

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
Київський національний університет будівництва і архітектури

**ФАХОВА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)**

Методичні рекомендації до вивчення освітньої  
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- складання письмових повідомлень з фахових питань.

Підбір матеріалу обумовлений як тематичним спрямуванням, так і пізнавальною цінністю. При розробці даних методичних вказівок використовувалась оригінальна література з професійної тематики. Стиль текстів характерний для наукової літератури. Також було розроблено комплекс граматичних вправ та завдання для розвитку навичок розуміння іноземної літератури, говоріння та перекладу.

**TALK ON ART**  
**WORDS AND PHRASES FOR THE TOPIC**

a

picture картина  
drawing малюнок  
cartoon карикатура  
engraving гравюра  
etching офорт  
panel панно  
mosaic мозаїка

print естамп  
(self-) portrait (авто) портрет  
fresco фреска  
statue статуя  
bust бюст  
sculpture скульптура

b

genre жанр  
landscape пейзаж  
seascape морський пейзаж, марина  
still life натюрморт  
battle piece painting батальний живопис

genre painting жанровий і живопис  
mural painting настінний живопису  
portrait painting (=portraiture) портретний живопис

c

artist художник  
painter художник, живописець  
engraver гравер  
landscapist пейзажист  
seascape painter мариніст  
animal painter анімаліст  
sculptor (sculptress) скульптор  
скульптор (жінка-скульптор)

amateur artist художник - аматор  
connoisseur знавець (мистецтва),  
колекціонер  
sitter (= model) той, хто позує,  
натурщик  
master майстер  
dilettante (*pl.* -anti) дилетант

d

arrangement композиція; розміщення об'єктів  
foreground передній план  
middle ground середній план  
background задний план, фон  
view вид, точка зору  
perspective перспектива  
contrast контраст  
stroke мазок  
shape форма

subject тема, зміст  
image образ  
attitude (=pose) поза  
silhouette силует  
colouring колорит  
shade тінь відтінок  
tone тон  
hue колір, відтінок  
effect ефект

e

trend (= tendency) напрямок тенденція  
classicism класицизм  
romanticism романтизм  
the Renaissance Ренесанс, Відродження

realism реалізм  
impressionism імпресіонізм  
style стиль  
school зд. школа живопису

#### f

to paint писати (фарбами), малювати  
to draw (drew, drawn) малювати, креслити  
to engrave гравірувати  
to depict малювати, зображувати  
to portray писати портрет, живописати,  
малювати  
to mould відливати форму, надавати  
форму, ліпити  
to cut (cut, cut) різати, вирізати

to execute виконувати  
to exhibit (= to display) виставляти  
to restore реставрувати  
to convey передавати (ідею, почуття)  
to represent представляти  
to indulge (in) захоплюватися  
to sit (sat, sat) сидіти, позувати  
to unveil спускати покривали, урочисто  
відкривати пам'ятник  
to treat трактувати

#### g

classic класичний  
realistic реалістичний  
modernistic модерністський  
genuine (= authentic) справжній  
prominent видатний  
renowned відомий  
celebrated прославлений  
marvellous чудовий  
valuable цінний  
natural природний, натуральний

conventional загальноприйнятий,  
традиційний  
trivial тривіальний  
vivid живий  
subtle витончений,  
ніжний, невловимий  
vague неясний, смутний  
conspicuous визначний, помітний  
distinct яскраво-виразний  
nude оголений

#### h

brush пензель  
canvas холст, картина  
frame рамка, рама  
easel мольберт  
paints (oils) фарби (олійні)  
water-colour акварель (фарба), акварель (малюнок)  
palette палітра, sketch (study) і ескіз  
studio студія, майстерня

## A. ILLUSTRATION AND TRAINING

1

Now I'd like to attract attention to this

landscape.  
 picture.  
 canvas.  
 painting.  
 still life.  
 water-colour.  
 panel.  
 drawing.  
 fresco.  
 engraving.  
 self-portrait.

