

## ART IN OUR LIFE

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати естетичний смак і загальну культуру учнів.

### Procedure

#### 1. Warm-up

1) What is art?

2) What do you know about pictorial movements? Name some of them.

3) What time were they developing?

4) What art form do you like best? Why?

5) What would life be like without art?

#### 2. Listening

► Do the quiz.

1) Who painted 'The Scream' (the famous painting of a man screaming the sun set as red as blood behind him.)?

a) Oskar Kokoschka

b) Marc Chagall

c) Egon Schiele

d) Edvard Munch

2) Which famous twentieth century artist painted "100 Cans" (Pop Art)?

a) Andy Warhol

b) Roy Lichtenstein

c) Piet Mondrian

d) Jeff Koons

3) What is Pablo Picasso's style of artwork called?

a) Realism

b) Cubism

c) Abstract

d) Romanticism

4) With which 20th century art movement were Salvador Dali, Rene Magritte, and Andre Breton associated?

a) Surrealism

b) Dadaism

c) Post-Impressionism

d) Outsider

5) How many paintings did Van Gogh sell in his lifetime?

a) One hundred

b) Fifty-four

c) Sixteen

d) One

6) This is the combination of pieces of cloth, magazines and other found objects to create artwork. What is it called?

a) Collage

b) Found Art

c) Outsider

d) Surrealist

7) Which type of paint dries the most quickly?

a) Acrylic

b) Watercolor

c) Gouache

d) Oil

8) How long did Leonardo da Vinci spend painting the Mona Lisa's lips?

a) 8 months

b) 12 years

c) 10 weeks

d) 2 years

9) When and where was the first pencil invented?

a) France in the 1300s AD

b) China in 800 AD

c) England in the 1500s AD

d) Egypt in 500 BC

Key: 1 d; 2 a; 3 b; 4 a; 5 d; 6 a; 7 a Acrylic paints are touch-dry in minutes, and fully dry in a week or two (Oil paints are touch-dry in 2-7 days, depending on thickness and climate, and fully dry in 6 months to 2 years.); 8 b; 9 c England in 1565.

### 3. Reading

► Work in pairs.

Cut out and shuffle the parts of the two biographies. Students in pairs have to sort out the cards to make the biographies complete.

## SALVADOR DALI

Salvador Dali was born in Spain in 1904. When he was a child, he showed strange behavior and often interrupted his class in school. As he got older, he started to paint pictures that came from his dreams. His dreams and his paintings were scary and unreal. Dali went to art school in Madrid, Spain. He got kicked out, and never finished. He even spent time in jail. However, he continued to paint, and his art style became known as Surrealism. Salvador Dali drew everyday items, but changed them in odd ways. For example, one of his paintings is of melting clocks. Before he died at the age of 85 in 1989, Dali had created works in film, ballet, opera, fashion, jewelry, and advertising illustrations.

## LEONARDO DA VINCI

In 1452, Leonardo Da Vinci was born in an Italian town called Vinci. He lived in a time period called the Renaissance, when everyone was interested in art. Even though Da Vinci was a great artist, he became famous because of all the other things he could do. He was a sculptor, a scientist, an inventor, an architect, a musician, and a mathematician. When he was twenty, he helped his teacher finish a painting called The Baptism of Christ. When he was thirty, he moved to Milan. That is where he painted most of his pictures. DaVinci's

paintings were done in the Realist style.

#### 4. Speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 125.

#### 5. Summary

In groups discuss the following quotes briefly and express your opinions as for them.

1) There is no must in art because art is free. (Wassily Kandinsky)

2) We all know that art is not truth. Art is a lie that makes us realize the truth. (Pablo Picasso)

3) A man paints with his brains and not with his hands. (Michelangelo)

#### 6. Homework

Take any of the statements from ex. 6, p. 125 and write a short essay on it.

## UKRAINIAN PAINTING

Цілі: вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення й читання; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати естетичний смак і загальну культуру учнів.

Procedure

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What kind of art is your country famous for?
- 2) What famous art galleries do you know in Ukraine?

## 2. Reading

Read the text and say if the National Art Museum of Ukraine reflects the history and culture of our country.

### NATIONAL ART MUSEUM OF UKRAINE

One hundred years ago, at the beginning of the history of the National Art Museum of Ukraine, which was first called the City Museum of Antiques and Art, there was hardly any concept of Ukrainian professional art. Ukraine was always famous for its national ethnographical applied art. The founders of the museum's collections decided to prove that this opinion was wrong and defined the list of main representatives of Ukrainian fine art. These scientists have included in the list not only those who were born and worked in Ukraine, but also those national-conscious artists who lived abroad. They thought that foreigners who worked in Ukraine have enriched a national culture too. These principles were the basis of their collective work.

