

دانشگاه پیام نور

دانشکده هنرورسانه

جزوه یادست نامه زبان تخصصی پژوهش، هنر

(شامل ۸ بخش تحت)

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## در آمدي بر " دست نامه زبان تخصصي پژوهش هنر "

جزوه و يا به تعبير صحيح تر. دست نامه اي كه پيش رو داريد. در وهله نخست جهت كار كلاسي و آشنا سازي دانشجويان كلييه گرايشهاي هنر با فضاي زبان تخصصي و با تعابير و اصطلاحات خاص متون هنر و تاريخ هنر تنظيم شده است.

بديهي است كه شالوده اين كار مبتني بر تجارب ديرين و مشاهدات تجربي حرفه اي اينجانب به عنوان استاد درس زبان تخصصي هنر (تمامي مقاطع) بوده است. ناگفته پيدا است كه هر يك از حيطه هاي هنر و زبان. خود به تنهائي لايتناهي است و نمي توان براي آنها حد و مرزي قايل شد. پس پرداختن به تمامي جنبه هاي اين دو حيطه. در قالب يك جزوه آموزشي اگر نه محال اما كاري است بس دشوار.

اما. در هر صورت. پر نمودن اين خلا آموزشي مرا بر اين داشت كه اين دست نامه را تهيه نمايم كه در حال حاضر فقط شامل هشت بخش است. اما. اميد مي رود به زودي بخشهاي ديگري (دست كم ۷ بخش) بدان افزوده شده و به صورت يك كتاب راهنماي درس زبان تخصصي هنر از سوي دانشگاه پيام نور منتشر شود.

با اميد بدانكه تدوين اين دست نامه زمينه ساز انجام طرحها و اقدامات آموزشي جدي تري در اين زمينه شود و دست كم بخش كوچكي از معضلات آموزش زبان تخصصي برطرف گردد.

به قول حضرت مولانا كه مي فرمايد

آب دريا را اگر نتوان كشيد      هم به قدر تشنگي بايد چشيد

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## Section One

A. Read the passage below very accurately and then answer the comprehension questions that follow. (Choose the correct item a, b, c or d)

### North American makers

The first dramatic developments of the Woodland period occurred in the Northeast and were probably indigenous, associated with the so-called 'mound-builder' cultures. Both the Adena culture, flourishing in the Ohio valley after 800 BC, and the related Hopewell culture, which originated 500 years later in central Illinois but found its greatest refinement in Ohio, are distinguished by the presence of immense artificial earthworks, many of them mounds placed over the graves of persons of high status. Grave goods associated with the burials attest to a considerable development of the arts and to a sophisticated social and political organization. Cultivated plants, some imported from tropical America, others the product of local domestication, may have had a stabilizing influence on the economy but did not dramatically alter the subsistence pattern based on hunting, gathering, and fishing. Influences from the Ohio valley spread over most of the Northeast and Southeast as well as the eastern parts of the Plains. After AD 400, as the Hopewell influence diminished in the Northeast, a new cultural tradition evolved in the Mississippi valley, combining the heritage of the burial-mound period with stimuli from Mexican and Central American sources. Exotic materials, truncated temple mounds, and powerful death imagery centred around the 'Southern Cult' are its hallmark. Intensive corn cultivation became the mainstay of the economy, supplying a firm base on which the arts, associated with an elaborate ceremonialism, thrived. Mississippian manifestations centred in the Southeast, where tribes like the Natchez retained some of their flavour into early historic times, but are also discernible in the Plains and to a lesser extent in the Northeast.

1- Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a)The articles and items found in graves stand for the remarkable development of the arts.
- b)The mound-builder cultures flourished in Australia.
- c)The Adena and Hopewell cultures concurred with the European Renaissance.
- d)The Hopewell influence continued a little after AD 400.

2-The word "indigenous" in line 2 is synonymous with.....

- a)ingeneous
- b)non-native
- c)aboriginal
- d)exotic

3- The new cultural tradition of the Mississippi valley represented.....

- a)Mexican heritage.
- b)the permanence of the Hopewell influence.
- c)the mound-builder cultures.
- d)a blend of the burial-mound legacy and incentives supplied by Mexican and central American sources.

4-According to the passage,the cultivation of plants.....

