



ENGLISH FOR STUDENTS MAJORING IN FINE ARTS AND DECORATIVE ARTS

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТІВ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ «ОБРАЗОТВОРЧЕ
МИСТЕЦТВО» ТА «ДЕКОРАТИВНЕ МИСТЕЦТВО».

УКЛАДАЧІ: КУЛІШ І.М., КОРОЛЮК Г.О., МАРТОВИЦЬКА Н.В.



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ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ІМЕНІ БОГДАНА ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОГО

ENGLISH

**for Students Majoring in Fine Arts and
Decorative Arts**

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UNIT I ART AND ITS ROLE

Lesson 1 Art and its Types



Art is an activity or creation by people that has importance because of an attraction to the human senses. Art is made when a human expresses himself or herself. Some art is useful in a practical sense, such as a sculptured clay bowl that one can put things in. Many people disagree on how to define art. Many people say people are driven to make art due to their inner creativity. Art includes drawing, painting, sculpting, photography, performance

art, dance, music, poetry, prose and theatre.

(This painting by Renoir is a work of art)



Art is divided into the plastic arts where something is made, and the performing arts, where something is done by humans in action. The other division is between pure arts, done for themselves, and practical arts, done for a practical purpose, but with artistic content.

- Plastic arts are art forms which involve physical manipulation of a plastic medium by molding or modeling such as sculpture or ceramics
- Fine art is expression by making something beautiful or appealing to the emotions by visual means: drawing, painting, printmaking sculpture.
- Literature involves poetry, and creative writing.
- Performing arts
 - ▲ Performing art including drama is expression by using the body: dance, acting, singing
 - ▲ Auditory art is expression by making sounds: music, singing
- Practical arts
 - ▲ Culinary art is expression by making flavors and tastes: cooking
 - ▲ The practical arts are expression by making things and structures: architecture, filming, fashion, photography, video games

1. Translate the following words into Ukrainian:

Drawing, painting, sculpting, photography, performance art, dance, music, poetry, prose, theatre, plastic arts, literature, drama, acting, singing, cooking, architecture.

- 1) Plastic arts involve _____.
- 2) Fine art includes _____, and printmaking sculpture.
- 3) Literature involves _____.
- 4) Performing art includes dance, _____.
- 5) Auditory art involves _____.
- 6) Culinary art is expression by making _____: cooking.
- 7) The practical arts are expression by making things and structures: architecture, filming, fashion, _____.

6. Read and translate the text; put 4 questions to it; ask your friends to answer these questions.

Elizabethan Theatre



At the end of the sixteenth century (the 1500s), the traveling actors began to perform in fixed theatre buildings. This was the period when William Shakespeare wrote. He lived from 1564 to 1616. At that time, in England, women were not allowed to perform, so male actors would play female characters.

His theatre was in London, England. It was called The Globe. It was an outdoor theatre and plays were performed in the daytime for large audiences. His plays were very popular and are many are still performed today. Many scholars and theatre people believe Shakespeare was one of the best playwrights

(a writer of plays).

He wrote many kinds of plays: tragedies, comedies, romances and also history plays. All of his plays are written in beautiful, poetic language. Shakespeare often wrote plays set in Italy or in exotic, far-away places that would be interesting to London audiences. His plays are still popular today for many reasons. His characters (the people in his plays) are interesting and talk about interesting ideas.

The stories he tells in his plays are often exciting, very funny (in the comedies), or very sad (in the tragedies) and make you want to know what happens to his characters. He also talks in his plays about things we still think about today, like love, sadness, hope, pride, hatred, jealousy, and foolishness.

(William Shakespeare)

7. Say what do you prefer and why:



- Drawing or painting
- Painting or sculpture
- Poetry or prose
- Cinema or theatre
- Singing or dancing
- Filming or photography

8. Imagine that you are a museum guide. Tell your visitors about art and its types.



9. Answer the following questions for summary:

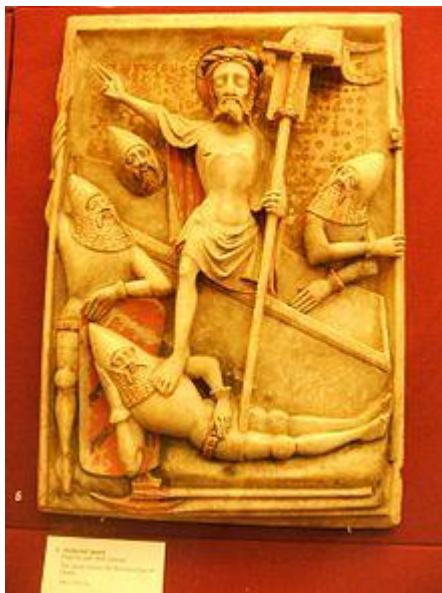


- 1) What is art?
- 2) When is art made?
- 3) What does art include?
- 4) What is art divided into?
- 5) What is fine art?
- 6) What are the examples of fine art?
- 7) What does performing art include?
- 8) What does practical art involve?
- 9) What form of art is plastic art?
- 10) What form of art do you

prefer?

Lesson 2

History of Art



There were sculptures, cave paintings, rock paintings and petroglyphs dating from the Upper Paleolithic era, about thirty five thousand (35,000) years ago.

All of the great ancient civilizations, such as Ancient Egypt, India, China, Greece, Rome or Arabia had works and styles of art. In the Middle Ages, most of the art in Europe showed Biblical stories in paintings, stained glass windows, and mosaic tile floors and walls.

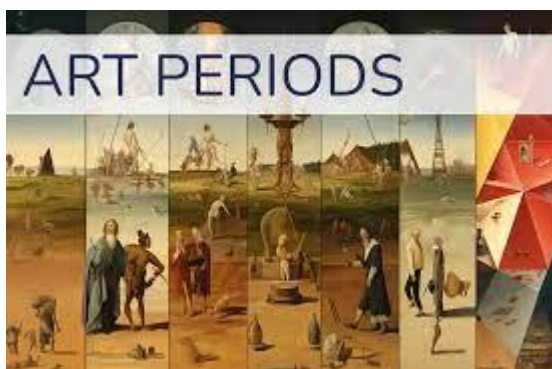
Islamic art includes geometric patterns, Islamic calligraphy, and architecture. In India and Tibet, painted sculptures, dance, and religious painting were done. In China, arts included jade carving, bronzework, pottery, poetry, calligraphy, music, painting, drama, and fiction. There are many Chinese artistic styles, which are usually named after the ruling dynasty.

