Тема1: Види мистецтва. В картинній галереї.

 Passive Voice.

Карп’юк О.Д. Англійська мова:Підручник для 10 класу загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів. Рівень стандарту. - Тернопіль: Видавництво «Лібра Терра», 2013. -224с.: іл.

***The motto - ''Life is short, art is forever''***

1. Most people believe that art is an **attempt** to understand and analyze life. Art plays an important role in upbringing our emotions, tastes and feelings, it changes our views, **outlook** and mood, **enriches** our **inner world** and cultivate live for people and nature. Our life seems to be impossible without art. It really occupies an important part in our daily life. Art offers us not only pleasure and amusement but it is also a vehicle of culture and education. Art **penetrates** into all spheres and sides of our life and makes it brighter, richer and more intellectual. People like and know different types of art. Some of them are fond of painting. Others have a special liking for music or they have a passion for literature.

*Answer the questions:*

1. What is art for you?
2. What is art’s purpose?
3. What are the functions of art?
4. What art genres do you know? Write them.

5. Should school pay more attention to aesthetic education? In what way?

6. Do you understand modern art?

7. Do you want to see more graffiti in your town? Why (not)?

8. What makes a good photograph?

9. What kind of art do you enjoy most? Why?

10. Can our country be proud of our creative people? Why?

11. How do amusing circumstances and naive but good characters influence you?

12. What enriches your spiritual life?

13. Thanks to art we can manipulate our mood. How?

14. Do books, films and TV shows help you understand this world better?

15. Does art give you relaxation and enjoyment?

1. Read the text “Arts” and do the task. You have to put “True” or “False” according to the information of the text.

**Read the text below.**

**Arts**

Humans have always been making all kinds of objects. We call them works, products, but not all of them are considered to be works of art. Why? Because a work of art isn’t just an object. A painting isn’t simply a piece of cloth with paint on it. It is something more. Art pieces cannot just be taken visually, although that is unfortunately the way most people take it. T he difference between a so called craft product or even daub, trash and a work of art is quite difficult to define. It is, however, possible. Stanislaw O ssowski (1897—1963), a Polish sociologist and culture theorist stated the following: «Each original work of art creates new values, new forms and motives to the world of human perceptions». This thought is indeed very valid, because every piece of art is always something new, surprising, presenting us something that we have never seen before. It widens our vision of the world by showing regions that we could never see another way but thanks to art. In art the valuable things are those which say things in an original, unique way. The most beautiful are the rarest matters, often unique in the entire world. Paul K lee once said: «I don’t paint people the way they are, but the way they could be».

So, is it possible to live without art? O f course! It isn’t indispensable but still it makes life richer, more interesting, it often gives life a meaning.

We don’t often realise that we are surrounded by art. We don’t necessarily have to go to a gallery or museum to see it (although we can of course see valuable works of art appreciated by critics and historians there). Art has always been a part of our daily lives. Simply go out in the street and you will most certainly sooner or later come across a work of art. By art we also mean architecture (many buildings have an interesting form), good posters (for example an advertisement of a movie or play), graffiti (painted walls often have a great artistic value — as long as it isn’t just common vandalism), instruments used daily (furniture, utensils or even cars or salt-cellars designed by famous artists), fashion (mannequins are often dressed in real art pieces — the outstanding modern fashion designers are artists as well), artistic photographs in various magazines. Works of art aren’t just paintings and sculptures but also many objects that we see every day.

**b) Choose the letter of the correct answer.**

1) A work of art …..

A) is any object created by a man. B) can just be taken visually.

C) is taken visually by most people. D) isn’t difficult to define.

2) Every piece of art is always all of the following but not

A) a trash. B) something new.

C) a surprising thing. D) widening our vision of the world.

3) In art, the most valuable are ……..

A) works created of the most expensive materials. B) exclusive items.

C) most popular things. D) widespread.

4) According to Paul K lee’s words, he ……..

A) paints people the way they are and the way they could be.

B) paints people the way they are, but not the way they could be.

C) doesn’t paint people the way they are, but the way they could be.

D) paints people neither the way they are, nor the way they could be.

5) It can be implied from the text that………..

A) art enriches people’s life. B) we can see pieces of art only in a museum or a gallery.

C) by art we usually mean painting. D) magazine photos can never be considered to be a piece of art.