- a)basically changed people`s way of living and culinary habits.
- b)to some extent improved the economy,but didn`t make people`s subsistence pattern undergo a fundamental change.
- c)greatly increased the product of local domestication.
- d)marked the beginning of agriculture as a science.

5-The word "diminished" in line 15 is closest in meaning to.....

- a)elevated
- b)flourished
- c)dwindled
- d)decayed

B.For the items below,show the stressed syllable.(Put the stress mark before the right syllable in accordance with the British scheme for pronunciation)

development – occur – flourish –burial – stabilize – diminish - heritage – cultivation – manifestation – immense – considerable – elaborate

C.For the given items,determine the part of speech.(Using the relevant grammatical abbreviation)

stabilizing( ) tropical( ) probably( ) tradition( )

exotic( ) organization( ) burial( ) over( )  
 distinguish( ) discernible( )

D. Primarily, write the most appropriate Persian equivalent to each item and then, put it into English words.

mound= :

indigenous= :

sophisticated= :

subsistence= :

plain= :

heritage= :

truncated= :

temple= :

cult= :

ceremonialism=

E. Write synonymous (preferably) words or phrases for each item.

development=	occur=	probably=
intensive=	immense=	artificial=
sophisticated=	mound=	manifestation=
heritage=	truncated=	temple=
thrive=	elaborate=	discernible=

F. Write antonyms ie words of roughly opposite meaning for each item.

indigenous=	flourishing=	refinement=
presence=	cultivated=	stabilizing=
diminish=	intensive=	firm=

elaborate=

retain=

discernible=

G. In the given passage, find and underline all the adjectives and use each in a sentence of your own.

H. Use each group of words from the passage to make a plausible sentence. (You are entitled to fantasize as you please and may use words of your own if necessary)

1) dramatic-associate-culture-by

2) development-goods-find-mounds



3)evolve-traditions-valley-around

4)thrive-tribes-elaborate-where

## Section Two

A. Read the passage below very carefully and then answer the comprehension questions that follow. (Choose the correct item a, b, c or d)

### Native traditions and the European impact

From a developmental point of view, graphic styles are older than painted styles, which represent an advanced stage in the evolution of artistic expression and technology. This is true of Southwestern painting, which spans an enormous time-scale, beginning about 2000 years ago, and also of Northwestern painting, whose development, however, cannot be traced as far back, owing to the perishable nature of paintings on wood and skin.

Another important distinction between graphic and painted styles is the presence or absence of polychromy. The Southwestern sequence shows that polychrome pottery painting is a rather late phenomenon which originated in the Anasazi tradition after about AD 1100. In rock art it may be earlier, as exemplified by the Pecos River style of Texas, but, significantly, polychrome rock art (and mural painting) is an almost exclusively Southwestern phenomenon.

The history of Southwestern pottery indicates that the development of colour use led from monochrome to bichrome to polychrome patterns. Not all arts were affected by this trend at the same time, nor did all Southwestern groups participate equally in it. Basketry and weaving, for example, remained very conservative in this respect; the pottery of several Rio Grande pueblos shows a similar reluctance to accept polychrome and sometimes even bichrome decoration.

The data for the East are less satisfactory, and the prehistoric evidence is not conclusive. Some polychromy may have existed in the Mississippian phase of the Southeast, but it did not extend to pottery decoration.

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- 1-Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- a)The formation of painted styles didn't precede the one of graphic ones.
  - b)The Northwestern painting was as old as Southwestern one.
  - c)Polychrome pottery painting had its foundation in the Anasazi tradition.
  - d)Polychrome was not accepted by all groups.

- 2-The phrase "mural painting" in line 12 could be substituted by...
- ..... .
- a)stained glass
  - b)relief
  - c)intaglio
  - d)fresco

- 3-According to the passage,we are unable to trace Northwestern painting as far back as Southwestern painting,because.....
- ..... .
- a)we do not have the required facilities to do a thorough research.
  - b)of the Northwestern climate.
  - c)of the vulnerability of paintings on wood and skin to natural factors.
  - d)the Northwestern artists were not as prolific as their Southwestern counterparts.