In Europe, after the Middle Ages, (which some people call the Mediaeval Period or the "Dark Ages") there was a "Renaissance" which means "rebirth". People rediscovered science and artists were allowed to paint subjects other than religious subjects.

People like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci still painted religious pictures, but they also now could paint mythological pictures too. These artists also invented linear perspective where things in the distance look smaller than things close up in the picture. This was new because in the Middle Ages people would paint all the figures close up and just overlapping each other.

In the late 1800s, artists in Europe, responding to Modernity created many new painting styles such as Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, and Impressionism. The history of twentieth century art includes Expressionism, Fauvism, Cubism, Dadaism, and Surrealism, and Minimalism.

(A distinctively English image of the Resurrection of Jesus, with Christ stepping on a soldier, in a 14th century Nottingham alabaster relief)



1. Translate the following terms:

Sculptures, rock paintings, petroglyphs, calligraphy, architecture, painted sculptures, bronzework, fiction, religious subjects, mythological pictures, painting styles, Classicism, Romanticism, Realism, and Impressionism, Expressionism, Fauvism, Cubism,

Dadaism, and Surrealism, and Minimalism.

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Печерні малюнки, вітражне скло, мозаїка, геометричні візерунки, різьблення нефриту, гончарні вироби (кераміка), правляча династія, лінійна перспектива, перекривати один одного.

3. Match the notions with their definitions:

Classicism	an art and cultural movement of the 20th century
Romanticism	art from the Ancient Greeks and Romans and their influence
Realism	a style of painting which began in France in the late 19th century
Impressionism	a style of art, literature and music in the late 18th and early 19th century in Europe
Expressionism	the arts to describe the way that writers, musicians, painters etc. thought in the late 19th century

4. Read the texts and put 5 questions for the group discussion:

1) The word **Classicism**, in the arts, is used when talking about art from the Ancient Greeks and Romans and their influence. The art of classicism often involves a thoughtful approach to the arts in which beauty and form is admired, rather than passion or any kind of exaggeration. Classicism influenced several periods in European history, especially the Italian Renaissance, Age of Reason, the Age of Enlightenment and some movements in Modernism. Classicism can apply to painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dance, literature or philosophy.



(The School of Athens by Raphael. This Renaissance painting shows an imaginary scene from Ancient Greece, with many famous Greek philosophers, writers, artists and mathematicians. Raphael has used the faces of lots of famous people from his own time. He has used Leonardo da Vinci as his model for Plato, the philosopher with the white beard in the centre.)

2) Romanticism is a style of art, literature and music in the late 18th and early 19th century in Europe. This movement said that feelings, imagination, nature, and old folk traditions such as legends and fairy tales were important. In part, it was a reaction to the aristocratic social and political ideas of the Age of Enlightenment and the Industrial Revolution. It was also a reaction against turning nature into a mere science. It showed itself most strongly in arts like music, and literature. However, it also had an important influence on historiography, education and natural history.



(Caspar David Friedrich, *Wanderer above the Sea of Fog*, 38.58 × 29.13 inches, 1818, Oil on canvas, Kunsthalle Hamburg)

3) Realism is a word that can be used in many different ways. It is used mainly in the arts to describe the way that writers, musicians, painters etc. thought in the late 19th century. These artists were trying to show the world as it really is, instead of trying to escape to a world of fantasy, which is what the Romantics had been doing. The Realists wanted to give an accurate description of Nature and of the way people lived in society.

4) Impressionism is a style of painting which began in France in the late 19th



century. **Impressionist** painting shows life-like subjects painted in a broad quick style, with brushstrokes that are easily seen and colours that are often bright. The name 'Impressionism' comes from a painting by Claude Monet, which he showed in an exhibition with the name *Impression, soleil levant* ('Impression, sunrise'). An art critic called Louis Leroy saw the exhibition and wrote a review in

which he said that all the paintings were just "impressions". The word stuck.

Impressionist painters are mostly known for their work in oil paint on canvas. Some Impressionist painters also made watercolours and prints. There is also some Impressionist sculpture.

(Claude Monet, *Impression, Sunrise*, (1872), oil on canvas, Musée Marmottan)

5) **Expressionism** is an art and cultural movement of the 20th century.



Expressionist artists try to express a feeling with what they create. Colours and shapes are not used in a way people see them, but as the artist feels them.

Expressionism emerged as an 'avant-garde movement' in poetry and painting before the First World War. In the Weimar years it was appreciated by a mass audience, peaking in popularity in 1920s Berlin.

Expressionism presents the world as subjective: how the artist feels it, not how it is scientifically. The art looks to get an emotional effect, and transmits personal moods and ideas. Expressionist artists sought to express the meaning of "being alive" and emotional experience rather than physical reality. Expressionism is exhibited in many art forms, including: painting, literature, theatre, dance, film, architecture and music. The term often implies emotional angst. In a general sense, painters such as El Greco could be called expressionist; in practice, the term is applied only to 20th century works.

The Expressionist stress on the individual perspective was also a reaction to positivism and other artistic movements such as naturalism and impressionism. Typical modern expressionists are Edvard Munch (*The Scream*), August Macke, Ernst-Ludwig Kirchner, Emil Nolde, Marc Chagall, and others. The First World War, with the many young men who died, left deep impressions on artists' minds.

(*Clouds in Finland* by Konrad Krzyżanowski, 1908)

5. Answer the following questions for summary:



1. What was there dating the Paleolithic Age?
2. What did most of the art show in the Middle Ages?
3. What does Islamic art include?
4. Whom are Chinese artistic styles named after?
5. What were artist allowed to paint in Renaissance?
6. What did these artists invent?
7. What styles did artist create in 1800s?
8. What are specific features of Romantism?
9. What is the difference of Impressionism and Expressionism?

10. What styles of art do you prefer?

6. Imagine that you are a historian. Tell your students about the history of art.

7. Tell your friends what style you prefer and why.

Lesson 3

Role of Art



In some societies, people think that art belongs to the person who made it, such as Indigenous Aboriginal Australian Art. They think that the artist put his or her “talent” into the art. In this view, the art is the property of the artist.

In other societies, people think that art belongs to no one. They think that society has put its social capital into the artist and the artist’s work. In this view, society is a collective that has made the art, through the artist.

The functions of art include:

1) *cognitive function*

Works of art let us know about what the author knew, and about what the surrounding of the author was like.

2) *aesthetic function*

Works of art are more or less harmonic and bring pleasure, a sensation of beauty.

3) *prognostic function*

Some artists draw what they see the future like, and some of them are right, but most are not...

