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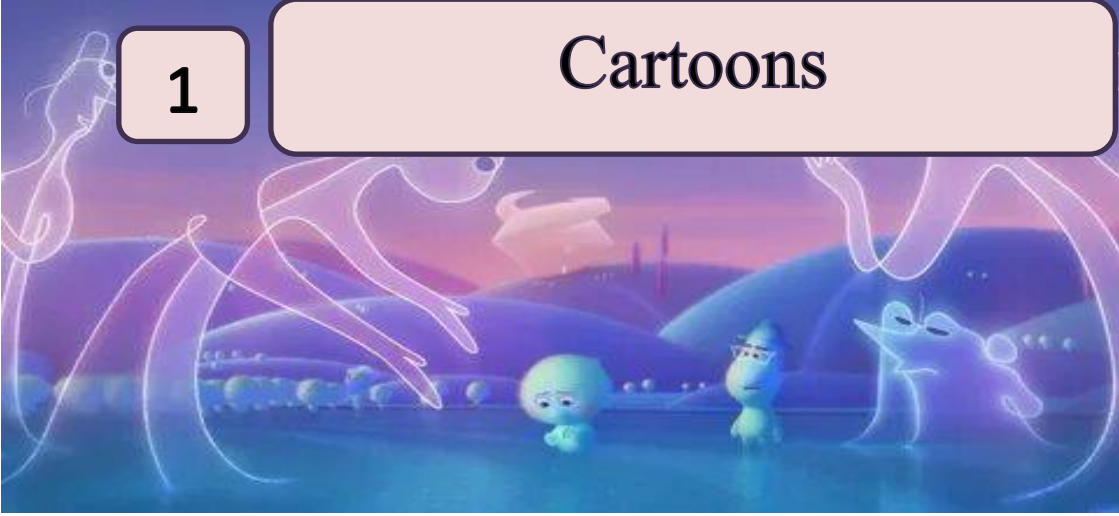
Teen spirit

учебное пособие по
внеурочной деятельности в
10 классе с использованием
интерактивных технологий



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■ The fact ■

Cartoon is an art form that combines animation and cinematography. It fascinates with its liveliness and unique style, allowing the viewer to immerse themselves in the magical world of fictional characters and events.

Cartoons are not only an entertainment medium, but also a means of transmitting information and ideas. They often contain hidden messages and teach the viewer morals and values.

1. Conduct a class discussion using these questions.

- 1) What's your favorite cartoon? Why?
- 2) Which cartoon don't you like? Why?
- 3) Which cartoon would you like to watch? Why?

"When pleasure becomes an obsession, a person loses touch with life" – Soul

2 Correlate the picture with the name of the cartoon



- A. UP
- B. Soul
- C. Shrek
- D. Toy story
- E. Frozen
- F. Tangled

3 Scan the Q-code, listen, and then tell what these passages say.



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4 Learn these expressions

Go for it – действуй, давай начинай

Part time – неполная занятость

Full time – полная занятость

I get it – понятно

No way – ни за что

Do a favor- делать одолжение



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5. Insert the missing words and expressions into sentences.

- 1) You'remy ears a.....
- 2) No morefor you.
- 3) You're now ourband teacher.
- 4) All that is in your body.

«They tell you about the purpose, but how do you understand what it is? And what if you miss the choice or choose someone else's vocation, and that's it.»- soul

■ Grammar ■

Past Continuous

Формула образования Past Continuous такова:

вспомогательный глагол to be в форме прошедшего времени — was или were (в зависимости от лица и числа подлежащего);

Present Participle смыслового глагола, то есть форма глагола с окончанием -ing.

Мы употребляем Past Continuous, когда рассказываем о событии, которое было в процессе в указанный момент времени в прошлом.

Если два события в прошлом происходили в одно и то же время, то, рассказывая о них, мы используем Past Continuous для длительного, фонового события, а Past Simple — для короткого события, которое произошло в определенный момент.

Еще один частый случай употребления Past Continuous — рассказ о событиях, которые повторялись в прошлом, но теперь уже не происходят. Как правило, такие высказывания содержат эмоциональную оценку, а именно — раздражение, неодобрение.

В предложениях нам могут встретиться слова-маркеры Past Continuous:

all the time — все время; always — всегда; constantly — постоянно; continuously — непрерывно; forever — вечно; perpetually — бесконечно; the entire time — все время.

6 Put the verb in the past continuous.

- 1) I (to be) (prepare) for my presentation all night.
- 2) I (to be) (iron) my shirt when I heard someone scream.
- 3) It (to be) a regular Saturday morning.
- 4) Students (to be) (work) on essays.
- 5) I (to be) (talk) to him for 3 hours.
- 6) This time three month ago we (to be) (fly) to Paris.

■ The fact ■

The meaning of the film "Soul" is that you do not need to focus solely on your dream and the means to realize it. It is important to notice the beautiful in everyday little things, to look for happiness even in small things. The film "Soul" is a kind of parable, which touches on questions about life and death, about the search for oneself and the meaning of existence.



6 7 Read the dialogue expressively.

Connie, go for it! – Конни, давай! Вперед!
Today started out as the best day of my life. –
Сегодняшний день начался как самый лучший день
моей жизни.

Woohoo! – Ураа!

You know what this is going to say? – Ты знаешь, что это
значит?

I got the gig! – Я получил возможность выступить!

Oh my goodness! - О Боже!

I am not done! – Я еще не закончил!

You are missing out on the joys of life. -Ты теряешь
радости жизни!

No way! – Не может быть!

Hmm, that's weird. – ММ, это
удивительно.



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■ The fact ■

Film is a special kind of art that allows you to convey stories and emotions through images and sounds.

A film is not just a collection of images and sounds, it is a reflection of reality and the world in which we live.

The picture is able to evoke a variety of feelings in the viewer – from joy to sadness, from fright to admiration.

1 Compose a dialog using these questions.

- 1) Do you like to watch movies?
- 2) What's your favorite movie?
- 3) What is your favorite movie genre?
- 4) What movie did you watch yesterday?
- 5) Would you like to be in a movie? Which one?