1. ***Reading and writing***

Read the Internet page about types of art and fill in the chart.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of art**  | **Words that go with it**  | **Material**  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

 The different types of arts are classified in 2 categories i.e. fine arts and performing arts. However, the term ‘art’ is considered different from ‘arts’. The former is used to group together only the visual forms of art.

 Other types such as literature and performing arts do not come under the term ‘art’. So, let’s get into the details of different types of visual arts like painting, sculpting, etc. through this write-up.

**Different Types of Art**

 A broad classification of visual arts classifies them into different groups like painting, drawing, sculpting, architecture, printmaking, ceramics, photography, collage, digital graphics, film-making, etc. Earlier, handicrafts and applied arts were not part of this category. It was only in the beginning of 20th century that the ‘Arts and Crafts Movement’ (Britain) brought a lease of life to these art forms. The following list gives us a rough idea of different types of art forms to have evolved with time.

**Painting**

 It is said that painting is the art of depicting the beauty of nature. For some, painting could be a medium of expressing their feelings. For others it isa way of depicting the surroundings they observe. Painting is basically an art of applying pigment to a surface (medium) such as canvas, paper, wall, wood panel, etc. Brush is a tool commonly used for painting. There are many different forms of painting. Landscape painting and abstract painting are the common. Classification of painting as per different criteria is presented below.

**Classification Based on Purpose**

The visual arts are divided into different types on the basis of purpose for which they are created. The purpose of indulging into arts could be that of self-expression, profit-making, religion or giving a social message.

**Types Based on Subject Matter**

Generally the subjects chosen for painting are nature, people, wildlife, objects, events, places, etc. The subject matter or topic chosen for creation of artworks is therefore, one of the important criteria for classifying visual arts.

**Materials and Medium Used**

 Based on the medium or materials used, paintings can be classified into different types such as acrylic, watercolor, mural, etc.

**Sculpting**

 A sculpture is a three-dimensional artwork created with the help of materials like rocks, wood, plastic, clay, etc. Carving out a sculpture and assembling it are the 2 different ways. In some cases, sculptures may also be painted. The different types of sculptures are described below.

 Free-standing Sculpture: This kind of sculpture is referred to as ‘in the round’ and it can be viewed from different angles.

 Light Sculpture: This form of sculpture created from light is also known as light art. The fusion of modern art with creative use of artificial lights has led to the development of light art. Sound Sculpture: It is a form of artwork in which sound is produced. Maryanne Amacher, Dennis Bathory-Kitsz, Alexander Calder and Harry Bertoia were amongst notable artists in this field. Relief: In this form of sculpture, artworks are raised from a plane at which the base or main work is presented. Such artworks are generally observed on the walls of historic buildings. Stone and wood are the materials used for these sculptures. Chiseling the surface to create a raised sculpture is a tedious job involved in making these sculptures.

**Jewelry Making**

 There are many different shapes carved out of precious stones, metals, shells, etc. to make jewelry items.

**New Age Visual Arts**

 The new age arts are a product of industrial revolution. Development of technology leads to use of different techniques for creating these artworks. Photography is one such art to have developed with the invention of camera and photographic film.

**Photography**

 In the art of photography, pictures or images are created with the help of different light patterns. These light patterns when emitted or reflected from the surface of objects are captured on a sensitive medium (earlier times) or storage chips (nowadays). Lens of a camera plays an important

part in capturing images. The lens helps focus the light emitted from the object to be photographed. The table given below presents a list of different types of photography.

**Digital Art**

 The digital or computer art is widely used in creating websites, video games, clip arts, templates etc. Use of computer in the field of visual arts began in the 1960s. In today’s digital art industry, animation is the buzzword. Use of 3D animation techniques is made in many different fields like filmmaking, TV advertising, web advertising, etc. Digital technology has given a boost to the art industry since newer and innovative tools have been developed.

**Filmmaking**

 The art of filmmaking comes under the discipline of visual arts. However, scriptwriting, music, and many such arts converge and complement each other in this art form. A story or script is the core or soul of a film. It acts as a thread that guides the process of making a film. Incorporating features like audio and video offer viewers with a complete and fulfilling experience. It is the main reason why movies have become so popular.

 The topic of visual arts is vast and a rough outline of different forms of these arts is presented above. Many other art forms like literature and performing arts are, however, not included. The brief account of different types of art presented above should help readers gain a better understanding of them.

