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Петровська Надія

TYPES OF ART

*Навчальний посібник з англійської мови
для студентів факультету культури і мистецтв*

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Охоплює широкий діапазон мовних кліше, текстів, вправ та тестів для засвоєння лексики англійської мови у сфері культури і мистецтва, метою яких є поповнення вокабуляру, розвитку навичок читання і усного мовлення та вдосконалення навичок перекладу при вивченні освітнього компоненту «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)»

Призначено студентам та викладачам англійської мови університетів, коледжів, та загальноосвітніх шкіл, а також усім, хто цікавиться англійською мовою, питаннями методики викладання іноземних мов та мистецтвом.

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Передмова

На сучасному етапі міжнародного співробітництва та співпраці з фахівцями різних країн світу проблема знання англійської мови стає особливо актуальною. Досконале володіння англійською мовою є також однією з ознак високої культури і освіченості людини. Інтеграція країни у глобальний міжкультурний простір вимагає від випускників закладів вищої освіти знання англійської мови з метою ознайомлення з літературою за спеціальністю мовою оригіналу та професійного спілкування з колегами з різних країн.

Необхідність появи даного посібника зумовлена недостатнім навчально-методичним забезпеченням курсу «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)» для студентів, що навчаються на факультеті культури і мистецтв.

Тематика запропонованих уроків охоплює питання значення різних видів мистецтва у житті людини, проблеми вибору професії, формування естетичного смаку, почуття стилю і моди, та ін.

У посібнику представлено тематичний матеріал з професійних сфер, що стосуються спеціальностей «Дизайн», «Образотворче мистецтво, декоративне мистецтво, реставрація», «Хореографія», «Культурологія»: роль мистецтва та формування естетичних смаків у суспільстві, кращі зразки образотворчого мистецтва та архітектури різних країн.

Навчальний посібник складаються з трьох розділів (ART, 8 LESSONS, TESTS), ключів до тестів, списку використаної літератури та додатків (тексти для додаткового читання, тематичний українсько-англійський словник, прислів'я та вислови видатних діячів мистецтва про мистецтво).

Перший розділ включає таку тематику: Types Art, What is and isn't Art?; другий – Interior Designer, Clothes, Describing Colours, Describing Light, Describing Shapes, Describing Placement, Describing Style, My Future Profession.

Тексти та розроблені до них вправи сприяють поповненню словникового запасу студентів та розвитку їх комунікативних навичок. Особливе місце у посібнику відведене тестам на різноманітну тематику з галузі мистецтва.

Посібник охоплює широкий діапазон мовних кліше, текстів, вправ та тестів для засвоєння лексики англійської мови у сфері культури і мистецтва, метою яких є вдосконалення вимови та розмовних навичок, а також навичок перекладу. Видання передбачає послідовність і наступність у вивченні матеріалу та зорієнтовано на формування навичок і вмінь практичного володіння мовленням, читанням, усним та письмовим перекладом з англійської мови на українську і навпаки, а також спілкування на тематику на базі поданого матеріалу.

PART I. ART

Since prehistoric times, humans have been creating art through forms and mediums. Over the years, as tools and technologies evolved, the concept of what art is has become the subject of intense debate. There are multitudes of opinions and theories on what can be classified as art, however, in this article, we will discuss the top eight forms of art that have shaped the trajectory of art history itself. Keep reading for a thorough overview of these major forms of art!

I. Texts

Text 1. Types of Art

Read and translate the text into Ukrainian

There are about as many definitions of art as there are people alive. As a widely accepted definition, art is produced when one's imagination or creativity is used to create something that can be directly experienced through our senses. Although visual art, witnessed through our sense of sight, is the most common form of art, art itself can appeal to other senses, including our auditory and tactile senses.

Most art forms discussed in this article date back thousands of years. From prehistoric cave paintings and figurines found in ancient caves, to the exquisite architecture and sculpture of ancient Greece and Rome, art forms have played a monumental part in personal and public life.

As the different techniques in art evolved, much of the conversation in art circles were concerned with what the word "art" meant.

This central debate is an important factor in the development of personal style within the broader art movements that have emerged over the years, with particular emphasis on the relationship between utility and aesthetics. The most iconic and revolutionary example of an artist who attempted to shift the definition of art and sculpture was Marcel Duchamp, whose unforgettable ready-made sculpture, *The Fountain* (1917), explicitly challenged conventional meanings of art. Duchamp claimed that a slightly modified urinal deserved to be classified as art and as a sculpture innovated by himself. This is also a prime example of how art has been leveraged as an important medium through which artists can provide political and social commentary. Marcel Duchamp Art types should not be

confused with art genres, which is a different classification system that was developed by the French Royal Academy and includes still life, portrait, and history, among many others. The different types of art should also be distinguished from form in art, which refers to a specific element within an artwork that relates to shape.

Form in art occurs alongside other elements such as texture, color, space, shape, value, line, and color.

Art provides us with a crucial glimpse into history as a means through which we can understand the life of the humans that came before us, and without which the world would be a far less interesting and inspiring place! It provides a doorway into galaxies of possibility for expression and a valuable platform for political and social commentary.

Exploring the Eight Most Important Types of Art

Although there has been much speculation regarding the definition of art over the years, there is a general consensus that there are around eight main kinds of art, most of which have existed for centuries, if not thousands of years. These different types of art encompass painting, sculpture, installation art, architecture, literature, music, cinema, and theater.

1. The Art of Painting

Painting is one of the oldest types of art that dates as far back as tens of thousands of years and is evident at various cave sites and rock shelters across the world. Famous sites include the Drakensberg in South Africa, the Northern Territory in Australia, and the Lascaux paintings in France, among many other important historical sites. The majority of these cave sites have become important world heritage sites under UNESCO to preserve cultural history and uphold the maintenance and recognition of archaeological sites. To understand painting, one must recognize its historical legacy and use in art.

Painting refers to the application of paint, usually on a two-dimensional surface. Paint also consists of a pigment combined with a binding agent such as oil, egg, or water and possibly a filler, to make the quantity more substantial. In ancient times, people relied on natural materials such as plants, bones, ochre, and charcoal to paint, but today, artificial coloring is the primary choice for most artists. In

modern times, various other additives were included in paint mixtures and their variations to ensure that paint is not only user-friendly and convenient, but also environmentally safe.

When it comes to the application of paint, the sky's the limit. Paint brushes, your own fingers, spray cans, or sponges can be used to engage in painting. As new techniques and styles emerged, painting became an institution in its own right, inspiring study, analysis, and debate. Paintings can be classified into one or several of many art movements that are characterized in terms of the underlying philosophy that determined the style, content, and subject matter of the paintings, as well as their temporal location in terms of their relationship to previous art movements.

Well-known art movements that started in Europe include Impressionism (1867-1886), Surrealism (1924-1966), and Expressionism 1905-1920).

Different cultures all over the world developed different styles, including styles defined by the Pop Art movement in the USA during the mid-20th century. There are numerous famous painters who could easily be named as the most significant painters, however, some of the most prominent figures include Impressionists like Claude Monet and Mary Cassatt, as well as Surrealists like Salvador Dalí (1904-1989) and pioneers of Abstract Expressionism such as Jackson Pollock (1912-1956). Many consider abstract painting to be one of the most influential types of painting that can employ a variety of art forms and mediums to convey abstract visuals and themes.

Some of the most prominent art movements and styles emerged from movements inspired by Cubism and Realism in the 20th century, as well as notable Renaissance figures like Leonardo da Vinci and Cubists like Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque. It is important to also recognize that painting can encompass other fine art forms such as collage, which includes the arrangements of objects to create visual narratives as an element of painting or assemblage. Collage can thus be used to elevate painting or be fused with sculpture to create assemblages.

2. The Art of Sculpture

Sculpture is another ancient art form that dates back to some of the earliest civilizations on Earth. Unlike painting, this form of art involves the creation of art in the three dimensions. The type of material used can be either natural or artificial,

and can range from materials such as clay, metal, bronze, marble, and wood to objects that artists come across in their everyday lives.

Different processes can be used to create a sculpture, including modeling, casting, assembling, and carving.

Sculptures can be free-standing, independent forms, or they can be produced in relief, where the form emerges from a background. An example of a free-standing sculpture is Christ the Redeemer (1931) in Rio de Janeiro by Paul Landowski. One might also equate the origins of true sculpture to the master works of High Renaissance sculptor Michelangelo, whose work had a tremendous impact on Western sculpture.

Mount Rushmore, which was constructed between 1927 and 1941, is a colossal demonstration of a sculpture executed in relief, as well as the elaborate forms carved into the temple complex at Khajuraho in India. Sculptures can also include other forms of art, especially painting, as a form of decoration or embellishment.

Figurines and larger examples of sculptures from the ancient world have been found in various locations around the world. Such sculptures often demonstrated a spiritual or religious function.

The ancient Greeks and Romans were also known for their exceptional sculptures with the most notable example being The Orator and Head of a Roman Patrician, both of which were created in the 1st century BCE. The Statue of Liberty (1886) is a modern example of sculpture that has become world famous.

3. The Art of Installation

In addition to sculpture, artists can also explore the world of installation art, which relies on a variety of media to provide an immersive and enhanced experience of art. Installation art is often connected to sculpture and performance art, which involve artists arranging objects and artworks in a site-specific space to ensure that the message of the artwork is received and understood.

Installation art can also be understood as large-scale works that encompass mixed media and is usually set up for a set duration in a particular location.

Installation art provides a more sensory experience for viewers and engages with the temporality of the artwork and its conceptual occupation of space. Among the most popular installation artists include figures like Yayoi Kusama, Doris Salcedo, Kurt Schwitters, Kara Walker, and Damien Hirst.

4. The Art of Architecture

People often identify architecture as going back to the very first structures that people built as places of human residence and protection. If we are to define architecture in this way, we can think of the teepee in America or the yurt in Mongolia.

Some architecture has a distinct aesthetic quality though and the relationship between utility and beauty is sometimes central in architectural design.

Famous examples of architecture that blurs the boundaries between utility and art include the pyramids in Egypt, the Colosseum (70 CE) in Rome, and the magnificent Taj Mahal (1648) in India. Each of these unique structures possess their own story, which continues to capture our hearts and remind us of earlier times in the collective history of architecture and art that reflect the beautiful, and sometimes darker aspects of what it means to be human.

Some of the extraordinary modern-day architectural marvels include the Leaning Tower of Pisa (1173-1372) in Italy, the Eiffel Tower (1887) in France, and the Sydney Opera House (1973) in Sydney, Australia. Other contemporary buildings that were built into existence and have shaped the way we see buildings include the Louvre (1793), the Glass House (1949-1995), and the Guggenheim Museum (1959). Like other kinds of art, architecture also has various styles that reflect certain characteristics and design principles mimicked in art. Some of the most well-known styles of architecture include:

- Classical architecture
- Renaissance architecture
- Gothic architecture
- Baroque architecture
- Neoclassical architecture
- Bauhaus architecture
- Victorian architecture
- Modern architecture
- Post-modern architecture

5. The Art of Literature

The word “literature” is derived from the Latin word *literatura*, which translates to “letters” in English and refers to the written word in particular. Language is a powerful and symbolic way of communicating and writing is no exception. The earliest texts date back thousands of years to ancient Mesopotamia, although it is thought that writing developed independently on different continents.

The first piece of literature with an identifiable author was a collection of prayers written by the priestess Ur in Sumeria, Mesopotamia.

Across multiple cultures and civilizations, people fused their own technologies and resources to create new types of literature and texts that borrowed materials from the natural environment. For example, hieroglyphics were written on stone tablets and papyrus (handmade paper made from plants grown in water). In Sumeria, evidence of the first writer was discovered around 1595 BCE and reflected that the writing from Sumerian culture was executed using wet clay to communicate across long distances. This proved useful when cities began flourishing and trade activities increased.

Literature includes poetry, articles, novels, plays, folklore, myths, and legends, as well as other forms of writing. It is most often divided into various genres, similar to art. The history of literature is teeming with literary giants and their works of art, and it is therefore impossible to pinpoint the most influential or the best without resorting to subjective opinion. Libraries have kept millions of books around the world since ancient times. Today, there is a growing industry in electronic text, books, and the storage of data. While digital formats for literature have become a staple mode of access in the 21st century, some of the world’s most significant authors include Cicero, Horace, Virgil, and Ovid among the giants of Latin literature, as well as creative writers such as Dante Alighieri, William Shakespeare, and George Orwell. Prominent authors who received global recognition for their contribution to world literature include figures like Leo Tolstoy, Mark Twain, Franz Kafka, John Ronald Reuel Tolkien, Alexandre Dumas, and Gabriel García Márquez.

6. The Art of Music

Music is created when there is an organization of sounds, as vibrations, that are put together to form an audible composition. Elements of a musical composition include harmony, timbre, melody, and rhythm. Although the presence of music in ancient civilization is harder to trace than visual art, traces of musical instruments have been found that are thousands of years old.

Music and sound created by voice or instruments (or both) have played an important role in various cultures across the globe, making it a universal art form.

Similar to paint, early instruments were made from a variety of natural resources that communities found within their vicinity, while today, a vast selection of ready-made instruments are available for musicians. These instruments are further classified into three groups: string (violin and guitar), percussion (cymbals and drums), and wind (flute and saxophone) instruments.

Originally, music was confined to its community or environment but thanks to modern developments in technology, music can be produced in different places in the world and distributed widely to enable more accessible to people in distant locations. Additionally, there is also a wide variety of genres to enjoy, including folk, funk, blues, hip-hop, pop, rock, electronic, gospel, country, and indie to name a few.