2 Correlate the picture with the name of the character.



- A. Spiderman
- B. Edward
- C. Jasper
- D. Malefisent
- E. Kevin
- F. Philip

3 Scan the Q-code, watch the video and tell what you saw in this passage.



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"Happiness can be found even in the darkest places, if only you remember the light" - Maleficent

4 Learn these vocabulary.

Glittering assemblage – потрясающее собрание

Nobility – дворянство, благородство, величие

Quaint – причудливый, необычный, привлекательный

Rabble - сброд, толпа, чернь

Distressed – растроенный, огорченный

Awkward – странный, неловкий, неуклюжий

Offended – обиженный, оскарбленный

Ill will – недоброжелательность, враждебность, зло

Bestow – даровать, награждать

Stay way – не подходить, держаться подальше

Beloved – возлюбленный, ненаглядный

5 Scan the Q-code, watch the video and fill in the gaps .



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- 1) What a, king Stefan/
- 2) Even the
- 3) I must say I really quite.....at not receiving an invitation.
- 4) What ansituation.
- 5) You're not?
- 6) And to show I bear no, I too shall.....on the child.
- 7)from the princess.
- 8) She willher finger on the.....

■ Grammar ■

Фразовые глаголы (phrasal verb) — это глаголы-конструкторы. Они состоят из глагола и дополнительного «прицепа» в виде наречия или предлога. Вся фишка в этом прицепе — он полностью меняет смысл глагола.

Почти все фразовые глаголы в английском языке образуются из глаголов: *come, go, take, put, get, give, set, look, stand*, наречий и предлогов вроде *up, down, in, out, off, away, on, back*.

Хитрость раз. Если фразовый глагол состоит из трех частей — скорее всего, он неразделяемый. *Put up with* (терпеть), *run out of* (закончить, израсходовать), *get along with* (ладить с кем-либо), *check out of* (выезжать из отеля), *look out for* (наблюдать за) — все эти фразовые глаголы относятся к неразделяемым.

Хитрость два. Посмотрите на наречие или предлог: если вы видите слово *up, down, on, off, in, out, away, back* и *over* — вероятнее всего, перед вами разделяемый фразовый глагол. *Across, after, into* и *with* гораздо чаще используют с неразделяемыми фразовыми глаголами.

6 Open the brackets by choosing the phrasal verb correctly.

- 1) Your answer just doesn't add (up/ out)
- 2) I will have to be (out/away) for some time.
- 3) Calm (down/away), everything is not that bad.
- 4) Where do you come (up/from)?
- 5) Don't fall (for/away) this old trick.
- 6) This weather is getting me (by/down)
- 7) Go (on/up), you are doing well.

7 Watch excerpts of the film and answer the following questions.



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- 1) Which animal fell under the spell of Maleficent?
- 2) Who angered Malifsenta? Why?
- 3) What was Maleficent watching?
- 4) What did her kinsman offer Maleficent?
- 5) What did the Queen say to Aurora?
- 6) Who did Aurora marry?
- 7) What color was Aurora's wedding dress?
- 8) What did the priest say at the end?



■ The fact ■

Serials are a cinema format that differs from a full-length film in its essence and structure. It consists of several series or episodes, each lasting from a few minutes to several hours, and is usually developed for television or streaming platforms.

The scene of the series can take place both in real places and on the set. Some series also use theater techniques in which actors play on a live stage in front of an audience. The series provide an opportunity for actors to show their talents and adapt to various roles and

1 Compose a story using these questions.

- 1) Do you like watching serials?
- 2) What's your favorite serial? Why?
- 3) Which serial did you watch last?
- 4) Which series would you recommend to watch?
- 5) Which character from serials is your favorite? Why?

2 Connect the photo with its series title.



- A. Riverdale
- B. Game of Thrones
- C. Wednesday
- D. Office
- E. Sherlock
- F. Friends

3 Scan the Q-code, watch a fragment of the series. Come up with a possible sequel.



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«I find social media to be a soul-sucking void of meaningless affirmation.» -Wednesday

4 Learn these vocabulary.

To give someone the cold shoulder – оказывать холодный прием, не быть сочувственным

Viper – гадюка, змея

I have no interest – я не заинтересован

To scare the hell out of sbd — напугать кого-либо до смерти

To take a stab at — попытаться, попробовать свои силы в

To rise from the dead — восстать из мертвых

To have a death wish — жить надоело

To be dying to do sth — жаждать что-то сделать

A dead ringer (for sbd) — точная копия (кого-либо)

A sharp tongue — острый язык

To bury the hatchet — помириться, зарыть топор войны

Speak of the devil — легок на помине, вспомнишь черта

To add insult to injury — чтобы добить окончательно, сыпать соль на рану



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5 Fill in the gaps.

Liability, to give someone the cold shoulder, half –dead, gets to torture, plants

- 1) How long do you intend on.....?
- 2) My little
- 3) Friends are a and can be exploited.
- 4) Wednesday always looks
- 5) The most interesting..... grow in the shade.
- 6) The only person who.....my brother is me.

6 Scan the Q-code, watch the video, tell what you was said in this video.





■ The fact ■

The rock music is often combined with other types of musical genres such as classical, jazz, and folk and blues music. One of the musical instruments of rock music is seen on the electric guitar. Then it will be accompanied with drum and electric bass guitar. There are wide arrays of themes in rock music. The lyrics can address different themes such as politics and social life. But you can find some of them stressing on the romantic love.

1. Answer the following questions.

1) What rock bands do you know?

2) Have you listened to rock music? Did you like it?

To me, punk rock is the freedom to create, freedom to be successful, freedom to not be successful, freedom to be who you are. It's freedom.

Patti Smith

1. Do you know these famous rock bands? Tell us about one of them.



3.1 Listen to a song by Skillet “Under My Skin”



3.2. Translate

When I feel you close to me It's easy to believe

To the depths and back again

To find that I'm still needing

Feel the fear dissipate

When you are everything you are

Feel my soul come awake

You carry me away

3.4. Insert the missing words

Could I be ...

Could I

Could I be ...

Would you find me here?

Could I be lost in a...?

Could I rest in the ... of your face

Grammar

The principal English modal verbs are can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, and must. Certain other verbs are sometimes classed as modals; these include ought, had better, and (in certain uses) dare and need.

4. Learn the table of modal verbs

Глагол	Степень уверенности	Перевод
Can...?	<15%	неужели
might	<30%	возможно, может, может быть, наверное
could	<40%	
may (редко используется)	<50%	
should / ought to	<90%	должен (в значении: ожидается), должен был
must / have to	<95%	должно быть, по-видимому, вероятно
can't / couldn't	100%	не может быть, чтобы
will	100%	во всей видимости, должен или не переводится



The fact

While pop music has been around since the 1950s, some don't see it as an actual genre, which begs the question; what is pop music? It evokes emotions, connects with audiences, and has shaped popular culture. But many people will never get convinced that "pop music" and "popular music" mean the same thing. Or they may be right...

that "pop music" and "popular music" mean the same thing.