4) *recreation function*

Art makes us think about it, not about reality; we have a rest.

5) *value function*

What did the artist value? What aims did he like/dislike in human activity? This usually is clearly seen in artists’ works.

6) *didactic function*

What message, criticism or political change did the artist wish to achieve?

(Leonardo da Vinci *The Mona Lisa (La Gioconda or La Joconde, or Portrait of Lisa Gherardini, wife of Francesco del Giocondo)*)

1. Translate the following terms:



Aboriginal Art, talent, social capital, artist's work, collective, aesthetic function, prognostic function, didactic function.

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Належати особі, вкласти талант у мистецтво, власність художника, пізнавальна функція, функція відпочинку, ціннісна функція.

3. Match the notions with their definitions:

1	cognitive	intended primarily to teach rather than to entertain	
2	aesthetic	the regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something	
3	prognostic	relating to prediction; having value for making predictions	
4	value	relating to the enjoyment or study of beauty	
5	didactic	relating to or involving the processes of thinking and reasoning	

4. Complete the following sentences using the words from exercise 3:

- 1) The new building has little _____ value.
- 2) Have you seen _____ weather charts?
- 3) His contribution was of little or no _____ value.
- 4) The first parts of the book have educational and _____ purposes.
- 5) Studies show a connection between aerobic exercise and _____ ability.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) The art is the property of the artist.
- 2) The art belongs to no one.
- 3) The art belongs to society.
- 4) Cognitive function of art is intended primarily to teach rather than to entertain.
- 5) Aesthetic function of art has value for making predictions.
- 6) Didactic function of art is intended primarily to teach rather than to

entertain.

6. Imagine that you are an art critic. Explain your point of view as to the role and functions of art.

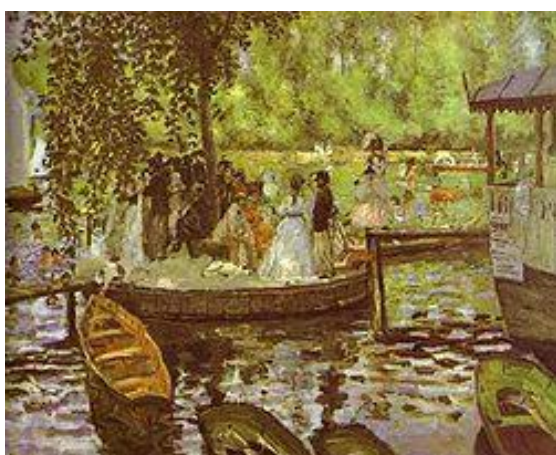
7. Read and translate the text.



Pierre-Auguste Renoir (25 February 1841–3 December 1919) was a French artist. He was a leading painter who helped to create the Impressionist style. He painted portraits, and still life, but above all, he painted social scenes of the day.

Pierre-Auguste Renoir was born in Limoges, Haute-Vienne, France, the child of a working class family. As a boy, he worked in a porcelain factory where his drawing talents led to him being chosen to paint designs on fine china. He also painted hangings for overseas missionaries and decorations on fans before he enrolled in art school. During those early years, he often visited the Louvre to study the French master painters.

A prolific artist, he made several thousand paintings. The warm sensuality of Renoir's style made his paintings some of the most well-known and reproduced works in the history of art. The single largest collection of his works—181 paintings in all—is at the Barnes Foundation, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



La Grenouillère
1869. The impressionist nature of this early painting is quite clear.



On the Terrace, oil on canvas, 1881, Art Institute of Chicago.

8. Put 4 questions to the text; discuss the text with your friends. Tell your friends what you know about Pierre-Auguste Renoir.

9. Answer the following questions:



1. Whom does art belong to in some societies?
2. What is another view?
3. What are the functions of art?
4. What does cognitive function mean?
5. What does aesthetic function mean?
6. How is recreation function realized?
7. What function of art relates to the enjoyment or study of beauty?
8. What art function has value for making predictions?
9. What art function is intended primarily to teach rather than to entertain?
10. What do you think art belongs to?

Lesson 4

Modern Art



Modern art refers to artistic works produced from the 1860s to about the 1970s. It refers to the style and philosophy of the art produced during that era. The period coincides with the invention of mechanical means of recording images: photography and film.

The term *modern art* is usually associated with art in which the traditions of the past have been thrown aside in a spirit of experimentation. Modern artists experimented with new ways of seeing and with fresh ideas about the nature of materials and functions of art. A tendency toward abstraction is characteristic of much modern art. More recent artistic production is often called

Contemporary art or Postmodern art.

Abstract art is modern art which does not represent images of our everyday world. It has colour, lines and shapes (form), but they are not intended to represent objects or living things. Often the artists were influenced by ideas and philosophies.

Abstract art is found in painting and in sculpture. There are also many works of art which are partly abstract, and partly representational. And there are many artists who work in abstract and other types of modern art.

Purely abstract art is a 20th century invention. It grew out of the earlier forms of modern art, but it is perhaps the one movement which is absolutely modern. It has no roots in earlier art (as we use the term today).

(Vincent van Gogh, *Country road in Provence by Night* 1889)

1. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Artistic works, recording images, spirit of experimentation, the nature of materials, functions of art, abstraction, painting, sculpture.

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Відноситися до, філософія мистецтва, співпадати, механічні засоби, асоціюватися (бути пов'язаним), лінії та форми, бути під впливом ідей, частково репрезентативний, винахід, сучасний рух, корені.

3. Complete the sentences with the following terms or phrases:

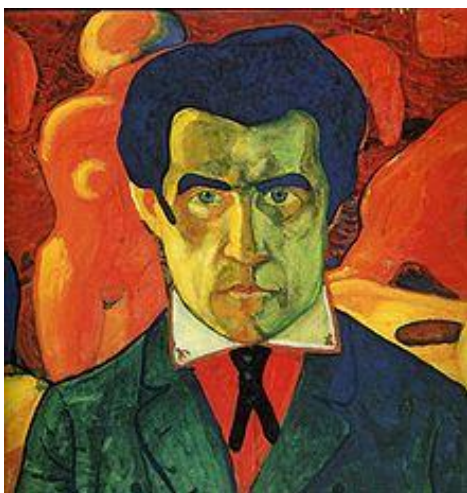
abstraction
postmodern art
purely abstract art
sculpture
photography and film

- 1) The period of modern art coincides with the invention of mechanical means of recording images: _____.
- 2) A tendency toward _____ is characteristic of much modern art.
- 3) More recent artistic production is often called Contemporary art or _____.
- 4) Abstract art is found in painting and in _____.
- 5) _____ is a 20th century invention.