7. The Art of Cinema and Film

Relative to the other art types discussed in this article, cinema is a fairly recent form of art. Instead of attributing the development of cinema to one inventor, many great minds contributed to the entrance of cinema as an art form and an appreciated invention of our time.

Cinema first took the form of a “kinetoscope” in 1893, which enabled only a single person to view the motion picture at a time. The first public show debuted in 1895 in Paris.

Early films were not produced as we know of today and neither was the context in which they were broadcast. Visual images on screen lasted only a few minutes and some of the content included comedy skits, news, and pictures of lands beyond the borders. Unlike cinema today, there was often much participation from the audience.

Interior of the Chicago cinema, opened in mid-1912 and destroyed by the bombing of February 22, 1944; Unknown author Unknown author, CC0, via Wikimedia Commons.

The progression of cinema into the immensely popular and accessible format we know of today occurred within the space of a little over 100 years. Below are the major events that took place that made cinema more attractive to the public:

- 1891: Prototype of kinetoscope by the Edison Company
- 1893: The kinetoscope made its first public appearance
- 1895: Public audience by the Lumière brothers using their Cinématographe
- 1909: Color was introduced

At the turn of the century, much was afoot in the industry of cinema with many new film industries emerging, especially in Europe and Russia. The first few films to emerge did not have sound but by the 1930s, most movies had sound.

Since then, the attendance rate for cinema lovers has grown exponentially, with a movement in the last few decades toward an increase in film accessibility in private spaces.

8. The Art of Theatre

Theatre is a performance art that usually includes a visual element that has been used for entertainment purposes for thousands of years. One of the most famous locations, central to bringing Romans together for entertainment, was the Colosseum, which is now in ruins and was once a symbol of the flourishing Roman Empire. Indeed, Rome in the 6th century BCE was seen as the earliest example of theatre in the Western world.

Long before oral storytelling, voice, sounds, and gestures were used to transmit important information from one generation to another, before written language was invented. Evidence for visual storytelling goes back tens of thousands of years but it is widely accepted that storytelling through sound, song, dance, and diagrams formed an integral medium through which traditions were passed down and retained. Theatre is a unique form of art in the sense that it can combine several different forms of art in one theater production. A variety of artists can be involved in the range of complex elements that may be involved in a theater production, including costume and stage designers, musicians, actors, and writers.

Theatre also encompasses several other sub-categories such as puppetry, dance, circus entertainment, magic performances, and plays.

The history of theatre is rich and alive with the spectrum of human emotion that we have all experienced when witnessing the stories embodied in performance. Genres seen in theater performances vary as in art and include genres such as tragedy, comedy, romance, musicals, and drama. Some famous modern-day theater productions include *Lord of the Dance* and *The Lion King* which were started in 1996 and 1997 respectively.

Exploring Other Art Types

In this article, we have explored the eight major types of art that have permeated the boundaries of space and time, and infiltrated our conceptions of temporality to embody an enduring creative spirit that is the heartbeat of human life. Contemporary art has taken on new faces and forms that also include the art of fashion, digital art, graphic design, and photography, which are equally as significant as these top eight art forms.

The thread of creativity, expressed in the form of theatre, music, painting, sculpture, installation, architecture, cinema, and literature has continued to evolve and shape the discourse of art as we know it. Art continues to bring color and life into an ever-changing world in a way that not only stimulates an intellectual response but also touches our hearts.

Answer the following questions:

1. What Is the Definition of Art?
2. What Is the Importance of Art?
3. What Are the Eight Different Forms of Art?
4. What Are the Different Types of Fine Art Forms?

Text 2. Art

Read and translate the text into Ukrainian

There are many different types of arts in the world. The most popular ones are cinema, theater, literature, music and painting. I'd like to tell you a little bit about each of these arts. First of all, my favourite type of art is music. It has always fascinated me how people create such melodic tunes. I love all genres of music, be

it jazz, classical, pop, rock, reggae, opera, blues or else. Music can change my mood. If I'm sad I try to listen to something cheerful, for example, to disco music. If I want to think in loneliness, I prefer alternative rock. I'm glad that there are so many devices nowadays which allow us to listen to music everywhere we wish.

It includes radios, MP-3 players, CD-players, mobile phones. My second favourite type of art is literature. I like reading interesting novels and detective stories. I also value the works of famous writers and poets. Theatre is gradually becoming an outdated type of art. On the contrary, cinemas become more popular. There are many great theatres and large cinemas. I think people should respect the work of actors and attend theatres more often. As for me, I don't really like cinemas. If I want to watch a new movie, I buy and watch it at home.

Painting is another form of art. Museums and art galleries have always attracted me. I think that painting is a rather interesting activity. One of my friends is really good at it. He is going to enter the University of Arts after graduating from school. His works include oil paintings and pastel. I really admire his talent. I wish I could be as good at painting as him.

II. Article. What is and isn't Art?

By Sandi Jones

Read and translate the article into Ukrainian

Modern art is rubbish, at least that's cleaners at a gallery in Bolzano, Italy were probably thinking when they threw away an installation called 'Where shall we go dancing tonight?' To be fair, the installation was a room designed to look like there had been a party there the night before. It was filled with empty bottles and party decorations, and was meant to be comment on corruption in Italy in the 1980s. Unfortunately, it was so realistic that the cleaners missed the message and threw the whole thing away. Interestingly, rather than asking the artist to go back to square one, the gallery owners went through the bins and rebuilt the piece more or less as it was originally.

On the other side of the world, at the Museum of Modern Art in San Francisco, two teenage visitors were impressed by many of sophisticated and occasionally shocking works of art on display there. However, they found some of the pieces to be puzzling and inventive, and others to be the sort of thing they

could probably do themselves. And that's what they did. When nobody was looking, one of them placed their glasses on the floor below an official-looking piece of paper. Within minutes, people began to stop in front of "unique" exhibit to discuss and photograph it. At the same time the two teenagers photographed the people and posted the images on Twitter, where they quickly went viral.

These parallel stories raised the familiar question "what is and isn't art?" Most would agree that Michelangelo's spectacular ceiling of the Sistine chapel, the expressive face of Da Vinci's Mona Lisa and the atmospheric paintings of Claude Monet are great examples of classical art. Such works demonstrate great skill, express the artist's emotions, and often make political, social or historical points. When it comes to more modern and abstract art, however, opinions are divided. Does, for example, Andy Warhol's 8 hour single shot him of the Empire State Building really demonstrate artistic skill? What is there to say about Damien Hirst series of over a thousand painting of dots of different colours and sizes? Are these artists revealing their inner thoughts and connecting with others, or are they making huge amounts of money from exploiting the audience? If their works gets you talking, does that make it art? If the artist, critics and experts say a work of art is meaningful, should we simply agree?

Sometimes even specialists struggle to decide whether something is art or not. Belgian researchers showed experts and non-experts a series of photographic portraits some of which were valuable works of art and others simple passport photographs. The result revealed that the experts were no better at identifying the recognized works of art than the non-experts. In fact? The researchers reported that the experts were more likely to mistake the valuable works of art for the simple photographs. And what about you? Can you tell what is art and what isn't?

This article has asked far more questions than it has answered, so drawing conclusions is difficult. Presumably you weren't expecting a definite answer to What is and what isn't art? In a short article like this, anyway. Perhaps, it is safe to say that it is for the individual to decide. Some modern art is breathtaking, skillful and profound, and some classical art lacks exactly those qualities. Finally, what about the challenge from the previous paragraph? Which of the works of art is real? Well, you are probably not going to like this; the answer is neither of them!

Choose the correct answers

1. The two incidents described in the two paragraphs illustrate
 - a *all modern art is worthless*
 - b *only an artist can create a work of art*
 - c *it is often difficult to decide what art is*
 - d *social media can help us to understand art*
2. In the third paragraph the author suggests that
 - a *it is easier to recognize classic examples of fine art than of modern art*
 - b *all art demonstrates the artistic skills of the artist*
 - c *modern art is generally worth more money than classical art*
 - d *if experts say something is art, it must be art*
3. Belgian researchers showed that
 - a *only an expert can answer the question “What is art?”*
 - b *both experts and non-experts struggle to recognize true art*
 - c *Passport photographs are art*
 - d *non-experts were worst at identifying real works of art*
4. The concluding paragraph suggests that the answer to “What is art?”
 - a *may be different for each of us*
 - b *has finally been answered in this article*
 - c *depends on individual artist*
 - d *is impossible to answer*
5. The author writes “you are probably not going to like this” in the final paragraph because she
 - a *doesn't think the reader will like her works of art*
 - b *doesn't provide the reader with the solution to the challenge she set*
 - c *asked the reader to think like an expert*
 - d *played a trick on the reader*

III. Discussion. Art in my Life

Text. Art in our Life

Read and translate the text

Art is a disciplined activity that may be limited to skill or expanded to include a descriptive way of looking at the world. The word “art” is derived from the Latin word meaning “skill”. Art is a skill at performing a set of specialized actions, as, for example, the art of gardening or of playing chess.

Art in a broader meaning, however, involves both skill and creative imagination in musical, literary, visual or performance context. Art provides the person or people who produce it and the community that observes it with an experience that might be aesthetic, emotional, intellectual, or combination of these qualities.

Traditionally, in most societies, art has combined practical and aesthetic functions. In the 18-th century in the West,, however, a more sophisticated public began to distinguish between art that was purely aesthetic and art that was also practical. The fine arts – including literature, music, dance, painting, sculpture, and architecture – are concerned primarily with aesthetics. The decorative or applied arts such as pottery, metal work, furniture, tapestry, and enamel are often useful arts and for the time were demoted to the rank of crafts. Because of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris taught only the major visual arts, the term “art” was sometimes narrowed to the meaning only drawing, painting, architecture, and sculpture. Since the mid-20-th century, however, greater appreciation of non-Western and folk traditions and of individual work in mechanized society has tended to blur the old distinction. Both categories are becoming valued as art.

Today art in all its categories is considered an essential part of human achievement, and some of its many, varied creators are ranked among the most celebrated citizens of the world.

Compose questions to the text

Speak on the topic “Art in my Life”

PART II. LESSONS

Lesson 1. Interior Design

1. Memorize the active vocabulary:

to concern with – стосуватися
space – простір
finish – оздоблення, покриття
texture – тканина
furnishing – обстановка, умеблювання
furniture – меблі
safe – безпечний
to draw upon – викликати
to meet qualification – мати кваліфікацію
scope – об'єм
to involve – залучати
aging – похилого віку
accessibility – доступність
issue – предмет, проблема
opportunity – сприятлива можливість
to hire – наймати на роботу
employee – службовець
per-job basis – на основі виконаної роботи
deadline – кінцевий строк
to meet clients' needs – задовольняти потреби клієнта
location – місцезнаходження
supervision – керівництво
earnings – заробіток
residential – житловий
fee – гонорар

2. Read and translate the text

Interior Designer

Interior design is a profession concerned with anything that is found inside a space – walls, windows, doors, finishes, textures, light, furnishing and furniture. All of these elements are used by interior designers to develop a functional, safe, and aesthetically pleasing space for a building's user. The work of interior designer draws upon many disciplines including environmental psychology, architecture, product design, and traditional decoration (aesthetics and cosmetics). They plan the spaces of almost every type of building including: hotels, corporate spaces, schools,

hospitals private residences, shopping malls, restaurants, theatres, and airport terminals. Designers must meet broad qualifications and show competency in the entire scope of the profession, not only in a specialty.

The specialty that involve interior designers are limited only by the imagination and are continually growing and changing. With increase of aging population, an increased focus has been placed on developing solutions to improve the living environment of the elderly population, which takes into account health and accessibility issues that can affect the design.

There is a wide range of working conditions and employment opportunities within interior design. Large corporations often hire interior designers as employees on regular working hours. Designers for smaller firms usually work on contract or per-job basis. Self-employed designers, which make up 26 % of interior designers, usually work the most hours and may have difficulty finding clients to provide for themselves. Interior designers often work under stress to meet deadlines, stay on budget, and meet clients' needs. Their work tends to involve a great deal of travelling to visit different locations, studios, or client's homes and offices. Usually this work is done under the supervision of a design professional such as Architect. With aid of recent technology, the process of contacting clients and communicating design alternatives has become easier and requires less travel. Interior design earnings vary based on employer, number of years with experience, and the reputation of the individual. For residential projects, self-employed designers usually earn a per-minute fee plus a percentage of the total cost of furniture, lighting, artwork, and other design elements. For commercial projects, they may charge per-hour fees, or a flat for the whole project.

A theme is a consistent idea used throughout a room to create a feeling of completeness. These themes often follow period styles. Examples of this are Lois XV, Victorian, Minimalist, Georgian, Gothic, Mughal or Art Deco. The evolution of interior decoration themes has now grown to include themes on necessarily consistent with specific period style allowing the mixing of pieces from different periods.

Many of the most famous designers and decorators during the 20th century had no formal training. Sister Parish, Mark Hampton, Robert Denning and Vincent Fourcade, Stephen Chase, Mario Buatta, John Saladino, Kerry Joyce, Kelly Wearstler, Nina Petronzio, Barbaras Barry, Jeanine Naviaux and many others were trend-setting innovators in the worlds of design and decoration.