1. Answer the following questions.

- 1) How do you feel about pop music?
- 2) Have you been to concerts of pop groups?
- 3) Do your friends like pop music? which bands do they listen to?



"Even if the whole world turns its back on you, you always have yourself." - Lady Gaga

1. Read the lyrics and the translation, find new words for you.

I stand here waiting for you to bang the gong
Я стою здесь, ожидая, пока ты ударишь в гонг,

To crash the critic saying, "Is it right or is it wrong?"
Обрушиться на критика со словами: "Это правильно или неправильно?"

If only fame had an IV, baby could I bear
Если бы только славу можно было вводить внутривенно, малыш, смогла бы я выдержать?

Being away from you, I found the vein, put it in here...
Будучи вдали от вас, я нашла вену, ввела сюда.

I live for the applause, applause, applause
Я живу ради аплодисментов, аплодисментов, аплодисментов

I live for the applause-please,(4x)
Я живу ради аплодисментов.,



1. Listen to the

Beyoncé's song and put the verb in the right form.

If I were a boy
 Even just for a _____
 I'd roll outta bed in the morning
 And _____ on what I wanted and go
 Drink beer with the guys
 And chase after _____
 I'd kick it with who I wanted
 And I'd never get confronted for it
 Cause they'd _____ up for me




Grammar: Conditionals

	If - clause (условие)	Main part
Zero Всегда или обычно правда.	Present simple	Present simple
First Реальная возможность.	Present tense	Will + I verb Won't
Second Мечты про настоящее или будущее.	Past simple	Would + I verb Wouldn't
Third Мечты про прошлое или нереальное в прошлом.	Past perfect	Would + have + III v Wouldn't

(Conditionals)

помогают
 сформулировать
 мысль о
 событиях и
 ситуациях,
 которые зависят
 от множества
 условий.

**The fact**

Rap music is also known as hip-hop music.

It is a style of music where rhythmic and/or rhyming speech is recited along with music accompanied with it. The music which is accompanied by the recitation often includes digital sampling which is a method of extracting music from music recordings.

1. Answer the following questions

- 1) How do you feel about rap? And your family members?
- 2) Have you heard rap in your native language? Do you like it?
- 3) What do you know about rap culture?

"But music is a reflection of ourselves, we just explain it and then get email checks."

Eminem

1. Correlate the rappers and their names



- 1) Eminem
- 2) Drake
- 3) Kanye West
- 4) Travis Scott

1.1. Here are Drake's quotes. Read and translate.

- Live without *pretending*, love without *depending*, listen without *defending*, speak without *offending*.
- The hardest thing about the business is *minding* your own.
- The worse *feeling* is when someone makes you feel special, then suddenly leaves you *hanging*, and you have to act like you don't care at all.



1.1 Think about what unites the highlighted words.

Correct answer: all words have the same ending

3.3 Read and learn.

Окончание *ing* у английских глаголов встречается часто.

В предложении оно занимает самые разные места и выступает в качестве разных частей речи: и существительного, и прилагательного, и глагола.

Например, «инговая форма» глагола *to run* (бегать) — *running*:

- **he is running in the park** (*он бежит по парку*).
Глагол в Present Participle в составе Present Continuous;
- **he didn't like running** (*он не любил бегать*). Форма gerund или герундия);
- **running is good for health** (*бегать – полезно для здоровья*). Существительное в форме герундия;
- **i see a running person** (*я вижу бегущего человека*).
Прилагательное;
- **running in the streets, he met his colleagues** (*бегая по улицам, он встретил коллег*). Причастие настоящего времени в Present Participle clause в составе причастного оборота;
- **the running of a large company is not easy** (*управлять большой компанией нелегко*).
Отглагольное существительное.

Правило №1. К инфинитиву добавляется окончание «-ing», например, to work — working (работать), to read — reading (читать), to be — being (быть).

Правило №2. Если инфинитив заканчивается на непроизносимую гласную e, то она опускается, например, to write — writing (писать), to make — making (делать), если она произносится, то буква e не опускается, to agree — agreeing (соглашаться).

Правило №3. Если инфинитив заканчивается на у, то буква остается без изменений, например, to play — playing (играть), to study — studying (учить).

Правило №4. Если инфинитив заканчивается на буквы ie, то они меняются на букву у, например, to lie — lying (лежать), to die — dying (умирать).

Правило №5. Удвоение конечной согласной происходит, если слово оканчивается на согласную букву, перед которой есть ударный гласный звук, например, to put — putting (класть), to occur — occurring (происходить), to swim — swimming (плавать).

Правило №6. Когда глагол заканчивается на l (в британском английском правилу подчиняются любые глаголы, заканчивающиеся на l; в американском — только те, в которых ударение падает на последний слог). К примеру, to travel — travelling (путешествовать), to rebel — rebelling (бунтовать), to compel — compelling (убеждать).

Правило №7. Если инфинитив заканчивается на -ic, то перед -ing окончанием добавляется k, например, to mimic — mimicking (имитировать), to traffic — trafficking (торговать).





❖ Answer a few questions

1. How often do you go to the theater?
2. What was the last performance you saw?
3. What theaters are there in your city, in your country?



❖ Watch the video about
The Best of British Theatre

❖ Fill in the gaps in the text

- theatrical
- most
- artists
- text
- general
- elements
- revealed
- acting



The script of a play is the basic element of _____ performance. In the case of many masterpieces it is the _____ important element. But even these dramatic masterpieces demand the creative cooperation of _____ other than the author. The dramatic script, like an operatic score or the scenario of a ballet, is no more than the raw material from which the performance is created. The actors, rather than merely reflecting a creation that has already been fully expressed in the script, give body, voice, and imagination to what was only a shadowy indication in the text. The _____ of a play is as vague and incomplete in relation to a fully realized performance as is a musical score to a concert. In _____, the truly memorable theatrical experience is one in which the various _____ of performance are brought into a purposeful harmony. It is a performance in which the text has _____ its meanings and intentions through skillful _____ in an environment designed with the appropriate measure of beauty or visual impact.

❖ Let's learn new idioms

- **The show must go on**

Эту идиому используют, чтобы поощрить кого-то продолжать то, что они делают, даже если они испытывают трудности. Как в театре или кино шоу должно продолжаться, несмотря на точечные проблемы.

