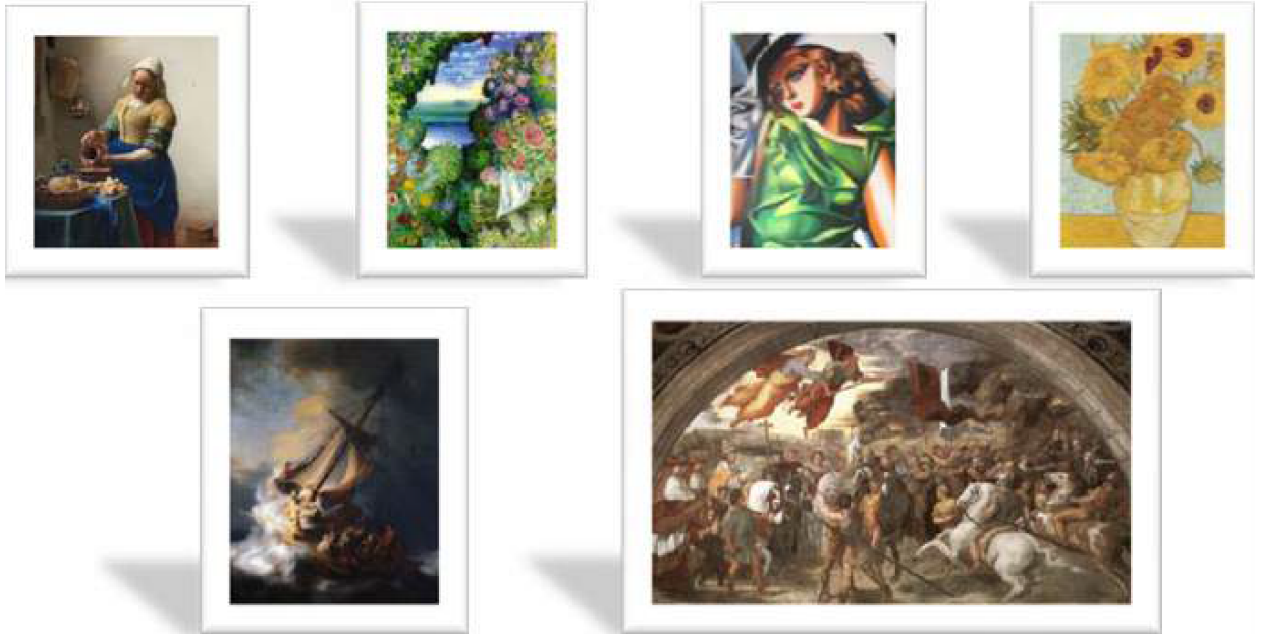


ART AND ARTISTS

- Are you fond of art? Do you ever visit exhibitions?
- What painters do you know? What works are they famous for?
- Look at the pictures and match them to their names and artists.



- a) *The Meeting of Leo the Great and Attila* by **Raphael**
- b) *Young Lady with Gloves* by **Tamara de Lempicka**
- c) *Vase with 12 Sunflowers* by **Vincent Van Gogh**
- d) *Field of the Collective Farm* by **Kateryna Bilokur**
- e) *The milkmaid* by **Jan Vermeer**
- f) *Christ in the Storm on the Sea of Galilee* by **Rembrandt**

1. Match the genres of art to their description.

- 1) *still life*
- 2) *history painting*
- 3) *portrait*
- 4) *landscape (seascape or townscape)*
- 5) *genre painting*
- 6) *masterpiece*

- a) a picture featuring an arrangement of inanimate, everyday objects, whether natural objects;
- b) a painting that depicts scenes or events from everyday life usually realistically;
- c) a picture representing a scene at different locations, a view of natural inland scenery;
- d) a picture depicting an event or a moment in history;
- e) a work of art such as a painting that is made with great skill;
- f) a pictorial representation of a person usually showing the face.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct term from Ex.1.