- 4-According to the passage,the pottery of several Rio Grande Pueblos..... .
- a)was unwilling to adopt polychrome and sometimes even bichrome decoration.
  - b)greatly welcomed polychrome decoration.
  - c)was indifferent to polychrome decoration.
  - d)preferred polychrome to bichrome decoration.

- 5-The word "exclusively" in line 12 is closest in meaning to..... .
- a)distinctly
  - b)virtually
  - c)entirely
  - d)solely

B. For the items below, show the stressed syllable. (Put the stress mark before the right syllable in accordance with the British scheme for pronunciation and enunciation)

evolution-sequence-enormous-exemplify-tradition-significant-mural-phenomenon-indicate-affect-reluctance-decoration

C. For the given items, determine the part of speech, using the relevant grammatical abbreviation.

participate( ) perishable( ) significantly( ) distinction( )  
originate( ) exclusively( ) important( ) technology( )  
earlier( ) conservative( )

D. Primarily, write the most appropriate Persian equivalent to each item and then, put it into English words.

represent= :

evolution= :

expression= :

perishable= :

pottery= :

phenomenon= :

exemplify= :

mural= :

conservative= :

reluctance= :

E. Write synonymous (preferably) words or phrases for each item.

view=	advanced=
artistic=	span=
enormous=	perishable=
represent=	style=
distinction=	conservative=
reluctance=	satisfactory=

F. Write antonyms i.e. words of roughly opposite meaning for each item.

significantly#	earlier#
important#	absence#
advanced#	artistic#
true#	enormous#
polychrome#	exclusively#

G. In the given passage, find and underline all the verbs and determine the part and tense in each case not to mention the voice in question.

H. Use each group of words from the passage to make a plausible sentence. (You are entitled to fantasize as you please and may use words of your own if necessary)

1) style-represent-painting-about

2) enormous-mural-trace back-which

3) art-significantly-development-polychrome

4) prehistoric-exist-phase-even

## Section Three

A. Read the passage below very carefully and then answer the comprehension questions that follow. (Choose the correct item a, b, c or d)

### Bronze age rock engravings

During the northern Neolithic and Bronze periods, monumental architecture that enclosed space was nonexistent. Sculpture may be as old as painting but most Paleolithic sculpture is modest in size, consisting of carvings that were easily carried, "mobile" art. During the Neolithic period, pottery was widely distributed. Styles vary geographically but have in common a basic geometric character.

Before the end of the European Neolithic period, copper came into use, first in small ornamental pieces. The Mediterranean countries seem to have used copper earlier than northern Europe. The spread of metals, as used in tools and implements, is the special province of prehistoric archaeology. Such terms as Neolithic period, Copper, Bronze, and Iron ages do not imply that all countries passed from one to the other at the same time. Northern Europe was still using polished stone (before 1800 B.C.), long after Egypt (around 3000 B.C.) had been using tools of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin. During the Paleolithic Ice Age, Western Europe was leading in art, as shown by the cave paintings. Central Europe became artistically dominant during the Neolithic period. With the use of bronze (2000–1600 B.C.) southeastern Europe took a leading position in art, and in Egypt and the Near East writing appeared and history began.

- 1-Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- a)During the northern Neolithic and Bronze periods,monumental architecture thrived.
  - b)Construction of monuments during the northern Neolithic and Bronze periods was at its nadir.
  - c)There was no monumental architecture during the northern Neolithic and Bronze periods.
  - d)Neither pottery nor architecture existed during the Neolithic period.

- 2-According to the passage,pottery styles during the Neolithic period were.....
- a)geographically various but sharing the tendency towards geometric designs.
  - b)widely distributed.
  - c)inspired by monumental architecture.
  - d)as old as painting.

- 3-The word "alloy" in line 17 is closest in meaning to.....
- a)substitute    b)form    c)makeshift    d)combination

- 4-According to the passage,such terms as Neolithic period,copper,bronze and iron ages imply that.....
- a)All countries passed from one period to the other concurrently.
  - b)Not all countries passed from one period to the other simultaneously.
  - c)Metal played an important role in the life of stone age man.
  - d)Prehistoric archaeology owes a lot to the spread of metals.