3. Read what you must know when you plan and decorate your room.

Planning and Decorating your Living-room

1. Consider your plan.
2. Diagram everything on the paper.
3. Decide if you are going to use any of your present furniture.
4. Plan the placement of electrical outlets according to your furniture arrangement.
5. Plan type and need of dining service. (Do you want an open-up table? Is your family large or small? Do you plan formal or informal dinner parties?)
6. List every item to be placed in the room.
7. Plan every item to be placed in the room.
8. Plan furniture and colours.
9. Think of the heating system.
10. Consider lighting.
11. Don't place the furniture against the walls.
12. Don't have too many things in the room.
13. Don't have a floor-to-ceiling window on the North side.
14. Don't have too many texture and patterns in the room.
15. Don't plan more than three colours in the room

4. Answer the following questions

1. What is interior design concerned with?
2. What disciplines are included in designers' training?
3. What are the kinds of designing conditions for interior designers?
4. What do earning in this profession depend on?
5. What interior design styles do you know?
6. What famous interior designers and decorator do you know?
7. What are the main rules in decorating a room?

Lesson 2. Clothes

1. Memorize the active vocabulary:

Clothes – одяг

to wear – носити (одяг)

fashion style – фасон, стиль, мода

shortage – нестача, дефіцит

to reflect – відображати

toga – тога

tunic – туніка

fold – складка

cloak – плащ, накидка

fur – хутро
trimming – обробка, прикраса, обшивка
ruff – круглий жорсткий комір
lace – мереживо, стрічка
waist – талія, ліф, корсаж
ribbon – стрічка, тасьма
frill – оборка, рюш
lavish dressing – шикарний одяг

2. Read and translate the text

What Clothes Tell about you

Clothes tell us a great deal about people – where they live, how they live, what kind of climate they live in, what sort of work they do and whether they are rich or poor. Clothes have always given this information. In addition the clothes people wore in the past tell us what culture or civilization they belonged to, what century they lived in.

Let's have a look into the past. After the Romans invaded and occupied most of Britain in AD 43 they brought with them their own way of life. Some Britons began to live in towns that were just like those in other parts of the vast Roman Empire. These Britons also wore Roman clothes. Rich, important men wore long draped togas. The women wore long full tunics which hung in graceful folds. Poorer men wore short tunics with an extra cloak in cold weather. Ordinary women wore tunics like the rich women but the cloth was not so fine or expensive. After the Romans left, in about AD 476, there followed a long period of unrest. To protect themselves from their rival barons and their families lived in castles with stone-walls and high battlements. These castles of the XI-XIIth centuries were very cold, dark and damp, the stone staircases were very draughty. Clothes gave people who lived in castles some warmth and comfort. Men wore woolen tunics, sometimes one on top of the other, and women wore long tunic dresses, sometimes – fur trimmings and high collars.

In the seventeenth century wealthy people like merchants and nobles wore colourful clothes. Men wore huge ruffs which were made of lace as this was very popular during the period. Dresses had tight waists and full skirts. Hats were decorated with feathers and clothes often had masses of ribbons and frills. The Puritans who were very religious Christians did not approve of such lavish dressing. Their clothes were plain and unadorned as they admired simplicity. Looking back into the history of clothes we see that clothes had evolved a great deal over the centuries from the simple tunics.

3. Answer the questions to the text:

1. What information have clothes always given?
2. How did people dress in Britain after Roman invasion?
3. What clothes did people living in castles wear
4. How did wealthy people dress in the seventeenth century?
5. Did the clothes of wealthy people and the Puritans differ much?
6. How did clothes evolve over time in comparison with the simple tunics?

Lesson 3. Describing Colour

Text 1. The Power of Colour

1. Read and translate the text

If you take a stroll around the fashion department of any high street store today, you'll be dazzled by the variety of colours, patterns and textiles available. However, there is nothing all that new in this. For the ancient Egyptians, the Celts in Britain, the Aztecs in South America, colour was an important part of life.

In many ancient civilizations, people painted coloured circles and lines around their eyes and mouths. Originally they did this to please the gods and scare away evil spirits. But they soon realized that colour could be used to make their faces and bodies beautiful – and cosmetics were born. They were first used to distinguish between different tribes, and also between males and females. Women used colour and pattern to emphasize their body shapes. By contrast men tend to use designs that emphasized their strength and skill.

Body painting is one of the most ancient arts of humankind and today it is coming back into fashion. Until recently, only men used tattoos on their bodies. Girls who prefer not to have tattoos paint patterns on their hands and faces with henna or use removable transfers to decorate their arms and legs. Like their ancient ancestors, they are pursuing an ideal of beauty.

The mysterious Aztec and Maya civilizations were not familiar with wool, linen or silk, some of our most popular modern fabrics. But they dyed their textiles with great artistry. For them every colour had the meaning, either positive or negative. For example, yellow was the symbol of the sun and of ripe corn growing in the fields, and blue meant the wearer had royal ancestors. Red stood for blood. In ancient Egypt, gold was the colour of the Sun god and the symbol of power. In traditional Asian cultures, white is the colour of sorrow. The blue of the sky, the red of the sun and the paleness of the moon were associated with religion rituals, legends and poetry.

With the passing time, fashion has become increasingly international. Today, the same fabrics, colours and designs are available all over the world. Fashion

dictates not only the clothes we wear, but the colours too. Every colour under the sun is available in today's style parade. The best thing is to go for the colours that suit you best. Choose a colour that doesn't make your complexion too pale, one that doesn't clash with your hair colour, one that reflects your personality. And remember that colours can influence the way you feel. Wear colours that make you feel confident and relaxed.

Just as in ancient times, the right clothes give you power, make you look good, and help to identify you as a part of your group. Today, however, you don't have to be wealthy to look stylish.

2. Find equivalents of the following Ukrainian words and word-combinations in the text

прогулятися, головна вулиця, різноманітність кольорів, кольорові кола і лінії, відігнати злих духів, народилася косметика, різні племена, чоловіки і жінки, підкреслити їх силу, вертатися в моду, прикрашати руки та ноги, шукають ідеал краси, були знайомі з, сучасні тканини, фарбувати тканини, королівські предки, колір жалоби; одяг, який ми носимо; колір обличчя, вплинути на самопочуття, почуватись впевнено, виглядати стильно.

3. Mind the word order in description of things:

1. opinion

(fantastic/unusual/cheap/expensive/smooth/amazing/rough/nice/heavy/worn out/ very soft / good /worthless)

2. size/shape

(small small/thin/thick/tiny/huge/enormous/great)

(circle/ oval/ triangle/ rhombus/ square,/rectangle/pentagon)

3. colour

(red,/orange/yellow/green/blue/purple/pink/brown/black/gray/white/
black/pink/olive/lavender/navy/coral/salmon/purple/turqise/peach/lilac/dark
green/light blue)

4. pattern

(striped/ polka dot/checked/plain)

5. origin

(French/British/Danish/Finnish/Norwegian/Swedish/Austrian/Belgian/German/
Italian/American/ Greek/Spanish/Ukrainian)

6. material

(*satin/metal/plastic/wood/glass/ceramics/synthetic/wood/cotton/silk/leather*)

For example: The singer was wearing a fantastic short black cotton jacket.

4. Describe one of your possession

Text 2. Meaning of Colours

1. Read and translate the text

Colours play an exceptionally prominent role in our lives. They influence our thinking, inspire our decision-making, and impact our moods. From causing changes to changing reactions, colours are more powerful than we think. Depending on our interpretations, they can be used for both good and evil. Fortunately, we have the power to welcome some colors and shun others. This guide will take you on a journey through the exciting universe of colour meanings.

To help you discover the celebrated phenomenon of colours, here's an overview of each of their meanings, what they symbolize and how they affect human emotion and behavior.

1. Red. The colour of passion and energy. Red draws attention like no other colour and radiates a strong and powerful energy that motivates us to take action. It is also linked to sexuality and stimulates deep and intimate passion. Red is ubiquitously used to warn and signal caution and danger.

2. Orange. The colour of enthusiasm and emotion. Orange exudes warmth and joy and is considered a fun colour that provides emotional strength. It is optimistic and uplifting, adds spontaneity and positivity to life and it encourages social communication and creativity. It is a youthful and energetic colour.

3. Yellow. The colour of happiness and optimism. Yellow is a cheerful and energetic colour that brings fun and joy to the world. It makes learning easier as it affects the logical part of the brain, stimulating mentality and perception. It inspires thought and curiosity and boosts enthusiasm and confidence.

4. Green. The colour of harmony and health. Green is a generous, relaxing color that revitalizes our body and mind. It balances our emotions and leaves us feeling safe and secure. It also gives us hope, with promises of growth and prosperity, and it provides a little bit of luck to help us along the way.

5. Turquoise. The colour of calmness and clarity. Turquoise stabilizes emotions and increases empathy and compassion. It emits a cool calming peace, gives us a boost of positive mental energy that improves concentration and clarifies our mind, and creates a balance that clears the path to spiritual growth.

6. Blue. The colour of trust and loyalty. Blue has a calming and relaxing effect on our psyche, that gives us peace and makes us feel confident and secure. It dislikes

confrontation and too much attention, but it is an honest, reliable and responsible color and you can always count on its support.

7. Purple. The colour of spirituality and imagination. Purple inspires us to divulge our innermost thoughts, which enlightens us with wisdom of who we are and encourages spiritual growth. It is often associated with royalty and luxury, and its mystery and magic sparks creative fantasies.

8. Pink. The colour of love and compassion. Pink is kind and comforting, full of sympathy and compassion, and makes us feel accepted. Its friendly, playful spirit calms and nurtures us, bringing joy and warmth into our lives. Pink is also a feminine and intuitive color that is bursting with pure romance.

9. Brown. The colour of stability and reliability. Brown is dependable and comforting. A great counselor and friend full of wisdom. You can count on its help if you need an honest opinion, support and protection. It stabilizes us, helps us stay grounded and inspires us to appreciate the simple things in life.

10. Black. The colour of power and sophistication. Black is an incredibly strong and intimidating color that exudes authority and makes us feel secure and protected. Often seen at formal and prestigious events, this mysterious marvel arouses and seduces our senses with its elegance and sexiness.

11. Gray. The colour of compromise and control. Gray is neutral, conservative and unemotional. It is practically solid as a rock, making it incredibly stable, reliable and calming. It has a peaceful, relaxing and soothing presence. Gray avoids attention but offers mature, insightful advice to anyone who asks.

12. White. The colour of purity and innocence. White is a true balance of all colors and is associated with cleanliness, simplicity and perfection. It loves to make others feel good and provides hope and clarity by refreshing and purifying the mind. It also promotes open-mindedness and self-reflection.

2. What are your favourite colours? What colour do you choose in painting more often?

3. Discuss the text with your friend.

Lesson 4. Describing Light

1. Read and translate the text:

Photography is harder than many people think it is. However, a good photographer needs skill and precision. Inexperienced photographers often do not understand how **light** affects their work.

Photographers must consider the **value** in their photographs. Too little light produces **dark** pictures. They might even be completely **black**. Too much light does not produce enough **contrast**. An extremely **bright** picture might not show enough detail. A clear, **sharp** picture requires the right balance of light and darkness.

Good photographers will adjust the amount of light in their pictures. **Translucent** materials limit the light without blocking it entirely. **Opaque** materials, on the other hand, produce complete **shade**.

2. Talk about these questions.

What are the opposite of bright conditions?

What are brightness and darkness measured in?

3. Choose the sentence that uses the underlined part correctly.

1. **A** The opaque curtain allowed some light to shine through.

B The details are not visible because the picture is totally black.

2. **A** The details are very clear in a sharp picture.

B The photographer's bright pictures don't have enough light.

A The photographer asked the group to step out of the shade and into the sunlight.

B The details are clearer in pictures with less contrast.

A The photographer added another lamp to make the picture dark.

B Use a translucent fabric to block some of the light.

Lesson 5. Describing Shapes

1. Read and translate the text:

Memo

To: Andrew

From: Belinda

Andrew, we need to change the poster design for film projects.

*The client did not like the simple **shapes**. He thinks that the film requires a more complex poster. He especially did not like the titles in **square** boxes. In general, the **lines** are too **straight**.*

Lesson 6. Describing Placement

1. Read and translate the email into Ukrainian.

To: Gil

From: Tanya

Hi Gil,

I received your design for the new bank logo. I don't think it's quite what we need.

The letters are really **close**. Add some space **between** them. However, don't move them too **far** from each other. Move the picture **next to** the left border. The picture should be **across from** the slogan. Maybe put the slogan just **below** the bank name. Move the bank name **higher**. It should be **above** everything else.

The **parallel** lines in the **lower** part look like jail bars. The bank doesn't want that image. It will look better if the lines don't sit so near each other.

– Tanya

2. Talk about these questions.

1. What do we call two lines that run alongside each other?
2. What is the opposite of near?

3. Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The artist drew two lines that were the same distance from each other along their entire lengths. p _ _ a _ _ l
2. The poster is raised by a greater distance than the window. _ i g _ _ r
3. The designer put too much space in the middle of the letters. _ _ t _ e _ n

4. Describe

- a) *longer distances*
- b) *shorter distances*
- c) *heights*

use these words: *close, above, far, below, near, low, across, from*

Lesson 7. Describing Style

Review

1. Read and translate the review.

With Art Critic Danielle Donicelli

Tuesday 21 July 2012

Renowned artist Liam Beckett has two new paintings at the Fifth Street Gallery.

The first piece is called “A Morning Pond”. In the painting, the water’s surface is covered with a **pattern** of leaves. It features soft, **smooth** brushstrokes and a very light **texture**. The colors **flow** gently, just like the ripples in the water.

The other painting is called “Darkness”. Unlike the first piece, this one is different from Beckett’s usual **style**. It features **uneven** splashes of paint and **jagged** edges. It also lacks his usual sense of **balance**. Some areas are **cluttered** with too many colors and shapes. Meanwhile, other areas are completely **empty**.

2. Talk about these questions.

1. How can we describe a painting with lots of images or shapes in it?
2. What kind of design features repeated shapes or images?

