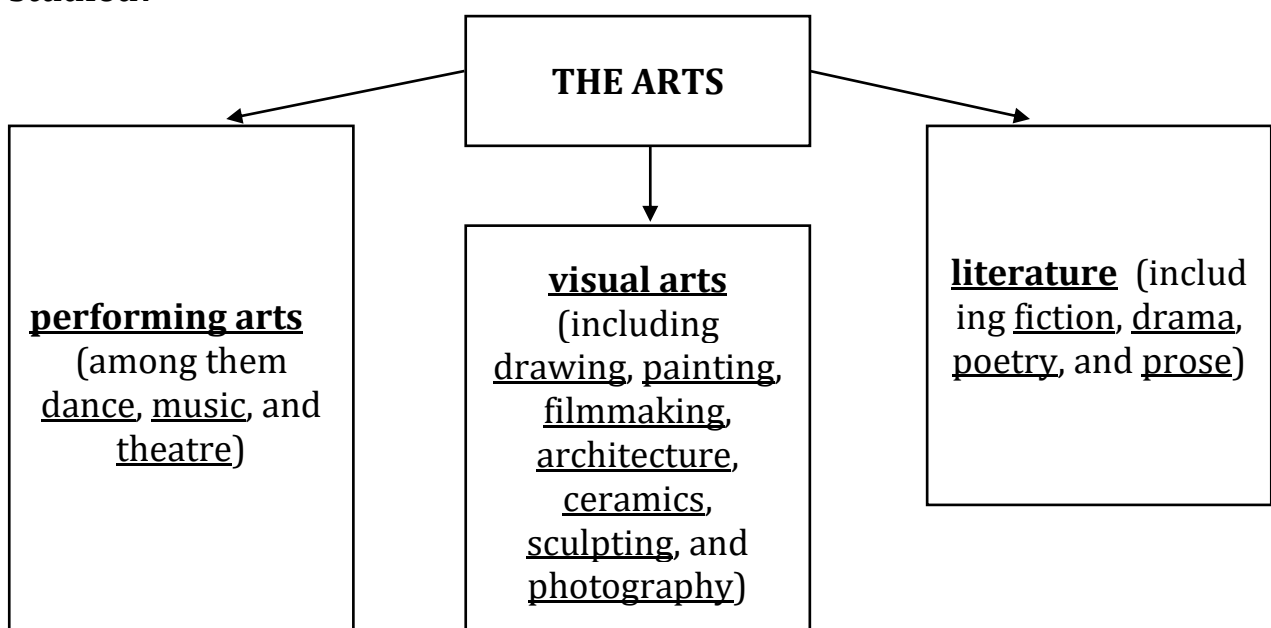
Arts – subjects of study primarily concerned with human creativity and social life, such as languages, literature, and history.

The Arts – the various branches of creative activity, such as painting, music, literature, and dance.

The Art – the ability or skill involved in doing or making something.

<i>In my view, In my opinion, To my mind, Personally I think As for me,</i>	art is	
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4. Study the given classification of art branches and forms. Do you agree with the suggested classification? Which art form have you already studied?



5. If you're interested in art history, the first thing you should do is take a look at this table which briefly outlines the artists, traits, works, and events that make up major art periods and how art evolved to present day:

Art Periods/ Movements	Characteristics	Chief Artists and Major Works
Stone Age (30,000 b.c.–2500 b.c.)	Cave painting	Stonehenge
Egyptian (3100 b.c.–30 b.c.)	Art with an afterlife focus	Great Pyramids
Greek (850 b.c.–31 b.c.)	Greek idealism: balance, perfect proportions; architectural orders	Parthenon
Roman (500 b.c.– a.d. 476)	Roman realism: practical and down to earth; the arch	Colosseum,
Indian, Chinese, and Japanese (653 b.c.–a.d. 1900)	Meditative art, and Arts of the Floating World	Hiroshige
Byzantine and Islamic (a.d. 476–a.d.1453)	Heavenly Byzantine mosaics; Islamic architecture and amazing maze-like design	Hagia Sophia, Andrei Rublev, the Alhambra
Middle Ages (500–1400)	Celtic art, Gothic	Notre Dame
Renaissance (1400–1550)	Rebirth of classical culture	Botticelli, Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael
Mannerism (1527–1580)	Art that breaks the rules	Tintoretto, El Greco, Pontormo, Bronzino, Cellini
Baroque (1600–1750)	Splendor and flourish for God; art as a weapon in the religious wars	Reubens, Rembrandt, Caravaggio