- 1) Lucian Freud has been asked to paint a _____ of the Queen.
- 2) _____ paintings may capture mountains, valleys, bodies of water, fields, forests, and coasts and may or may not include man-made structures as well as people.
- 3) _____ had a certain style: it had to be big, it had to be momentous, and it had to be theatrical. It had to both tell a story and reflect the importance of that story.

- 4) Cezanne is known for his unique _____ paintings of apples.
- 5) Leonardo's "Last Supper" is widely regarded as a _____.
- 6) Thanks to _____, common people and the ordinary happenings of their daily lives are known to modern viewers centuries later.

3. Use these adjectives, colours, and phrases to give your opinion about any of the paintings represented in the lesson.

lifelike = true to life / dreamlike = work of imagination / soft and delicate / romantic / lyrical / powerful / outstanding / heart-breaking / impressive / oppressive / warm / cold / bold / bright / deep / light / confusing / colourful / stand the test of time / belong to the brush / contrast well / put into words

For example:

*This painting **belongs to the brush** of Kateryna Bilokur.*

*To my mind, it is a **colourful** picture, which shows a garden full of flowers.*

*The picture is painted in **bright** colours.*

*These **colours** contrast very well.*

*The **dominating** colours are green, pink, and purple.*

*To my mind, it is a masterpiece that could **stand the test of time**.*

Check the difference of "art", "the arts", and "Art"

- 1) **"art"** is the expression or application of human creative skill and imagination, typically in a visual form such as painting or sculpture.
- 2) **"the arts"** are the various branches of creative activity, such as painting, music, literature, and dance.
- 3) **"Art"** with a capital "A" is sometimes used to mean "important art" or "fine art."

4. What branches of art do you prefer? What famous Ukrainian artists do you know? Read the article about Kateryna Bilokur and match each paragraph to the best title?

____ *Ukrainian artist presentation*
 ____ *Vibrant Scenes of Nature*

____ *World Recognition*
 ____ *Obscure Beginnings*

- 1) The story of an outstanding Ukrainian painter, a representative of "Naive art", Kateryna Bilokur is an amazing one. She received no formal education and her daily life was one of sorrowful, hard physical labour and household chores. She was a self-taught master of primitive art and decorative folk painting, and her desire to paint was extreme. She was so eager to pursue art that fashioned her own paintbrushes and formulated her own paints from beet juice, berries, onions, herbs and whatever she could find. The girl was at labour all day and only painted during the night, until she could no longer stay awake. She tried to gain entrance to art school in the 1920th, but since she had no certificate of having completed "seven-year-school," she had no chance. She also had little opportunity to see and study the works of other artists.
- 2) As an artist she did not depict emotions, she depicted the subjects that produce emotions. The majority of her creations feature extremely vivid, lively and colourful floral scenes displaying lush collections of flowers and fruits in natural settings. She painted gardens, orchards, and fields; still lifes; and she also had several portraits and self-portraits. Her paintings display originality and great attention to detail. They could have existed organically within any era, say critics from different countries.
- 3) By sheer force of unstoppable will and desire, Bilokur painted her heart out and eventually began to produce a body of work that others could not help but notice. By the 1930s, she was said to have become a master. Her works caught the eye of a famous Ukrainian singer Oksana Petrusenko, who helped get her art placed in shows and galleries, where it could gain wider appreciation from the art community.

4) Some of her paintings eventually found their way to Europe, where none other than Pablo Picasso not only viewed her work, but became entranced, staring at her paintings for hours, as if in a dream. When he saw them, the great artist exclaimed: “If we had a painter of this level of skill, we would make the whole world talking about her!” Kateryna Bilokur was named the “People’s Artist of Ukraine,” which is an incredibly high honour. Her image was issued on a Ukrainian coin and her works are preserved at the National Museum of Ukrainian Decorative Folk Art. It is likely that her magnificent work will live for centuries to come and be considered among the most precious masterpieces of the world.



5. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F). Correct those that are false.