- 5-The word "ornamental" in line 9 is closest in meaning to.....
- a)applied    b)adorable    c)Arabesque    d)decorative



B. For the items below, show the stressed syllable. (Put the stress mark before the right syllable in accordance with the British scheme for pronunciation and enunciation)

Neolithic monumental architecture consist mobile  
period geometric ornamental prehistoric dominant

C. For the given items, determine the part of speech, using the relevant grammatical abbreviation.

monumental( ) enclose( ) distribute( ) geographically( )  
European( ) implement( ) Egypt( ) alloy( )  
during( ) special( )

D. Primarily, write the most appropriate Persian equivalent to each item and then, put it into English words.

Neolithic= \_\_\_\_\_ :

bronze= \_\_\_\_\_ :

architecture= \_\_\_\_\_ :

sculpture= \_\_\_\_\_ :

enclose= \_\_\_\_\_ :

Paleolithic= \_\_\_\_\_ :

copper= :

implement= :

prehistoric= :

archaeology= :

E. Write synonymous (preferably) words or phrases for each item.

period=	distribute=
monumental=	vary=
enclose=	ornamental=
space=	spread=
modest=	tool=
consist=	polished=

F. Write antonyms ie words of roughly opposite meaning for each item.

begin#	earlier#
appear#	absence#
dominant#	artistic#
special#	imply#
polished#	lead#
vary#	common#

G. In the given passage, can you trace the English derivatives of the Greek word "lithos" meaning stone? Find and underline them. Can you think of any other (besides the ones in the passage) derivatives from the very root or, so to speak, etymon in English?

H. Use each group of words from the passage to make a plausible sentence. (You are entitled to fantasize as you please and may use words of your own if necessary)

1) bronze-consist-sculpture-geometric

2) ornamental-use-archaeology-during

3) pottery-enclose-easily-tools

4) painting-become-history-dominant

## Section Four

A. Read the passage below very carefully and then answer the comprehension questions that follow. (Choose the correct item a, b, c or d)

### Etruscan and Roman Art

UNLIKE NORTHERN Europe, Italy [800 B.C.—Empire period], had a civilized and literate population. The several Italic tribes, each controlling its own city-state, were eventually conquered by the city-state of Rome. With the beginning of the Empire the Romans had a literature inspired by contact with the Greeks. Roman art, though indebted to Greek art, made itself felt at the time of Augustus. With the expansion of the Roman Empire, Greek Hellenistic art became the foundation for Western art. When it has been modified by Roman taste, we call this basically Greek art Roman, acknowledging that the Romans made artistic contributions of their own. Had the Etruscans conquered Rome, there would have been no art called "Roman"; instead its name would have been "Etruscan." Until conquered by the Romans, the Etruscans dominated a large part of Italy. But Sicily and southern Italy with many Greek settlements became known as Magna Graecia, with Tarentum as the largest Greek city. The impressive ruins of Greek temples (Doric style) at Paestum (southern Italy) and at Selinus and Girgenti (Sicily) represent Greek architecture in Italy. The discovery of quantities of Greek vases in Etruscan tombs, to which we owe so much of our knowledge of Greek vase painting, points to an active commercial interchange between Italy and Greece. In return for ceramics the Etruscans furnished Greece with household utensils made of bronze.

1-Which of the following is not true according to the passage?

- a)Etruscan art was the foundation of Western civilization.
- b)Roman art fostered especially at the time of Augustus.
- c)Etruscans were the immediate predecessors of Romans.
- d)There was evidently a great deal of commercial exchange between Italy and Greece.

2-The word "utensils" in the last line is closest in meaning to

.....

- a)facilities
- b)tablets
- c)vases
- d)implements

3-The origin of our knowledge of Greek vase painting lies in

.....

- a)the impressive ruins of Greek temples.
- b)Greek settlements in Italy.
- c)piles of Greek vases found in Etruscan tombs.
- d)historical evidence of graveyards and crypts.

4-Sicily and southern Italy along with other settlements became known as Magna Graecia,because.....

.....

- a)of the Greek temples constructed in them.
- b)they were greatly dominated by Greeks and Greek culture.
- c)they were influenced by Etruscan art.
- d)many architectural constructions were dedicated to Greek deities.

5-The word "literate" in line 2 is closest in meaning

to.....