- **To wait in the wings**

За кулисами актеры ждут своего выхода на сцену. В повседневном общении такое выражение указывает на то, что кто-то долго ждал момента проявить себя и в конце концов оно наступило.

- **A tough act to follow**

Когда человек хорошо выполняет свою работу, но собирается уйти на пенсию или переехать, его называют a tough act. То есть это значит быть настолько хорошим, что маловероятно, что кто-нибудь, кто придет после, будет таким же.

❖ Insert the missing idioms into the text

1. His presidency was very successful — it'll be a hard ...
2. The leading actress was very ill and could not perform. Her understudy who knew all the lines had to step in. No matter what, ...
3. Tom had been ... for many years, waiting for the opportunity to show what he could do.

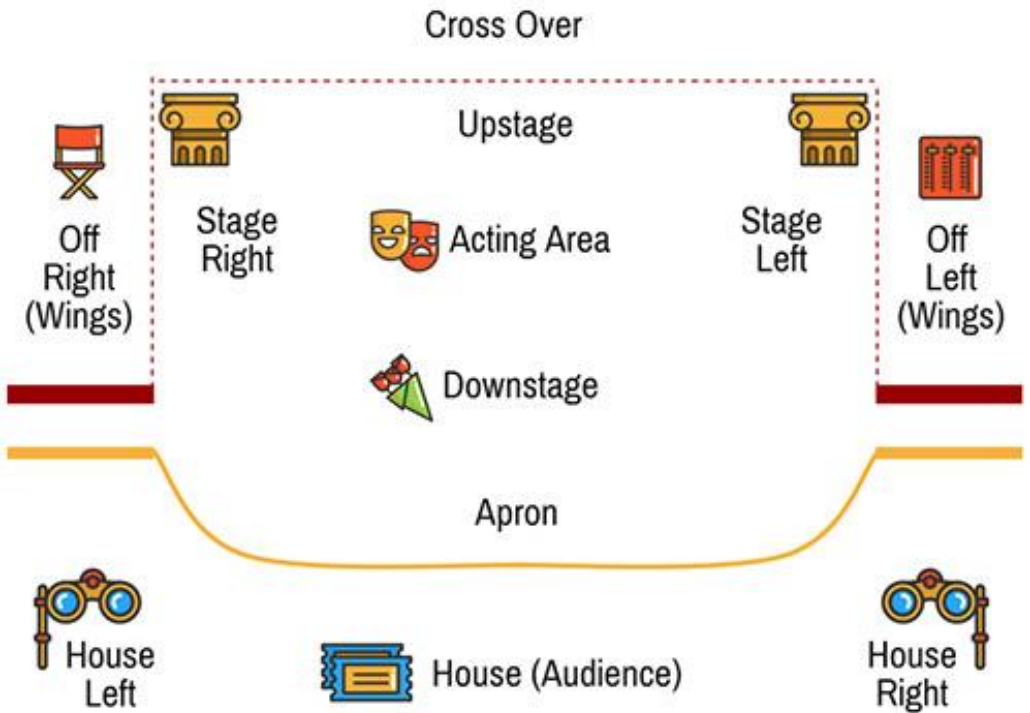


❖ Watch the school play
«Romeo and Juliet»

❖ Answer a few questions about the novel
"Romeo and Juliet"

1. The story of Romeo and Juliet takes place in
 - Milan, Italy
 - Verona, Italy
 - Venice, Italy
2. Two Italian familiesenemies for years.
 - The Capulets and the Montagues have been
 - Capulets and Montagues were
 - The Capulets and the Montagues are
3. Romeo and Juliet get married.....
 - next week
 - in secret
 - at a party
4. When Romeo and Juliett meet, they fall
 - in love
 - for love
 - of love

5. Romeo doesn'tFriar Lawrence's message
 - receive
 - received
 - receives
6. There are cruel fights ...them ...the streets ...the city
 - Of, on, in
 - Between, in, of
 - Between, of, in



8

Street performances



❖ Answer a few questions

1. Have you seen street musicians?
2. Have you ever danced on the street?
3. Would you make money this way?



❖ Watch the video about street performances in New York



❖ Fill in the gaps in the text

- forms
- crowd
- watches
- popular
- used
- period

There are three basic ____ of street performance

- **"Circle shows"** are shows that tend to gather a crowd around them. They usually have a distinct beginning and end. Usually these are done in conjunction with street theatre, puppeteering, magicians, comedians, acrobats, jugglers and sometimes musicians. Circle shows can be the most lucrative. Sometimes the crowds attracted can be very large. A good busker will control the ____ so the patrons do not obstruct foot traffic.
- **"Walk-by acts"** are typically where the busker performs a musical, living statue or other act that does not have a distinct beginning or end, and the public usually ____ for a brief time. A walk-by act may turn into a circle show if the act is unusual or very ____.
- **"Stoplight performers"** present their act and get contributions from vehicle occupants on a crosswalk while the traffic lights are red. A variety of disciplines can be ____ in such a format (juggling, break dancing, even magic tricks). Because of the short ____ of time available to them, stoplight performers must have a very brief, condensed routine. This form is seen more commonly in Latin America than elsewhere.

❖ Match a word and a picture



Levitation show



Gugglers



Fire show



Break dancing



Mime show

❖ The life of a street dancer





❖ Answer a few questions

1. Do you like to dance?
2. What types of dances do you know?
3. Would you like to go to dance classes?



❖ Watch the video “Why do we dance?”

❖ Fill in the gaps in the text

- typically
- aspiring
- private
- develop
- performing
- such as
- promote
- bringing

To become a successful dancer, an individual must develop strong physical skills and maintain a high level of fitness. Many dancers choose to pursue a degree in dance or a related field to gain formal training and expertise. Others may prefer to study with instructors or attend dance festivals and workshops to further their skills.

Dancers spend much of their time rehearsing and dance routines. They work collaboratively with other dancers and choreographers to create new material and prepare for live events, concerts and performances. Additionally, dancers must their work to the public through various channels, such as social media and interviews.

Dancers play an important role in the entertainment industry, their skills and creativity to audiences around the world.