Neoclassical (1750–1850)	Art that recaptures Greco-Roman grace and grandeur	David, Ingres, Greuze, Canova
Romanticism (1780–1850)	The triumph of imagination and individuality	Turner, Benjamin West
Realism (1848–1900)	Celebrating working class and peasants	Corot, Courbet, Daumier, Millet
Impressionism (1865–1885)	Capturing fleeting effects of natural light	Monet, Manet, Renoir, Pissarro, Cassatt, Morisot, Degas
Post-Impressionism (1885–1910)	A soft revolt against Impressionism	Van Gogh, Gauguin, Cézanne, Seurat
Fauvism and Expressionism (1900–1935)	Harsh colors and flat surfaces (Fauvism); emotion distorting form	Matisse, Kirchner, Kandinsky, Marc
Cubism, Futurism, Suprematism, Constructivism, (1905–1920)	Pre- and Post-World War 1 art experiments: new forms to express modern life	Picasso, Braque, Leger, Boccioni, Severini, Malevich
Dada and Surrealism (1917–1950)	Ridiculous art; painting dream and exploring the unconscious	Duchamp, Dalí, Ernst, Magritte, de Chirico, Kahlo
Abstract Expressionism and Pop Art (1940s–1950s) (1960s)	Post-World War II: pure abstraction and expression without form; popular art absorbs consumerism	Gorky, Pollock, de Kooning, Rothko, Warhol, Lichtenstein
Postmodernism and Deconstructivism (1970–)	Art without a center and reworking and mixing past styles	Gerhard Richter, Cindy Sherman, Anselm Kiefer, Frank Gehry, Zaha Hadid

2. Make up questions and then find answers in the table from above.

1) What (to be) the major works of the Renaissance?

2) What (to be/characterize by) Realism?

3) Who (to be) the representatives of Modernism?

4) What (to be) the differences between Expressionism and Impressionism?

5) Where (to be/situate) Great Pyramids?

6) Which art period (to date back to) Stonehenge?

7) What (to be famous for) Rafael?

8) What (to know) about Leonardo da Vinci?

9) Where (to be/situate) Parthenon?

10) Which art movement (to be) the most interesting? Why?

3. Guess what artworks are presented using the table from ex.5.



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4



Picture 5



Picture 6



Picture 7



Picture 8

8. Find the right description of the contemporary art styles. Surf the Net to illustrate each of them.

1) Abstractionism	a) In the visual arts, artistic style in which the artist depicts not objective reality but the subjective emotions that objects or events arouse. Movement in the arts emphasizing subjective feelings and emotions, which developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.	
2) Cubism	d) The style often refers to the artistic movement, which began in France in the 1850s. The main emphasize is placed on the depiction of subjects as they appear in everyday life, without embellishment or interpretation. The movement prefers an observation of physical appearance rather than imagination or idealization.	

3) Pointillism	e) A style of painting developed in France between 1870 and 1900. Artists who used this style often concentrated on showing the effects of moving light on their subjects, and vague shapes with blurred edges rather than neat realistic details of a scene.	
4) Symbolism	f) A style of art which uses shapes and to represent things, people, and ideas rather than showing people or things as they actually look.	
5) Expressionism	g) A style of art, begun in the early 20 th century, in which objects are represented as if they could be seen from several different positions at the same time, using many lines and geometrical shapes.	
6) Surrealism	h) a style was originated in France, and was part of a 19 th -century movement in which art became infused with mysticism. Painting of this style emphasized fantasy and imagination in their depiction of objects. The artists of the movement often used metaphors and symbols to suggest a subject and favored mystical and occult themes.	
7) Impressionism	j) This style of painting refers to the ideology of art produced between the 1860s and the 1970s. The Artists painted pictures vividly showing the exploitation of the poor and the ills of a society caught up in the past. In doing so, they intended to educate the public on the Enlightenment ideals of freedom and equality.	
8) Realism	k) A style of painting popular in the late 19 th century that uses small spots of colour all the painting, rather than brush strokes.	
9) Modernism	l) A 20 th -century style of art and literature that tried to represent dreams and unconscious experience using unusual combinations of images.	

9. Study topical vocabulary to enrich your knowledge and facilitate communication on the topic under discussion.

Colouring: flesh colour , primary colours , light, light and shade, diffused light, intensity, hue/ tint(colour, tone), fade, oil colours, water-colours, colour scheme, palette, the play of colours, brush, brushstroke (stroke), pencil drawing, wash drawing, crayon, handling, paint, a box of paints (paint-box), to paint in oils, oil painting, an oil sketch, sketch/study, touch, subtle/gaudy colouring, to combine form and colour into harmonious unity, brilliant/low-keyed colour scheme, the colour scheme where ... predominate, muted in colour, the colours may be cool and restful/hot and agitated/soft and delicate/dull, oppressive, harsh; the delicacy of tones may be lost in a reproduction.