- a)uneducated
- b)well-bred
- c)well-mannered
- d)educated

B.For the items below,show the stressed syllable.(Put the stress mark before the right syllable in accordance with the British scheme for pronunciation and enunciation)

Italy empire civilize literate population conquere  
eventually Hellenistic interchange utensil

C. For the given items, determine the part of speech, using the relevant grammatical abbreviation.

population( ) though( ) dominate( ) commercial( )  
civilise( ) acknowledge( ) tomb( ) furnish( )  
eventually( ) basically( )

D. Primarily, write the most appropriate Persian equivalent to each item and then, put it into English words.

literate= :

literature= :

Hellenistic= :

foundation= :

conquer= :

settlement= :

temple= :

tomb= :

ceramics= :

bronze= :

E. Write synonymous(preferably)words or phrases for each item.

civilised= foundation=

literate= modify=

tribe= conquer=

eventually= ruins=

inspire= furnish=

expansion= utensil=

F. Write antonyms ie words of roughly opposite meaning for each item.

civilised# impressive#

literate# active#

expansion# control#

unlike# several#

contact#

largest#

G. In the given passage, find and underline all the prepositions and use each in a sentence of your own.

H. Use each group of words from the passage to make a plausible sentence. (You are entitled to fantasize as you please and may use words of your own if necessary)

1) civilized-population-inspire-with

2) literate-literature-basically-begin

3) Romans-conquer-Greece-impressive

4) ceramics-interchange-furnish-of



## Section Five

A. Read the passage below very carefully and then answer the comprehension questions that follow. (Choose the correct item a, b, c or d)

### **Gothic Art:**

1150–1400

THE TWO and a half centuries of the Gothic style are dominated by architecture. This is the age of the great cathedrals of northern Europe. A new style has emerged that is original and has an emotional appeal quite different from the reasoned perfection of the Greek temple. These northern countries arrived at a new style roughly a millennium after the peak of classical art (from A.D. 200–1200), whereas Greece accomplished her triumph in the course of a few centuries. Greece is a small country with a warm climate; her culture followed earlier civilizations that bordered on the Mediterranean. Moreover, Greece was in contact with a Hellenic culture through her maritime commerce.

France, Britain, and Germany constituted a much larger area, inhabited by primitive tribes, without a unified, central government. Villages had to grow into towns and cities, with diversified economies and social structures that were above a mere subsistence level. After a long migration period (A.D. 370–800) stable governments were established. During the following Romanesque period progress was more rapid. It is this final culmination (1150–1400), the Gothic period, that in rapid progress is comparable to the advances made by Greece.

1-Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- a)Gothic style shows the peak of classical art.
- b)Greek civilization was prior to the Mediterranean ones.
- c)The great cathedrals of northern Europe represent Gothic style.
- d)There was an interaction between Gothic style and Greek temples.

2-The word "maritime" in line 12 is closest in meaning to

- .....
- a)marine      b)seaside      c)marital      d)martial

3-The author believes that Greek architecture.....

- .....
- a)is the greatest accomplishment of Greek civilization.
  - b)had attained a reasoned perfection.
  - c)is the progenitor of Gothic style.
  - d)was inspired by the Mediterranean civilizations.

4-According to the passage,the factors that paved the road for the emergence of Gothic style in northern Europe were.....

- .....
- a)the influence of Greek art and civilization.
  - b)the eagerness to compete with Greek art and to imitate the works of Greek art.
  - c)the establishment of stable governments and the development of villages into towns and cities.
  - d)the importance of architecture and its association with religion

5-The word "culmination" in line 21 is roughly synonymous with.....

- a)remainder      b)inception      c)stage      d)result

B. For the items below, show the stressed syllable. (Put the stress mark before the right syllable in accordance with the British scheme for pronunciation and enunciation)

Century Gothic cathedral Europe emerge perfection  
roughly millenium

C. For the given items, determine the part of speech, using the relevant grammatical abbreviation.

Gothic( ) perfection( ) moreover( ) inhabit( )  
emerge( ) roughly( ) maritime( ) through( )  
original( ) whereas( )

D. Primarily, write the most appropriate Persian equivalent to each item and then, put it into English words.

Gothic= :

cathedral= :

millenium= :

peak= :

Mediterranean= :

Hellenic= :

commerce= :

migration= :

Romanesque= :

diversify= :