❖ Let's learn new idioms

- **Have two left feet**-быть не очень хорошим танцором
- **Strut your stuff**-наслаждаться танцем, вести себя уверенно на танцполе, «зажигать»
- **Dance cheek to cheek**-танцевать медленный танец, «щека к щеке»
- **Burn up the dance floor**-увлеченно танцевать, чтобы окружающие заметили
- **To boogie**-зажигать под музыку рок-н-ролл

❖ Insert the missing idioms into the text

- *Matt always Some people consider him to be a good dancer.*
- *The thing is I have, that's why you should think of another dance partner for the prom party.*
- *Sandy and Peter were dancing..... when someone knocked the door.*
- *Stop complaining! Let's!*
- *Nina the dance floor at Linda's party last Sunday.*

❖ Match a word and a picture



Ballet



Disco



Tango



Bellydance



Contemporary (modern) dance

Tap dance



Folk dance





❖ Watch the video types of dance

Quentin: - Wow! It was a groove! Where did you learn to dance like that?

Colin: - Actually, I haven't any idea about it. I just like to improvise. Probably, I started doing it consciously when my parents offered me some dancing classes when I was thirteen years old. So, my mother told me, that I had tried to dance when she had been pregnant.

Quentin: - No wonder that you are dancing like a pro. It looks amazing.

Colin: - Indeed. And I taught myself. When I was younger I copied other dancers' movements, then I added my own zest. It helped me to create my unique personal style. If you want I might give you three or four private lessons.

Quentin: - I'm not sure that you could teach me to dance, in fact. I have two left feet. My girlfriend tried to teach me salsa, waltz and tango. But, unfortunately, that's not for me, because my body couldn't dance at all.

Colin: - I can't say I share your pessimistic point of view. Everybody could dance! While people are dancing, they could express their feelings or tell a whole interesting story without any words via movements, facial expressions and gestures.

Quentin: -Perhaps, you are right, but this mission seems to be impossible...

Quentin:- So, when could we start?

Colin: - I like your mood, you appear very optimistic now. I think that we might begin to train tomorrow.

Quentin : - Ok. See you tomorrow. Bye.

10

Drawing



The fact

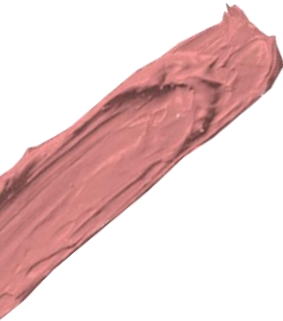
Drawing is a visual art that uses an instrument to mark paper or another two-dimensional surface. The instrument might be pencils, crayons, pens with inks, brushes with paints, or combinations of these, and in more modern times, computer styluses with graphics tablets.

A drawing instrument releases a small amount of material onto a surface, leaving a visible mark. The most common support for drawing is paper, although other materials, such as cardboard, vellum, wood, plastic, leather, canvas, and board, have been used.

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Do you like to draw? Why?
- 2) What kind of pictures do you prefer?
- 3) Do you remember what did you draw in your childhood? What exactly?
- 4) What do you like to draw most? Pencils, paints or something else?

Drawing is the honesty of the art. There is no possibility of cheating. (Рисование — это честность в искусстве. Здесь нет возможности схитрить.) - Salvador Dali



2. a) Name each drawing material. Tell us what material is most popular in your country?

b) Read the explanation.

a)



b)

Paints are a pigmented liquid, liquefiable or mastic composition. Paint can be made or purchased in a wide range of colors and in different types, characterized by painting technique. Paint is usually stored, sold and applied in liquid form, but most types dry as a solid. Most paints are either oil-based or water-based, and each has different characteristics and a different solvent. Water-based paints and oil-based paints cure differently

depending on ambient temperature, the surface of the object being painted, and other factors.



Pastel is the name of a group of artistic materials and drawing techniques used in graphics and painting (according to the theory of art, working with pastels on paper refers to graphics). Pastels are most often produced in the form of crayons or rimless pencils, shaped like bars with a round or square cross-section.



Coal, charcoal is a material for making graphic works, drawing, made from sticks or branches of various tree species. In charcoal painting, a preparatory drawing is made on a primed canvas. Since the mid-19th century, compressed charcoal has also been produced from charcoal powder mixed with vegetable glue.

Another colorful material for



drawing. Ink will look great on paper, but is unlikely to be suitable for canvas. The fact is that mascara is applied with a special pen (fountain pen), and it is usually sharp. Therefore, there is a risk of scratching or leaving holes in the canvas with this very pen.



Special, artistic markers are markers for drawing, which are alcohol-based, water-based and acrylic. Alcohol markers are suitable for paper because they dry quickly, are inexpensive and are good for



mixing. Water-based markers are very similar in properties to watercolors - they can also create beautiful shimmers and color transitions, and they are also sensitive to water - the image can blur if it is wetted with water. There are also acrylic markers that can be used to draw on any surface, including canvas. They are distinguished by their opacity and the fact that they are not washed away by water.

3. Read the text and answer the sentences true/false.

Digital painting is a type of modern fine art associated with the transmission of visual images through the reproduction of luminous dots (pixels) on the screen; application of paints by a printer to a hard or flexible surface. The creation of electronic images is carried out through the use of human computer imitations of traditional artist tools.

Digital painting is an emerging art form that uses traditional painting techniques such as watercolor, oil, etc. There are many differences between traditional and digital painting. The first is that traditional artists paint on canvas or paper, while digital artists paint on a screen. This is a big difference because there is a gap between the stylus pen and the screen sensor called **parallax**. In tablets, parallax is reduced to a minimum level, resulting in very little displacement between the pen and its output. Traditional artists must be more conscious in preparing the surface and media to create the desired size and effect. In turn, digital artists have the ability to make changes to their paintings throughout the process.

Digital painting also requires much less space. Traditional painting is characterized by the presence of an easel, palette, space for brushes, water for cleaning brushes, rags, while digital painting requires a tablet that can fit on the artist's lap.

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. Drawing using digital technologies is easier than using traditional ones.
2. Parallax is the gap between the stylus pen and the screen sensor.
3. When drawing with digital technology, you are not allowed to correct anything during the drawing process.
4. When drawing on a tablet, you can only use watercolors.
5. Digital painting requires less space than traditional painting.



4. Follow the QR code with your phone, listen to a podcast about digital painting and learn new words.



New words:

Mileage - the amount of drawing you do in relation to detail.


References - the practice of discovering information in a photo or object, person, location.

Canvas - the window in which the picture is created or edited.

Thumbnail sketch - a small quick drawing that can help you to plan out a, larger painting or drawing.

5. Read and repeat some of the grammar rules.

Direct and indirect speech.