4. Agree or disagree with the statements:

- 1) Modern art refers to artistic works produced after the 1970s.
- 2) The term *modern art* is usually associated with the traditions of the past.
- 3) Modern artists experimented with new ways of seeing the nature.
- 4) A tendency toward abstraction is characteristic of much modern art.
- 5) Abstract art is modern art which represents images of our everyday world.
- 6) Abstract art is found only in painting.
- 7) Purely abstract art is an 18th century invention.

5. Read and translate the text; tell your friends what you know about Kazimir Malevich.



Kazimir Malevich (Kiev, 23 February 1879 – 15 May 1935) was Russian painter and art theoretician. He was born in Ukraine of ethnic Polish parents. He was a pioneer of geometric abstract art and the originator of the avant-garde Suprematism movement.

In March 1913 a major exhibition of Aristarkh Lentulov's paintings opened in Moscow. The effect of this exhibition was comparable with that of Paul Cézanne in Paris in 1907, as all the main Russian avant-garde artists of the time (including Malevich) immediately absorbed the cubist principles and began using them in their works.

Already in the same year the Cubo-Futurist opera *Victory Over the Sun* with Malevich's stage-set became a great success. In 1914 Malevich exhibited his works in the *Salon des Independants* in Paris.

(*Self-Portrait*, 1912)



1915)

(*Cow and fiddle* Malevich, 1913. Influence of Braque and cubism)



6. Read the information and (a) answer the following questions:

What is street art? What is Modernism?

(b) Make up 2 more questions to discuss them with the group:



Street art is like impressionism, cubism or pop art an art movement.

A lot of poor people try to survive by asking a little money in the street. They sometime do the same while making art. These are the "original", "true" street artists. They make music, theatre, temporary

paintings on the ground. The other ones are more likely called "urban artist".

Modernism was a cultural movement in the first part of the 20th century. It occurred in art, literature, music, architecture and drama.

Modernism is marked by a rejection of tradition, and an interest in new ways of doing old things. Also, there was a belief that the application of science and technology could change the world for the better. The changes began in the late 19th century and carried on until about 1950. The details differ greatly, and the term covers some movements which are somewhat contradictory.

Art is where people can find Modernism. Modern art is what replaced classical art. It included Abstract art, Cubism, Pop art, Minimalism,

and Dadaism. It affected sculpture quite strongly, though at the beginning sculptors like Rodin and Epstein made both traditional and modernist works. Henry Moore is one of the most famous modernist sculptors. Typical modernist painters were Picasso, Braque, Matisse, Kandinsky and Mondrian.

7. Imagine that you are an art historian. Tell your students what you know about modern art.

8. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) What does modern art refer to?
- 2) What does this period coincide with?
- 3) What did modern artists experiment with?
- 4) What is the characteristic feature of modern art?
- 5) What is abstract art?
- 6) What are the artists influenced by?
- 7) Is purely abstract art is a 19th century invention?
- 8) What roots has abstract art in earlier art?
- 9) What is street art?
- 10) What art forms did modernism occur in?

Lesson 5 Art Therapy

(Dresden, Danielle. "What is art therapy? A guide for professionals and clients". *Medical News Today*)



Art therapy encourages creative expression through painting, drawing, or modelling. It may work by providing a person with a safe space to express their feelings and allow them to feel more in control over their life.

Art therapy can be used to help people improve cognitive and sensory motor function, self-esteem, self-awareness, and emotional resilience. It may also aide in resolving conflicts and reduce distress.

Current art therapy includes a vast number of other approaches such as person-centered, cognitive, behavior, Gestalt, narrative, Adlerian, and family. The tenets of art therapy involve humanism, creativity, reconciling emotional conflicts, fostering self-awareness, and personal growth.

Art therapy as a profession began in the mid-20th century, arising independently in English-speaking and European countries. Art had been used at the time for various reasons: communication, inducing creativity in children, and in religious contexts. The early art therapists who published accounts of their work acknowledged the influence of aesthetics, psychiatry, psychoanalysis, rehabilitation, early childhood education, and art education, to varying degrees, on their practices.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



творчості дітей.

Заохочувати творче самовираження, творчий простір, виражати почуття, покращити сенсорно-моторну функцію, самооцінка, самосвідомість, емоційна стійкість, вирішення конфліктів, зменшення стресу, особистісно-орієнтований підхід, наративний підхід, адлеріанський підхід, принципи арт-терапії, примирення емоційних конфліктів, спонукання до

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:

Art therapy, painting, drawing, modelling, cognitive function, sensory

motor function, self-esteem, self-awareness, emotional resilience, person-centered approach, cognitive approach, behavior approach, Gestalt approach, narrative approach, Adlerian approach, family approach, humanism, creativity, reconciling emotional conflicts, fostering self-awareness, personal growth, communication, religious context, art education.

3. Match the notions and their definitions:

1	sensory system	implies how brain and body receives, and then reacts to sensory stimulation	
2	motor system	provides important information to the brain through sensory skills like smell, touch, vision, hearing, and balance.	
3	self-esteem	your ability to perceive and understand the things that make you who you are as an individual, including your personality, actions, values, beliefs, emotions, and thoughts	
4	self-awareness	ability to respond to stressful or unexpected situations and crises	
5	emotional resilience	belief and confidence in your own ability and value	



4. Complete the sentences using terms and phrases of exercise 3:

1) The compliments she received after the presentation boosted her _____.

2) Someone who lacks _____ doesn't understand their own thoughts and feelings or how other people perceive them.

3) The amount of _____ you have is determined by a number of different things, including your age, identity and what you've experienced in your life.

4) The _____ is the set of central and peripheral structures in the nervous system that support motor functions, i.e. movement.

5) The _____ is responsible for detecting and processing sensory information from the environment and

converting it into electrical signals that can be interpreted by the brain.

5. Agree or disagree with the statements:



- 1) Art therapy encourages creative expression through medical therapy.
- 2) Art therapy may aide in resolving conflicts and reduce distress.
- 3) Current art therapy includes person-centered approach.
- 4) Art therapy as a profession

began in the 19th century.

- 5) Art is used for the reasons of communication.
- 6) The early art therapists acknowledged the influence of art education on their practices.

6. Look at the slide and answer the following questions:

- 1) What does art therapy use?
- 2) What does art therapy aim at?
- 3) What are the benefits of art therapy?
- 4) What are the types of art therapy?

Art therapy uses the creative process of art-making to improve a person's physical, mental, and emotional well-being.