2

It was painted drawn by a (an)

unknown Russian artist  
 famous Dutch painter  
 well-English  
 known French  
 world-  
 known

belonging to the	realistic classic impressionist romantic modern modernistic	school of trend in	painting.
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3

As you can see for yourselves, it's

an oil picture.  
 a water-colour painting.  
 a pastel piece.  
 a pen-and-ink drawing.  
 a pencil sketch.

4

We can see a group of people several cottages  
 a stone bridge  
 blue hills  
 a horseman  
 a white sail

in the near foreground  
 in the foreground  
 in the right (left) foreground  
 in the middle ground.  
 in the background.  
 in the distance.

in the far distance.  
to the right of the picture

5

The picture is executed  
mostly in

bright  
light  
dark  
pink  
vague  
violet  
blue  
warm  
cold

colours.  
tones.  
hues

6

Numerous

blue  
brown  
red  
yellow

prevail in it,  
especially, in  
its

upper part.  
lower  
central  
right-hand  
left-hand

7

The artist depicts

a busy street of a modern city.  
a group of workers paving a roadway.  
a girl milking a cow.  
several peasants walking along a dusty road.  
a number of small houses surrounded by tall trees.  
a forest in autumn, a stormy sea.

8

The picture vividly (realistically) portrays

the enthusiasm of workers.  
the hard life of the unemployed.  
the enjoyment of winter.  
the heroism of soldiers.  
the hard lot of poor farmers.  
the beauty of flowers.  
the conflict of wind and man

9

The artist	the	unusual	composition	of objects
employs	a (an)	unbalanced	arrangement	
		strange		
		unconventional		
		trivial		

to emphasize

the man's attitude (pose),  
the perspective of the street,  
the height of the structure

10

By using this	vivid	atmospheric	effects.
technique he manages	wonderful	colour	
to achieve	marvelous	moonlight	
	splendid	perspective	
	natural	sunshine	
	unusual	effects.	
		light and shade	

11

He	paints	the details of the	with	great expression.
	draws	scenery		tremendous skill.
	depicts	the household		great feeling.
	portrays	articles		topographical precision.
	represents	the people's		convincing truth.
		garments		great inspiration.
		the movement		care and precision.
		water	very vividly.	
		every fold1 of the	thoroughly.	
		tablecloth	colorfully.	
			authentically	

12

This painting, entitled	"Storm"	belongs to the artist's
	"Confession"	
	"Hayrick"	

early	works.
best	
latest	
weakest	
most famous	

13

The picture conveys	an idea of	mother's love peace and calmness beautiful scenery freedom of man's spirit woman's beauty	very well. perfectly well. absolutely. vaguely. only partly. rather weakly completely.
	a sense of	space form light cold	only to a certain extent.
	its meaning	to others warm passions of the human heart	

## II. Make up statements choosing suitable words.

1

Pymonenko	a prominent	still-life painter,
Aivazovsky,	an outstanding	landscape painter (landscapist),
Repin,	a renowned	Illustrator,
Murashko,	a celebrated	painter of battle-pieces,
Kuindzhy,	a talented	painter of seascapes,
Shevchenko,	a great	genre painter,
Ivasiuk,	a famous	portrait painter,
Levytsky,		
Rembrandt,		
R. Kent,		
Delacroix,		
Claud Monet.		

represent the	classic	trend in	Ukrainian	art.
	romantic		Dutch	
	realistic		French	
	impressionistic		American	
			English	

At	the Khanenko National Art Museum, the Louvre, the British Museum, the Tate Gallery this exhibition	you will find a	rich rare fine valuable wonderful marvelous	collection
of	historical battle mural genre easel sea-scape landscape still-life portrait	painting of the	16th 17th 18th 19th 20th	century.
(and)				

### III. Memorize these short dialogues.

1

- Look here, Kate: the newspaper reads an exhibition of Dutch painting is to open at the Khanenko National Art Museum at the end of this month.
- That's interesting, though I saw almost everything by the Dutch classic painters that is generally displayed in the galleries of our country.
- But about 90 canvases will be brought from Holland and Belgium, as the promoters say.
- Oh, is that so? That makes difference. Show me the announcement, please. I'd like to read it myself.