Теория	Примеры
<p><u>Direct speech</u>, или прямая речь, выражает фразу человека дословно, это цитата или передача сути фразы, сказанной другим человеком, от его лица.</p> <p>Как и в русском языке, прямая речь в английском обрамляется кавычками, но используются «верхние» кавычки, называемые английскими двойными.</p> <p>Вместо двоеточия перед словами автора в начале или запятой и тире в конце, в английском языке используется одна простая запятая. Точка в конце предложения ставится перед закрывающей кавычкой, а не после, как в русском языке.</p> <p>Схемы предложения с прямой речью: Слова автора, “прямая речь.” “Прямая речь”, слова автора.</p>	<p>The postman said, “I will deliver this letter tomorrow.” — Почтальон сказал: «Я доставлю это письмо завтра».</p> <p>She asked, “Do you feel comfortable here?” — Она спросила: «Тебе здесь комфортно?».</p> <p>“I will not accept his apology”, she said. — «Я не приму его извинения», — сказала она.</p> 

Reported speech (Indirect speech), или косвенная речь — это речь, передаваемая не слово в слово, а только по содержанию, в виде дополнительных придаточных предложений, без сохранения стилистики автора.

Все предложения, имеющие косвенную речь, являются сложноподчиненными, где в главном предложении используются слова автора, а в придаточном — сама косвенная речь.

Вопросительные и восклицательные знаки в косвенной речи не употребляются. Запятая после слов автора в английском языке не ставится.

Схема предложения с косвенной речью:
Слова автора — вводное слово — косвенная речь.

The postman said he would deliver that letter the next day. —

Почтальон сказал, что он доставит это письмо на следующий день.

She asks when you'll be free. — Она спрашивает, когда вы будете свободны.

He said (that) they liked everything very much. — Он сказал, (что) им все очень понравилось.



Правило согласования времен.

1. После вводных слов ставим союз *that*. Кстати, хоть это и считается правилом, но его нарушение не будет ошибкой. В отдельных случаях вы можете использовать косвенную речь и без союза *that*.

2. В главной части предложения временная форма сохраняется в неизменном виде, а вот в придаточной части работает правило «шага назад» или так называемое правило согласования времен. Оно гласит, что при переводе прямой речи в косвенную время в предложении меняется на то, которое ему предшествует.

3. Глагол *to say* меняем на *to tell*, если это больше подходит по смыслу.

I feel so happy. You said you felt so happy. — Ты сказала, что чувствуешь себя такой счастливой.

I'm moving on. You said that you were moving on. — Ты сказал, что теперь двигаешься дальше.

I've watched this film. You said you had watched that film. — Ты сказал, что уже посмотрел этот фильм.

I went to the theatre. He said he had gone to the theatre. — Он сказал, что ходил в театр.

I will go home. He said he would go home. — Он сказал, что пойдет домой.

6. Read quotes (цитаты) from famous artists and transform them into indirect speech.

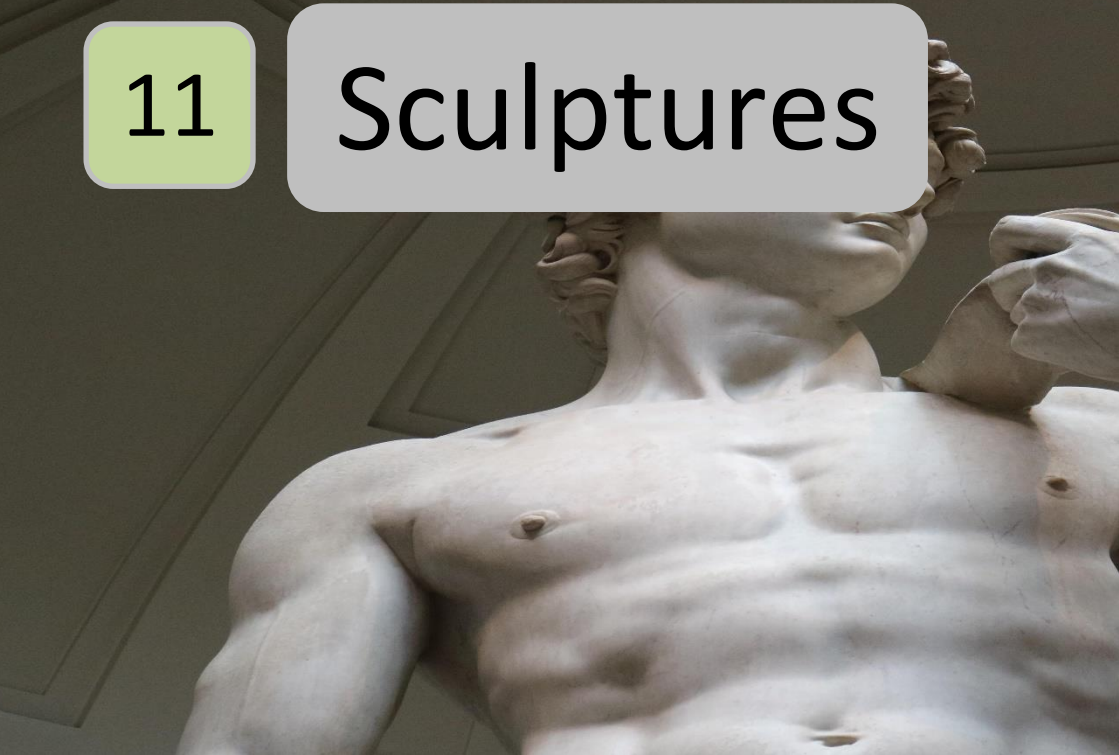
1. "Painting is stronger than me and always makes me do what it wants." - Pablo Picasso.

2. "Don't worry about being modern. Unfortunately, it's the one thing you can't avoid, no matter how hard you try." - Salvador Dali.

3. "The most important thing for an artist is to reflect the spiritual essence of the era." - Ivan Shadr.

4. "A true artist expresses what he thinks, without fear of the opposition of age-old prejudices." - Schgust Rodin.

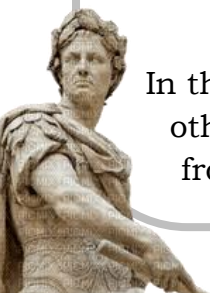
5. "They always demand that art be understood, but they never demand that they adapt their heads to understanding." - Kazimir Malevich.