Some Benefits

- ◆ Cures Eating Disorders
- ◆ Reduces aging-related issues
- ◆ Emotional Release & Stress Relief
- ◆ Self Discovery & Self Esteem



Types of Art Therapy



Drawing



Painting



Sculpture



Collaging



Textiles

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7. Read the text, write down new words and phrases, make up 2 questions to discuss in the group:

Art Therapy Definition

(Edwards, David (2004). Art therapy. London: SAGE. ISBN 978-0761947509.)



There are various definitions of the term art therapy. The British Association of Art Therapists defines art therapy as: “a form of psychotherapy that uses art media as its primary mode of expression and communication”. They also add that “clients who are referred to an art therapist need not have previous experience in art, the art therapist is not primarily concerned

with making an aesthetic or diagnostic assessment of the client's image”.

The American Art Therapy Association defines art therapy as: “an integrative mental health and human services profession that enriches the lives of individuals, families, and communities through active art-making, creative

process, applied psychological theory, and human experience within a psychotherapeutic relationship”.

8. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) What does art therapy encourage creative expression through?
- 2) What does art therapy allow a person to feel?
- 3) What can art therapy improve?
- 4) What approaches does art therapy involve?
- 5) What are the principles of art therapy?
- 6) When did art therapy begin as a profession?
- 7) What reasons was art used for at that time?
- 8) What are the benefits of art therapy?
- 9) What types of art therapy do you know?

Glossary



Aboriginal Art	мистецтво аборигенів
abstraction	абстракція
acting art	акторське мистецтво
Adlerian approach	Адлеріанський підхід
aesthetic function	естетична функція
architecture	архітектура
art	мистецтво
art education	мистецьке виховання, художня освіта
artistic work	художня робота; мистецький твір
artist's work	творчість художника
art therapy	арт-терапія
behavior approach	поведінковий підхід
bronzework	вироби з бронзи
calligraphy	каліграфія
Classicism	Класицизм
cognitive approach	когнітивний підхід
cognitive function	когнітивна функція
communication	спілкування, комунікація
cooking	кулінарія
creativity	творчість, креативність
Cubism	Кубізм
Dadaism	Дадаїзм
dance	танець
didactic function	дидактична функція
drama	драма
drawing	малювання
emotional resilience	емоційна стійкість
experimentation	експериментування
Expressionism	Експресіонізм
family approach	сімейний підхід

Fauvism	Фовізм
fiction	художня література, фантастика
function of art	функція мистецтва
Gestalt approach	Гештальтпідхід
humanism	гуманізм
Impressionism	імпресіонізм
literature	література
Minimalism	Мінімалізм
modelling	моделювання
music	музика
mythological picture	міфологічна картина
narrative approach	наративний підхід
nature of materials	природа матеріалів
painting	живопис
painting style	стиль живопису
painted sculpture	фарбована скульптура
performance art	виконавське мистецтво
personal growth	особистісне зростання
person-centered approach	особистісно орієнтований підхід
petroglyph	петрогліф
photography	фотографія
plastic arts	пластичне мистецтво
poetry	поезія
prognostic function	прогностична функція
prose	проза
Realism	Реалізм
reconciling emotional conflicts	примирення емоційних конфліктів
recording images	запис зображень
recreation function	рекреаційна функція
Romanticism	Романтизм
religious context	релігійний контекст
religious subject	релігійний предмет
rock painting	наскальний живопис
sculpture	скульптура
self-awareness	самоусвідомлення
self-esteem	самооцінка
sensory motor function	сенсомоторна функція
singing	спів
social capital	соціальний капітал
Surrealism	Сюрреалізм
talent	талант
theatre	театр
value function	ціннісна

UNIT II TYPES OF ART

Lesson 1

Painting



Painting is using colours to make art. It is also the word for a painted work of art. Many kinds of paints are used to create art. They include watercolors, acrylics and oils. Other artists like working with pencil or chalk. Sometimes charcoal can be used.

Famous paintings are often kept in art galleries, like the National Gallery in

London and the Louvre (Paris) where one of the most famous paintings in the world hangs, the Mona Lisa, painted by Leonardo DaVinci. People do not have to go to a famous gallery to view art. There are private art galleries in many cities around the world.

There is a basic difference between drawing and painting. In drawing, a single layer is the entire image. In painting, one layer is painted over another to get the final image. As a result, most of the time the image will not be clear until it gets to the final stage.

There are three basic stages in painting: divide, layer, and touchup.

In the divide stage, the canvas is divided into a few major areas (depending on the image you paint), and background for those areas are plotted.

In the layer stage, a layer is plotted over another layer, to get the desired shape in each area. By end of this stage, all objects in the image will be clearly identifiable.

The touchup stage needs extra effort. This stage is to provide an extra look to the image, like precise bordering, merging layers and other visual effects.

1. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Using colours, to create art, watercolours, acrylics, oils, pencil, chalk, art gallery, famous paintings, final image, basic stages, visual effects.

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Витвір мистецтва, фарба, деревне вугілля, зберігатися, переглядати мистецтво, основна відмінність, малювання, живопис, ціле (все) зображення, шар, розділення, шарування, підправлення, полотно, розділити на основні ділянки, фон, отримати бажану форму, бути чітко ідентифікованим, додаткові зусилля, забезпечити додатковий вид (погляд), точне межування, поєднання шарів.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What is painting?
2. What do paints include?
3. Where are famous paintings kept?
4. What is a basic difference between drawing and painting?
5. What are basic stages in painting?
6. What is canvas divided into in the divide stage?
7. What is the aim of the touchup stage?

4. Imagine that you are a guide in the art gallery. Tell your visitors what you know about painting, drawing and basic stages in painting.

5. Read and translate the text; put 5 questions for a discussion with your friends.



The National Gallery, London is an art gallery in London, England, which has one of the finest collections of European paintings in the world. What makes this gallery so important is that, although there are bigger galleries, *The National Gallery* has many paintings of very high quality and also because it has paintings by famous artists whose works are very rare.

The National Gallery is on Trafalgar Square, which is one of the busiest tourist places in London. It is a grand building of pale grey limestone, with a central dome and a large Classical style porch (*portico*) like an Ancient Greek temple. To the left side, the gallery has a large new building called *The Sainsbury Wing*.

When *the National Gallery* opened, there was a strong opinion that paintings of the High Renaissance period of the late 1400s to Baroque paintings of the 1600s were the finest type of art. The word *primitive* was used to describe Italian paintings from the 1300s and early 1400s. Luckily, the director of the Gallery, Sir Charles Eastlake, thought it was important to collect some of these *primitive* paintings, as well as the more popular High Renaissance paintings. That is how the *National Gallery* came to own so many very rare works from the Late Middle Ages and Early Renaissance periods.

