

Англійська мова (10 клас)

ТЕМА КУРСУ : The World of Painting (1-12 УРОКИ)

I. ПРИГАДАЙ! ТИ ЦЕ ЗНАЄШ!

1. Read the quotes

- ✓ "Every artist dips his brush in his own soul, and paints his own nature into his pictures."**Henry Ward Beecher**
- ✓ "A man paints with his brains and not with his hands."**Michelangelo Buonarroti**
- ✓ "Painting is just another way of keeping a diary."**Pablo Picasso**
- ✓ "Painting is silent poetry; and poetry is painting with the gift of speech."**Simonides**
- ✓ "Every time I paint a portrait I lose a friend."**John Singer Sargent**
- ✓ "The painting has a life of its own. I try to let it come through."**Jackson Pollock**
- ✓ "There are painters who transform the sun to a yellow spot, but there are others who with the help of their art and their intelligence transform a yellow spot into the sun."**Pablo Picasso**
- ✓ "A picture is a poem without words."**Confucius**



2. Complete

the sentences

In painting	I prefer	oils to watercolors landscape painting to genre painting portraiture to sea-scape still life to a battle-piece historical painting to a flower-piece masterpiece to a surrealist painting icon painting to animal painting fresco to cityscape painting
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I'd like to visit	the picture gallery the art museum the art gallery the exhibition hall
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The Louvers The Tate Gallery The National Gallery The National Art Museum	is	in	London Paris Kyiv
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3. Do Ex.1 p.166 (Student's Book)



II. ЗРОЗУМІЙ! ЦЕ ПРОСТО!

1. Read and learn

1. **Architecture** ['ɑ:kɪtɛktʃə] – архітектура
2. **Crafts** [krɑ:fts] – ремесла
3. **Ceramics** [sɪ'ræmɪks] – кераміка
4. **Mosaics** [məʊ'zeɪɪks] – мозаїка
5. **Stained glass** [steɪnd gla:s] – вітраж
6. **Painting** ['peɪntɪŋ] – живопис
7. **Photography** [fə'tɒgrəfi] – фотографія
8. **Sculpture** ['skʌlpʃə] – скульптура
9. **Icon painting** ['aɪkən 'peɪntɪŋ] – іконопис
10. **Carving** ['kɑ:vɪŋ] – різьба
11. **Moulding** ['məʊldɪŋ] – ліпнина
12. **Embroidery** [ɪm'brɔɪdəri] – вишивка
13. **Bronze** [brɒnz] – бронза
14. **Clay** [kleɪ] – глина
15. **Marble** ['mɑ:bl] – мрамор
16. **Plaster** ['plɑ:stə] – гіпс
17. **Stone** [stəʊn] – камінь
18. **Wood** [wʊd] – дерево
19. **Enamel** [ɪ'næməl] – емаль
20. **A canvas** ['kænvəs] – полотно
21. **A brush** [brʌʃ] – пензлик
22. **An easer** ['i:zə] – мольберт
23. **Watercolour** ['wɔ:tə,kʌlə] – акварель
24. **Paints** [peɪnts] – фарби
25. **Oil** [ɔɪl] – масляна фарба
26. **Pastel** [pæ'stel] – пастель
27. **Pencil** ['pensl] – олівець
28. **Ink** [ɪŋk] – чорнила
29. **Charcoal** ['tʃɑ:kəʊl] – вугільний олівець
30. **Crayons** ['kreɪənz] – крейда
31. **Portrait (self-portrait)** ['pɔ:trɪt] – портрет (автопортрет)
32. **Landscape** ['lænskeɪp] – пейзаж
33. **Still-life** [stɪl-laɪf] – натюрморт
34. **Seascape** ['si:skeɪp] – морський пейзаж
35. **Mythology** [mɪ'θɒlədʒi] – міфологія
36. **Renaissance** [rə'neɪsəns] – ренесанс