- 1) Kateryna Bilokur was born in the provincial village and practised her art after hard daily work.
- 2) Her parents were those who first introduced her to art and she was provided with the entire inventory for painting.
- 3) Kateryna Bilokur didn’t manage to enter the art school, despite she had all necessary qualifications.
- 4) Her works attracted a famous Ukrainian artist, who was the one to help Kateryna get her paintings exhibited.
- 5) Eventually in Europe her works weren’t a great success, only Picasso was among those who paid attention to Kateryna Bilokur’s pictures.
- 6) Pablo Picasso claimed that if she had presented her art widely, she would have become famous all over the world.

GRAMMAR BANK

COMPOUND NOUNS

- 1) Some nouns consist of more than one word. They normally have two parts.
- 2) There are three forms for compound nouns:

- **open** – space between words

*Ex.: Our last visit to **art gallery** was incredible.*

- **hyphenated** – hyphen between words

*Ex.: She only completed the **seven-year-school**.*

- **closed** – no space or hyphen between words

*Ex.: My favourite genre of paintings is **landscape**.*

8. What do we call these things and people?

- 1) Pictures from holiday are ...
- 2) The story of your life is ...
- 3) An exhibition in Paris is ...

- 4) The centre of the city is ...
- 5) A ticket for a concert is ...
- 6) The reign of King John is ...
- 7) The poetry of Eliot is ...
- 8) The critic of the film is ...
- 9) Walls like stone are ...

9. Which is correct?

- 1) It's quite a long book. There are *350-page/350 pages*.
- 2) *Five-star/Five stars* hotels are the most expensive.
- 3) The oldest building in the city is the *1000-year-old/1000 years old* castle.
- 4) Do you use the *twelve-hour/twelve hours* clock or the *24-hour/24 hours* clock?
- 5) It's only a *three-hour/three hours* flight from London to Milan.
- 6) There are *60-minute/60 minutes* in an hour.
- 7) This painting is ancient, it's over *six-hundred-year/six hundred years* old.
- 8) It was *one-of-a-kind/one of a kind* masterpiece.

10. Choose one painting of any famous artist you like/dislike and write a description of it using the plan below. Write about 140-190 words.

Plan for the description:

- *the subject of a painting (what is depicted in it);*
- *the composition (how space is arranged) and the colours;*
- *the details;*
- *the impression made by the painting.*

KEEPING INFORMED



-Do you follow the news?

– How do you prefer to check on the latest events: watching TV, reading papers, or surfing the Internet?

– Can you tell what is on news today?

Can you name any examples of *paper media*, *electronic media*, and *new age media* sources?

Divide the given vocabulary into three categories. Add some more to each category.

commercial break / current affairs / live broadcast / columnist / presenter / forum / tabloid / news flash / search engine / gossips / broadsheet / release / junk mail / host / cyberspaces / targeted audience / viral video / talking head / by word-of-mouth / blogger

<i>INTERNET</i>	<i>TELEVISION</i>	<i>PRESS</i>

2. Fill in the blanks using the correct type of media product.

- 1) An amusing TV series about fictional characters in different life situations ...
- 2) A programme about important political or social events that are happening now ...
- 3) A piece of writing, image, or other item of content published online...
- 4) A television story about the ordinary lives of a group of people ...
- 5) A programme that features animated characters ...
- 6) A paper with sets of funny pictures that tell stories ...
- 7) A television or radio show on which people are asked questions about themselves ...
- 8) A film or television programme that gives information about a specific subject ...
- 9) A website on which one person or group puts new information regularly ...
- 10) A newspaper that has small pages, a lot of photographs and not very serious news ...
- 11) An important item of news that television or radio companies broadcast as soon as they receive it, often interrupting other programmes ...
- 12) A periodical publication containing articles and illustrations, often on a particular subject or aimed at a particular readership ...