2

- Oh, I think this is a genuine Rembrandt
- It's next to impossible. The original belongs to the private collection of some British connoisseur, so they can exhibit only a copy here.
- Still, I bet it's a Rembrandt. However fine a copy may be, it cannot be compared with the great master's own work.
- Well, let's consult the catalogue after all ... Page 89... "Rembrandt, genuine ... "
- See? I'm right!
- Yes, Sally: I'm surprised at you having such a profound knowledge of art ...

3

- Well, how do you like this painting?
- *Immensely*. It's really beyond any criticism. But there is one thing that perhaps I don't like

about if.

- What is it?

- It seems to me that the perspective is done wrongly. The objects in the left middle ground are of the same size as the ones in the distance. Don't you see this mistake?

- No, I don't. That's an optical illusion, I guess. You're standing too close to the picture. If you stood at least at seven yards away, you wouldn't notice that.

- Yes, but then they would have to remove the opposite wall...

4

- How do you find his new landscape paintings?

- Mediocre, one wouldn't dub them otherwise.

- I don't care much for them either. I think something is going wrong with his brilliant technique and rich palette. Well, you might talk to him about it. You seem to be on friendly terms, don't you?

- Yes, we do, but my criticism will do more harm than good, He's become very nervous and obstinate. Besides, artists seldom hear anybody else but themselves.

5

- If I were you, I'd make these lines more distinct, George.

- But you ignore the fact that it's not a drawing, it's painting. Colours and shades may pass into one another inconspicuously, gradually.

- Nevertheless the flesh of this woman's arms should be distinguished from the background, but it melts into it. Add a couple of strokes and the picture shall be the focus of the exhibition.

- Most likely.

6

- Speaking of seascapes — how do you find this one?

- Wonderful! Though I think that the boat's rolling is depicted too realistically.

- 'Too realistically' you say? But that is undoubtedly the strongest point of the canvas!

- You can never-tell. It resembles high seas so much that I feel seasick each time I look at it.

7

- What are these nails, rags and an old tyre for?

- They are part of the picture.

- Goodness gracious. What on earth does all that mean?.

- "*Sorrow*" as the caption indicates.

- For the life of me —I would never guess what it is!

#### IV. Make up statements.

1  
This exhibition comprises hundreds of pictures.  
display paintings of all genres,  
show objects of applied art,  
engravings and prints,  
cartoons and etchings,  
pieces of sculpture,  
articles of pottery and jewellery sketches  
and studies

2  
Now he goes in for portrait painting.  
indulges in engraving.  
sculpture.  
water-colour painting,  
graphic art.

3  
The annual amateur painting attracted nation wide attention.  
exhibition of applied art caught the public's imagination.  
pottery and ceramics gained a quick popularity.  
sculpture was given a wide publicity.  
new models of furniture was favourably reviewed by the local press.  
was a tremendous success.

#### V. Make sentences using these patterns.

If I were you I wouldn't exhibit an unfinished picture.  
Were I you I would buy this etching.  
If I were in your I wouldn't argue with the critics.  
place I wouldn't indulge in modernistic experiments.  
I would place a group of sailors in the middle ground.  
I would make that silhouette in the distance more conspicuous.  
I wouldn't stop at that hotel.  
I wouldn't book seats for that variety show.

#### VI. Change these sentences as in the model below.

**Model:** - He portrayed the man with striking likeness.

- There's nothing to be surprised at. (No wonder.)

Painting people is his strong point. (He is a portrait painter.)

1. He managed to convey the slightest movements of the sea surface.
2. Painting landscapes he achieves wonderful colour effects.

3. All the objects in her new still life were portrayed with convincing truth.
4. In his latest genre piece he displayed a great deal of ingenuity, energy and high taste.
5. Her new sea-scape by no means looks amateurish.

**VII. Say you did not know about the facts your partner tells you.**

**Model:** - Haven't you seen the landscape Jim bought at the auction?

- I didn't know he had bought a landscape at the auction.

1. Have you already visited the exhibition of modern English art that was opened at the Picture Gallery?
2. My sister indulges in oil, painting.
3. I have seen almost all by the French artists that is generally displayed in the galleries of this country.
4. This museum possesses rich collections of the art of the epoch of the Renaissance.
5. It was a boring thing to pose for a portrait.
6. He hired a room for his studio.
7. I'm going to introduce you to a young promising sculptress.
8. My daughter can spend sixteen hours running at the easel.
9. His latest etching was favourably reviewed by the critics.
10. She will exhibit all her latest sketches and studies.
11. He entitled his production "Laughter".
12. Bob D. belongs to the realistic trend in painting.

