

Дата: 01.04.2024

Група №24



Урок №58-59

Тема уроку: «**Test on Listening. Test on Writing.**»

Мета уроку: Повторити лексику теми, сприяти розвитку вміння ввічливо висловлювати власні переконання, думки, згоду й незгоду, використовуючи для цього необхідні лексико-граматичні знання. Формування навичок читання та усного мовлення. Контроль знань.

Матеріали уроку:

1. Прочитайте уважно текст та виконайте завдання.



GFAFFITI


1) Read the text about Graffiti art.

The term **graffiti** comes from the Greek word '*graphein*' which means 'to write'. People have always drawn and painted on walls. Prehistoric man painted on the walls of caves, and those paintings are now considered valuable works of art. Graffiti was first found on ancient Roman architecture.

If people draw on walls these days, it isn't considered art; it is called 'graffiti' and often cleaned off as soon as possible. Graffiti art takes a number of forms. It can be an individual mark, usually just the initials of the artist, or something much larger, like a mural. Most graffiti artists prefer to be called 'writers'. A writer's signature with spray paint or marker is called a 'tag', and each piece of graffiti art is 'tagged'. Communities of writers who are friends are known as 'crews', and inexperienced writers are called 'toys'.

For some artists graffiti is a reaction to the circumstances of their lives, while for others it is a more thought-out artistic expression. The motivation behind a piece of graffiti can be happiness or sadness, frustration or relief. For this reason it is an art form that is very close to the hearts of the young.

Graffiti as a youth culture began in America but has become popular in many other countries. Its influences come from pop culture, especially music and cartoons. Graffiti is now so popular; it can be seen in many museums and art galleries.



2) Answer these questions.

1. What does the term graffiti really mean?

2. What do you call the signature of a graffiti artist?

3. How are communities of graffiti artists called?

4. What motivates graffiti art?

5. Where did graffiti as a youth culture begin?


6. What are the main influences for graffiti art?

3) Choose true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).


1. The first graffiti was found in Egypt. _____
2. A mural can be called graffiti. _____
3. Inexperienced graffiti artists are called 'crews'. _____
4. Some graffiti artists sold their works to art galleries and became famous. _____
5. Each artist has his or her own 'tag'. _____
6. Graffiti as a youth culture began in Europe. _____
7. Graffiti is more popular in Europe than in Asia. _____

4) Match the following words (a-d) with their definitions (A-E) and then with the pictures (1-5).


a) scribble	A) a large picture painted on the wall	_____
b) signature	B) a short, often memorable phrase	_____
c) mural	C) to write hastily or carelessly	_____
d) graffiti	D) one's name as written by oneself	_____
e) advertising slogan	E) drawings or inscriptions made on a wall or other surface	_____




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4



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2. Опрацюйте текст та доповніть речення.



Salvador Dalí



1) Read the text. Choose the correct answers below.

Salvador Dalí was a very famous Surrealist painter. Dalí didn't paint pictures of real life. He painted pictures of his ideas and dreams. Dalí was born in Figueres, Spain in 1904. From an early age, he showed great artistic talent. He began drawing classes when he was ten and had the first public exhibition of his paintings when he was just fifteen.

In 1922, Dalí went to the Academia de San Fernando in Madrid to study art. While he was at the academy, Dalí painted in the Cubist style. He grew his hair long and began to wear unusual clothes. Three years later he was tired of his teachers and they asked him to leave the academy. Dalí wanted to learn new things, so he went to Paris and met Pablo Picasso. Dalí started to paint pictures which showed impossible things – a style called 'Surrealism'.

When Dalí was twenty-five, he met a Russian woman – Gala. She became his model, his inspiration and his agent. In 1934 they got married. They didn't have any children. In 1940, Dalí and his wife moved to the USA. Dalí's art was very popular there and he made a lot of money. They lived there happily for eight years before returning to Figueres.

In 1960, Dalí built a museum for his own paintings. He continued to paint, and he also made films and designed furniture. Because of the illness which made his hands shake, Dalí had to retire in 1980. Gala died two years later and Dalí took her death as a terrible blow. His own heart stopped in 1989.

Dalí's ideas changed art, design and advertising forever.

1. Dalí painted pictures of

- a) all the people that he knew
- b) real life
- c) his ideas and dreams



2. He started drawing lessons when he was

- a) ten
- b) fifteen
- c) eighteen

3. When he was a student he

- a) painted in the Surrealist style
- b) he met Pablo Picasso
- c) grew his hair long

4. He left the academy because

- a) he was tired of his teachers
- b) he decided to become an actor
- c) he wanted to go to Paris

5. Dalí married a

- a) Spanish woman
- b) Russian woman
- c) French woman



6. Dalí

- a) spent most of the 1940s in Spain
- b) lived in the USA from 1948
- c) returned to Spain in 1948

7. Salvador Dalí

- a) stopped painting and made films
- b) wore strange clothes
- c) bought a museum for his paintings

2) Complete the sentences about Salvador Dalí with the past simple tense form of the verbs in the box.

get / build / show / go / become / wear / begin / grow / leave

1. When Dalí was a boy he _____ great artistic talent.
2. He _____ his drawing classes at the age of ten.
3. While Dalí was at the academy he _____ his hair long and _____ unusual clothes.
4. When he was eighteen he _____ the academy and _____ to Paris.
5. Dalí _____ married in 1934.
6. Gala _____ his model, his inspiration.
7. Salvador Dalí _____ a museum for his works of art.

3) Make the calculations: How many years ago? (2018)

1. Dalí was born. _____
2. Dalí began his drawing classes. _____
3. He had his first exhibition. _____
4. He went to Paris and met Picasso. _____
5. Dalí returned to Spain from the USA. _____
6. He built a museum for his painting. _____
7. Dalí retired. _____
8. Salvador Dalí passed away. _____



3. Поставте слова в дужках у правильній граматичній формі.

Час \ Форма	Simple (to be/to do)	Continuous (to be)	Perfect (to have)	Perfect Continuous (to have + to be)
Present	am\is\are do\does (V1)	am\is\are + V1+ing	have\has + V3	have\has + been + V1+ing
Past	was\were did (V2)	was\were + V1+ing	had + V3	had + been + V1+ing
Future	will be will (+V1)	will be + V1+ing	will have + V3	will have + been + V1+ing

1. I don't mind (to meet) tonight. It's a good idea.
2. My mom can't stand (to eat) spicy food. She hates spices.
3. We are looking forward (hear) from you! Come back as soon as possible!
4. We decided (to contact) him. We need his advice.
5. This leather jacket is worth (to buy). It's of a good quality, I should say.
6. I can't stand (get up) so early.
7. He (be) not so good at (play football), I should say.
8. They do not mind (invite) her.
9. I can't help (laugh) when I watch this film.
10. He decided (enter) this college.
11. She is fond of (dance).
12. They are crazy about (swim).
13. He doesn't mind (do) it today.
14. I'd like (become) a surgeon.
15. She can't help (smile) when she sees him.

Д/З: повторити лексику уроку. Повторити часові форми дієслова.

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