In the 1870s the Gallery was lucky to get two collections of paintings by famous Dutch artists. The building had to be made larger to house them. The Gallery was also given paintings by famous British artists; soon there were so many that most of them were moved out to a new gallery called the Tate Museum of British Art.

By the 20th century, it was getting more difficult to buy very important paintings; there were other galleries in the United States and Germany who were trying to buy the same paintings. So the *National Gallery* began to buy works by more modern painters and soon had a collection of 19th and early 20th century paintings. This is not a large part of the *National Gallery's* collection, but it does show small works by many very important artists, particularly the French Impressionists.

(The National Gallery, photo Yorick Petey)



Important people- An actress in the Romantic style by Gainsborough. 1780?



Constable painted landscapes using small studies that he did outdoors. 1820



Vincent van Gogh hoped his bright pictures would make people happy. 1888

6. Tell your friends what you know about the National Gallery in London.

Lesson 2

Architecture



Architecture is a term that means either the science of structures design such as houses, places of worship, office buildings, or the profession of an architect.

In the past people built huts and wood houses to protect themselves from the weather. Great civilizations like the Ancient Egyptians built large temples and structures, like the Great Pyramids of Giza. The Ancient Greeks and Romans made what we now call Classical Architecture. The Romans, working over 2000 years ago, copied the arch from the Etruscans, who copied it from the Mesopotamians. The stone columns, which still hold up so many important buildings, like the Parthenon in Athens, were simply copied



from the first wooden posts.

Classical Architecture was very formal; it always obeyed laws. It used symmetry, which really means balance, and it used proportion which means keeping shapes in certain ways. The Golden Mean was a rule (or law) which said, if you are making a room, or any other thing, it will work best if you always make the long side 1.6 times longer than the short side.



There are many laws in Classical Architecture, like how high the middle of an arched bridge needs to be (which depends on how wide the bridge needs to be). These laws were learned from thousands of years of experience and

they are as true today as they were 2000 years ago.



People were copying the Classical Architecture from the past, but adding their own ideas and decoration.

Modernism is the name for the architectural style which developed because of these new building technologies, and its beginnings can be seen as early as 1890. Many famous buildings existing today could not have been built using traditional methods.

(The Parthenon in Greece uses columns all made in stone)

(Pyramids in Giza)

(Twin Towers are situated in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and they are considered as world's third tallest buildings)

1. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Stone column, important building, to be copied, wooden post, architectural style, new building technology, traditional method.

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Наука про дизайн (побудову) структур, місце поклоніння, захистити себе від негоди, храм, арка, дотримуватися законів, використовувати симетрію, рівновага, підтримувати форму, арочний містю

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What does a term of architecture mean?
2. What did great civilizations build?
3. What does classical architecture obey?
4. What does classical architecture use?
5. Are the old rules of classical architecture true today?
6. What is modernism?
7. Could many famous buildings existing today have been built using traditional methods?

4. Imagine that you are an architect. Tell your students what you know about architecture, classical architecture and modernism.

5. Read and translate the text; make up 4 question to it:

St. Paul's Cathedral

Everybody coming to London for the first time wants to see St. Paul's Cathedral. This is the third cathedral with this name which London has had. The two others were burnt down, the first in 1086 and the second in 1666. In 1675 Christopher Wren, an architect, who had already built many buildings, started on his greatest work which lasted for 35 years.



From far away you can see the huge dome with a golden ball and cross on the top. The inside of the cathedral is very beautiful. After looking around you can climb 263 steps to the Whispering Gallery, which runs round the dome. It is called thus because if someone whispers close to the wall on one side, a person with an ear close to the wall on the other side can hear what is said.

St. Paul's Cathedral houses the highest library in London, the Capitulary Library. It is situated right up near the Whispering Gallery. The origin of the library dates back to the seventh century.

St Paul's is a popular tourist attraction and is still used as a church today.

6. Read and translate the text.

Sir Christopher Wren



Sir Christopher Michael Wren (20 October 1632 – 25 February 1723) is one of the most highly acclaimed English architects in history. He was accorded responsibility for rebuilding 52 churches in the City of London after the Great Fire in 1666, including his masterpiece, St. Paul's Cathedral, on Ludgate Hill, completed in 1710. The principal creative responsibility for a number of the churches is now more commonly attributed to others in his office, especially Nicholas Hawksmoor. Other notable buildings by Wren include the Royal Naval College in Greenwich and the south front of Hampton Court Palace.

Educated in Latin and Aristotelian physics at the University of Oxford, Wren was a notable astronomer, geometer, and mathematician-physicist, as well

as an architect. He was a founder of the Royal Society (president 1680–82), and his scientific work was highly regarded by Sir Isaac Newton and Blaise Pascal.

7. Put 4 questions to the text for the discussion with you friends. Tell your friends what you know about Christopher Wren.

Lesson 3

Sculpture and Pottery



(The original David of Michelangelo; the statue stands 5.17 meters tall)

Sculpture is a type of art. It must be three-dimensional (meaning it must have height, width, and depth like a cube). There are many kinds of sculptures from different parts of the world, like China and India, or from different time periods, like the renaissance and modern times.

For four hundred years sculpture did not exist in Turkey because of Islamist prohibitions.

(The original David of Michelangelo; the statue stands 5.17 meters tall)



(“Monument to the Discoveries”) in Lisbon.

tiles.

Pottery objects are made from clay mixed with other materials. They are then fired in a special oven called a kiln at high temperatures. The potter may then apply a glaze to the surface before firing the object again. The glaze makes the surface of the pottery shiny, decorative and water-tight. However, some contemporary potters make objects which are not useful and are really 3D Design or sculpture.



Bare pottery objects without a glaze are called *bisque*. The finest pottery objects, called *porcelain* are made using special clay called kaolin.

(A man making pottery)

1. Translate the following terms and expressions:

Three-dimensional, different time periods, the renaissance, statue, different

meanings, a ceramic object, a ceramic material, to produce useful things, high temperatures, decorative.

2. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Висота, ширина, глибина, заборона, кераміка (гончарна справа), виготовляти з глини, обпалюватися, піч, застосовувати глазур, водостійкий, сучасні гончарі, порцеляна.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What must sculpture be?
2. What meanings does the word pottery have?
3. What are pottery objects made from?
4. Where are pottery objects fired?
5. What does the potter apply after firing?
6. What surface does glaze make?