3. Match the words (1-7) with the definitions (A-G).

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 – flow | 5 – jagged |
| 2 – empty | 6 – smooth |
| 3 – texture | 7 – balance |
| 4 – pattern | |

A a design with a repeated image

B the quality of a surface

C to move steadily and evenly

D containing nothing

E the state of being even

F having an uneven surface with sharp points

G having an even surface that is not rough

4. Read the sentences and choose the correct words.

1. The artist’s style is **cluttered/empty** with too many colors and objects.
2. Both artists are popular, even though they have different **textures/styles**.
3. The bumps on the surface make the painting **uneven/smooth**.

Email

1. Read and translate an email into English

Дорогі мама і тато,

Я чудово проводжу час тут, у Нью-Йорку. Вчора я зайшов до музею Гуггенхайма. Я думаю, що це найкращий музей, який я бачив. Я провів там цілий день. Сама будівля унікальна. Вона схожа на чашку. Архітектор Френк Ллойд Райт сконструював її, як спіраль, так що піднімаючись по спіральній доріжці до купола, ви бачите відомі витвори мистецтва в особливому світлі. Музей пропонує аудіо-екскурсії з власноруч. Також є чудовий музейний магазин. Я купив там плакат тієї картини, яка мені найбільше сподобалась. Це

«зелений скрипаль» Марка Шагала. Шагалл намалював її олією у 1920-х роках. Фігура скрипаля танцює над типовим білоруським селом. Батьківщина Шагала і дитинство надихнули багатьох його творів мистецтва. Його односельці вірять, що музика та танці, представлені скрипалем, наблизять їх до Бога. Мені дуже подобається його світ мрій і фантазій. Я так радий бути тут.

Я зателефоную вам незабаром,

Люблю, Клео

Передайте привіт, будь ласка, дядку Джону.

Write down an email to your friend about your visit to a picture gallery. Describe the picture you like most paying special attention to the style of a famous painter

Lesson 8. My Future Profession

1. Read, translate and discuss the texts

Text 1. The Royal College of Art

The Royal College of Art is the world's only wholly postgraduate university of art and design – fine art. Design and communications – offering the degrees of MA, MPhil and PhD. There are some 800 students with an average age of 26. They are taught by nearly 100 full-time and visiting staff, all of whom are distinguished artists, designers and scholars who practice and research.

The College is situated in London on Kensington Gore, facing Hyde Park and next to the Royal Albert Hall. It is a special kind of ideas factory. It is the most concentrating community of young artists, designers and communicators to be found anywhere. “Project-based education”, “face-to-face teaching” and “professional orientation” – these are the ways in which art, design and communication are taught at postgraduate level. Art in design environment, the design in an art environment.

From vehicle designers shaping motorcar bodies, to metalworkers researching bonding applications, to architects exploring tomorrow's urban environment, to communications specialists pushing frontiers of graphic imagery the graduates of the College are all given the technical and innovative career in or

for particular branch of creative industries. An average of 92,5 % of its graduates find work at an appropriate level. Some of them work in-house.

Departments at the RCA

Vehicle design

It provides students who have already acquired knowledge and skills in various areas of design, an academic framework in which to develop as professional vehicle designers. The course is practice based, but the atmosphere encourages diversity and experimental thought and critical approach.

Animation

Animation and its relationship to other arts is increasingly being studied and explored throughout the art world. Frame-by-frame methods of construction are found in feature films, graphics, architecture, games and scientific illustration where the search to find convincing representations of output involves animation. Students are offered an exciting range of screenings, lectures and discussions on contemporary issues.

Painting

The painting department embraces issues which are of greatest concern to the postgraduate student and to the theory and practice of painting. A student is treated as a graduate scholar learning how to research a chosen subject. Students set their own agenda, diversity is at the heart of department.

Photography

Photography now plays a crucial role in contemporary art practice. The department aims to provide a critical and educational in which students can develop as artists with photography at the core of their practice. The majority of the teaching is provided by means of individual and group tutorials, theory seminars, group critics, lectures and workshops.

Printmaking

The RCA sees printmaking as a major means of expression within fine art. They regard all print media from the traditional to the new digital technologies as equal valid. The aim is to enhance each student's potential as a creative artist through the use of printmaking. The workshops are very well equipped for all kind of lithography, relief, screen-printing and new digital technologies. They are staffed with full-time highly experienced technical instructors.

Sculpture

It is regarded as the best sculpture studio in any educational institution in the country. The buildings are large, lofty and adaptable, serving both as pragmatic workshops/studios and as open, airy exhibition spaces. The department continues to select students, whose work represents the wide range of sculpture activity as it exists in the world outside, and helps them to reach a point of higher achievement.

Ceramics and Glass

Pots and bottles, function and decoration, art and craft, history and criticism, design and production, bricks and windows, industry and the studio^ these are just some of the activities and debates currently going on the department. Students are allocated a personal workspace in the studios alongside the workshops. The ceramics workshops have facilities for most clay working processes. The glass furnace room, the cold glass making shop, the kiln room are all equipped with range of gas and electric devices for all glass forming requirements.

Goldsmithing, silversmithing, metalwork and jewelry

The department areas of interest are jewelry and fine metalwork. Student activities include precious, non-precious and fashion jewelry, silversmithing and small-scale artistic or functional metalwork. They use bench work, machine shop, laboratory and digital processes – whatever seems appropriate. Their daily life consists of discussing, teaching, learning, researching, designing and making things – subjects to use or simply to appreciate for the ideas they express – including both physical and virtual objects.

Architecture and interiors

What is the role of the architect and interior designer in the age of the Internet, multiculturalism and the space of flow? The department sees its task as integrating new designs for the future into environment of the existing city. They look at architecture from an experimental base, trying to connect people with the spaces they inhabit, whether indoors or out. Research is seen as a backbone of design, using test cases in London – the vast, ever changing and layered city.

Computer related design

The department is one of the pioneers of a new field – interaction design, the design of interactive products and experiences made possible by information technologies. CRD department is involved in three main areas of work: interactive information worlds (the design of computer software, CD-Rom, WWW,

hypermedia, virtual information spaces – for fun and function); tangible computing (design of electronic products, ubiquitous computing system, intelligent objects and so on); intelligent environments (the design spaces and installations mediated by information and communications technology).

Design products

Furniture, cameras, telephones, cloth pegs, test tubes, cradles, cigarette lighters, fire extinguishers, knives, spoons, teapots and computers are all products of design, the fruit of some sort of design process.

Industrial design engineering

The profession of industrial design covers a broad spectrum of product types and business areas. The individual industrial designer's expertise will be substantially specialized based on particular understanding all the needs of the end issues of marketing/branding; engineering design; interface design; ergonomics; communications and the use of state-of-the-art digital technologies; multimedia and so on. Each student is encouraged to develop in particular area reflecting his or her own special interests and aptitudes. During the final year of study the major and minor project programme is carried out, very often in partnership with industry.

Text 2. My future profession is a designer

Choosing a future career is not an easy task. I am a first-year student of the Fashion design department. Our department offers great opportunities for studies. We study general and special subjects. My parents want me to enter the Law school, but I have other interests. I know that being a lawyer is prestigious and well-paid. However, when you don't like your job, money is helpless.

One of my all time hobbies is designing clothes for the dolls. At first, I make the brief sketch of something that I want to create and then I transfer it to the textile. I

already have a large collection of dresses and other items of clothing for my dolls. I'm not saying I should become a famous designer, but I could create daily clothes for ordinary people. I know that to become a professional designer I need to study hard and do my best.

There is a good choice of such institutions in our city. After I learn the basics, I'd like to master my skills in Italy. Everybody knows that it's the center of fashion. There are many fashion schools there, which offer professional training. I think it would be an invaluable experience for me. Fashion is another form of art.

To be a designer I need to know a lot about different fabrics, colours and proportions. Other than that, I need lots of inspiration.

Designers are like artists. To get away from the beaten track they need to travel and find inspiration. Knowledge of different foreign languages would be beneficial as well. Along with my designer courses I'm planning to take lessons of Italian and French. So, these are my plans for future career. Hopefully, my parents will understand and support me.

Read and translate the texts
Describe your future profession

PART III. TESTS

1. Accessories and Clothing

1. When my husband wears a shirt and tie, he tucks his tie into his This part of a shirt goes around his neck.

- Gloves
- bracelet
- collar
- earrings

2. When it's cold outside, I wear leather on my hands to keep them warm.

- scarves
- gloves
- boots
- sunglasses

3. I often wear sunglasses when it's really sunny in order to protect my from the sun's harsh glare.

- ears
- nose
- eyes
- finger

4. My husband bought me a beautiful pearl that I wear around my neck on special occasions.

- bracelet
- earrings
- glasses
- necklace

5. My mother wears reading because her eyes can't focus on the small print in books, newspapers, magazines etc.

- hats
- glasses
- rings
- polish

6. I like to wear light pink on my nails I carefully put it on and then wait for it to dry.

- polish
- earrings
- necklaces
- socks

7. I like to wear wool on my feet in the winter time because they are so warm.

- shirts
- socks
- mitts
- hats

8. I just bought a pair of silver I got my ears pierced many years ago and these are going to look great.

- gloves
- sunglasses
- earrings
- ties

9. I bought my husband a warm pair of indoor for Christmas. Now, he can put them on his feet first thing in the morning when the floors are a little chilly.

- slippers
- mitts
- shirts
- scarves

10. In colder areas, children often wear knitted on their hands in order to keep them warm in the wintertime.

- slippers
- shirts
- coats
- mitts

2. In the theatre

1. Alice: I think the play is just on the of starting.

- tip
- peak
- top
- point

2. Mary: I do hope so. I'm very of the main actor.

- like
- fond
- amiable
- close

3. Alice: Me too. Just listen to the of his voice now.

- noise
- speech
- sound
- roar

4. Mary: The trouble is I always his name.

- forget
- forbid
- forego
- forefend

5. Alice: I think his first name is Michael but I can't remember the

- brand name
- proper name
- pet name
- surname

6. Mary: I've got it. it's Dobson. Yes, that's it — Michael Dobson.

- Certainly
- Surely
- Naturally
- Obviously

7. Alice: Yes, you're right. I've seen him on tv loads of times.

- fully
- alive
- dead
- clear

8. Mary: Yes, Michael Dobson he was in that new as the detective.

- killer
- filler
- thriller
- tiller

9. Alice: He was really good in that. Oh look, he's suddenly stopped and started

- glaring
- glazing
- glancing
- glossing

10. Michael Dobson: I'm very, ladies you know who I am. Now can you stop talking so that we can get on with the play?

- certain
- glad
- clear
- clever

3. Watching Movies

**1. I want to go to a movie tonight but I don't want to see any a drama. I want to see a ..
..... movie so I can laugh my worries away.**

- horror
- hilarious
- sci-fi

**2. That murder..... only got three stars. It should have got more stars because it was
great. Figuring out who did what is great fun.**

- comedy
- date
- mystery

3. Did you see Jim Carrey in his last? He's so funny and his physical humor is outstanding.

- comedy
- mystery
- thriller

4. I watched a great about whales yesterday. It was educational and illuminating. I love to watch non-fiction programs sometimes.

- romantic comedy
- drama
- documentary

5. Do you know of any good movies? I've asked out a girl from work for Saturday night and I want to see a nice, romantic movie with her.

- horror
- date
- sci-fi

6. There is a good out now. It's based on espionage, murder and the CIA. I think it's going to be really exciting.

- thriller
- comedy
- romantic

7. I couldn't watch that movie at Paul's house last night. It was so and disgusting not to mention incredibly frightening. I don't like movies that are so graphic and bloody.

- amusing
- gory
- romantic

8. I don't like gruesome movies. If we are going to watch a scary movie, I prefer one that makes you think and has some kind of storyline to it.

- romantic
- horror
- hilarious

9. movies are usually synonymous with aliens and some kind of space travel. I find them interesting sometimes but, most of the time, I don't like them because the stories

s are so unrealistic.

- Dramas
- Romantic-comedies
- Sci-fi

10. Did you see that with Hugh Grant and Drew Barrymore? It was so cute and funny and I love how they ended up together in the end.

- romantic-comedy
- horror
- thriller

4. On TV tonight

1. Good evening. Let me tell you what's in for you on television tonight

- shop
- market
- store
- screen

2. It will be a bit of a mixed

- sack
- holder
- container
- bag

3. To start we have comedy.

- with
- up
- out
- in

4. This will be a programme presenting that comedian, George Blair.

- populated
- popular
- populous
- poplar

5. After that we have the show on the latest hits.

- regimented
- regulated
- regular
- ruled

6. Next we'll have the news.

- latest
- newest
- later
- newer

7. This will be read by the very pretty Penny Lane.

- newsagent
- newscaster
- newsbringer
- newspaper

8. At I think she's very pretty.

- last
- lost
- less
- least

9. And the following programmes are all as far as I'm concerned.

- boring
- bored
- board
- boarding

10. Because after the news Penny and I are on a date.

- doing
- making
- going
- taking

5. Buying a Music CD

1. **Man: Hi, I'm for Metallica's Greatest Hits.**

- finding
- looking
- running
- changing

2. **Store Clerk: You can find that CD in the hard music section.**

- jazz
- classical
- children
- rock

3. **Man: I already looked in that section but I couldn't it.**

- fly
- book
- find
- hear

4. **Store Clerk: Really? Maybe we've out. Let me check our inventory on the store computer.**

- hurried
- sold
- shocked
- bought

5. **Man: That would be great, thanks. Store Clerk: Let's see. It looks like we don't have any in stock right now.**

- straight
- left
- above
- under

6. **Man: Oh no! That's too bad. My nephew really wanted that CD for this birthday. Store Clerk: I may be able to some more. When is his birthday?**

- recharge
- resend

- order
- return

7. Man: His birthday isn't until next Saturday. Do you think the will arrive before the weekend?

- shipment
- seam
- dock
- flight

8. Store Clerk: Sure. If I order some more today, they should here by Friday.

- have
- go
- take
- be

9. Man: That would be great. I'll be back on Friday to one up. Thanks for your help.

- pick
- send
- pull
- throw

10. Store Clerk: I'll be here again on Friday and I'll one CD for you as soon as I open the box. Can I get your name and number before you go? Man: Sure, no problem. It's Matt Binger and my number is 555-1211.