E. Write synonymous(preferably)words or phrases for each item.

peak=

roughly=

temple=

triumph=

commerce=

contact=

emerge=

culmination=

original=

stable=

perfection=

rapid=

F. Write antonyms ie words of roughly opposite meaning for each item.

new#

warm#

emerge#

primitive#

original#

unified#

emotional#

diversified#

roughly#

triumph#

G. In the given passage, find and underline all the adverbs and adverbials and use each in a sentence of your own.

H. Use each group of words from the passage to make a plausible sentence. (You are entitled to fantasize as you please and may use words of your own if necessary)

1) emerge-style-perfection-at

2) temple-accomplish-Greek-through

3) culture-contact-social-establishment

4) subsistence-culminate-period-following

## Section Six

A. Read the passage below very carefully and then answer the comprehension questions that follow. (Choose the correct item a, b, c or d)

### **Renaissance Art:**

1400—1600

THE TERM Renaissance art means what it implies, a rebirth of classical art, particularly for Italy [pp. 214–15]. It was a conscious return to the culture of classical antiquity. This included Roman ruins as well as the literature, philosophy, and mythology of antiquity, Greek and Roman. This classic heritage appeared as a rediscovery of which the Middle Ages had only an incomplete and at times distorted impression. Greek and Latin manuscripts were studied, and matters pertaining to classical archaeology became fashionable among the well-educated. Traditional Christian subjects were continued as before. Architecture and to a lesser extent sculpture were affected, and painting in the selection of classic subjects, often through the medium of Roman mosaics and wall decorations. Although little of classical painting had survived, it had some effect on the development of painting. But technically and stylistically painting still owed least to any remains of classical art, and painting made the greatest advances during the Renaissance. Architecture reintroduced the Roman orders and all carved details that could be studied in existing ruins; sculpture remained more independent. Though classical antiquity was upheld as an ideal worthy of emulation, there was, along with imitation, also originality. Even in architecture the Italians did not re-create Roman temples, baths, or triumphal arches. The cultural background had changed too thoroughly to make any close adherence to ancient buildings feasible. The nineteenth century came closer to reproducing whole classical buildings than was ever the case during the Renaissance.

- 1-Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- a)Renaissance implies a rebirth of classical art exclusively for Italy.
  - b)Greek and Roman literature,philosophy and mythology were incorporated into the culture of classical antiquity.
  - c)The middle ages had a sound and thorough impression from the classic heritage.
  - d)After Renaissance,traditional Christian subjects were neglected.

- 2-The word "pertaining" in line 9 is closest in meaning to .....
- a)containing
  - b)including
  - c)excluding
  - d)concerning

- 3-According to the passage,all Renaissance achievements were made due to.....
- a)sheer imitation..
  - b)reintroduction of Roman orders.
  - c)imitation as well as originality of the artists.
  - d)classical archaeology.

- 4-According to the passage,the Renaissance architects of Italy....
- a)did not merely rebuild identical Roman temples,baths or triumphal arches.
  - b)copied all features of Roman art.
  - c)reproduced classical buildings showing no trace of originality.
  - d)upheld classical antiquity as an ideal worthy of emulation.

- 5-The word "feasible" in line 26 is almost synonymous with.....
- a)impossible
  - b)efficient
  - c)passable
  - d)possible

B. For the items below, show the stressed syllable. (Put the stress mark before the right syllable in accordance with the British scheme for pronunciation and enunciation)

rebirth particularly conscious antiquity philosophy  
heritage manuscript Christian continue incomplete

C. For the given items, determine the part of speech, using the relevant grammatical abbreviation.

particularly( ) ( ) rediscovery( ) well-educated( )  
ruins( ) roughly( ) distort( ) affect( )  
incomplete( ) traditional( ) stylistically( )

D. Primarily, write the most appropriate Persian equivalent to each item and then, put it into English words.

Renaissance= \_\_\_\_\_ :

antiquity= \_\_\_\_\_ :

ruins= \_\_\_\_\_ :

philosophy= \_\_\_\_\_ :

mythology= \_\_\_\_\_ :

heritage= \_\_\_\_\_ :



manuscript= :

Latin= :

emulation= :

arch= :

E. Write synonymous (preferably) words or phrases for each item.

particularly=	distorted=
conscious=	impression=
include=	pertaining=
heritage=	feasible=
appear=	uphold=
incomplete=	advance=

F. Write antonyms ie words of roughly opposite meaning for each item.

particularly#	fashionable#
conscious#	well-educated#
classical#	affected#
include#	least#
incomplete#	
distorted#	

G. In the given passage, primarily, find and underline all the verbs then, write the nominal form of each and at last, use each in a sentence of your own.