**VIII. Answer these questions.**

1. Is painting your hobby?
2. Do you know anybody whose hobby is painting or drawing?
3. What kinds of pictures have you got at home (if any)?
4. Do you think pictures, prints, engravings or etchings decorate a living room?
5. Where do they generally arrange picture displays in your town?
6. How often do you attend fine arts exhibitions?
7. Which are the-most notable picture galleries in Ukraine?
8. What famous art collections of the world (including those in the English speaking countries) do you know?
9. What kind of arts do you appreciate most (painting, graphic art, applied art, sculpture, architecture, etc.)?
10. What genre of painting do you enjoy best of all (still life, landscape, portraiture, genre painting, sea-scape, etc.)?
11. Are fine arts popular with Ukrainian youth?
12. Do they arrange exhibitions to display amateurs works?
13. Who is your favourite Ukrainian (English, Dutch, French, German, etc.) painter?
14. What colours and shades do you know?
15. What tools, devices and materials does the painter use in his work?
16. What great authors do you know who could also draw or paint well?

## **B. CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE**

### **IX. Read (or listen to) this story and give its brief rendition.**

#### **WILLIAM HOGARTH**

William Hogarth whose name is one of the most illustrious in annals of British painting, was born in 1697 in London in the family of a schoolmaster. At an early age his talent for drawing made father send him to an engraver for whom young William engraved tankards. After his father's death he set up as an engraver on his own account, although his eye was already focused on wider horizons and he "was attending drawing classes at the art academy of Sir James Thornhill.

In 1724 he produced his first set of engravings entitled "The Talk of the Town", a series which satirized both society and the current tendency of fashionable London to appreciate and invite only foreign singers.

Hogarth's engravings were to play an almost unique role in the history of art in England, for they not only brought him fame but they taught the ordinary people to love art.

His works were spread in numbers as copying etchings was not difficult at that time.

Hogarth was an innovator. "Copying," he said; "is like pouring water out of one vessel into another. He preferred to draw his own water.

He had a habit of recording facial expressions on his nails and then he would put these into his pictorial dramas, which are crowded with; humorous incidents.

In 1735 he produced "The Rake's Progress". The humour and moral force of these pictures were, praised by Henry Fielding. Later came his "Marriage à la Mode", an equally telling piece of reportage on domestic life.'

Narrative pictures were nothing new, but Hogarth was the first artist to invent a story and illustrate it. Although his narrative pictures were comic and full of satire, his portraiture was honest and original, with nothing of the conventional manner of his predecessors. His earlier portraits (e. g. "The Shrimp Girl') have vivid characterization and an extraordinary vivacity of expression. His masterpiece was the life-size portrait of Captain Coram.

A brilliant piece of portraiture is also his self-portrait of 1745 (exhibited in the Tate Gallery, London). In this fine painting he is accompanied by his dog, his palette, and the works of Shakespeare, Milton and Swift.

### **X. Tell what genres of painting would choose the following as their objects.**

1. The face of a boy. 2. Apples, oranges, pears, tumblers, a jug. 3. A roasted turkey on a dish. 4. A group of sportsman at a stadium. 5: A lake and a hill covered with woods. 6. A busy street. 7. Three hunters in the field telling each other stories. 8. High seas. 9. Five dogs. 10. Two girls reading a letter.

### **XI. Object to the following statements.**

1. It is always very easy to understand the intentions of an artist and the ideas conveyed by his pictures, even if we know nothing about the painter's life and work. 2. Painting in the modern sense of the word is more ancient than architecture or sculpture. 3. People who cannot paint themselves never take a delight in fine arts. 4. The Louvre comprises mainly Dutch, French, English and German classic masters' paintings. 5. It is certainly better

to see paintings on one's own than to join a group of visitors led by the guide. 6. Permanent art exhibitions are generally housed in buildings which have no artistic value. 7. The Khanenko National Art Museum is almost four hundred years old.