37. **Baroque** [bə'roʊk] – барокко
38. **Gothic** ['gɒθɪk] – готика
39. **Classicism** ['klæsɪsɪzəm] – класицизм
40. **Romanticism** [rəʊ'mæntɪsɪzəm] – романтизм
41. **Realism** ['riəlɪzəm] – реалізм
42. **Impressionism** [ɪm'preʃnɪzəm] – імпресіонізм
43. **Avant-garde** [ævɑː 'gɑːrd] – авангард
44. **Surrealism** [sə'riəlɪzəm] – сюрреалізм
45. **Abstract art** ['æbstrækt ɑ:t] – абстракціонізм
46. **Primitive art** ['prɪmɪtɪv ɑ:t] – примітивізм
47. **Symbolism** ['sɪmbəlɪzəm] – символізм
48. **Cubism** ['kjuːbɪzəm] – кубизм
49. **Futurism** ['fjuːtʃərɪzəm] – футуризм
50. **Art nouveau** [ɑ:t 'nu:vəʊ] – модерн
51. **Antique art** [æn'tɪk ɑ:t] – античне мистецтво
52. **Medieval art** [medɪ'i:vəl ɑ:t] – середньовічне мистецтво
53. **Decorative art** ['dekəreɪtɪv ɑ:t] – декоративне мистецтво
54. **Applied art** [ə'plaɪd ɑ:t] – прикладне мистецтво
55. **Fine arts** [faɪn ɑ:ts] – образотворче мистецтво
56. **A masterpiece** ['mɑːstəpiːs] – шедевр
57. **A work of art** [wɜ:k ɒv ɑ:t] – виріб мистецтва
58. **A trend** [trɛnd] – напрямлення
59. **A genre** [ʒɑːŋrə] – жанр
60. **A style** [staɪl] – стиль
61. **A drawing** ['drɔːɪŋ] – рисунок
62. **A painting** ['peɪntɪŋ] – картина
63. **A sculpture** ['skʌlptʃə] – скульптура
64. **A statue** ['stætjuː] – статуя
65. **An engraving** [ɪn'greɪvɪŋ] – гравюра
66. **A mural (a fresco)** ['mjʊərəl] – фреска
67. **A sketch** [sketʃ] – нарис
68. **An exhibit** [ɪg'zɪbɪt] – експонат
69. **An art exhibition** [ɑ:t ˌɛksɪ'bɪʃən] – художня виставка
70. **A picture gallery** [pɪktʃə 'gæləri] – картинна галерея
71. **An exhibition hall** [ˌɛksɪ'bɪʃən hɔːl] – виставковий зал

2. Read and translate



William Hogarth (1697-1764) was one of the greatest of English artists. He was a keen observer of people and life and he had a gift for dramatic composition. He is best known for his satirical series of painting 'The Harlot's Progress', 'The Rake's Progress', 'Election' series and others. The satirical talent of the painter was manifested best of all in his series 'Marriage a la Mode'.

Hogarth also produced a number of powerful, well-characterised portraits. In this genre he displayed the realistic and democratic character of his talent. His 'Shrimp Girl' is executed with a limited range of colours, but it is full of joy of life and happiness. The picture, takes its place among the masterpieces of the world in its harmony of form and content, its freshness and vitality (Slide 9-13).



Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792) was the leading portrait painter of his day, and the first president of the Royal Academy of Arts. He was an educated man, and in his paintings he tried to combine the vivid colours of Titian, Rembrandt's mastery of psychological penetration and the dynamic style of the Italian masters of the 17th century. Reynolds created a whole gallery of portraits of his contemporaries. His most famous works include the portraits of Dr. Johnson (his friend), David Garrick (the famous actor), Mrs Sarah Siddons (the famous Shakespearian actress) and others (Slide 14, 15).

Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) was a fashionable portrait painter who rivalled Reynolds in fame. His manner of painting differed greatly from that of Reynolds. He was not interested in photographic likeness but rather in the poetic expression of individuality. Gainsborough was one of the first English landscape painters. In his landscapes he followed the Dutch masters, but contributed his own strong feeling for his native countryside. Gainsborough often represented his sitters out-of-doors, and thus united portraiture with landscape, as it was done in the portrait of Mr. And Mrs. Andrews sitting in a wheat-field (Slide 16-18).



Landscape painting began to develop in the 19th century. John Constable and William Turner were the great artists who made the English school of painting.

John Constable (1776-1837) was a famous English landscape painter known for his pastoral scenes. He was thoroughly English; no foreign master