H. Use each group of words from the passage to make a plausible sentence. (You are entitled to fantasize as you please and may use words of your own if necessary)

1) term-imply-particularly-return

2) mythology-appear-manuscripts-technically

3) Christian-among-include-during

4) reproduce-ruins-along-classical

## Section Seven

A. Read the passage below very carefully and then answer the comprehension questions that follow. (Choose the correct item a, b, c or d)

### **Baroque and Rococo Art:**

1600–1800

STYLISTIC CHANGES in art are often identified with the names of individual artists. Though one artist may influence another and contribute something toward a local school, it is the exceptional individual who starts a trend that leads to a new style. The changing cultural background [p. 253] makes new demands upon the artist and presents him with opportunities for new solutions of traditional problems. Painting is the representative art of the Baroque: the best-known names of artists are those of painters like Velázquez and Goya, Rubens, Van Dyck and Rembrandt or Hogarth. In sculpture Bernini and Houdon could be placed in the same category. Technically oil painting achieved maturity but left some areas undeveloped. The masters of modern art explored aspects of painting not touched upon by the old masters. Painting placed man in the center of an idealistic or a realistic world. What painting encompassed of the visual world in such artists as Rubens and Rembrandt represents a kind of excellence that has not been equaled, largely because the objectives of one period appear destined not to be attempted in another. The concept that painting appeals to visual impressions more than to tangible forms also gave to sculpture and architecture a pictorial character. All countries participated in the Baroque, though in architecture Italy, Germany, and Spain produced the most characteristic examples. The Baroque originated in Italy, but the Rococo spread from France under Louis XV to other countries.

- 1-Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- a)Baroque is especially represented by painting.
  - b)Individual artists are unable to bring about stylistic changes in art.
  - c)Velazquez,Goya and Rubens are regarded as the forerunners of Baroque art.
  - d)The origin of Baroque lies in Italy.

- 2-The word "encompassed" in line 16 is closest in meaning to .....
- a)compromised
  - b)covered
  - c)comprised
  - d)concluded

- 3-In line 19 "The objectives of one period appear destined not to be attempted in another" implies that.....
- a)Baroque`s objectives can possibly be pursued in modern times.
  - b)each period of art history necessitates particular objectives for the artists to attain.
  - c)to accomplish the objectives of each period would depend on destiny.
  - d)no future artist rose to eminence and excellence in art as well as Rubens and his contemporaries.

- 4-Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- a)Rococo primarily emerged in Italy.
  - b)During Baroque,oli painting immensely declined.
  - c)Rubens, Van Dyck and Rembrandt are looked upon as the pioneers of modern art.
  - d)Sculpture & architecture were greatly influenced by painting during Baroque & Rococo.

- 5-The word "tangible" in line 21 is closest in meaning to.....
- a)spiritual
  - b)temporal
  - c)palpable
  - d)grotesque

B.For the items below,show the stressed syllable.(Put the stress mark before the right syllable in accordance with the British scheme for pronunciation and enunciation)

identify individual influence contribute exceptional  
cultural present opportunity explore encompass

C.For the given items,determine the part of speech,using the relevant grammatical abbreviation.

identify( ) appeal( ) category( ) technically( )  
objective( ) because( ) known( ) tangible( )  
pictorial( ) encompass( )

D.Primarily,write the most appropriate Persian equivalent to each item and then,put it into English words.

stylistic= :

artist= :

trend= :

Baroque= :

maturity= :

explore= :

idealistic= :

excellence= :

objective= :

destine= :

pictorial= :

character= :

E. Write synonymous(preferably)words or phrases for each item.

identify=	opportunity=
influence=	solution=
contribute=	category=
local=	achieve=
exceptional=	maturity=
demand=	undeveloped=

F. Write antonyms ie words of roughly opposite meaning for each item.

often#  
individual#  
exceptional#  
start#  
background#  
best known#

same#  
achieve#  
realistic#  
excellence#  
tangible#  
produce#

G. In the given passage, find and mark the sentences in the passive voice and, try to rewrite them in the active. Can you possibly do it the other way around?