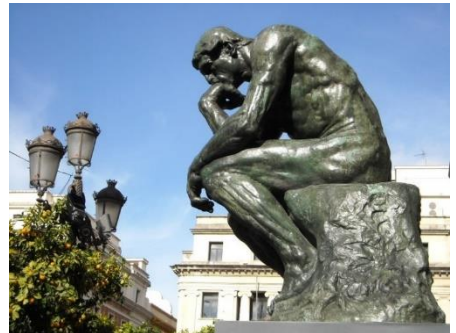
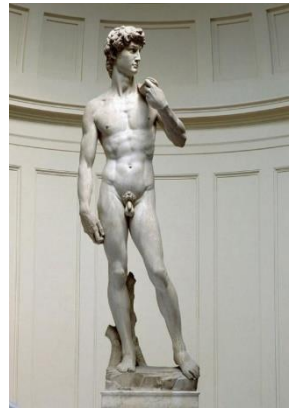
The fact

Sculpture is a type of fine art, the works of which have a three-dimensional form and are made from solid materials by the method of carving, removing excess from the initial mass of a stone or other block (form subtraction method). Modeling from soft materials (Greek πλαστική - modeling) is based on the opposite method of shaping, since the master in this art form adds, builds up plastic material onto the frame. These methods in the theory and methodology of teaching art are usually divided into the art of sculpture and the art of plastic arts.

In the work of individual artists, they exist separately, but others combine them: for example, they sculpt a model from clay, plaster or wax, and then transfer it to solid



1. Match the most famous sculptures in the world with their names and locations.



a) Statue of David. Michelangelo Buonarroti. Academy of Fine Arts. Florence.

b) Statue of Christ the Redeemer. Rio de Janeiro.

c) Nike of Samothrace. Louvre. Paris.

d) Venus de Milo. Louvre. Paris.

e) Thinker. Rodin Museum. Paris.

2. Read interesting facts about sculptures and insert the correct grammatical structures.

1. Michelangelo created the famous statue of David from a block of white marble, which another sculptor ____ ____ (work) on unsuccessfully and abandoned.

2. The position of the horse's legs on an equestrian sculpture has its own meaning. So, if a horse is rearing, the rider died in battle, if he raises one leg, the rider died from battle wounds, and if the horse ____ (stand), the rider died a natural death.

3. To make the Statue of Liberty, ____ (design) by Gustav Eiffel, 300 sheets of copper were used, weighing a total of 225 tons.

4. Ancient Greek statues were not originally colorless. Recent research has shown that the statues ____ ____ (cover) with various paints, which disappeared over time.

5. The famous sculptor Auguste Rodin, one of whose most recognizable sculptures is "The Thinker," ____ (try) unsuccessfully three times to enter the School of Fine Arts in Paris.

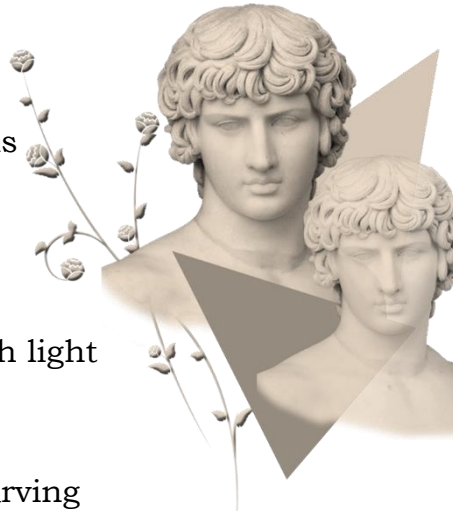
6. It still remains unknown how the Easter Island statues, or Moai, made from single pieces of stones, were transported from the foot of the volcano to the coast. Moreover, the weight of the statues ____ (reach) 270 tons.

3. Follow the QR code using your phone's camera and watch the video called «How was it made? Donatello's marble carving technique».



Retell what you heard in the video using the following headings:

1. What is the Prato Pulpit?
2. Drawing from photographs
3. Traditional vs contemporary chisels
4. The difficulties of marble carving
5. The claw tool
6. Trapping shadows and playing with light
7. Filing and pumicing
8. The spirit and joy of Donatello's carving



4. Look at the pictures and name the materials from which the sculptures are made. Read the explanations.



The most important material for sculptures, along with marble, is bronze. Bronze serves to convey courageous, energetic forms. It is a particularly useful substance when the work depicts strong movement. For works intended to stand outdoors, bronze is preferred because not only does it not

deteriorate from atmospheric influences, but due to oxidation it also receives, due to oxidation, a greenish or dark coating on its surface, called patina, that is pleasant to the eye.

Wood was used as a material for sculptures in ancient times. For such crafts, soft, easy-to-carve linden or beech wood is used; when using them, the lines are smoother. In addition, wood is considered more environmentally friendly.





Noble metals are used, due to their high cost, exclusively for small sculptures. Regarding hard stones, it should be noted that they play an important role in small plastic works, such as cameos and gems. For such works, onyx is most often used, which allows the artist, thanks to the multi-colored layers of this stone, to obtain very picturesque effects.

At the present stage of development, artificial stone or decorative concrete is of great importance. One of the features of

works made from artificial stone is their durability; in addition, the master has the ability to imitate expensive natural materials (granite, marble, limestone).



Glass can be used in sculpture in many ways. Glass casting was used back in Egypt. Glass blowing is also a common technique. One of the newest techniques for working with glass is glass cutting.

5. Imagine that you and your friend are famous sculptures. Make up a dialogue on the topic “What can a sculpture be made from?”



Oh, I think I would like to do a bronze sculpture...

This is interesting... For me, I would like to make it out of wood...

“Every life arises within itself, but then develops, reveals itself from the inside to the outside. Likewise, in a good sculpture you can always detect a strong internal impulse. This is the secret of ancient art.” - Auguste

6. Read and repeat some of the grammar rules.

Future Tenses

Future Simple

(will + infinitive)

-
- to express a future fact
 - for promises (as well as threats, warnings, hopes, fears)
 - to predict events in the future when predictions are based more on opinion rather than evidence
 - to make a suggestion or to ask for advice with the help of Shall I/we
 - to talk about decisions, we make at the time of speaking
 - for things we are uncertain about

Follow the QR code using your phone camera and choose one of the sculpture museums presented on the website. Write 10 sentences using the Future Simple and describe the sculptures in this museum.

Example:

1. I will visit the ... museum to see the following sculptures: ..., ...,



New words to learn:

Texture- the quality of something that can be decided by touch, for example whether it is rough or smooth, or soft or hard.

To carve- to make something by cutting into especially wood or stone, or to cut into the surface of stone, wood, etc.