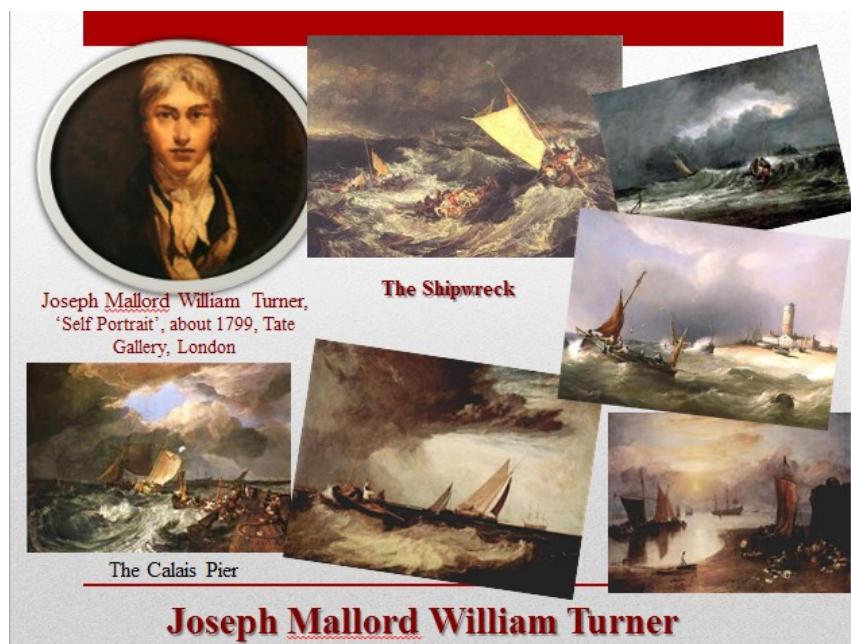




influenced him, and English nature gave him both his material and his inspiration. He painted the quiet, undramatic English landscape just as he saw it. His subjects were drawn from his native Suffolk which is known as 'the Constable country'. He gained little recognition in his own country during his lifetime, but he was highly appreciated in France. His picture 'The Hay Wain', which was exhibited in Paris in 1824, produced a notable effect.

Constable was the first English landscape painter who considered that every painter should make sketches directly from nature, working in the open air. This manner of painting is characteristic of modern artists. Constable's technique and colours are very close to those of impressionists (Slides 19-21).

Joseph Mallord William Turner (1775-1831) was an English romantic painter, known especially for his dramatic landscapes and seascapes. Turner was particularly fond of painting sea scenes. To find out what it was like he once had himself tied to the mast of a ship during a storm at sea. His seascapes include 'The Shipwreck', 'The Calais Pier', 'Fishing Boats in a Squall' and others. He had a splendid visual memory. He painted waves and storms with such great mastery that critics said you could smell the spray and hear the noise of the water and the wail of the deafening wind. 'The Fighting Temeraire' (an old sailing ship) is one of his best known paintings. In his fifties, Turner began to try to paint the different effects of light. Some of his later paintings are almost entirely abstract. Turner is particularly known for his watered ours and his paintings of sun sets



3.Remember!

2. Past Perfect

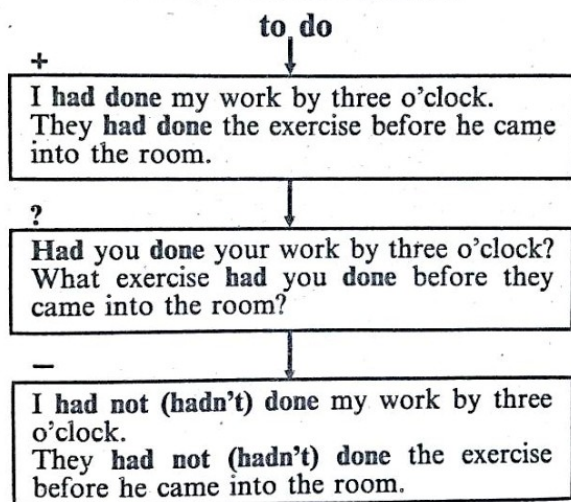
Вживання:

Past Perfect вживається для вираження дії, що завершилася до певного моменту в минулому. Цей момент може бути позначений:

- а) обставиною часу: by five o'clock, by Saturday, by the 10th of February, by the end of the year, by that time тощо;
- б) іншим дієсловом, що стоїть у Simple Past:
We had written the letter when he came.

Утворення:

Simple Past дієслова to have (had) + Participle II (done) смислового дієслова



Запам'ятайте:

He came to Kyiv, took a taxi and went to his work. (Дві або більше дії подаються в тій послідовності, в якій вони відбувалися, тому вживається Simple Past.)

Kate came into the room, sat down at the table and began to read the book which she had bought in the shop. (Остання дія здійснилася раніше, ніж відбулися інші дії в минулому. Ця дія вживається у Past Perfect.)