- persist
- reserve
- reload
- continue

6. Masterpieces

1. This _____ him to paint a beautiful image of these miracles.

- A. inspired
- B. insisted
- C. promoted
- D. impressed

2. The artwork and the artist exist in a dynamic where each _____ to be a provider of the other.

- A. must
- B. becomes
- C. have
- D. appears

3. I was a very _____ with some paintings of some French pre-modern art masters, like Camille Corot, for their artistic depth.

- A. inspired
- B. intended
- C. impressed
- D. excited

4. The trees and colours remind me _____ a scene in Gladiator.

- A. about
- B. over
- C. of
- D. to

5. Do you have any _____ what is drawn in the picture?

- A. shape
- B. idea
- C. plan
- D. proof

6. Art lovers all over the world search for superior bronze sculptures to expand personal _____.

- A. Collections
- B. impressions
- C. celebrations
- D. connections

7. Historic events and time period pieces can all be _____ in bronze sculptures.

- A. presented
- B. conveyed
- C. represented
- D. connected

8. We see carved limestone slabs that _____ the ruins of ancient walls.

- A. look like
- B. have resemblance
- C. are as
- D. are similar

9. In front of them are horizontal pieces of limestone grooved in a geometrical _____.

- A. line
- B. picture
- C. dot
- D. pattern

10. Bradford Graves sustains the greatest amount of interest through his low-keyed and highly _____ works of profound originality.

- A. beautiful
- B. evocative
- C. visual
- D. intense

7. Texts on Arts

Заповніть пропуски цифрами, які відповідають правильному слову в тексті:

1.

DESIGNERS, UNLIKE [], CAN'T SIMPLY FOLLOW THEIR CREATIVE FEELINGS. THEY WORK IN A [] ENVIRONMENT, WHICH MEANS THERE ARE MANY POINTS TO CONSIDER. DESIGNERS HAVE TO ASK THEMSELVES QUESTIONS SUCH AS: 'IS THE [] REALLY WANTED?', 'HOW IS IT DIFFERENT FROM EVERYTHING ELSE ON THE []?' 'DOES IT FULFIL A NEED?', 'WILL IT COST TOO MUCH TO []?' AND 'IS IT SAFE?'

1. *manufacture*
2. *artists*
3. *team*
4. *approach*
5. *commercial*
6. *product*
7. *market*

2

GIANNI VERSACE WAS [] OF THE 1980S AND 1990S. HE WAS BORN IN 1946, IN REGGIO, [], WHERE HE LEARNT HOW TO MAKE CLOTHES. IN THE BEGINNING, HE SOLD HIS CLOTHES TO A MANUFACTURER IN MILAN, BUT HE []. VERY QUICKLY HE DEVELOPED A PERSONAL STYLE, WHICH MADE HIM FAMOUS. HE USED BRIGHT COLOURS AND, OVER TIME, HIS CLOTHES []. [], THE MORE HIS TALENT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED.

1. *was not as popular then as he was in later years*
2. *one of the most successful fashion designers*
3. *became more and more extravagant*
4. *a rather small town in Italy*
5. *the more successful his collections were*

3

SO HOW DID BEATRICE GET STARTED? "I BEGAN [] BALLET LESSONS IN A LOCAL SCHOOL WHEN I WAS SIX. MY TEACHERS FELT I HAD [] BUT AFTER ELEVEN YEARS OF BALLET, I REALISED I WANTED TO DO SOMETHING DIFFERENT. THEN A [] DANCE COMPANY WHO WERE ON TOUR [] A PERFORMANCE IN OUR TOWN, WHICH I WENT TO SEE. THAT WAS IT! I HAD NEVER SEEN [] LIKE THIS BEFORE AND IMMEDIATELY DECIDED IT WAS FOR ME.

1. *enriching*
2. *talent*
3. *staged*
4. *contemporary*
5. *dancing*
6. *taking*
7. *mastered*

4

RENOWNED ARTIST LIAM BECKETT HAS TWO NEW PAINTINGS AT THE FIFTH STREET []. THE FIRST PIECE IS CALLED "A MORNING POND". IN THE [], THE WATER'S SURFACE IS COVERED WITH A PATTERN OF LEAVES. IT FEATURES SOFT, SMOOTH [] AND A VERY LIGHT [.]. THE COLORS [] GENTLY, JUST LIKE THE RIPPLES IN THE WATER.

1. *texture*
2. *flow*
3. *mosaics*
4. *painting*
5. *gallery*
6. *restraint*
7. *brushstrokes*

5

I'D READ A LOT ABOUT THIS NEW SINGER IN THE MUSIC PRESS. SHE'S CERTAINLY [] A STIR WITH HER GROUND-BREAKING [] OF RAP AND FOLK. EVER SINCE SHE GOT THOSE RAVE [] IN THE PRESS, EACH [] HAS BEEN A SELL-OUT AND IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO GET []. EVERYONE SAYS IT'S THE MUST-SEE PERFORMANCE OF THE YEAR. IS SHE REALLY THAT GOOD?

1. *mix*
2. *tickets*
3. *performance*
4. *reviews*
5. *song*
6. *revealing*
7. *creating*

6

WHEN YOU HEAR A NEW SONG, YOU PROBABLY DON'T THINK ABOUT WHO WROTE IT. AND ALTHOUGH CERTAIN [] LIKE LADY GAGA ALWAYS WRITE THEIR OWN SONGS, HUNDREDS OF OTHERS PERFORM SONGS WRITTEN FOR THEM BY []. JESSIE J IS A FAMOUS [] WHO HAS [] THE WORLD SEVERAL TIMES AND SOLD MILLIONS OF HER OWN []. SHE'S ALSO A SUCCESSFUL SONGWRITER WHO HAS WRITTEN HITS FOR SOME OF THE BIGGEST STARS IN THE POP WORLD. NEXT TIME YOU HEAR A SONG YOU LOVE, WHY NOT LOOK IT UP ONLINE AND SEE WHO ACTUALLY WROTE IT?

1. *songwriters*
2. *singer*
3. *busked*
4. *performers*
5. *conductors*
6. *albums*
7. *toured*

7

THERE IS SOMETHING VERY SPECIAL ABOUT GOING TO A [] CONCERT. ALTHOUGH CDS ARE WONDERFUL, ALLOWING YOU TO [] TO YOUR FAVOURITE BAND IN THE COMFORT OF YOUR OWN HOME, THEY CANNOT CREATE THE TRUE ATMOSPHERE OF A LIVE PERFORMANCE. WHETHER YOU HAVE [] UP FOR TICKETS, OR BOOKED THEM ONLINE MONTHS BEFORE, YOU GET THE SAME FEELING OF [] WHEN YOU FINALLY MAKE IT INTO THE CONCERT [].

1. *queued*
2. *excitement*
3. *paid*
4. *live*
5. *depression*
6. *venue*
7. *listen*

8

IN 2006, A TV PROGRAMME CALLED “HOW BALLET CHANGED MY LIFE” SHOWED 60 YOUNG PEOPLE TAKING PART IN A SPECIAL [] OF THE BALLET “ROMEO AND JULIET”. ALL OF THE [] WERE FROM DISADVANTAGED FAMILIES, WITH LITTLE MONEY AND FEW OPPORTUNITIES. BEFORE [] PART IN THE PROGRAMME, MOST OF THEM HAD NO [] OF BALLET. BY THE END, AFTER MUCH HARD WORK AND MANY HOURS OF [], EVERY ONE OF THEM FELT THAT THE EXPERIENCE HAD LED TO SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR ATTITUDE TO LIFE.

1. *performance*
2. *experience*
3. *giving*
4. *taking*
5. *participants*
6. *rehearsal*
7. *award*

9

ONE OF THE BEST THINGS ABOUT THE [] WAS THE EXPERTISE OF THE CONDUCTOR. IT WAS AMAZING TO HEAR THE CROWD SINGING ALONG TO ALL THE BANDS []. IT'S WELL WORTH THE PRICE OF THE CONCERT []. THE BIGGEST [] WAS THE ACOUSTIC IN THE HALL BECAUSE IT WAS VERY DIFFICULT TO HEAR THE SINGERS. I CAN'T SEE WHY THIS PIANIST HAS SUCH A LARGE []. AFTER PLAYING THREE ENCORES, THE BAND FINALLY WENT OFF STAGE LEAVING THE CROWD STILL WANTING MORE.

1. *downside*
2. *hits*
3. *ticket*
4. *following*
5. *concert*
6. *advantage*
7. *heritage*

10

THE TANGO TOOK OVER BUENOS AIRES NEARLY A CENTURY AGO. TODAY IT REMAINS AT THE CENTER OF THE [] LIFE OF PORTENOS – THE INHABITANTS OF THE PORT CITY OF BUENOS AIRES. THIS TOUCHING, EXPRESSIVE, AND [] ARGENTINE MUSIC IS PART OF THE ESSENCE OF WHAT IT MEANS TO BELONG TO THIS MUCH ABUSED AND BEAUTIFUL CITY. INDEED, THERE SEEMED TO BE A RENEWED [] IN THE TANGO IN THE DIFFICULT ECONOMIC TIMES OF 2002. MANY PEOPLE FOUND NEW MEANING IN A MUSIC – AND A [] – THAT WAS NEITHER EASY NOR FRIVOLOUS. IT [] THE TIMES.

1. *interest*
2. *authentically*
3. *suited*
4. *emotional*
5. *purpose*
6. *dance*
7. *tribal*

11

GOING TO THE THEATRE [], AS IT REMINDS STAGE, WHICH WAS THIRTY YEARS AGO. PARTS OF THAT PARTICULAR NIGHT ARE SO VIVID THAT [] AS THOUGH IT WERE YESTERDAY. THE EXCITEMENT AMONGST THE ACTORS, THE AUDIENCE'S APPLAUSE AND THE PARTY AFTER THE OPENING NIGHT ARE MEMORIES WHICH []. I DON'T KNOW HOW WE []. THE REHEARSALS WERE FAR FROM SATISFACTORY BECAUSE WE THOUGHT THAT WE COULD JUST HAVE TWO REHEARSALS A WEEK WHEN IN FACT [].

1. *managed to do so well*
2. *we needed more*
3. *will remain with me for life*
4. *brings back happy memories*
5. *I can still picture myself*

12

THE OTHER PAINTING IS CALLED “DARKNESS”. UNLIKE THE FIRST PIECE, THIS ONE IS DIFFERENT []. IT [] OF PAINT AND JAGGED EDGES. IT ALSO LACKS HIS []. SOME AREAS ARE CLUTTERED [] AND SHAPES. MEANWHILE, OTHER AREAS [].

1. *features uneven splashes*
2. *from Beckett's usual style*
3. *are completely empty*
4. *with too many colors*
5. *usual sense of balance*

13

HOW CAN YOU KEEP STILL AFTER THAT, WITH EVERYONE AROUND YOU YELLING AND SCREAMING, []? EVEN IF IT IS NOT YOUR FAVOURITE BAND, [] BY THE RHYTHM AND POWER OF THE MUSIC. LIKE POWERFUL WAVES OUT AT SEA, THE AUDIENCE AROUND YOU [] OF EACH SONG. AND [], YOU STOMP YOUR FEET

AND SHOUT FOR MORE, AND ARE REWARDED AT LAST BY THE SIGHT OF THE BAND []. GIVE ME LIVE MUSIC EVERY TIME!

1. *you soon get carried away*
2. *rocks and sways to the beat*
3. *as the musicians come on stage*
4. *running back on stage for the final encore*
5. *when it seems to be over*

14

WELL AFTER ALL THE HYPE SURROUNDING HER CONCERTS, I WENT TO SEE HER ON FRIDAY, []. BUT THE CONCERT WAS A REAL LETDOWN! IT WAS A COMPLETE FLOP BECAUSE []. YEAH, I WAS AT THAT GIG AND THE TECHNICAL SIDE WAS PRETTY BAD [], REALLY INNOVATIVE. I'VE NEVER HEARD [] BEFORE. I JUST HOPE SHE DOESN'T GO MAINSTREAM AND BORING LIKE [].

1. *expecting something really sensational*
2. *anything quite like it*
3. *but her album is amazing*
4. *all the other alternative artists*
5. *we couldn't hear her properly*

15

“PERFORMING ON STAGE IS ONE OF THE MOST []. ALL THE NERVES AND FRIGHT YOU FEEL IN THE WINGS JUST MELT AWAY []. ALTHOUGH [] A SEA OF FACES WATCHING YOU, THIS IS NOT WHAT YOU CONCENTRATE ON. WHAT MATTERS IS USING THE ACT OF MOVING AS A []. IF YOU FOCUS ON THIS, THEN YOUR DANCING [] AND UNFORCED.”