3. Read the sentences and choose the best verb to complete them.

- 1) She *flicked through/featured in* the channels but nothing interesting was on.
- 2) Rumours are usually *spread/broadcast* by word-of-mouth or any media.
- 3) Jourdan Dunn is the first black woman to be *on air/feature on* a British “Vogue” cover.
- 4) Good writers know how to *aim at/appeal to* their targeted auditorium.
- 5) How do you think, should there be a ban on television advertisements *aimed at/appealed to* children?
- 6) Current affairs programmes usually *cover/grab* the latest news.
- 7) First you must *cover/grab* your listeners’ attention – then you need to hold it.
- 8) This programme will *feature in/be broadcast* with subtitles for the hard of hearing.
- 9) I will be back *on air/broadcast* tomorrow morning at 7. We will *broadcast/be on air* live from the exhibition

4. What’s your opinion about the modern media and information it presents? What’s

your attitude to the way news is given to the public? What tends to appear most often in the news on TV and in the printed press? Use the following adjectives to help you express your ideas.

worthwhile / informative / uplifting / violent / shallow / objective / sensational / biased / exaggerated / annoying / frustrating / exclusive / newsworthy / harmful / informative / impressive

5. Read the text and think about the best heading for it. What is the girl's attitude to television? What was the impact of television described in the text?

I was eight years old when I lost my first very best friend, Lucy. We used to spend hours playing together in my backyard. Then, one August day long ago, Lucy's mother called earlier than usual for her to come home right away and see what her daddy brought them. It was the last time I played with her. I knocked on my friend's door every day, but her mother always said that Lucy was busy and couldn't come out to play. I tried to phone, but her mother always answered saying Lucy couldn't come to the phone. Why was Lucy too busy to play? She had to be dead. Nothing else made sense. What else could separate such great friends? I cried and cried.

Some weeks later I overheard my mother saying to my father how maybe I would calm down about Lucy if we got a TV too. And what? What on Earth was a television? The word was new to me. At last I knew what had happened to Lucy. "The television ate her!" "Oh, Linda," – my parents said, laughing. "Television doesn't eat people. You'll love television just like Lucy." Christmas arrived and Santa Claus brought us the television. "See?" – my parents said – "television doesn't eat people." Maybe not. But television changes people. It changed my family forever. We stopped having dinner at the table after my mother found out about TV trays from the commercials. During the meal we used to talk to one another. Now television talked for us. Daddy stopped buying books. He watched television now. But it was Daddy who had taught me the joy of reading. Mama and Daddy stopped going to the movies. "Most movies will one day show up on TV", – they said. After a while, Daddy and I didn't play baseball anymore. We didn't play any games at all.

Maybe the TV hadn't actually eaten Lucy, but once her parents turned her in the direction of that box, she never looked back. Maybe if her parents had allowed her to further experience real life, she wouldn't have been satisfied with a 50-centimeter world. All I know is I never had another first best friend. What's more, I was right all along: television really eats people.

(article credits: Linda Ellerbee)

6. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) What criteria do you use in deciding whether or not to watch a TV programme?
- 2) What beneficial activities can TV keep people from doing?
- 3) Do you think that TV gives us a distorted view of life and teaches us wrong values?
- 4) What are the main positive functions of TV, does it fulfil them properly?
- 5) How can parents control their children's TV viewing and keep them from watching things inappropriate for their age?
- 6) What serves a subject of addiction for nowadays modern youths?

GRAMMAR BANK

DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

In grammar, when you report someone else's statement in your own words without any change in the meaning of the statement, it is called **indirect speech**. Quoting a person's words without using one's own words to bring about any change in the meaning of the statement is **reported speech**.

*Ex.: Cate Blanchett **said**, "I had to put on an American accent for the film". – direct*
*Jonny Depp **said** that everyone looked so glamorous on the Red Carpet. – indirect*

DIRECT INDIRECT CLAUSE

STATEMENT *"I'm tired", I said. I told them (that) I was tired.* *that*-clause

QUESTION

"Are you ready for the air?" the editor asked Jane. – "When shall we start?"

The editor asked Jane if/whether she was ready for the air.