H. Use each group of words from the passage to make a plausible sentence. (You are entitled to fantasize as you please and may use words of your own if necessary)

1) identify-individual-exceptional-toward

2) master-achieve-modern-what

3)present-opportunity-painting-in

4)attempt-concept-pictorial-Rococo



## Section Eight

A. Read the passage below very carefully and then answer the comprehension questions that follow. (Choose the correct item a, b, c or d)

### Modern Art in Europe:

1800–1950

THE AGE of the old masters came to an end with the seventeenth century. Such artists as Raphael, Titian, Michelangelo, Rembrandt, and others continued to enjoy an undiminished prestige during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but the nineteenth-century artist in Paris or London did not enjoy the same privileged position accorded to the artist of ancient Athens, of Renaissance Florence, or of the Baroque period.

Rubens was sent on diplomatic missions and Velázquez was on friendly terms with Philip IV [p. 261], but after the Napoleonic era there was no official recognition for those painters who are today accepted as the masters of modern art. Cézanne was the pioneer of modern painting, as Giotto had been of the late Gothic period. Today both artists are highly regarded, but the reception accorded to each painter in his own day was quite different: Giotto was kept busy working on large frescoes; Cézanne could not sell his modest-sized paintings.

The place of the artist in society declined during the nineteenth century, and fewer great names stand out. In music<sup>27</sup> the line of great composers carries over into the nineteenth century, which also produced some of our great novelists.

1-Which of the following is not true according to the passage?  
a)Cezanne initiated modern painting.  
b)Raphael & Titian are regarded as the old masters.  
c)Not enough importance was attached to the art during the nineteenth century.  
d)After the Napoleonic era,artists were treated with respect and reverence.

2-The word "enjoy" in lines 3 and 6 is closest in meaning to  
.....  
a)rejoice b)belong c)exhilarate d)have

3-The fact that "Velazquez was on friendly terms with Philip IV" could suggest that.....  
.....  
a)artists of that age were greatly patronized and their lives were ensured.  
b)Velazquez was quite artful at flattery.  
c)kings were very appreciative men.  
d)artists tended to associate with kings and other members of the royal family.

4-According to the passage,what Giotto & Cezanne had in common was.....  
a)a tendency towards similar subjects.  
b)starting a new age in art history.  
c)coming from the same country.  
d)living under similar social circumstances.

5-The word "accorded" in line 6 is closest in meaning to.....  
a)taken b)deprived c)imposed d)given

B.For the items below,show the stressed syllable.(Put the stress mark before the right syllable in accordance with the British scheme for pronunciation and enunciation)

continue enjoy undiminished prestige privileged  
position accord diplomatic decline composer

C.For the given items,determine the part of speech,using the relevant grammatical abbreviation.

enjoy( ) accord( ) friendly( ) highly( )  
undiminished( ) after( ) quite( ) regard( )  
mission( ) pioneer( ) both( ) nineteenth( )

D.Primarily,write the most appropriate Persian equivalent to each item and then,put it into English words.

enjoy= :

prestige= :

ancient= :

terms= :

era= :

pioneer= :

fresco= :

composer= :

novelist= :

undiminished= :

E. Write synonymous (preferably) words or phrases for each item.

age=

enjoy=

continue=

prestige=

privileged=

accord=

ancient =

diplomatic=

official=

recognition=

pioneer=

regard=

F. Write antonyms ie words of roughly opposite meaning for each item.

end#

continue#

enjoy#

prestige#

privileged#

ancient#

friendly#

official#

accept#

reception#

busy#

decline#

G. In the given passage, find and underline all the prepositional phrases and determine in which respect they have affected the relevant verbs.

H. Use each group of words from the passage to make a plausible sentence. (You are entitled to fantasize as you please and may use words of your own if necessary)

1) masters-prestige-enjoy-of

2) ancient-accord-age-not

3) terms-be-officials-highly

4) composer-stand out-fewer-over

5)fresco-today-keep-artists

End of the Eight section of the ESP Handbook on art as compiled  
and written by KUH YAR DAVALLU

To be continued