So works of T. Shevchenko, I. Repin, V. Borovikovskiy, V. Tropinin, N. Pimonenko, M. Vrubel, N. Ge, G. Narbut, A. Murashko and V. Krichevskiy became a part of the museum's collection. The collectors have found even some older works ranging from medieval icons to Cossacks times portraits of military and church leaders and humorous comic pictures "Cossack Mamay". Things came to collection from different areas ranging from far western Galitsia to eastern Tchernigovshina areas. They looked for masterpieces of Ukrainian art in Moscow and Saint Petersburg and even wrote correspondence to Ukrainian artists living in Europe and America.

Today there are a lot of new works of art coming to museum's collections. Among these new comings are: unique icon relief "St. George in His Lifetime" dating to the 12th century; works of the

founder of international abstractionism Kazimir Malevitch, who was native Ukrainian; masterpiece of Ukrainian rococo “The Great Martyr” icon, graphics of world famous Ukrainian living in the USA, Y. Gnizdovskiy. Now there are thousands of exhibits presented in the museum’s collection.

The 1990s were the time when museum came to an international level. For the first time in the museum’s history its collections were exhibited in famous museums of Canada, France, Denmark, Croatia. The world discovered an advanced culture of the country with 10,000 years of history. As a result, some previously infamous artists became a part of international art elite. For example, A. Petritskiy is considered to be one of the best set designers of the 20th century, V. Yermilov is known as the most laconic constructivist of the 20s, and O. Bogomazov is ranked as one of the best futurists of Europe.

Those exhibitions also have discovered the Ukrainian side of some famous Russian artists as O. Exter, A. Arkhipenko, D. Burluk.

The items from museum’s collections often become the sensations on international exhibitions. In 1997 on “The Fame of Byzantium” exhibition the 12th century icon “St. Geroge in His Lifetime” gained the steadfast attention of the specialists.

### 3. Reading and speaking

Read the paragraphs about Ukrainian artists and say what art forms they represented.

#### SERHII VASYLKIVSKY (Izium 1854 — Kharkiv 1917)

Vasylkivsky was one of the most prolific Ukrainian artists of the pre-revolutionary period and an expert on Ukrainian ornamentation and folk art. In 1876 he entered the St. Petersburg Academy of Fine Art. He painted Ukrainian landscapes a lot. He left behind almost 3,000 works of art, sketches, drawings, a great number of which were lost during World War II. He was the first, after Taras Shevchenko, to draw upon subject matter from Ukraine’s past and completed a number of works on historical and ethnographic themes.

## MYKOLA PYMONENKO (Kiev 1862 — Kiev 1912)

Pymonenko was one of the most popular artists in Ukraine who continued the Realist tradition in Ukrainian genre painting. He studied at the school of iconography of the Kiev Monastery of the Caves, in M. Murashko's school and in the St. Petersburg Academy of Art. Famous Realist artists like Ilya Repin and Arkhyp Kuindzhi influenced his artistic development and world view. From 1893 he participated in traveling exhibitions. His works were displayed in Munich and Paris where he was elected member of the International Union of Art and Literature (sponsored by Auguste Rodin, among others). He painted the mural, Dormition of the Mother of God in the Church of St. Cyril in Kiev at the invitation of Mykhailo Vrubel and was an academician of painting from 1904. His works are often referred to as the encyclopedia of Ukrainian village life. The main theme of Pymonenko's painting is the accurate depiction of that life. He was attracted to folk rituals. Following in the footsteps of Shevchenko, he coloured his realism with the romanticism of Ukrainian ethnography.

## FEDIR KRYCHEVSKY (Lcbedyn, Sum 1879 — Irpyn', Kiev 1947)

Krychevsky acquired the fundamentals of art at the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, (1896-1901). He continued his education at the St. Petersburg Academy of Art (1907-1910). Upon graduation, he received a scholarship to travel abroad and he visited Paris, Munich, Vienna, Berlin and Rome. He returned to live and work in Kiev. During the 1920's and 1930's he was professor at the Kharkiv and Kiev Art Institutes. He was an erudite scholar and specialist in folk art. Together with his brother, Vasyl, a distinguished architect and artist, he acquired a collection of works by peasant craftsmen (kylomy — rugs), sheepskin coats, (plakhty — wrap-around skirts) and kerchiefs. Enriched by a great body of knowledge, he developed his own system of art in which he combined Realist principles with a search for new methods of expression.