## **XII. Read this article. Use it for discussion.**

### **WHY TYCOONS ARE MAD ABOUT ART**

Does the fact that tycoons, successful film stars or oil kings spend large sums on art mean that they are really interested in it?

Well, they may be. In the process of building up their collections they may even learn to see things. Good for them! But few, very few dare buy a picture just because they like it!

The first reason for buying works of art is that they are symbols of social standing; the second, that they are a safe capital which in many cases can be used to avoid estate duty. In the USA the first thing a tax consultant advises his clients is to purchase paintings.

Prices for important works of art are very high nowadays. The Royal Academy, trying to sell its Leonardo da Vinci cartoon, hopes to get £ 800,000 for it. Factors determining price are many: small quantity;— certain identification of the artist, or of a sitter; — the prestige of the artist, or of a sitter;— fashion; — the number of works by that artist available in the market;— age or quality.

Sold paintings go out of the market, and the number of available pictures of that kind steadily shrinks. It shrinks also for another reason: scientists have reduced the number of "authentic" Rembrandts, Titians, and so on since the days of 80 years ago.

As a result, major works by leading Old Masters will now always bring sums in five or six figures, and prices continuously rise.

( D. W.)

\* estate duty податок на земельну ділянку, маєток, нерухомість

## **XIII. Comment on the following news reports.**

### **REMBRANDT'S "JUNO" FINDS NO BUYER**

Bids\* for Rembrandt's masterpiece "Juno"\* which were expected to reach £ 100,000 at Christie\* s yesterday, did not reach the reserve price and was not sold. The highest bid was 50,000 guineas.

"Juno", which was lost for more than 150 years and was then sold unrecognized, in 1935 for only £70, was part of the collection of Dr. Van Aalst, a Dutch connoisseur, who died last year.

It is believed no Rembrandt of such importance as "Juno" had been offered in the London market for about thirty years.

## AN ARTIST'S PROTEST

An artist who released four blue-and-silver-painted rats at the opening of the Venice art exhibition did it to draw attention to his work, police said yesterday.

They said the 29-year-old artist, Valero la Cruz, painted nothing but mice and rats, and wanted to protest against the world's lack of appreciation of his paintings.

## ART CONVOY

Four police cars and two police motorcyclists escorted the art treasures from Britain and Ireland from Milan airport to Bologna early yesterday. They included 47 paintings and 34 drawings. These will be on display in Italy.

### XIV. Discuss these sentiments on art.

We who are working in art cannot accept any theory of beauty in exchange for beauty itself, and so far from desiring to isolate it in a formula appealing to the intellect, we, on the contrary try to materialise it in a form that gives joy to the soul through the senses.

Nothing, indeed, is more dangerous to the young artist than any conception of ideal beauty, as he will be always led by it either into weak prettiness or lifeless abstraction. You must find beauty in life and re-create it in art.

Art is the science of beauty, as Mathematics the science of truth. Art should have no sentiment about it but its beauty, no technique except what you cannot observe. One should be able to say of a picture not that it is "WELL PAINTED", but that it is "NOT PAINTED".

(Oscar Wilde, "Lecture to Art Students", excerpts)

### Questions:

1. What is your conception of ideal beauty?
2. Is it dangerous for an artist to have a formula of ideal beauty?-
3. Which do you think O. Wilde meant by the term "beauty": something beautiful in the everyday sense of the word, or something perfectly produced?
4. What other things do we expect from a picture except the perfect form and technique (which "you cannot observe")?
5. Do ideas conveyed by the picture add anything to the artistic value of a particular work of art?
6. Don't you find O. Wilde's conceptions of beauty very close to the formula stating there is nothing more beautiful than life itself?

\* bid пропозиція ціни

\* Juno Юнона

\* Christie's відомий салон аукціонного продажу витворів мистецтва в Лондоні

### XV. Render in English this story.

В Грінвіч-Віллідж - нью-йоркському Монмартрі, де живуть десятки художників, ми познайомились з молодим живописцем Джюном Баттоном, який служить в одному із музеїв Нью-Йорка - служба дає йому засіб для існування. В його майстерні ми

побачили міські пейзажі, чисті по кольору, продумані по композиції. Скромні полотнища молодого художника привертали нас своєю відвертою правдивістю. Він зображує вузькі вулиці, невисокі будинки, в нижніх поверхах яких розмістились маленькі кафе з нечисленними відвідувачами, правдивий шматок життя сучасної Америки.