Gesso- a mixture of plaster (= a substance that becomes hard and smooth as it dries) and glue, used in painting, sculpture, and as a base for decorating wood.

Resculpt- to form something into a new shape

Installation- the act of putting furniture. a machine. or a piece of



The fact

Graffiti is art that is written, painted or drawn on a wall or other surface, usually without permission and within public view. Graffiti ranges from simple written words to elaborate wall paintings, and has existed since ancient times, with examples dating back to ancient Egypt, ancient Greece, and the Roman Empire (see also mural).

Graffiti is a controversial subject. In most countries, marking or painting property without permission is considered by property owners and civic authorities as defacement and vandalism, which is a punishable crime, citing the use of graffiti by street gangs to mark territory or to serve as an indicator of gang-related activities. Graffiti has become visualized as a growing urban "problem" for many cities in industrialized nations, spreading from the New York City subway system and Philadelphia in the early 1970s to the rest of the United States and Europe and other world regions.

1. Talk with your classmate about graffiti and ask each other the following questions:

- 1) Have you ever seen graffiti on the streets of your city? Where?
- 2) Would you ever like to learn how to draw graffiti? Why?
- 3) What types of graffiti do you know?
- 4) Do you know any famous graffiti artists? Who are they?
- 5) Would you like to visit museums with graffiti?



2. Match the types of graffiti with the pictures. Tell me which ones you know and which ones you don't.

Writing is one of the main styles of graffiti. All graffiti artists are called “writers.” This direction can be considered the founder of all styles. There are no restrictions or specific techniques; The artist himself determines for himself which style is best for him to paint. This direction includes the use of:



- aerosol paint;
- wall markers;
- ready stencils;
- roller rollers, brushes.

Works done in this style are usually called sketches. Sketch can be prepared in advance on paper or using a special program.



Tagging is used to indicate a name and is often used as a caption for a work.

Calligraphy techniques and mixed writing technologies are often used here.

Moreover, tags can only be placed under your own works; chaotic application of your own signature on various objects is usually classified as vandalism.

Tags can also be drawn by hand or prepared in a special program.

Bombing is an extreme direction of graffiti. The essence of this method is to draw an image as quickly as possible on moving objects or in dangerous conditions. For



example, on the edge of a bridge or on a high balcony. This style tends to have poor rendering of small details, since graffiti artists do not have enough time and opportunity to work out small details.

Scratching / Scrabbing involves applying images through scratches. This style of execution is not very respected among writers. This style always involves damaging the surface of various objects and objects, and most graffiti artists agree that this style will not lead to anything worthy.



3. Read about graffiti styles. Follow all intonation rules for correct reading.

Graffiti drawing styles.

Bubble Letter - as the name suggests, this style is characterized by round and puffy shapes. In this style, primitive drawings are made and words are created. Also one of the first types of graffiti. When using the Bubble Letter technique, two similar colors are combined to give the drawing volume.

Throw-up – this style of graffiti is usually considered one of the simplest. He first appeared in New York. A characteristic feature of this style is the use of two colors and simple lines. Such drawings are usually very large and voluminous.

Blockbusters was invented in Los Angeles. Used by street gangs to mark their territories. The key feature of this painting style is the use of one or two colors. The drawing should be as simple and concise as possible and display the symbolism of the author's group.

Characters – drawing of various characters from cartoons, famous films and books. This trend can also include characters created independently in another universe, for example, in comics. This is one of the most difficult styles as it requires artistic skills. Often this technique uses a thin needle with paint to draw small details.

Messiah Style - this graffiti trend was invented by a famous writer from New York nicknamed Vulcan. This style uses letters with an effect similar to layering.

Wild Style is one of the most difficult styles to read. When creating it, three or more colors are used. Often the weaves are so complex that only the authors themselves can decipher them. Preparing such a drawing takes a lot of time and requires a high level of skill. Even after the drawing is thought out to the smallest detail, it will take a lot of time to realize the image.

Computer Roc Style is the original idea of another artist from New York under the pseudonym Case2. The second name for this style is “perel”. This style is characterized by separating different fragments of the design and tilting them in different directions.

3D / FX Style is one of the new (relatively) varieties, which involves applying images in 3D format. Optical illusions look very advantageous on wall surfaces; it is for this reason that many graffiti artists create works in this style.



2.1. Write a mini-essay about your favorite graffiti styles, giving reasons why. What city graffiti did you want to paint yourself?

“Remember: a crime against property is not a real crime. People look at the canvas and admire how the brush strokes convey a thought. People look at the graffiti and admire how you used a drainpipe to get to where you needed to be.” - Robert Banks

4. Remember some of your favorite words in English. Try to draw them in any graffiti style.



BRONX DEATH HERO
BOMBER yeah HIP-HOP
YOUTH MUSIC STYLE
SKATE GLORY Hello
Smile COOL MORE

5. Read and repeat some of the grammar rules.

	Past Simple	Vs	Present Perfect
+	<p>I worked yesterday. Я работал вчера.</p> <p>He went to Paris last year. Он ездил в Париж в прошлом году.</p>		<p>I have already seen this film. Я уже видел этот фильм.</p> <p>She has just finished her work. Она только что закончила свою работу.</p>
-	<p>I didn't work yesterday. Я не работал вчера.</p> <p>He didn't go to Paris last year. Он не ездил в Париж в прошлом году.</p>		<p>I haven't seen this film. Я не видел этот фильм.</p> <p>She hasn't finished her work. Она не закончила свою работу.</p>
?	<p>Did you work yesterday? Ты работал вчера?</p> <p>Yes, I did. No, I didn't</p> <p>Did he go to Paris last year? Он ездил в Париж в прошлом году?</p> <p>Yes, he did. No, he didn't.</p>		<p>Have you already seen this film? Ты уже видел этот фильм?</p> <p>Yes, I have. No, I haven't.</p> <p>Has she finished her work yet? Она уже закончила свою работу?</p> <p>Yes, she has. No, she hasn't.</p>

Complete several tasks to reinforce the material.

Упражнение 1. Complete the pairs of sentences. Use the Present Perfect in one sentence and the Past Simple in the other.

1. I (know) _____ her for six years.

I (know) _____ him when I was at school.

2. He (live) _____ in Paris from 1997 to 2000.

He (live) _____ in New York since 2001.

3. Where's Pete? I (not see) _____ him for ages.

I (not see) _____ Pete last night.

4. We (be) _____ at primary school from 1993 to 1998.

We (be) _____ in this class since September.