He asked her when he should start.

if- /whether-clause *wh*-clause

COMMAND *"Turn it off!" dad said. Dad ordered us to turn it off.* *to*-infinitive clause

As a rule, **when you report** something that someone has said you **go back a tense**: (**Present into Past, Future into Future-in-the-Past**). If the reported sentence contains **an expression of time**, you must **change it to fit in** with the time of reporting (**this-that, ago-before, now-then**).

Say, tell, and ask are the most common verbs used in indirect speech.

NOTE! You **SAY something to somebody** and **TELL somebody about something**.

But here are many other verbs we can use instead. These include: **accuse, admit, advise, agree, apologise, beg, warn, complain, deny, explain, invite, offer, order, promise, reply, suggest, thought, convince, inform, persuade, announce, claim, doubt, insist, mention, state, suppose.**

7. Look through the text in Ex.5 again and find the examples of both direct and indirect speech. Transform the sentences correspondingly. Refer to the Grammar Bank above if necessary.

For example: *"Oh, Linda," my parents said, laughing. My parents pronounced my name laughing.*

... her mother always said that Lucy was busy and couldn't come out to play.

... Lucy's mother always said, "Lucy is busy and she can't come out to play"

8. Choose the best option to complete the articles. Then match the headings to the stories.

Who do you think you are?

Who needs it!

Just drying the car.

1) Police **confiscates/confiscated** the car and driver's license of a man **had caught/caught** speeding who said he **was trying/had been speeding** to dry his car after he **washed/had washed** it. The 21-year-old was stopped in Paris driving at 69 mph, about 33 mph over the speed limit, police **says/said**. "Because he **doesn't/didn't** have his driver's license with him, his clean car **has been/was** confiscated until he produces it," a police spokeswoman said.

2) A woman **had woken up/woke up** over the weekend to find a man she **doesn't/didn't** know in her

flat. She called the police. Mary Clerk **said/told** the police officer she **heard/had heard** some strange

noise in the kitchen and **decided/had decided** to check it. The man said he **wants/wanted** to talk to

her about their mutual project as agreed. Mary didn't know Peter Fox, but Peter told the police he

knows/knew Mary because she **was/is** his colleague. He **asked/told** her to confirm his words. But Mary **accused/ashamed** Peter of a robbery attempt, so she showed him out the door without incident.

Only then Peter **realized/had realized** she was the wrong person and he **had got/got** the wrong door.

He **apologized/excused** and **asked/told** the police to help him find the right address.

3) A man **has set/set** his car on fire when he heard how much he **must/had to** pay to reclaim it after it was towed away for illegal parking. An attendant **ordered/told** the daily press the man **was/were** very calm. "He **had gone/went** to his car, **taken/took** a few things then **opened/had opened** the hood and **set/was setting** the engine on fire. When it **had gone/was** well ablaze he **had got/got** back on his bike and **had ridden/rode** off."

9. Describe a TV program which has made a strong impression on you. Tell why this TV program made such an impression on you.

a) What kind of TV program it was (e.g. comedy, romantic).

b) When you saw the TV program.

c) What the TV program was about.

Model Answer:

1) I do not watch TV that often nowadays...

2) There are lots of programs that I really like and watch regularly...

3) I watch mostly news and some selected TV programs.

4) The TV program that made a strong impression on me was

5) The TV program was called

6) This was mainly a ... which emphasized the

7) I watched the TV program on ..., the program was broadcasted at

8) The program showed

9) The spectators ...

10) I have learned

11) This program has helped me to

12) I was actually inspired by this program and

10. Choose a piece of art to write an imaginary story. Or you can use the given pictures. There is a basic structure of your story below.



Introduction

✓ Write something about the picture you're describing (title, painter, genre, why you've chosen it, etc) and give a very brief description of what it shows.

First paragraph

✓ Who is the person in the painting?

✓ What was the person doing before the moment that is captured in the painting?

Second paragraph:

✓ What is the person doing in the painting?