В майстерні іншого художника Авелла де Найта ми побачили пейзаж Бухари і Самарканда, портрети жителів Середньої Азії, де недавно побував цей талановитий живописець. Насичене кольорове звучання являється засобом перевтілення значних і цікавих задумів художника.

З творчістю художника Буркерда ми вперше познайомились на виставці в Центрі мистецтв в Милуоки. Тут ми побачили десятки мальовничих полотен та акварелі різних авторів, більшість з яких мали наслідувальний характер. Були тут і абстрактні картини, в яких нагромадження геометричних елементів вбивали і колір і навіть декоративний задум. Але серед усіх цих робіт одразу ж привернуло нашу увагу декілька пейзажів. В них присутні відвертість і смілість, відрізняючи твори талановитих і мислячих художників від епігонів.

\* продуманий (well) thought-out

\* насичений saturated

\* кольорове звучання colour harmony

\* нагромадження pile, heap

**XVI. Read (or listen to) this story. Answer the questions and render it. Use the text as a pattern for composing a story about a famous sculptor.**

### **AUGUSTE RODIN AND HIS MASTERPIECE**

During the Hundred Years War the French town of Calais was surrounded for 11 months by the English troops under Edward III. The French defenders had hoped for aid from their king, but it did not materialise. Defeat\* became the question of time. Edward demanded unconditional surrender\*, but agreed to pardon them on condition that six burghers\* came to him barefoot, with ropes about their necks and the keys of the town in their hands. Nobody knew what the cruel king might do, so to volunteer\* for this tragic embassy was an act of great courage ...

In 1884 the Calais authorities announced a competition for a monument to commemorate those heroic citizens. One of the competitors was Auguste Rodin.

Rodin (1840—1917) was the greatest sculptor of the 19th century. His work was linked with, both the past and the future. It represented the great tradition that "stretches back through Michelangelo and Gothic sculpture to the marble carvings of the Parthenon, on the one hand; and the modern trends in sculpture, on the other.

Rodin was capable of the very exact, very detailed work that the official taste of his day demanded. But he soon realized that if he were to communicate strong emotion through the medium of stone or bronze, some element of distortion would be necessary. It is this quality

of exaggeration\*, of emphasizing certain aspects and playing down others, that greatly influenced modern sculptors.

His work "The Burghers of Calais" is not only a superb example of, sculptural form. In its symbolism, in the way the figures convey feelings and attitudes of mind, it is typical of Rodin's whole approach to sculpture. Half as large as life, the sculpture was unveiled in 1895 in the Place Richelieu, Calais. Rodin made bronze replicas\* after the original, one of which stands in London near the Houses of Parliament.

\*defeat поразка

\*surrender капітуляція

\*burgher громадянин, почесний громадянин, житель міста

\*to volunteer викликатись добровільно

\*exaggeration перебільшення

\*replica копія

### **Questions:**

What other works by Rodin do you know?

Which of the modern sculptors do you consider talented?

Which do you like better: sculpture or painting? Which of them do you know better?

What is the difference between sculpture and painting?

How do they differ in the choice of their subject matter?

What are their respective media?

### **XVII. Render this story in English and discuss it.**

Поліклет створив дві статуї, які зображували одне і теж; одну на запит людей, другу по законах мистецтва. Першу на запит людей він покійно вносив зміни і поправки. В кінці кінців обидві статуї були виставлені. Одна отримала загальне визнання, другу висміяли. Тоді Поліклет сказав: "Статую, яку ви лаєте, створили ви, а ту, якою ви захоплюєтесь, - я."

\*на запит (кого-небудь) to please (somebody)

\*поправка correction

\*висміяти to ridicule

### **XVIII. Speak on the following topics connected with arts.**

1. Different trends in modern art (painting and sculpture).
2. Sculpture and architecture. Mural painting (including mosaics) today.
3. Different motives of artists indulging in abstract painting
4. Painting and photography.
5. Amateurs in art.