1. *when you face the audience*
2. *will look natural*
3. *means of expressing yourself*
4. *exhilarating experiences possible*
5. *you are aware of*

16

22-YEAR-OLD KIM GOT HER FIRST TASTE [] WHEN SHE WAS JUST TWO AND HAS BEEN HOOKED ON PERFORMING EVER SINCE. ALTHOUGH HER BALLET DAYS ARE NOW BEHIND HER, SHE ADMITS THAT IT [] TO THE PROFESSION. “IT WAS JUST SO EXHILARATING TO GET UP ON STAGE []. ACTING IS THE ONLY THING THAT [] TO DO, AND THIS COURSE HAS LET ME []. EVEN THOUGH I'D DONE SOME THEATRE BEFORE, I ALWAYS WANTED TO GET INTO TV.

1. *gave her a great introduction*
2. *of performing as a ballet dancer*
3. *do my training close to home*
4. *I have ever really wanted*
5. *and perform in front of an audience*

17

ANNA IS WELL KNOWN []. IN HER PAINTINGS ANNA ALWAYS TRIES TO SHOW THAT []. SOME OF ANNA'S [] THAT THEY LOOK LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS. ANNA THINKS HER PAINTINGS ARE SPECIAL BECAUSE OF THE WAY SHE SHOWS THE LIGHT. ANNA HAS A STRONG PREFERENCE FOR []. ALTHOUGH SHE HAS [], ANNA PREFERS TO DO HER PAINTINGS IN OILS. ANNA'S PAINTINGS ARE SOLD TO COMPANIES AS WELL AS PRIVATE COLLECTORS. IN ADDITION TO BEING A PAINTER, ANNA HAS WRITTEN ARTICLES ABOUT PAINTING.

1. *nature is very beautiful*
2. *paintings are so realistic*
3. *used other types of paint*
4. *for pictures of very remote places*
5. *doing her paintings on canvas*

18

ANTONY GORMLEY IS [] SCULPTURES. HIS WORK MAINLY [] AND HE USES HIS OWN BODY CREATIVELY TO FORM METAL CASTS FOR HIS SCULPTURES. ONE OF HIS BEST-KNOWN SCULPTURES IS 'THE ANGEL OF THE NORTH', [], NOW COMPLETELY RUSTED TO A BROWN COLOUR, WITH HUGE, []. ANOTHER STRIKING SCULPTURE IS 'ASIAN FIELD', INSTALLED IN SYDNEY IN 2006. IT HAS 180,000 SMALL BROWN CLAY FIGURINES CRAFTED BY 350 CHINESE [] FROM 100 TONS OF RED CLAY.

1. *fully-extended wings*
2. *famous for his very large*
3. *an enormous metal figure*
4. *villagers in five days*
5. *focuses on the human body*

19

CHARMED CIRCLE OFFERS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERFORMERS, BUT OTHER [] WITHIN CONTEMPORARY DANCE. OUR DIRECTOR IS ONE OF THE BEST TEACHERS []. I'VE LOST COUNT OF THE TIMES HE HAS HELPED ME ACHIEVE SOMETHING []. FOR THIS REASON, I FEEL INSPIRED [] MYSELF SOMEDAY. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO GAIN FURTHER [], AS I REALLY ENJOYED THE CHOREOGRAPHY LESSONS WE DID AT DANCE SCHOOL

1. *career paths are also possible*
2. *to try having a similar job*
3. *experience in choreographing pieces*
4. *I've ever had*
5. *I thought I couldn't do*

A FINAL WAY IN WHICH PORTRAITURE IS UNIQUE IS [] AND FUNCTIONS. PERHAPS MORE THAN ANY OTHER ART FORM, PORTRAITURE []. PORTRAITS CAN BE PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, []. THEY CAN [] OR MAGAZINES OR ON MOSAICS, POTTERY, TAPESTRY, OR BANK NOTES. IN ANCIENT PERU, [], WHILE IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND THERE WAS A BRIEF VOGUE FOR PORTRAITS WOVEN FROM HAIR.

1. *comes in a variety of media*
2. *photographs, coins, medals*
3. *portrait jars were common*
4. *appear as images in newspapers*
5. *in the diversity of its forms*

KEYS

1. to Part I (ART)

Possible answers to text 1 “Types Art”

1. What Is the Definition of Art?

Since humans started producing art thousands of years ago, the meaning of the term has become a topic of debate. The common element in all definitions of the word “art” is an element of creativity in the production of something that is accessible to the human senses or experience. Typically, art is visual and executed in the forms of painting, drawing, or photography, but it can appeal to other senses as well. Art combines the dimensions of functionality and aesthetics.

2. What Is the Importance of Art?

Art allows for creative expression and can bring beauty into built environments. It is also a medium through which socio-political commentary and criticism can be communicated. Art in all its forms gives us insight into the social and cultural history of humanity and can bring people together in a community that is based on mutual enjoyment and creativity.

3. What Are the Eight Different Forms of Art?

There are many ways of categorizing different art forms, most people agree that sculpture, installation, architecture, literature, theatre, cinema, painting, and music are the eight primary art forms. Other important art forms that should also be taken into account include photography, digital art, and fashion.

4. What Are the Different Types of Fine Art Forms?

According to art history, there are five main types of art forms in fine art. These include painting, sculpture, poetry, architecture, and music. Literature can also encompass poetry, prose, drama, and fiction, which can also be incorporated into fine art.

Translation of the text 2 “Art” into Ukrainian

Мистецтво

У світі існує безліч різних видів мистецтва. Найбільш популярними з них є кіно, театр, література, музика і живопис. Я хотіла б розповісти вам трохи про кожного з цих видів мистецтв. Для початку, мій улюблений вид мистецтва - це музика. Мене завжди дивувало, як люди створюють таку мелодійну музику. Я люблю всі жанри музики, будь то джаз, класика, поп, рок, реггі, опера, блюз або інше. Музика може змінити мій настрій. Якщо мені сумно, я намагаюся слухати щось веселе, наприклад, дискотечну музику. Якщо я хочу поміркувати на самоті, я вважаю за краще альтернативний рок. Я рада, що в даний час так багато пристроїв, які дозволяють нам слухати музику всюди, де ми захочемо.

Сюди відносяться радіо, MP-3 плеєри, CD-плеєри, мобільні телефони. Мій другий

улюблений вид мистецтва - це література. Я люблю читати цікаві романи і детективи. Я також ціную твори відомих письменників і поетів. Театр поступово стає застарілим видом мистецтва. Навпаки, кінотеатри стають все більш популярними. У Росії є багато чудових театрів і великих кінотеатрів. Я думаю, що люди повинні поважати роботу акторів і частіше відвідувати театри. Що стосується мене, я не дуже люблю кінотеатри. Якщо я хочу подивитися новий фільм, я купую і дивлюся його будинку.

Живопис є ще однією формою мистецтва. Музеї та художні галле реї завжди привертали мене. Я думаю, що малювання досить цікаве заняття. Одному з моїх друзів це дуже добре вдається. Він збирається вступити до університету мистецтв, після закінчення школи. Його роботи включають картини маслом і пастеллю. Я дійсно захоплююся його талантом. Я хотіла б бути також хороша в живопису, як він.

Keys to the article “What is and isn’t Art?”

1 – c 2 – a 3 – b 4 – a 5 – d

2. to Part 2 (LESSONS)

Lesson 4: task 3 – BAAB

Lesson 5: task 3 – DAA; task 4 – angle, straight, diagonal, shapes

Lesson 6: task 3 – parallel, higher, pattern; task 4 – 1: far, across; 2: close, near; 3: above, below

Lesson 7: task 3 – A-4; B-3; C-1; D-2; E-7; F-5; G-6

Email

Dear Mum and Dad,

I’m having a great time here in New York. Yesterday I went to the Guggenheim Museum. I think it’s the best Museum I have ever seen. I spent the whole day there. The building itself is unique. It looks like a teacup. The architect, Frank Lloyd Wright designed it as a spiral, so as you walk up the spiral walkway towards the dome, you see the famous works of art in a special light. The museum offers self-guided audio tours. There is also a great museum shop. I bought a poster there of the painting I liked most. It is Marc Chagall’s Green Violinist. Chagall painted it in oil in the 1920s. The figure of the violinist is dancing above a typical Belorussian village. Chagall’s homeland and childhood inspired many of his works of art. His villagers believe that music and dance, represented by the violinist, will bring them closer to God. I really do like his world of dreams and fantasy. I’m so glad to be here. There’s so much to do.

I’ll call you soon,

Love, Cleo

Please send my regards to Uncle John.

3. to part III (TESTS)

1. Masterpieces

1 – A 2 – C 3 – C 4 – A 5 – B 6 – A 7 – C 8 – A 9 – D 10 – B

2. Accessories and Clothing

1 - collar 2 – gloves 3 – eyes 4 - necklace 5 – glasses 6 – polish 7 – socks 8 – earrings
9 slippers 10 – mitts

3. In the theatre

1 – point 2 – fond 3 – sound 4 – forget 5 – surname 6 – Surely 7 – dead 8 – thriller
9 – glaring 10 – glad

4. Watching Movies

1 – hilarious 2 – mystery 3 – comedy 4 – documentary 5 – date 6 – thriller 7- gory
8 – horror 9 – Sci-fi 10 –romantic-comedy

5. On TV tonight

1 – store 2 – bag 3 – with 4 – popular 5 – regular 6 – latest 7 – newscaster 8 – least
9 – boring 10 – going

6. Buying a Music CD

1 – looking 2 – rock 3 – find 4 – sold 5 – left 6 – order 7 – shipment 8 – be 9 – pick
10 - reserve

7. Texts on Arts

1- 25671 2– 24135 3– 62435 4– 54712 5 – 61432 6 - 41276 7 – 47126 8- 15426
9 – 52316 10 – 74163 11 – 45312 12 – 21543 13 – 31254 14 – 15342 15 – 41532
16 – 21543 17 – 41253 18– 25314 19 – 14523 20 - 51243

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I. TEXTS FOR ADDITIONAL READING

Text 1. Types of Painting

There is a huge range of different styles that are incorporated into art, with some having subtle differences between them to bold, striking changes that are easy to spot. These are some of the most popular types of painting art styles you'll see in the modern day.

Realism

Realism is a painting art style that aims to give the viewer a reflection of the real world. Many of the most famous paintings are painted in this style and for many, paintings made in this style are what they will think of when they think of 'art'. It is important, however, to make the distinction between realism and photorealism – the former concerns itself with a realistic scene but does not aim to be a true depiction.

Impressionism

Impressionism is a painting style most commonly associated with the 19th century where small brush strokes are used to build up a larger picture. This art style lies somewhere between expressionism and realism, with a focus on accurate lighting but with no emphasis on a realistic scene.

Abstract

Abstract paintings eschew realism altogether. Whatever the subject in the painting, it may not be accurately represented at all in the artwork. Objects may be represented by a colour or a shape instead, with the interpretation left up to the viewer. The impact of an abstract painting cannot be understated, with many using shocking displays of colour and form to dizzy the senses.

Surrealism

Surrealism first became a movement in the 20th century, with artists such as Salvador Dali becoming household names. Combining abstract concepts with semi-realistic objects that have been twisted or morphed into something unusual, they can be illogical or dreamlike, giving the viewer a heightened sense of reality.

Pop Art

In the 1950s and onwards, pop art became a movement that drew inspiration from the commodification and commercialism of modern life. Using cartoons or adverts in many of the style's most famous works, pop art uses realistic imagery combined with bold colours to highlight the artist's intent.

Text 2. Top Eight Architectural Styles

The design of a building is one of the first things that will capture your attention. If a building is architecturally remarkable, it often becomes a landmark that defines a city and is visited by tourists from all over the world. Here are 8 of the most recognized architectural styles that have been applied in many popular structures around the globe.

Greek and Roman Classical Architecture. This type of architecture refers to the style that was prominently used in ancient Greece and Rome. Classical architecture is often expressed by the temple, an oblong enclosure or surrounded by columns. Some of the most popular examples of classical architecture are the Acropolis complex in Athens and the Colosseum in Rome.

Gothic Architecture. Some of the most famous churches in Europe feature the Gothic style of architecture. This architectural type that dominated for hundreds of years began in France and was then adapted throughout the continent. This is a style of stonework/masonry building that is characterised by three main features: sharply pointed arch, ribbed and vaulted columns, and flying buttress. One of the most famous examples of French Gothic architecture is the Notre-Dame in Paris, France. Other prominent examples of structures that used Gothic architecture are Canterbury Cathedral in England, Cologne Cathedral in Germany, Milan Cathedral in Italy.

Baroque. This style of architecture originated in Italy and was said to be a more emotional and dramatic style designed to appeal to the senses. Baroque architecture usually includes curving forms such as ovals, as well as concave and convex forms that suggest motion. Some of the examples of buildings with the Baroque style are the Palace of Versailles in France, St. Paul's Cathedral in London, St. Peter's Square in Vatican, and Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna.

Neoclassical Architecture. As the name suggests, Neoclassical architecture is the revival of Classical architecture. The style is very reminiscent of the Greek and Roman forms. This resulted in 18th-century buildings somewhat resembling Greek and Roman temples. Neoclassical architecture is defined by clean, elegant lines, uncluttered appearance, free-standing columns and massive buildings. Some of the more popular examples are the Bank of England Building in Liverpool, the White House in the United States, and the General Post Office in Dublin.

Victorian Architecture. This style of architecture refers to buildings that were constructed during the reign of England's Queen Victoria. Unlike other styles, Victorian architecture is not limited to a single particular design but is used as a broad term that saw the revival of Gothic, Romanesque, and Tudor elements. Some of the more prominent Victorian buildings are the Palace of Westminster and Royal Albert Hall in London, Osborne House in the Isle of Wight, Balmoral Castle in Scotland, and Postcard Row in San Francisco, California.