Third paragraph:

✓ What happens next?

Conclusion

✓ There could be a surprising or funny ending to the story.

11. Choose the word which best completes each sentence.

1) A person's greatest piece of work is a ____

a) masterpiece b) portrait c) gallery d) performance

2) It's an ancient _____, probably made by an alien race.

a) souvenir b) artefact c) donation d) scenery

3) The time of a day when most people are watching television is known as ____.

a) best time b) prime time c) popular time

- 4) The book has an _____ plot dealing with life during the Civil War.
a) *breath taking* b) *thought-provoking* c) *action-packed* d) *far-fetched*
- 5) A _____ posts an unkind review of your favourite singer's new CD. How do you respond?
a) *news vendor* b) *blogger* c) *columnist* d) *presenter*
- 6) _____ is something made or given shape by man, such as a tool or a work of art.
a) *artefact* b) *sculpture* c) *donation* d) *guide*
- 7) She was too _____ and distressed to talk about the tragedy.
a) *awful* b) *furious* c) *starving* d) *exhausted*
- 8) I do the same thing every day. My job is very _____.
a) *confusing* b) *boring* c) *confused* d) *bored*
- 9) He _____ me this funny story about what happened to him on holiday.
a) *told* b) *said* c) *declared*
- 10) "I enjoyed the film yesterday." She said (that) she _____ the film _____.
a) *had enjoyed....the day before* b) *has enjoyed...the day after*
c) *had enjoyed...before*
- 11) "We are not using the Internet now". The pupils said (that) they _____ the Internet _____.
a) *was not using...than* b) *were not using ...then*
c) *were not using ... that*
- 12) "Don't forget to post the letter!" He _____ to post the letter.
a) *reminded me* b) *asked to me* c) *told me*

12. Read the article and choose the best word to fill each space.

At 6pm on 14 November, 1922, Arthur Burrows read a 1) _____ bulletin. Burrows read the bulletin twice, once fast and then slowly, so that listeners could take 2) _____ if they wished. It included a report of a train robbery and an 3) _____ political meeting, some sport result, and weather 4) _____. It had a staff of just four and its mission was to 5) _____, inform, and entertain. By 1930, half the homes in Britain had a 6) _____. They could listen not only to the news, but also to dramas, classical music concerts, chart shows, children's 7) _____, and live sports coverage. When the Second World War began in 1939, BBC radio was a very important channel of news, and of 8) _____ to cheer people up in difficult times. During the War, it broadcasted in many different languages and had large numbers of European 9) _____. Today it broadcasts by radio, internet, and satellite in twenty-seven 10) _____. Television 11) _____ was suspended from 1 September 1939 to 7 June 1946, during the Second World War. When it returned in 1946, viewers could enjoy anything from Disney's Mickey Mouse 12) _____ to coverage of the Olympic Games. From its beginning to the 21st century, the BBC has played a 13) _____ role in British culture. It has also been known as "The Beeb", and "Auntie".

- 1) a) *news* b) *program* c) *channel* d) *advertisement*
- 2) a) *notes* b) *news* c) *attention* d) *shows*
- 3) a) *interactive* b) *good* c) *important* d) *impressive*
- 4) a) *program* b) *information* c) *forecast* d) *prediction*
- 5) a) *study* b) *present* c) *tell* d) *educate*
- 6) a) *satellites* b) *radio* c) *set-top box* d) *trivia*
- 7) a) *programmes* b) *channels* c) *sitcom* d) *viewers*
- 8) a) *achievement* b) *entertainment* c) *training* d) *mass media*
- 9) a) *viewers* b) *players* c) *listeners* d) *students*
- 10) a) *countries* b) *commercials* c) *national networks* d) *languages*
- 11) a) *prime-time* b) *broadcasting* c) *documentary* d) *advertising*
- 12) a) *cartoons* b) *talk shows* c) *game shows* d) *comedies*
- 13) a) *prominent* b) *additional* c) *well-known* d) *obscure*