4. Do Exercises (Student's Book)

(ПИСЬМОВО)

Ex 3. p.174

5-6 p.175

III. ПЕРЕКОНАЙСЯ! ТИ НАВЧИВСЯ!

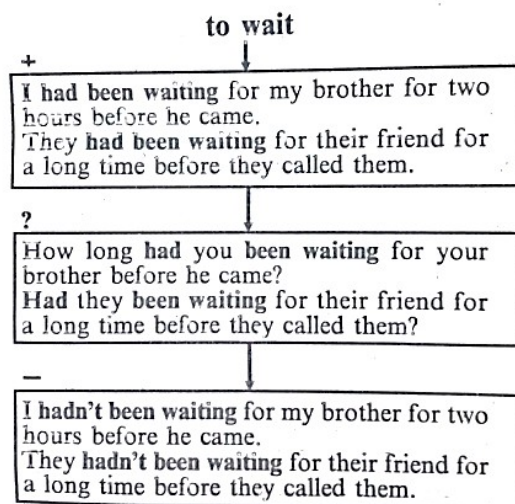
2. Past Perfect Progressive

Вживання:

Past Perfect Progressive вживається для вираження дії, що почалася до певного моменту в минулому і ще тривала у той момент або закінчилась безпосередньо перед ним.

Утворення:

Past Perfect дієслова to be (had been) + Participle I (waiting) смислового дієслова



Запам'ятайте:

Past Perfect Progressive вживається з такими обставинами: for two hours, for three months, for a long time тощо.

Past Perfect Progressive перекладається на українську мову дієсловом в минулому або теперішньому часі, часто з прислівником вже



1. Read and translate Ex.4 p.166 (Student`s Book)

2. Do Ex.2 p.171 (ПИСЬМОВО)

3. Complete the sentences with the words from the box (ПИСЬМОВО)

Art is the _____ (1) or expression of what is beautiful, especially in visual _____ (2). Drawing, painting, _____ (3), architecture, literature, music, ballet belong to the fine art». Really when something is extremely beautiful or has great cultural _____ (4), we say: «It's art». The twentieth _____ (4) has given the world _____ (5). For a long time there have been _____ (6) whether the cinema is an art or just an _____ (7). Nowadays the cinema is considered one of the main _____ (8) arts. Not so long ago people went to cinemas frequently, but now we prefer to stay at _____ (9) and watch videos, _____ (10) and TV. Maybe cinemas are no longer as _____ (11) as they used to be but films will always be one of the best entertainments for people all over the _____ (12). Speaking about art one should not forget about _____ (13), especially classic music. _____ (14) composers make all the world _____ (15) their music.

Creation, sculpture, value, popular, outstanding, century, home, films, world, music, admire, cinema, entertainment, contemporary, form, disputes

4. Make the following interrogative and negative (ПИСЬМОВО)

1. The pupils had translated the text before the bell rang.
2. Kate had done her lessons by eight o'clock. 3. Peter had studied English before he entered the institute. 4. The girls had cleaned the room by the time their mother came back. 5. We had reached the village before the sun set.

5. Supply the Simple Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Progressive of the verbs in the brackets (ПИСЬМОВО)

1. We _____ all day long for the party that evening and by 8 o'clock we still weren't ready. (cook)
2. John _____ a beautiful meal for his guests and they all enjoyed it. (prepare)
3. I knew she _____ the washing because the machine was still working when I got in (do)
4. I knew she _____ the washing because when I got in she was ready to go to bed (do)
5. By 10 o'clock the children _____ the homework and were ready to go to bed (do)
6. The children _____ their homework and by 10 o'clock they still hadn't finished (do)

IV. ВИКОНАЙ! У ТЕБЕ ВИЙДЕ!

1. Read and translate Ex.5 p.176 (Student`s Book)

2. Match (ПИСЬМОВО)

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1. a landscape | a) to describe or show someone or something in a particular way |
| 2. a still life | b) a large public event at which you show or sell products, art etc |
| 3. a fresco | c) a picture of an arrangement of objects, for example flowers or fruit |
| 4. a scene | d) someone who sits or stands while someone else paints them |
| 5. a sitter | e) a painting made on a wall while the plaster is still wet |
| 6. a portrait | f) to make someone or something part of a larger group or set |
| 7. an exposition | g) a painting, drawing, or photograph of a person |
| 8. to include | h) a general tendency in the way a situation is changing or developing |
| 9. a trend | i) a view of a place as you see it, or as it appears in a picture: |
| 10. to portray | j) an area of countryside or land of a particular type |

3. Do Exercises (ПИСЬМОВО)

1 p.188

2 p.188

4. Check up yourself

Quiz ‘Can You Name All 50 Famous Paintings In This Quiz?’

<https://play.howstuffworks.com/quiz/only-1-out-60-people-can-identify-the-names-these-50-famous-paintings-can-you>

***УВАГА! Всі письмові завдання виконуються в
робочому зошиті***

Примітка: З теми Is The Earth in Danger виконати письмово:

III (1,2,3)

IV (2(A3 project), 3)

GOOD LUCK!