Modern Architecture. This architectural style is an umbrella term that encompasses several different styles that became prominent during the first half of the 20th century. This is a minimalist style that was practised by many architects until after World War 2. The modernist style prioritise simplicity of form, clean structure, lack of ornamentation, and function over form. This style also took advantage of the advances in steel, glass and concrete. It follows that some of the most iconic examples of Modern architecture include Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater house in the United States, Le Corbusier's Villa Savoye in France, and Ludwig Mies van Der Rohe's Neue Nationalgalerie in Berlin.

Post-Modern Architecture. Post-Modernist architects launched this design movement in the 1960s. The post-modern designs incorporated artistic ornamentation and decorative elements into the building's façade as opposed to just the clean lines upheld by modernist styles. The Vanna Venturi House in Pennsylvania, USA designed by Robert Venturi is one of the first prominent structures of the post-modern architecture movement.

Neofuturism is an architectural style that is seen as a more idealistic approach to the future. The designs increasingly take advantage of new technologies to build seemingly impossible forms and innovative structures that have never been done before. Neofuturist architecture is identified with structures that seem to defy natural physics which were only previously seen in sci-fi movies. One of the best-known architects of Neofuturist architecture is ground-breaking Iraqi-British architect Zaha Hadid. In 2004, she was the first female architect to be awarded the Pritzker Prize in Architecture which was considered the Nobel Prize in the architecture world.

Text 3. Different Genres of Films

The action film, adventure, thriller and suspense, you can sometimes get lost with all these kinds of films. Let's try to demystify the different types of the film a bit. First, we must distinguish two main categories in which all films fall: Drama and comedy. These two categories are then subdivided into several

sub-categories. It often happens that very different genres are mixed up.

Comedy is a genre of light film, based on funny or recurring situations. The humor in a comedy can be experienced in different ways.

Dramatic comedy: Incorporating comedy into a drama or vice versa.

Drama is a type of film in which the narrative centers on tragic facts that are emotionally or psychologically difficult for the characters. For example, bereavement, rape, war, etc. We suffer emphatically with the character.

Melodrama: a more theatrical genre that is seldom used, which consists of manipulating and amplifying the spectator's emotion to make him experience the events of the story more tragically. James Cameron's blockbuster *Titanic* could be considered a melodrama.

Adventure film: Often more accessible and less violent than an action film, adventure film is a genre that often develops the pursuit of a mystery or the discovery of missing treasures. We mainly develop the origin and cause of events and their understanding rather than the action itself.

The action film: a genre particularly popularized by American cinema. The narrative is oriented on the Action rather than on the characters, and the story is expressed by a series of numerous adventures. We live the action as we go with a fairly rapid pace.

The thriller: Often associated with the action movie or the suspense movie. We prefer to distinguish it from these two subgenera. While there is a lot of tension in a thriller, the pace and focus of the film are more on the action than the anticipation.

The science fiction film: whose story takes place in a futuristic environment or one equipped with technologies that do not yet exist in the real world? Unlike the fantasy film, whether the action takes place on earth, in space or on other planets or universes.

The Western movie: Sometimes based on historical events. Very American genre, whose story usually takes place in the 19th century in the United States. There is often a confrontation between bandits, Amerindians and lawyers, numerous duels and shootings.

The Horror Film: Sometimes related to fantasy/fantasy, science fiction, it is a genre that subdivides itself into various categories. Horror movies are built to stimulate the fear of the viewer and startle them many times during the movie. It's a genre that is usually violent (serial murders, blood, zombies, etc.)

Historical drama: As its name suggests, historical drama is a film that relates one or more real events. However, the film does not have to be entirely faithful to the story.

Biographical drama: Similar to historical drama, the only major difference is that it relates to the life of a real character rather than an event in itself.

The animated film: contrary to the idea conveyed, the animated film is not necessarily a genre aimed at children. There are many very violent and dramatic animated films. There is, however, a large pool of animated family films. An animated film consists of drawings or animations made by computer. Each movie can have its own genre from the list of subgenres.

Text 4. Types of Literary Genre

Poetry – this genre consists of writing that follows meter and rhythm for every line written. Another feature of the poetry genre is that writing is organized into schemes such as stanzas, meter, and/or rhyme. Subgenres of poetry include epic poem, narrative, romantic, dramatic, and lyric. *Paradise Lost* by John Milton is an epic poem

Drama – this is a type of literature that is meant to be performed in front of an audience. Subgenres of drama include comedy, tragedy, and tragicomedy. *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare is a drama. Specifically, it is a tragedy.

Prose – the prose genre of literature consists of complete sentences organized into paragraphs. Prose writing is focused around telling a story consisting of characters and a plot. Prose subgenres include fiction and non-fiction. *The Year of Magical Thinking* by Joan Didion is an example of prose. Being a memoir, it would be considered non-fiction prose.

Fiction – this literary genre consists of writing that is not real. Often, fiction writers rely on the complexity of figurative language in order to create completely untrue events, characters, and settings which stimulate readers' imaginations. *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee is a fictional novel with a narrative plot structure.

Nonfiction – the nonfiction category is a genre in which writing ranges from academic papers to creative works. Nonfiction can be used to inform and it can also be used to tell a narrative story, like in an autobiography or memoir. *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Franke is nonfiction, given that it is nothing more than a historical figure's preserved diary.

Text 5. Music Genres

Pop music: A genre of popular music that originated in the West during the 1950s and 1960s. Pop music is eclectic, often borrowing elements from urban, dance, rock, Latin, country, and other styles. Songs are typically short to medium-length with repeated choruses, melodic tunes, and hooks.

Hip hop music: Hip hop or rap music formed in the United States in the 1970s and consists of stylized rhythmic music that commonly accompanies rhythmic and rhyming speech "rapping"

Rock music: A genre of popular music that originated as "rock and roll" in the United States in the 1950s, and developed into a range of different styles in the 1960s and later. Compared to pop music, rock places a higher degree of emphasis on musicianship, live performance, and an ideology of authenticity.

Rhythm and blues: A genre of popular African-American music that originated in the 1940s as urbane, rocking, jazz based music with a heavy, insistent beat. Lyrics focus heavily on the themes of triumphs and failures in terms of relationships, freedom, economics, aspirations, and sex.

Country: A genre of United States popular music with origins in folk, Blues and Western music, often consisting of ballads and dance tunes with generally simple forms and harmonies accompanied by mostly string instruments such as banjos, electric and acoustic guitars, dobros, and fiddles as well as harmonicas.

Folk music: A genre that evolved from traditional music during the 20th century folk revival. One meaning often given is that of old songs with no known composers; another is music that has been transmitted and evolved by a process of oral transmission or performed by custom over a long period of time.

Jazz: A music genre that originated from African American communities of New Orleans during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in the form of independent traditional and popular musical styles, all linked by the common bonds of African American and European American musical parentage with a performance orientation.

Disco: A genre of dance music containing elements of funk, soul, pop, and salsa that achieved popularity during the mid-1970s to the early 1980s.

Classical music: Art music produced or rooted in the traditions of Western music, including both liturgical and secular music, over the broad span of time

from roughly the 11th century to the present day.

Electronic music: A large set of predominantly popular and dance genres in which synthesizers and other electronic instruments are the primary sources of sound.

Text 6. The Beatles

The Beginning

The Beatles, the most famous group in the world, appeared on the musical horizon in the 50s of the twentieth century in Liverpool. It was founded by a thin young man John Lennon, who was joined by classmate Paul McCartney, guitarist John Harrison, drummer Colin Hunton and, finally, Stuart Sutcliffe, a talented artist and close friend of D. Lennon. Initially the guys performed under the name Sutcliffe and only in 1960 they changed the name to The Beatles. In 1961, Stuart Sutcliffe left the group, and soon Ringo Starr took Hunton's place. Young musicians began playing in clubs in their native Liverpool, but soon after the appearance of the first famous single "Please Please Me" gained popularity throughout the country. In 1963, the Beatles released the album "Introducing the Beatles", which launched the British musicians' worldwide career.

Triumph

The group performed for a little over 10 years, but in such a short time the musicians recorded more than 30 albums, which included many popular songs - they are still heard on radio stations around the world. Everybody knows "She Loves You", "Yesterday", "Michelle", "Hey Jude",? "Let it be", the authors of which were the famous duo John Lennon and Paul McCartney. Many of their songs became musical standards, often and willingly performed not only by rock stars, but also by jazz musicians, opera singers, and symphony orchestras.

Beatlemania

The guys from the Beatles did not only define new directions in the development of musical culture, but also became the creators of a new fashion. In the 60s of the last century, young people wore hairstyles a-la Beatles, they made costumes "like the Beatles" and showed off at every step, quoting their statements. The ensemble's concerts were attended by hundreds of hysterical young fans who literally fainted when they heard the popular melodies of their idols. Each new song by John Lennon and Paul McCartney occupied the first place in the hit charts for weeks. All this contributed to the fact that The Beatles became one of the most interesting cultural phenomena of the twentieth century.

Solo Carriers

The quartet ceased to exist in 1969 when Lennon left. After his departure, the musicians focused on solo careers. In 1971, Paul McCartney and his wife formed the group Wings. Lennon also collaborated with his wife Yoko Ono – an avant-garde artist who became famous for her anti-war speeches and scandalous attitude towards social norms. John Lennon recorded many albums, among which his greatest success was “Imagine” (1971). Unfortunately, in 1980, Lennon died from a bullet from a maniac fan. George Harrison also did not stop his musical activity – he recorded solo albums in which traces of his musical hobbies, for example the music of the East, could be found.

Text 7. Fashion in Everyday Life

Fashion is something we deal with everyday. Even people who say they don't care what they wear choose clothes every morning that say a lot about them and how they feel that day.

One certain thing in the fashion world is change. We are constantly being bombarded with new fashion ideas from music, videos, books, and television. Movies also have a big impact on what people wear. Ray-Ban sold more sunglasses after the movie Men In Black. Sometimes a trend is world-wide. Back in the 1950s, teenagers everywhere dressed like Elvis Presley.

Fashion is revealing. Clothes reveal what groups people are in. In high school, groups have names: "goths, skaters, preps, herbs." Styles show who you are, but they also create stereotypes and distance between groups. For instance, a businessman might look at a boy with green hair and multiple piercings as a freak and outsider. But to another person, the boy is a strict conformist. He dresses a certain way to deliver the message of rebellion and separation, but within that group, the look is uniform. Acceptance or rejection of a style is a reaction to the society we live in. Fashion is a language which tells a story about the person who wears it. "Clothes create a wordless means of communication that we all understand," according to Katherine Hamnett, a top British fashion designer.

Fashion is big business. More people are involved in the buying, selling and production of clothing than any other business in the world. Everyday, millions of workers design, sew, glue, dye, and transport clothing to stores. Ads on buses, billboards and magazines give us ideas about what to wear, consciously, or subconsciously. Clothing can be used as a political weapon. In nineteenth century England, laws prohibited people from wearing clothes produced in France. During twentieth century communist revolutions, uniforms were used to abolish class and race distinctions.

Text 8. Fibres

People are the only living creatures on the Earth who wear clothes, we must protect ourselves from cold or heat, from getting wet in rain or snowstorms.

All the materials used in the manufacture of clothing are called textiles. Textiles is a technical term for fabrics, cloths, materials. All these words are synonyms, generally they define material made by weaving or knitting. Many types of commercial fabrics are produced from fibres of different length – long or short ones. These fibres can be felted together or made into a continuous thread or yarn and then woven or knitted. The whole process of textile manufacture consists of the combination of fibre with fibre: the production of felt, the spinning of a very coarse thread or the weaving of the finest silk cloth.

No material is more common in the world than fibre: it is the form of all vegetable and most animal substances. To be suitable for textile purposes a fibre must possess certain properties and qualities such as length, strength, elasticity and many others.

There are many different fibres now in use, principal among them are wool, silk, cotton, flax. These fibres have come to us from prehistoric times and are called natural fibres. Numerous chemical fibres are the achievements of the development of science of the 20th century. According to their origin fibres may be divided into such main categories: those produced from vegetable fibre – cotton, flax, jute, hemp and fibres of animal origin – wool, silk; and large group of chemical or man-made fibres – rayon, capron, nylon, perlon, terylene, dacron, lavsan, orlon, nitron, polyacrilon, etc.

Text 9. Computer Graphics

Computer graphics are known to be pictures and drawings produced by computers. A graphic programme interprets the input provided by the user and transports it into images that can be displayed on the screen, printed on paper or transferred to microfilm. In the process computer uses hundreds of mathematical formulas to convert the bits of data into precise shapes and colours. Graphics can be developed for a variety of uses including illustrations, architectural designs and detailed engineering drawings.

Mechanical engineering uses sophisticated programs for applications in computer-aid design (CAD) and manufacturing (CAM). In the car industry CAD software is used to develop model and test car designs before the actual parts are made. This can save a lot of time and money.

Basically, computer graphics help users to understand complex information quickly by presenting it in more understandable and clearer visual forms. Electric engineers use computer graphics for designing circuits and in business it is possible to present information as graphics and diagrams.

Today three-dimensional graphics along with colour and computer animation are supposed to be essential for graphic design. Computer-aided

engineering (CAE0 and academic research. Computer animation is the process of creating objects and pictures which move across the screen: it is used by scientists and engineers to analyze problems. With appropriate software they can study the structure of objects and how it is affected by particular changes.

Text 10. Street Art

Street art is artwork that is independent visual art created in public locations such as the walls of buildings for public visibility. Street art can be used interchangeably with the terms “independent art”, “post-graffiti”, “neo-graffiti”, and “guerrilla art”. Murals have been around since the renaissance, and the term mural is often used interchangeably with street art. Murals are usually commissioned and can be both outdoor and indoors. One example is Mexican muralist, Diego Rivera who painted on the walls of Rockefeller Center.