Paintings: battle painting, genre/ historical painting, landscape painting, mural painting, scenery, portraiture (a family group/ceremonial portrait, a self-portrait, a shoulder/half-length/full-length portrait), caricature, city-scape (town-scape), seascape (water piece, marine), graphic art (black-and-white art), still life (arrangement), icon, fresco, engraving, woodcut, reproduction, canvas, easel, a masterpiece, (a) work of art.HJ

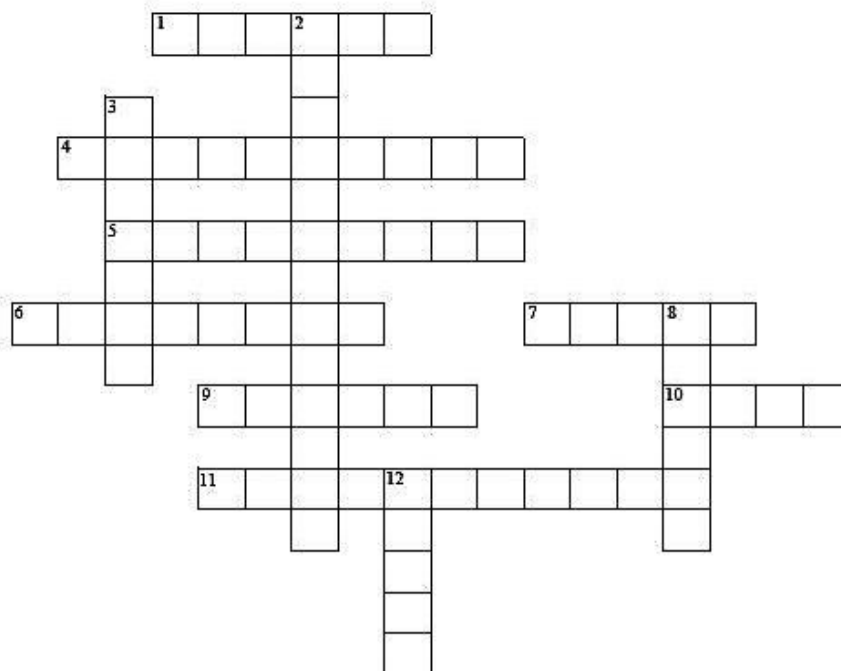
Painters and their craft: painter (artist), a portrait/ landscape/ caricature/ icon painter, restorer, engraver, a fashionable/self-taught/mature artist, master, amateur artist; model, sitter, nude, to portray, to draw from the model, to pose (sit) for a painter, to paint from nature/memory/imagination, to paint mythological/historical subjects, to specialize in portraiture/still life, to portray people/emotions with moving sincerity/with restraint, to depict a person/a scene of common life/the mood of..., to render/interpret the personality of..., to reveal the person's nature, to capture the sitter's vitality/transient expression, to develop one's own style of painting; to conform to the taste of the period, to break with the tradition, to be in advance of one's time, to expose the dark sides of life, to become famous overnight, to die forgotten and penniless.

Composition and drawing: in the foreground/background, in the top/bottom/left-hand corner; to arrange symmetrically/asymmetrically/in a pyramid/in a vertical format; to define the nearer figures more sharply, to emphasize contours purposely, to be scarcely discernible, to convey a sense of space, to place the figures against the landscape background, to merge into a single entity, to blend with the landscape, to be represented standing.../sitting.../talking..., to be posed/silhouetted against an open sky/a classic pillar/the snow; to accentuate smth.

Impression. Judgement: the picture may be moving, lyrical, romantic, original, poetic in tone and atmosphere, an exquisite piece of painting, an unsurpassed masterpiece, distinguished by a marvellous sense of colour and composition; the picture may be dull, crude, chaotic, a colourless daub of paint, obscure and unintelligible, gaudy, depressing, disappointing, cheap and vulgar, life-like.

Art Exhibition: to exhibit, exhibition (show, display), international art exhibition, one-man exhibition, at the exhibition, exhibition halls (rooms), gallery, collection, on display, trend, sharp impression, visual impression, to make an impression on (upon) smb., varnishing day, stained glass, miniature, fine arts museum, museum of applied art, museum of modern art, picture gallery, abstract art, ancient art, oriental art, fine arts, contemporary (modern) art, folk art, graphic art; art critic, connoisseur of art, guide.

10. Solve the crossword in order to remember some key-words on the theme "Painting".



Across.