1. ***Grammar -* Passive Voice. Пасивний стан**

В англійській мові вживаються два граматичні стани: **активний (дійсний) стан** та **пасивний стан**.

**Активний стан** (Active Voice) - це граматична категорія, яка вказує, що дія в реченні ([присудок](https://grammarway.com/ua/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-predicate)) виконується [підметом](https://grammarway.com/ua/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject).

* *His parents love him.*–*Батьки його люблять.*
* *I did my homework yesterday.*–*Я виконав своє домашнє завдання вчора.*

**Пасивний стан**(**Passive Voice**) – це граматична категорія, яка вказує, що [підмет](https://grammarway.com/ua/principal-parts-of-the-sentence#the-subject) (хто? що?) не виконує самостійно дію, зазначену в реченні, а відчуває цю дію на собі, тобто є об'єктом цієї дії. Той (те), над ким (чим) виконується дія, називається **passive subject** (пасивний суб'єкт, пасивний підмет).

* *He is loved by his parents.*–*Він любимий батьками. (дослівно)*
* *My homework was done by me yesterday.*–*Моє домашнє завдання було виконано мною вчора.*

Пасивний стан утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **to be** в необхідній часовій формі та форми **Past Participle (третьої форми смислового дієслова).** Тільки перехідні дієслова можуть утворювати форми пасивного стану.

Пасивний стан використовується практично у всіх граматичних часах, для кожного часу допоміжний to be має свою особливу форму. Пасивний стан не використовується в часах групи Perfect Continuous та у формі часу Future Continuous.

*My lunch* ***is eaten*** *by my dog. – Мій обід з'їдений моїм собакою.*

*This mission* ***was*** *successfully* ***completed.*** *– Ця місія була успішно виконана.*

*The parcel* ***will be delivered*** *tomorrow morning. – Пакунок буде доставлений завтра вранці.*



Практичне завдання

* 1. **Перекладіть англійською мовою, вживаючи дієслова у** ***Present, Past*або *Future Simple Passive*.**
1. Мені розказали. – Мені розказують. - Мені розкажуть.
2. Нам відповіли. – Нам відповідають. - Нам дадуть відповідь.
3. Нас спитали. - Нас питають. - Нас спитають.
4. Їм порадили. - Їм радять. - Їм порадять.
5. Її запросили. - Її запрошують. - Її запросять.
	1. **Поставте дієслова в дужках в Passive voice. Перекладіть українською мовою.**

1. The printing press (invent) in the fifteenth century.

2. Last night I (invite) to a party by a friend from Scotland.

3. Spain and Portugal (visit) by millions of tourists every year.

4. Italy and Russia (invade) by Napoleon.

5. The menu in that restaurant (change) every month.

6. Nowadays oil (carry) from Alaska to California in large ships.

7. These strawberries are fresh; they (pick) yesterday.

8. Today rugby football (pl\_) in many countries.

9. Many people (kill) in road accidents every year.

10. The United Nations (found) in 1945.

Тема 2: Кіномистецтво.

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**Vocabulary Actualization**

Cinema combines different arts. That’s why people of different professions are involved in film making. You can see the Scrambled Words on the cards. 8 professions are hidden in it. Your task is to make up the names of the professions and write down on your sheets of paper.

***Складіть слова, що позначають професії зі змішаних букв і записують на листах.***

The Scrambled Words

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Scrambled Word | Correct Variant |
| 1 Amreac  |  |
| 2 Cotar  |  |
| 3 kaem-up  |  |
| 4 drictoer  |  |
| 5 pordurec  |  |
| 6 tusnt  |  |
| 7 сspirt  |  |
| 8 esasctr  |  |
| 9 csueomt rengised  |  |
| 10 suond |  |
| 11 eidotr |  |

**2. Reading.** /Текст для читання з детальним розумінням. **Genres of films**

2.1 Pre-reading activities.

 I’m sure everybody likes films. You might know that Americans call films “movies”. There are a lot of movie genres. Let’s recollect some of them. So, what movie genres do you remember?

*Gangster*

*Comedy*

*Detective*

*Musical*

*Western*

*Horror movie*

*Documentary*

*Science fiction*

*Тhriller*

*Animated movie*

**2.2 Read the text and try to mark words characterizing each genre.**

Now Showing

 Hollywood in Southern California is the movie capital of the world. Many films have been made there, and the genres, or kinds, have changed often.