Much street art resembles a mural. However, not all street art murals are commissioned, and not all street art takes a mural format. Street art is often 2D, with paintings taking over walls of buildings. However, street art’s definition is broader and can also include three-dimensional artworks. Out of place installations, yarn bombing, video projections, and rock balancing are also forms of street art.

Street art is more popular and widely accepted than graffiti art. It is often easier to understand street art, and the work is more enjoyable for an audience. It conveys a message and engages the public. Famous street artists include Banksy, Vhils, Invader, Miss Van, Osgemeos, and many more.

While murals have existed for many centuries, the idea of taking over the streets with art started with graffiti. In this sense, graffiti predates street art, and many street artists draw their inspiration from graffiti. Graffiti is a contemporary art form defined by words and or images written in public places. Under most laws, this expression is considered vandalism, while others appreciate it as a form of art. The most recognizable form of graffiti art is a tag, but other forms include throw-ups, blockbusters, wildstyle, heaven, stencils, posters or paste-ups, and stickers. Much of the culture of graffiti art revolves around the challenge of tagging in difficult locations. For example, ‘heaven’ is a tag that’s painted in a challenging place to reach.

The artist gains a lot of respect from other artists if their work is in a hard-to-reach location, such as on a subway car or tall building. Graffiti artists do not seek or want a public understanding of their work – even though they create their art in public. Graffiti is typically only created to speak with other graffiti artists in the community.

Most graffiti artists aim to remain anonymous, so a graffiti artist who

is commercially famous or well-known is perhaps already crossing the line to street artist. However, there are many pure graffiti artists who are well-known and respected under their graffiti monikers. These include Alec Monopoly, Utah and Ether, EGS, Katsu, Horfe, Nekst, Bonos and Revok.

Graffiti and street art are often confused because there are many similarities between the two art forms, including location, politics, and materials. The most significant similarity between graffiti vs street art is that both forms of art are displayed outdoors, in public and private places. They are both free to view, making them valid forms of public art.

11. Traditional Ukrainian Songs and Music

Traditional Ukrainian songs are famous all over the world. For many centuries, Ukrainian songs are carrying away people's minds and souls. An incredible sense and sensibility of melody and lyrics, rich set of instruments create the unique rhythmical structure. Traditional songs have been transferred to every new generation with great honor and pleasure. Starting from early childhood children are brought up in the atmosphere of national art. At kindergartens, schools and institutes children, pupils and students are encouraged to participate in various plays dedicated to Ukrainian traditions, history etc.

The rather comprehensive repertory of Cossack songs and dances has become very famous. This music has its roots in a centuries old oral tradition of *bylina* (epics, heroic narrative poetry) and *dumas*, that is long lyrical ballads glorifying the exploits of the Cossacks.

Traditional folk music is the Ukrainians' life and soul. The songs tell about the history of these people, their characteristics and qualities, about the advantage of this sort of community and about the landscape these people live in. They also speak about the ethics and rules of social life. These songs are a cultural treasure that has been preserved up to date. They can be classified in various genres as well as in ritual and non-ritual songs.

These are the most popular cycles of Ukrainian folk songs:

– the winter cycle: *Kolyadky* (Christmas) and *Shchedryvky* (New Year) are sung by young people visiting the local households and wishing the houseowners happiness and prosperity. Praise of the houseowner determines the biggest part of the texts.

– the spring cycle: *Vesnyanky* and *Hayivky* are sung by girls in a circle-dance. There is an element of magic in the ritual songs calling for rain. In early spring (*vesna*), the *vesnyanky* are usually sung in an open place at the outskirts of a village.

– wedding songs explain what is happening at any given moment during the wedding ceremony; the function of these songs is similar to incantations – the main theme is about the festive, joyful side of the ritual, and the songs contain also parts of congratulations, or they may even be comic.

– lyric songs can be love songs, songs that tell about family life, or lullabies.

Text 12. Talking about Ukraine through Dance: a Ukrainian Teaches the British to dance hopak

She managed to get out of the Russian bombardment of Mariupol and find herself near London. The war took away her home, but it did not take away her desire to dance. Choreographer Anna Paniotova shares with Rubryka how she has introduced Britains to Ukrainian folk dance and taught them to move to the rhythm of flamenco.

Thirty-nine-year-old Anna Paniotova is a choreographer from Mariupol. There, she got acquainted with the art of dancing and became a professional. Paniotova says that her love for dancing came about thanks to her father. "I started doing choreography around the age of 12. By choreographic standards, this is quite late. But still, dancing has become a part of my life. I am so grateful that my father found time to take me to choreography classes," says Paniotova

Paniotova danced in various dance companies of Mariupol and had a busy concert life. She performed both folk and modern dances and then decided to make choreography her profession. "When I realized that I wanted to seriously and professionally engage in choreography, I entered the Kharkiv Academy of Culture at the faculty of choreographic art," Paniotova recalls.

After receiving her diploma, she returned to Mariupol, where she became a choreographer and created the children's dance group "Impulse". Children from four to 15 years old came to Paniotova to learn the basics of choreography. "We mainly taught modern dances, but we also paid attention to folk dances," Paniotova recalls.

When the full-scale invasion of Russia began, Paniotova found herself in the very center of hostilities. She finds it difficult to remember that period. "We lived under constant bombardment without water, electricity, gas, and communication. I remember one day when it snowed, and we collected it and carried it to the bath, and when it melted, we could at least wash the dishes and do other household chores. We didn't drink melted water, but I know cases when it was the only water for people," Paniotova shares.

She says that in Mariupol, she and her family collected firewood and cooked food on the fire. "Everything had to be done under constant shelling. A whole family died from a direct hit in the neighboring yard: mother, father, and daughter. They buried the dead right in the yards," says the Mariupol resident. According to Paniotova, she no longer hoped to leave occupied Mariupol. "Those who had a car had a chance to get out. I didn't have a car, so I understood I would have to be here until the end," says Paniotova. And yet the woman

managed to leave. Her brother first took her to the territory of Russia, and then she emigrated to Great Britain. "When the connection first appeared, my friend who lives in England started texting me. She told me about a sponsorship program to help Ukrainians get free accommodation."

So Paniotova ended up in the small town of Winchester, not far from London. She was given housing by a resident who lives in Japan. "I was fortunate with the owner of the apartment. She not only gave me a roof over my head but also took a sincere interest in my hobby – dancing."

II. UKRAINIAN-ENGLISH TOPICAL VOCABULARY

1. Творчі професії та професії у сфері мистецтва/ Creative Professions and Professions in Art

Література/ Literature

автор – author
копірайтер – copywriter
редактор – editor
випускаючий редактор – executive editor
верстальник – layout designer
поет – poet
письменник – writer

Кінематографія/Cinematography

кінооператор – cameraman
головний оператор – director of photography
монтажер – film editor
кінорежисер – filmmaker/director
візажист/гример – makeup artist
прод'юсер – producer
кіномеханік – projectionist
сценарист – screenwriter
каскадер – stuntman

Театральне мистецтво/Theatre Art

актор – actor
актриса – actress
працівник гардеробу – cloakroom attendant
критик – critic
режисер-постановник – director
костюмер – dresser, costumer
драматург – playwright
декоратор – set designer
працівники сцени – stage crew

Музика, танці, живопис/ Music, dancing, painting

художник – артист балету, балерина – ballet dancer, ballerina
балетмейстер, хореограф – choreographer
композитор – composer
диригент – conductor
живописець – painter
скульптор – sculptor
звукорежисер – sound engineer
вокаліст – vocalist

2. Жанри мистецтва/ Genres of Art

жанр – a genre
напря́м – a trend
бароко – baroque
готика – gothic
класицизм – classicism
романтизм – romanticism
імпресіонізм – impressionism
авангард – avant-garde
сюрреалізм – surrealism
абстракціонізм – abstract art
примітивізм – primitive art
символізм – symbolism
кубізм – cubism
футуризм – futurism
модерн – art nouveau
античне мистецтво – antique art
середньовічне мистецтво – medieval art
мистецтво епохи відродження – art of Renaissance
декоративне мистецтво – decorative art
прикладне мистецтво – applied art
зображувальні (витончені) види мистецтва – fine arts

3. Види мистецтва/ Types of Art

painting – живопис
architecture – архітектура, зодчество
sculpture – скульптура
photography – фотографія
icon painting – іконопис
crafts – ремесла
glassblowing – стеклодувна справа
ceramics – кераміка
wallstone – мозаїка
stainglass – вітраж
carving – різьба
molding – ліпнина
embroidery – вишивка
tapestry – шпалерне мистецтво, гобелен

3. Твори мистецтва/ Works of Art

шедевр – a masterpiece
портрет (автопортрет) – portrait (self-portrait)

пейзаж – landscape
морський пейзаж – seascape
натюрморт – still life
картина – a painting
малюнок – a drawing
скульптура – a sculpture
статуя – a statue
гравюра – an engraving
фреска – a mural (a fresco)
ескіз, начерк, малюнок – a sketch
експонат – an exhibit

4. Матеріал, обладнання для творів мистецтва/Materials, Equipment for Art Works

бронза – bronze
глина – clay
мармур – marble
гіпс – plaster
камінь – stone
дерево – wood
емаль – enamel
акварель – watercolour
фарби – paints
олійна фарба – oil
пастель – pastel
олівець – pencil
вугільний олівець – charcoal
чорнило – ink
крейда – crayons
пензлик – a brush
полотно – a canvas
мольберт – an easer

4. Комп'ютерний дизайн/Computer Design

вирівнювання – alignment
реklamний банер – banner
система управління контентом – CMS
динамічний/основний контент – dynamic/main content
маленькі іконки на вкладці біля назви – favicon
фокусна точка – focal point
нижня частина сайту – footer
«шапка сайту» – header
головна сторінка сайту – landing page

іконка – icon
навігація – navigation
смуга прокрутки сайту – scroll
бічна панель – sidebar
технічне завдання – specification
шаблон – template

4. Дизайнер інтер'єру/interior designer

дизайн інтер'єру – interior design
ремонт будинку – home renovation
планування, поверховий план – floor plan
візитка – business card
термін виконання робіт – deadline
обробка – decoration
відгук – feedback
натхнення – inspiration
розташування – layout
освітлення – lighting
макет – mockup
текстура – texture

5. Танці/Dances

вальс – waltz
хіп-хоп – hip hop
брейк-данс – breakdance
діско – disko
контемп – contemporary
балет – ballet
самба – samba
танг – tango
свінг – swing
ча-ча-ча – cha-cha-cha
чечітка – tap dance
танець живота – belly dance
бальні танці – ballroom dance
народні танці – folk dance
гопак – horak
коломийка – kolomyika
полька – polka
гуцулка – hutsulka

6. Мода/Fashion

ікона стилю – fashion statement
стиль – style
стильний – stylish, trendy
стиль життя – style of life, life style
бути стильним – be stylish
мода – fashion
модний – fashionable, stylish
модник – fashion-conscious man, man of fashion; fop
модниця – fashion-conscious woman, woman of fashion
модні товари – fancy goods / fancies
модний магазин – boutique
журнал мод – fashion magazine
показ мод – fashion show
бути в моді – be in fashion / vogue
модничати (стежити за модою) – follow the fashion, dress in the latest fashion
модно одягнений – fashionably dressed, fashionable
входити в моду – come into fashion, become fashionable
виходити з моди – go out of fashion
по моді – in the fashion, fashionably
бути одягненим по моді – be fashionably dressed
не по моді – out of fashion
по останній моді – in the latest fashion
вводити моду – introduce the fashion / bring into fashion

7. Волокна, тканина/ Fibres, textile

вовна – wool
шовк – silk
льон – flax
бавовна – cotton
конопля – hemp
ацетат – acetate
віскозний шовк – viscose
капрон – capron
перлон – perlon
нейлон – nylon
лавсан – lavsan
терілен – terylene
нитрон – nitron

PROVERBS AND QUOTATIONS ON ART

1. A great painter is to paint the two main things, namely, man and the working of man's mind, The first is easy, the second is difficult, for it is to be presented through the gestures and movements of the lines. (*L. da Vinci*)

2. All men are creative but few are artists. (*Paul Goodman*)

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

4. Art for art's sake. (Howard Dietz)

5. Art is a rough road that leads to the heights of greatness. (*Seneca*)

6. Art is long, life is short. (*Proverb*)

7. Art should be something like good armchair in which to rest from physical fatigue. (*H. Matisse*)

8. Everyone wants to understand art. Why not try to understand the song of a bird? Why does one love the night, flowers, everything around one, without trying to understand them? But in the case of a painting people have to understand. People who try to explain pictures are usually barking up the wrong tree. (*Pablo Picasso*)

9. Everything in nature could be reduced to three geometrical shapes: the cylinder, the sphere and the cone. (*P. Cezanne*)

10. Excellent things are rare. (*Plato*)

11. First I saw the mountain in the painting then I saw the painting in the mountain. (*Chinese proverb*)

12. If it is art, it is not for masses. If it is for masses it is not art. (*Arnold Schoenberg*)

13. The artist like the God of creation remains within or behind or beyond or above the handwork, invisible, refined out of existence, indifferent, paring his fingerprints. (*James Joyce*)

14. The ideal of the landscape painter is to reach that refinement of mind

when one can hear the “grass growing”. (*I. Levitan*)

15. We all know that art is not truth. Art is a lie that makes us realize truth, at least the truth that is given us to understand. (*Pablo Picasso*)

Для нотаток

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Навчальне видання

Петровська Надія

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