4. Imagine that you are a sculpture. Tell your students what you know about sculpture and pottery.

5. Read and translate the text. Put 4 questions to it. Tell your friends what you know about Auguste Rodin.



Auguste Rodin (12 November 1840 – 17 November 1917) was a French sculptor. Rodin was born in Paris. He made solid objects from stone or clay. His most famous works are 'The Thinker' and 'The Kiss'.

Although Rodin is generally considered the start of modern sculpture, he did not set out to rebel against the past. His training was old-school. He took a craftsman-like approach to his work, but he was never accepted into Paris's foremost school of art.

Rodin had a unique ability to model a complex, turbulent, deeply pocketed surface in clay. Many of his most notable sculptures were roundly criticized during his lifetime. They clashed with the sculpture tradition, in which works were decorative, formulaic, or highly thematic.

Rodin's most original work departed from traditional themes of mythology and allegory. He modelled the human body with realism, with individual character and physicality. Rodin refused to change his style. Gradually there came increasing favour from the government and the artistic community.

(Auguste Rodin)



The Kiss: one of the world's best-known sculptures



The Thinker

6. Read and translate the text. Put 4 questions to it. Tell your friends what you know about Henry Spencer Moore.



Henry Spencer Moore (30 July 1898 – 31 August 1986) was an English sculptor and artist. He was best known for his semi-abstract monumental bronze sculptures which are located around the world as public works of art.

His forms are usually abstractions of the human figure, typically depicting mother-and-child or reclining figures. Moore's works are usually suggestive of the female body, apart from a phase in the 1950s when he sculpted family groups. His forms are generally pierced or contain hollow spaces. Many interpreters liken the undulating form of his reclining figures to the landscape and hills of his birthplace, Yorkshire.

Moore was born in Castleford, the son of a coal miner. He became well-known through his carved marble and larger-scale abstract cast bronze sculptures, and was instrumental in introducing a particular form of modernism to the United Kingdom. His ability in later life to fulfill large-scale commissions made him exceptionally wealthy. Yet he lived frugally and most of the money he earned went towards endowing the Henry Moore Foundation, which continues to support education and promotion of the arts.

(The Art Gallery of Ontario's Henry Moore collection is the largest public collection of his works in the world)

7. Read and translate the text.



Sir Jacob Epstein (10 November 1880 – 19 August 1959) was an American-born British sculptor, a pioneer of modern sculpture. He was born in the United States, and moved to Europe in 1902, becoming a British citizen in 1911. He often produced controversial works which challenged taboos on what was appropriate subject matter. His portrait heads were traditional, but much of his other work was modernist. He also made paintings and drawings, and often exhibited his work.

The sculptures *Ecce Homo* (Old Coventry Cathedral) and *Rock Drill* (1913–1914, Museum of Modern Art, New York City), are famous and important, but we have no images of them. On view in the Strand, London near Trafalgar Square, are his sculptures for Zimbabwe House. There are a number of his busts (sculptures of heads) in the National Portrait Gallery, also near Trafalgar Square.

(Jacob Epstein, photographed in 1924 by George Charles Beresford)



(St Michael's Victory over the Devil(1958) Coventry Cathedral)

(Traditional sculpture of Field Marshal Jan Smuts in Parliament Square, London)





*(Day and Night (1928) London
Underground Headquarters, Broadway, London.
Modernist sculpture, considered shocking at the
time)*

8. Put 4 questions to the text. Tell your friends what you know about Sir Jacob Epstein.

Lesson 4

Music and Literature



Music is an art that puts sounds together in a way that people like or find interesting. Most music includes people singing with their voices or playing musical instruments, such as the piano, guitar, or drums.

The word *music* comes from the Greek word, which means "(art) of the Muses".

In Ancient Greece the Muses included the goddesses of music, poetry, art, and dance. Someone who makes music is called a musician.

Music is sound that has been organized by using rhythm, melody or harmony. There are four things which music has most of the time:

- Music often has pitch. This means high and low notes. Tunes are made of notes that go up or down or stay on the same pitch.
- Music often has rhythm. Rhythm is the length of each note. Every tune has a rhythm that can be tapped. Music usually has a regular beat.
- Music often has dynamics. This means whether it is quiet or loud or somewhere in between.
- Music often has timbre. The "timbre" of a sound is the way that a sound is



interesting. The sort of sound might be harsh, gentle, dry, warm, or something else. Timbre is what makes a clarinet sound different from an oboe, and what makes one person's voice sound different from another person.

There is no simple definition of music which covers all cases. It is an art form. According to Thomas Clifton, music is "a certain reciprocal relation established between a person, his behaviour, and a sounding object". Musical experience and the music, together, are called "phenomena," and the activity of describing phenomena is called "phenomenology".

(A painting on an Ancient Greek vase shows a music lesson (about 510 BC)

(Louis Armstrong, jazz musician)

1. Translate the following terms and expressions:

To play musical instruments, to sing with voice, a musician, rhythm, melody, harmony, simple definition, an art form, sounding object, phenomenology.






2. Find the English equivalents:

Ставити звуки разом, піаніно, гітара, барабан, походить з грецького слова, називатися музикантом, висота звуку, музичний стрій, нота, ритм, регулярний ритм, динаміка, тембр, кларнет, гобой, звучати по-іншому, охопити всі випадки, взаємні стосунки, музичний досвід, явище.

3. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of art is music?
4. What does music include?
5. What does the word “music” mean?
6. How is someone who makes music called?
7. What kind of sound is music?
8. What are four things which music has?
9. What does pitch mean?
10. What is rhythm?
11. What does dynamics mean?
12. What is timber of a sound?
13. Is there a definition of music?

4. Match musical instruments with their definitions and pictures.

A string instrument	an instrument that is played by pressing the keys of a keyboard		a) piano
A woodwind instrument	a musical instrument that makes sound by vibrating the strings on it		b) xylophone
A brass instrument	an instrument belonging to the woodwind family. Traditionally they were always made of wood, although some of them are now made of metal or plastic.		c) trumpets
Percussion instruments	a musical instrument that you play by blowing through a mouthpiece to change the pitch, or note		d) violin
A keyboard instrument	instruments which are played by shaking or hitting		e) oboe

5. Imagine that you are a musician. Tell your students what kind of music and musical instrument you prefer and why.

6. Read and translate the text. Put 5 questions to it.

Literature is a group of works of art made up of words. Most are written, but some are passed on by word of mouth. Literature usually means works of poetry and prose that are especially well written.