From the early-to-mid 1930’s, movie-goers got a look at the people involved in crime and their violent activities by watching gangster movies. After all this violence, people needed to laugh, so from the mid –to-late 1930’s, comedies became very popular.

In the 1940’s, many detective movies about policemen who solved crimes were made. Then came musicals, in which the story was told in songs and dance.

Musicals were especially popular in the late ‘40’s and early ‘50’s, but the mid-fiftieth, this light-hearted genre was competing with films about more serious subjects. There was one kind that could be found throughout all of these eras, and that was the western, films about America’s cowboys, Indians and early settlers.

Since the early ‘60’s, movie-goers have had a variety of movies to choose from. There are, for example, horror movies about people who encounter frightening, unnatural situations. There are also serious films such as documentaries about events that have actually happened, and science fiction movies about possible future events and future worlds. Some people have also enjoyed watching psycho-dramas about the everyday problems that people have.

Of course, no list of films would be complete without animated movies, which tell stories through a series of colourful drawings. These are especially popular among children.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Movie** | **Movie genre** | **Characteristics** |
|  | Gangster |  |
|  | Comedy |  |
|  | Detective |  |
|  | Musical |  |
|  | Western |  |
|  | Horror movie |  |
|  | Documentary |  |
|  | Science fiction |  |
|  | Psycho-drama |  |
|  | Animated movie |  |

**3. Grammar - Passive Voice.**

***Translate the sentences using Present Simple Active or Present Simple Passive.***

1. Він щодня розповідає цікаві новини.

2. Йому щодня розповідають цікаві новини.

3. Я часто надсилаю своїм друзям подарунки.

4. Мене часто посилають у відрядження.

5. Я завжди хвалю моїх друзів.

6. Мене часто хвалять вдома.

7. Кожні вихідні мама показує нам нові мультфільми.

6. Кожні вихідні татові показують нові журнали.

9. Ми часто згадуємо вас.

10. Нас часто згадують у вашому місті.

**Topic 3: Theatre**

Карп’юк О.Д. Англійська мова:Підручник для 10 класу загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів. Рівень стандарту. - Тернопіль: Видавництво «Лібра Терра», 2013. -224с.: іл.

**Мовний матеріал**: a stage, to announce, dramatic, admiration, an operetta, a tragedy

**Вправи**

p. 186 ex.1, p.187 ex.2, AB p.80 ex.6, 9 p.191 SB ex.5

**1. Answer the questions:**

- Do you like theatre?

- Do you agree that theatre is very popular nowadays? Why?

Theatre is a place where you can see a play staged. It is also one of entertainments. We are to admit that theatre is not popular now as it used to be. But there are still hundreds of theatres where the audiences are exited at the prospect of seeing a play and the actors are most encouraged by the warm reception. What words come to mind when you pronounce the word "theatre'? - **Make up the Mind Map on the topic.**

**2.** **Do ex.2, p. 171-172**

**3. Speaking**

*Look through the textbook, p.18-183 study the advertisements and say what would you choose to see. (use in you answers – I’d like to see … because…, I prefer to see …. because… )*

- What do you think what is the main difference between the theatre and the cinema?

- What causes more emotions, the theatre or the cinema? Why?

- What performances do these people like or dislike?

 - Now tell me what theatrical genre do you like or dislike. Why?

**4. Read the information on p.187 ex.2.5.Look at the opinions above once more. How do the people show that they really like or dislike theatrical genres?**

**5. Grammar**

***Fill in the blanks with the passive voice of the verb in parentheses ( ). Use the past tense.***

**1.** Mickey Mouse ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Walt Disney.

 *(create)*

**2.** The movie projector \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by Thomas Edison.

 *(invent)*

**3.** *Romeo and Juliet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* by William Shakespeare in 1595.

 *(write)*

**4.** Romeo and Juliet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into a movie in 1968.

 *(make)*

**5.** *My Heart Will Go On\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* by Celine Dion.

 *(sing)*

**6.** *Star Wars \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* by George Lucas.

 *(direct)*

**6. Reading** the information about Ukrainian theatres.

***Before reading task:***

- What famous theatres can you name?

- have we got any theaters in our town?

- How often do you visit the theatre?

- What do you like best about the theatre?

- Did you try yourself on the stage?