### **XIX. Tell these jokes.**

1

*The painter:* Yes, my picture makes everybody speechless with admiration.

*The driver:* Oh, I must take my wife to see it.

2

*She:* I hear you are a great artist.

*He:* I hope to be. I've only just started.

*She:* So what are you doing?

*He:* Well, I'm living in a studio and growing a beard.

3

- Have you already seen a new Murillo our town council bought last week?

- No, I never go to the Zoo.

4

- How do you like this picture? — the artist asked the visitor.

- Hm — it might be worse.

- Oh,—said the artist disappointedly.— I'm sorry to hear you say that You will have to withdraw that statement!

- All right then, — said the visitor. — It couldn't be worse!

5

- Why did they hang that picture?

- Perhaps because they couldn't find the artist.

6

*Critic:* Ah! And what is this? It is superb! What soul! What expression!

*Artist:* Yeah? That's where I clean the paint off my brush.

7

*The first lady:* My husband wired me from Paris on my birthday asking whether he should buy me a Rembrandt or a Titian. Now which would you have? — ,

*The second lady:* Well, as far as that goes, any of those French cars are pretty good.

8

*Cubist:* The gentleman, whose portrait this is, has come and asked me to alter his nose a little.

*Friend:* Well, what makes you cross\*?

*Cubist:* But I can't remember where I painted it.

\*cross сердитий, злий

### **XX. Render and discuss these stories.**

#### **НЕГАДАНИЙ УСПІХ**

Виставку двох художників і одного скульптора - модерністів у Мадриді відвідало лише двадцять чоловік. Ображені діячі мистецтва в знак протесту винесли на вулицю всі свої твори та знищили їх. Це цікаве видовище привернуло багато глядачів, набагато більше, ніж сама виставка,

## НА ПРОТИВАГУ АБСТРАКЦІОНІЗМУ

Група молодих художників Манчестера організувала виставку своїх творів. Мав великий експонат, який складався з скляної вітрини, за якою поруч з кількома рамами та підрамниками сиділа жива людина. Твір надався "У майстерні художника." Час від часу чоловік за склом, пив та лягав відпочити. "Мистецтво повинно бути живим," - пояснили місцеві "авангардисти" здивованій публіці.

\*вітрини glass-case

\*здивований puzzled

### **XXI. Translate this short story into English.**

#### ПЛАГІАТ

- Поміркуйте, - обурюється Палітра, - Пензель видає цю картину за свою! Фарби - всі до одної! - вона взяла у мене, тільки розміщувала їх на полотні трохи в іншому порядку.

### **XXII. Memorize these sayings, celebrated quotations and set expressions and tell in what situations you might use them.**

1. to paint something in bright colours уявляти щось у похмурому світлі
3. to paint something in true colours уявляти щось правдиво
4. to lay on the colours too thickly сильно перебільшувати, хвалити через край
5. to paint somebody black намагатися очорнити когось, зображати когось у поганому світлі
6. to paint somebody red подати у яскравій сенсаційній формі
7. The devil is not so black as he is painted.
8. Pictures must not be too picturesque. (R. W. Emerson)
9. All art is but imitation of nature. (Lucius Seneca)
10. A mere copier of nature can never produce anything great. (Joshua Reynolds)
11. Art is long, and Time is fleeting. (Longfellow)

### **XXIII. Study this reference-list of artists. Choose one to make a report about his life and creative work.**

- Cezanne, Paul (1839—1906), a prominent French artist
- Constable, John (1776—1837), a famous English landscapist, representing the realistic school of painting
- Delacroix, Eugene (1798—1863), an outstanding French painter, representing the romantic trend in art
- Goya (1746—1828), a world-famous Spanish painter and engraver
- Leonardo da Vinci (1452—1519), a great Italian artist and scientist of the Renaissance ("Monna Liza", "Madonna Litta", "Last Supper", etc.)
- Michelangelo (1475—1564), a great Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet of the Renaissance ("David", "Bacchus")

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Навчально-методичне видання

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