There are many different kinds of literature, such as poetry, plays, or novels. They can also be put into groups through their language, historical period, origin, genre, and subject. The word *literature* comes from the Latin word "learning, writing, grammar".

Most of the earliest works were epic poems. Epic poems are long stories or myths about adventures. *Ramayana* and *Mahabhart*a, two Indian epics, are still read today. *Odyssey* and *Iliad* are two famous Greek poems by Homer. They were passed down through speaking and written down around the 8th century BC. Literature can also mean imaginative or creative writing, which is looked at for its artistic value.

7. Tell your friends about your favourite author and your favourite book.

Lesson 5

DECORATIVE ARTS



Decorative art is the art of making useful things beautiful. The decorative arts include pottery making, jewelry making, weaving, woodworking, and other crafts. Different cultures around the world have their own forms of

decorative art.

For most of history people made decorative art by hand. In North America, Native Americans made painted pottery and delicate baskets. In the American colonies Paul Revere was well known for creating beautiful silver objects. He made silver utensils, bowls, plates, and candleholders.

In Europe and early America, a young woman's education usually included decorative arts. Girls learned these skills both at school and at home. They learned embroidery and quilt design. They painted flowers and landscapes on tabletops and other household objects.

In the 1800s people began using machines to make decorative art. Factories made pottery, furniture, lamps, and rugs from designs created by artists. The factories turned out thousands of decorative objects from each design.

However, some decorative artists still wanted to create one-of-a-kind objects. Many of these artists joined a movement called the Arts and Crafts Movement. Arts and Crafts artists made stained glass windows and lamps by hand. They also made furniture and other kinds of beautiful, useful objects.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text:



Гончарство, виготовлення ювелірних виробів, ткацтво, деревообробка, виготовляти вручну, розписна кераміка, вишукані кошики, срібний посуд, свічники, освіта молоді, освіта молоді, вишивка, конструювання ковдри, малювати на стільницях, унікальний предмет (єдиний у своєму роді), вітражі.

2. Translate the following terms and phrases:

Decorative art, pottery making, jewelry making, weaving, woodworking, craft, silver utensils, bowl, plate, candleholder, embroidery, quilt design, furniture, rug, stained glass window.

3. Match the pictures and decorative arts:

- 1) *Pottery*
- 2) *Weaving*
- 3) *Embroidery*
- 4) *Silver utensils*
- 5) *Stained glass windows*

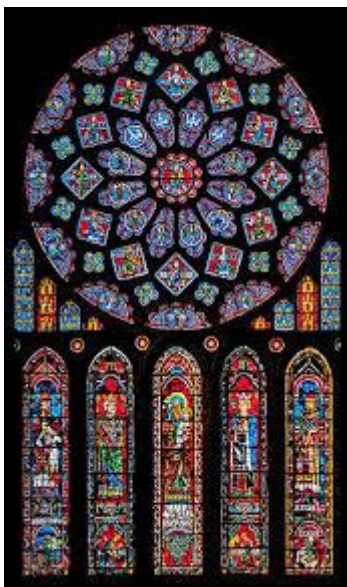
a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



4. Match the notions and their definitions:

1	pottery	made up of coloured and painted glass pieces held together by lead strips	
2	weaving	small hand-held tools used for food preparation	
3	embroidery	the craft of decorating fabric or other materials using a needle to apply thread or yarn	
4	utensils	a method of textile production in which two distinct sets of yarns or threads are interlaced at right angles to form a fabric or cloth	
5	stained glass windows	the process and the products of forming vessels and other objects with clay and other ceramic materials, which are fired at high temperatures to give them a hard, durable form	

5. Complete the sentences using the words from exercise 4:



1) His _____ grandmother _____ was _____ this rug the whole winter.

2) It was a Chinese silk jacket decorated _____ with _____ gold _____.

3) In the medieval ages, the use of _____ had a dual purpose: to create religious images and to highlight the wealth of those who

owned the building or were the patron of the art.

4) The silver _____ needed polishing and the furniture could use a good dusting.

5) He was a painter for _____ years before he discovered _____.

6. Read the text, put 3 questions to it for group discussion:

Later Developments



In the early 1900s a famous school for design opened in Germany. This school was called the Bauhaus. Artists designed furniture and other objects for the home there. They wanted everyday objects to be both useful and artistic. Bauhaus artists believed that the good design of useful things, such as forks and teapots, could

improve people's lives.

Decorative art is still very popular today. Many weavers, jewelers, woodworkers, and other decorative artists sell their work at art shows, in art galleries, or in shops. People who are not artists also enjoy making decorative objects. They learn how to create decorative art from books, magazines, and home decorating shows on television.

7. Answer the following questions for summary:



- 1) What is decorative art?
- 2) Do different cultures have different forms of decorative art?
- 3) How did people make decorative art for most of history?
- 4) What did a young woman's education include?
- 5) What did people begin using to make decorative art in the 1800s?
- 6) Why did many artists join Arts and Crafts Movement?
- 7) What famous school for design opened in Germany?
- 8) What did German artists believe?

Glossary II



acrylics	акрил
architecture	архітектура
art gallery	художня галерея
bowl	чаша
building	будівля
candleholder	свічник
ceramics	кераміка
chalk	крейда
column	колона
craft	ремесло
decorative art	декоративне мистецтво
embroidery	вишивка
final image	остаточне зображення
furniture	меблі
harmony	гармонія
jewelry	ювелірні вироби
melody	мелодія
method	метод
musical instrument	музичний інструмент
oils	олія
pencil	олівець
phenomenology	феноменологія
plate	тарілка
pottery	гончарство
quilt design	дизайн ковдри
Renaissance	Відродження
rhythm	ритм
rug	килим
silver utensils	срібний посуд
stained glass window	вітраж
statue	статуя

stone	камiнь
style	стиль
technology	технологiя
three-dimensional	тривимiрний
tradition	традицiя
visual effects	вiзуальнi ефекти
voice	голос
watercolours	акварель
weaving	ткацтво
woodworking	деревообробка

Content

UNIT I	ART AND ITS ROLE	
Lesson 1	Art and its Types	4
Lesson 2	History of Art	8
Lesson 3	Role of Art	12
Lesson 4	Modern Art	16
Lesson 5	Art Therapy	20
Glossary I	25
UNIT II	TYPES OF ART	
Lesson 1	Painting	27
Lesson 2	Architecture	30
Lesson 3	Sculture and Pottery	33
Lesson 4	Music and Literature	37
Lesson 5	Decorative Art	41
Glossary II	46

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