 VOCABULARY

to arise [ə'raɪz] (arose) — виникати, з'являтися

to witness ['wɪtnɪs] — бути свідком (чогось), бачити performance [pə'fɔ:məns] — вистава, спектакль

magician [mə'dʒɪʃ(ə)n] — чарівник

toestablish [ɪs'tæblɪʃ] — засновувати, створювати

to remove [rɪ'mu:v] — усувати, звільняти, виганяти

to commemorate [kə'meməreɪt] — шанувати пам'ять, відзначати (подію)

to head [hed] — очолювати

**THEATRE**

 Theatrical art in Ukraine arose from ancient folk plays, dances, songs, and ceremonies. The 18th century witnessed the birth of theatre companies, which performed in either Russian or Polish. Theatres were built in Kyiv (1806), in Odessa (1809) and in Poltava (1810) where I. Kotliarevsky became a theatre director. Here he produced his own performances ("Natalka-Poltavka", "Moscovite-Magician"),which were the first Ukrainian-language plays to be staged.

 The first professional Ukrainian theatre was founded in 1864 in Western Ukraine. In Eastern Ukraine M. Kropyvnytsky established the first professional theatre in 1881.

 In the early 20th century the famous avantgarde theatre director Les' Kurbas with a troupe of talented actors formed the "Berezil" Theatre (1922—1933) in Kharkiv. In 1933 Kurbas was removed from the theatre and later arrested. To commemorate Kurbas and his theatre, a theatre festival "Berezillia" takes place annually in Kyiv.

 Today Ukraine has 91 professional theatres, including drama, opera, and puppet theatres.

 An outstanding event in Ukrainian and world ballet took place on the stage of the National Opera in Kyiv: the first Serge Lifar' International Dance Contest (June 1994). Born in Kyiv, Serge Lifar' is a world-renowned choreographer who for more than 30 years headed the troupe of the legendary Grand Opera of Paris and the French Dance Academy in Paris.

***Answer the QUESTIONS***

1. What did the theatrical art in Ukraine arise from ?

2. What languages did the theatrical companies perform in ?

3. What cities were theatres built in ?

4. When was the first professional Ukrainian theatre founded?

5. Who established the first professional theatre in 1881?

6. What can you say about Les' Kurbas ?

7. How many professional theatres are there in Ukraine today?

**My Last Visit in the Theatre**

As for me I like theatre very much, especially, The Ivan Franko Ukrainian Drama Theatre.

I highly appreciate the cast of this theatre. I like the traditional scenery, skill-made costumes. And, of course, it's very important what plays are in the repertoire. The Kyiv Ukrainian Drama Theatre always chooses the plays for its repertoire very thoroughly.

Sometimes it is very difficult to get tickets to the performance.

Not long ago I visited The Ukrainian Drama Theatre, where I saw the play "The Pious Martha" by the Spanish playwright Lope de Vega.

The leading parts in the performance were played by the well-known actors. Generally speaking this production has an excellent cast.

This time our seats were in the sec¬ond row of the pit. Before the beginning of the performance we bought a bill.

There is a lot of music in this production. But what I especially enjoyed in this performance was the sense of humour which permeated the whole performance.

I consider it was one of the best performances I have seen this season.

There are not many theatres in my town, but they are all very popular with the public. I am a theatre lover, too. As for me, I prefer drama to all other theatres, but I also like opera and musical comedy. I’ll never forget my first visit to the Opera and Ballet Theatre. My friend and I wanted to see the famous ballet “Swan Lake” by Tchaikovskyi. We bought the tickets in advance and came to the theatre half an hour before the show. At 7 sharp the performance began. From the very first minute I was deeply impressed by everything I saw on the stage. The costumes were fine. The dancing and music were thrilling. The ballet seemed to me a fairy-tale. I had never seen anything more wonderful.

My friend also enjoyed every minute of it. When the curtain fell at the end of the performance, there came a storm of applause. It seemed that it would never end. The dancers received call after call. They were presented with large bouquets of flowers. We also applauded enthusiastically. The performance was a great success.

**Vocabulary:**

• swan [swo:n] — лебідь

• to impress [lm'pres] — вражати, уражати

• enthusiastically ['in,0ju:zi'cestikali] — із захватом

• to enjoy ['іпсізої] — отримувати задоволення, насолоджуватися

• success [sa'kses] — успіх

**Questions:**

• What role does the theatre play in our life?

• Are you fond of ballet?

• Where do you prefer to sit at the theatre?

• What is your favourite play (opera, ballet)?

• Which theatre do you prefer?