

Задача об истоках русского прикладного искусства

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Предмет: Английский язык.

Класс: 11.

Тема: Декоративно-прикладное искусство в России.

Профиль: Гуманитарный.

Уровень: Общий.

Текст задачи. Каждая страна славится своими мастерами-умельцами. Какие предметы декоративно-прикладного искусства можно по праву считать визитной карточкой России?

А) найдите информацию по тексту задачи

Б) проанализируйте собранный материал

В) в малых группах и диалогах обсудите собранный материал

Г) сделайте выводы

Д) сравните полученные результаты с предлагаемой

статьей о самых известных предметах декоративно-прикладного искусства в России

Возможные информационные источники.

1. Folk Arts and Crafts издательство Москва «Мысль» 1994 год

2. Moscow. 850th Anniversary. Jubilee edition in two volumes. Publishing House AO Moscow Textbooks, Moscow 1997

3. Khokhloma. Moscow Textbooks and Maplithography 2004 Изд. Наша школа

4. Fedoskino. Moscow Textbooks and Maplithography 2003 Изд. Наша школа

5. Guide Dorling Kindersley. Eyewitness Travel Guides. Moscow 2004

Web-сайты:

1. <http://www.russian-gifts-home.com>

2. [http:// octopus.rosweb.ru/win-hokhloma.htm](http://octopus.rosweb.ru/win-hokhloma.htm)

3. [http:// russian-crafts.com](http://russian-crafts.com).

Культурный образец для сопоставления

Russian Decorative and Applied Arts

Russian decorative and applied arts represent wood carving, painting on wood, weaving, pottery and porcelain, embroidery, lace, finifit jewellery, painted lacquerwork and many other items of traditional Russian crafts centers. Hand-carved and hand-painted figurines have always been popular. They were used as toys and for decoration. Among them a birchbark items from Northern Russia. The famous Khokhloma style is remarkable for its lavish patterns inspired by

Р Е С У Р С Ы

folk tableware. This style is distinguished by the characteristic gold background and fine brushwork.

Another fascinating item is Russian lace from Vologda, Yelets and Mikhailov. Russian lace makers have won recognition at international fairs for their masterpieces. Pavlov-Posad shawls are also famous all over the world. Shawls have always been an important part of a Russian woman's national costume. Although they originated in Kashmir, India, in the 18th century, Russian manufactures started using worsted weaving yarn and producing their own cloth. Pottery displays a wide variety of shaped vessels and toys. The Dymkovo toys have extremely simple forms. They are painted in bright ornamental patterns against a white background. The tradition of Dymkovo comes to life in the figures of red-cheeked nannies and scenes of tea-drinking and public merry-making. Pottery toys are complemented by those of Filimonovo and Abramtsevo. The Filimonovo toys have elongated shapes and are painted in green, yellow and blue stripes. The glazed toys from Abramtsevo have rather heavy primitive shapes. The painted lacquerwork from Fedoskino, Palekh and Mstera are known all over

the world. The tradition of lacquer painting came to Russia from West. The craftsmen carry on the tradition of miniature painting which dates back to the 18th century. The items are painted in oil and to achieve a highly decorated effect, gold leaf, mother-of-pearl and metallic powder are used. Palekh articles are the most famous. Palekh craftsmen succeeded in developing a highly original painting style which includes a black background, gracefully silhouetted figures from Russian fairy tales, sophisticated colour schemes and exquisite ornamental patterns.

Gzhel porcelain, finifite jewellery, nesting Matryoshka dolls and many other items are recognisable and admired all over the world.

(Click On Russia, culture clips. Express Publishing, CenterCom, 2004.)

Методический комментарий

Решая эту задачу, учащийся совершенствует навыки информационного и аналитического чтения; отрабатывают лексику необходимую для ведения диалогов и дискуссии; развивает навыки работы в группе; повышают социокультурную компетенцию.