## OLEKSANDR BOHOMAZOV (Yampil, Sumshchyna 1880 — Kiev 1930)

Bohomazov studied at the Kiev Art School with Murashko and others. He was expelled in 1905 for participating in student strikes. He continued his education in Moscow in private studies. In 1914 he organized the artists' group, Kil'tse (The Circle) which included young Ukrainian avant-garde artists. In the 1920s he became a member of ARMU (the Association of Revolutionary Art of Ukraine). From 1922 he taught at the Kiev Art Institute. Bohomazov, together with Alexander Archipenko (Oleksandr Arkhypoenko) and Alexandra Exter (Oleksandra Ekster), was one of the founders of Ukrainian Cubo-Futurism. Initially attracted to Symbolism, he chose to seek other art forms. His new style he called Spectralism.

#### 4. Summary

If you had to decorate your interior what kind of painting would you like to have there?

#### 5. Homework

Search some information about Ukrainian painters and get ready to present it in the class.

## WRITING ESSAYS

Цілі: формувати навички письма; вдосконалювати навички усного мовлення, читання; розвивати культуру спілкування й мовленнєву реакцію учнів; виховувати зацікавленість у розширенні своїх знань.

### Procedure

## 1. Warm-up

- 1) What is an essay?
- 2) What purposes of writing essays can be?
- 3) In your opinion, what should you do to start writing an essay?

## 2. Speaking

Present your reports about Ukrainian painters. (Checking the homework)

## 3. Grammar practice

Fill in the correct form (Present Perfect Simple or Present Perfect Continuous).

Tom. Hi Ana. I (try) to ring you several times today. Where (you / be) \_\_\_ ?

Ana. I (be)\_\_\_ at home all the time. But I (clean) the house all day, so maybe I didn't hear the phone ring.

Tom. (you / clean) \_\_\_ everything now?

Ana. No, not yet. I (tidy / not) \_\_\_\_\_ up the kitchen yet. But why are you here?

Tom. Don't you remember? Jane (invited) \_\_\_ us to her birthday party and we (buy / not) \_\_\_\_\_ a present for her yet.

Ana. Oh, that's right. (you / find out / already) \_\_\_\_\_ what she wants?

Tom. Well, she (learn) \_\_\_ Spanish for a year and wants to spend her next holiday in Mexico. Maybe we could get her a guide book.

Ana. That's a good idea. There is a good bookshop in the big shopping centre. I (see) \_\_\_ some nice books about Mexico there recently.

Key:

Tom. Hi Ana. I have tried to ring you several times today. Where have you been?

Ana. I have been at home all the time. But I have been cleaning the house all day, so maybe I didn't hear the phone ring.

Tom. Have you cleaned everything now?

Ana. No, not yet. I have not tidied up the kitchen yet. But why are you here?

Tom. Don't you remember? Jane has invited us to her birthday party and we have not bought a present for her yet.

Ana. Oh, that's right. Have you already found out what she wants?

Tom. Well, she has been learning Spanish for a year and wants to spend her next holiday in Mexico. Maybe we could get her a guide book.

Ana. That's a good idea. There is a good bookshop in the big shopping centre. I have seen some nice books about Mexico there recently.

#### 4. Reading and speaking

Do ex. 1, p. 127.

#### 5. Reading

Do ex. 2 (a), p. 128.

#### 6. Speaking

Do ex. 2(b), p. 128

► Work in pairs.

Role-play the situation at the exam. Cut out and shuffle Student B's cards to make him / her choose the correct answer.

Student A
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1)	What are the main parts of an essay?
2)	Why is an essay divided into these parts?
3)	What are the parts of an introduction?
4)	Why does an introduction have these parts?
5)	What kinds of information can be put into each part?
6)	What are the main parts of a body paragraph?
7)	Why does a body paragraph have these parts?
8)	What are some common patterns of information in essays?

Student B
Introduction, body, conclusion
This Arrangement makes the reader's job easier. The information is presented in an order that is clear and logical
General topic, narrowing the focus, thesis
Organized in this way, an introduction gives background to the topic and then focuses more and more on the specific topic. This enables the reader to understand the thesis more easily and completely. The reader can then read the body of the essay while making predictions about the kinds of information that will be given in the body
The general topic contains background information, locating the topic of the essay in a broader context. The next part narrows the focus by providing more specific information that the reader may need in order to understand the thesis. The thesis then appears, giving the main argument of the essay that follows
Topic sentence and support
Beginning with a topic sentence gives the reader a clear idea of what kind of information is to follow. The support gives detailed information relating to the topic sentence
Many longer essays (and letters to the editor, business documents, case studies, etc.) use the pattern: situation, problem, solution, evaluation. Other common patterns also occur

## 7. Reading

Do ex. 3, 4, p. 129.

## 8. Speaking

Do ex. 6, p. 129.

## 9. Summary

Do ex, p. 129.

## 10. Homework

Ex. 7, p. 131.