1. Someone who produces art, especially paintings or drawings.
4. The area that is behind the main thing in a picture.
5. A picture showing an area of countryside or land.
6. A painting of a person.
7. An object that you use for painting, made with a lot of hairs, bristles, or thin pieces of plastic fastened to a handle.
9. A painting done with oil paints, or the piece of cloth it is painted on.

10. A small amount of a particular colour.

11. A work of art that is of very high quality or that is the best that a particular artist has produced.

Down.

2. Someone who uses impressionism in his paintings.

3. A large building where people can see famous pieces of art.

8. Someone who sits or stands while someone else paints them.

12. A wooden frame that you put a painting on while you paint it.

11. Make up questions.

1) *painting / influenced / icon / was / by / Why / portrait / traditions?*

2) *was / of / Who / Ukrainian / considered / modern / the / father / painting?*

3) *artists / What / depicted / landscapes?*

4) *art / were / the / most / What / schools / in / important / the / 20 th century?*

5) *leading / Can / you / art / name / trends / European / of / 20 th century / the?*

6) *became / a / Who / unique / in / art / phenomenon / folk / Ukrainian?*

12. Match the parts of the sentences

1) A fresco is	A) a painting or photograph of a scene at sea.
2) A seascape is	B) a painting, drawing, or photograph of a particular person.
3) A still life is	C) a picture that is painted on a plastered is still wet.
4) A portrait is	D) everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees and plants.
5) A sitter is	E) a person who sits, especially for a portrait.
6) A landscape is	F) a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects such as flowers or fruit.

13. Describe pictures using prompts

I'd like to attract your attention to this	cityscape
	mural painting
	historical painting
	battle painting
	portrait
	landscape.
	seascape.
	still life

It was painted by a (an)	self-taught	artist. painter.
	mature	
	amateur	
	master	
	famous	
	fashionable	
	outstanding	
	unknown	

The picture is painted in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil colours • Water colours • warm/ cold colours • bold colours • oppressive colours • bright colours • deep colours • light colours • soft and delicate colours • muted colours • cool/restful colours • hot/agitated colours • soft/delicate colours • dull/harsh colours
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We can see ...	arranged symmetrically/asymmetrically.
	defined more sharply.
	with emphasized contours purposely.
	scarcely discernible.
	against the ... background.
	in the foreground/background.
	in the (centre /right / left) foreground.
	merged into single entity.
	blended with the landscape.
	represented standing.../sitting.../talking
	posed/silhouetted against an open sky/a classic pillar/the snow
	in the middle / centre of the picture.
	at the top / bottom.
	in the distance.
in the background.	

The painter/artist	interprets	a person/a scene of common life...	with moving sincerity.
	renders	the mood of...	with restraint.
	draws	the details of the scenery	with great expression.
	paints	the movement of the water	with tremendous skill.
	depicts	the household articles	with great feeling.
	portrays	the beauty of ...	perfectly.
	represents	the character of ...	with convicting truth.
	reveals	the personality of ...	
	captures	the person's nature	
		the sitter's vitality	
transient expression of ...			

To my mind	the picture is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lifelike • dreamlike • confusing • colourful • romantic • lyrical • powerful • outstanding • heart-breaking • impressive • moving • romantic • original • poetic in tone and atmosphere • an exquisite piece of painting • an unsurpassed masterpiece • dull • crude • chaotic • a colourless daub of paint • obscure and unintelligible • distinguished by a marvellous sense of colour and composition • gaudy • depressing • disappointing • cheap and vulgar
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14. What is your favourite form of entertainment? Why do you enjoy it?

15. In pairs discuss what form of entertainment you will choose if you need cheering up, want to meet people, want a quiet evening, want to celebrate something, want to entertain a business partner. Give reasons.

16. Read the text.

Art can tap the deepest reaches of our spiritual life. Art makes us think of the sense of life, how people must live, what an ideal of beauty is, what love is –art dwells on all these eternal questions. Moreover, it helps people understand outside world, arouse the mind and soul. Art has a considerable influence on our world perception, forms our moral values. In other words, it enriches our inner world.

The conclusion is that art influences greatly on the development of a person and that of the mankind. Only valuable, full of sense artworks can create our

notions about beauty and harmony. Only highly-qualified artworks have a great educational significance and help bring pupils up: make them kinder and more humane. The language of art is universal.

17. Answer the following questions.

Do you appreciate art that you can understand easily, or do you also enjoy art which challenges you to think? Do you think it is possible to advertise something as 'art' when it is in fact of little artistic value? Can you think of any examples?

18. Write a Discursive writing: "What is Art with the Capital "A"?"

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