



Oxford Read and Discover

Our World In Art

Richard Northcott

Read and discover all about our world in art ...

- What are still lifes?
- Why do artists use perspective?

Read and discover more about the world!
This series of non-fiction readers provides
interesting and educational content, with
activities and project work.

Series Editor: Hazel Geatches

Audio CD Pack available

Word count for this reader: 3,360



Level 3
600 headwords



Level 5
900 headwords



Level 4
750 headwords



Level 6
1,050 headwords

Cover photograph: Bridgeman Art Library Ltd (The Jetty at Le Havre, Bad Weather, 1870, Monet, Claude (1840–1926) / Private Collection / Photo © Christie's Images)

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS

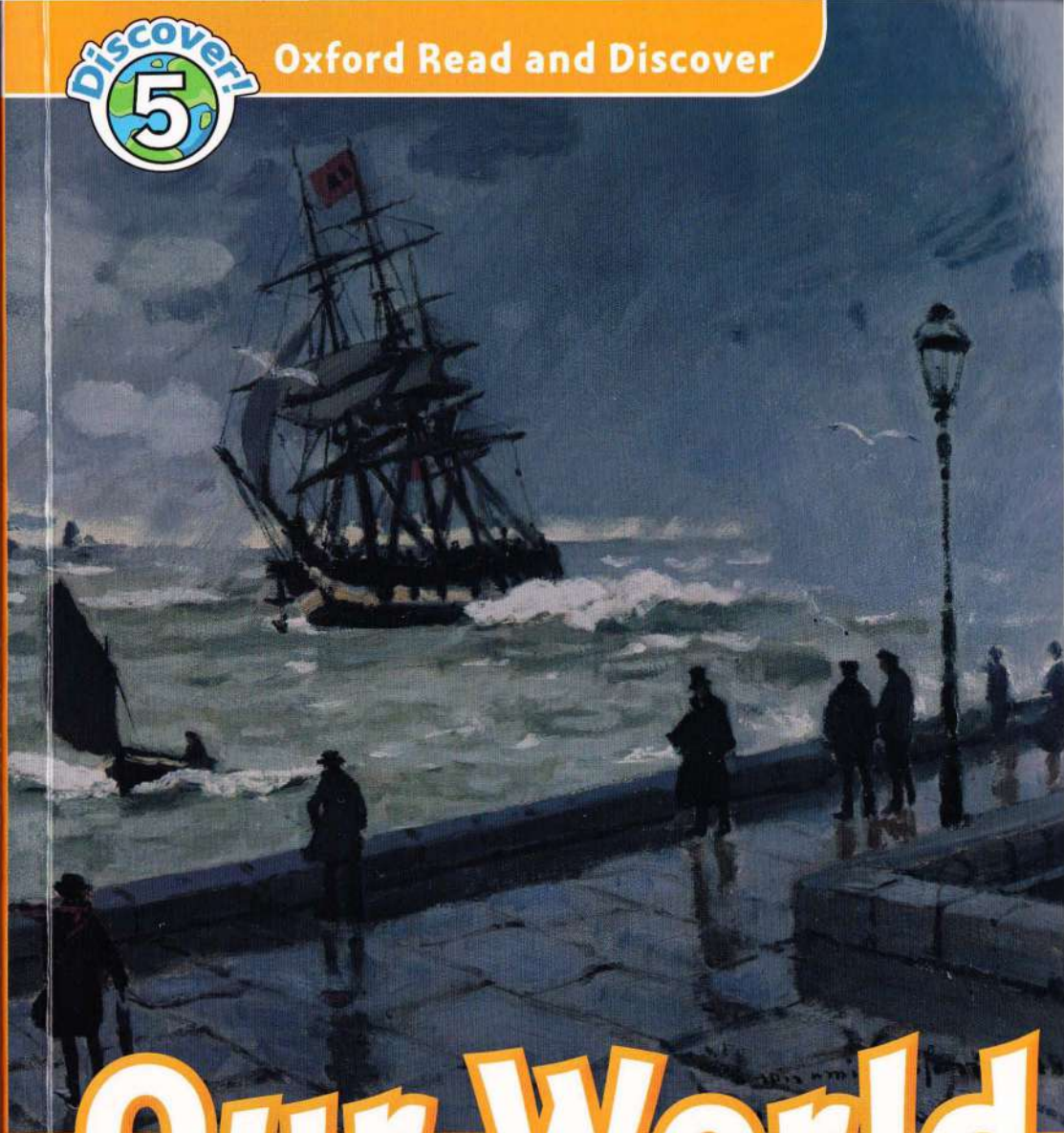
www.oup.com/elt



ISBN 978-0-19-464504-1



Oxford Read and Discover



Our World In Art



Our World

In Art

Richard Northcott

Contents

Introduction	3
1 Cities	4
2 Indoors	8
3 Outdoors	12
4 Still Lives	16
5 Machines	20
6 Light	24
7 Movement	28
8 Art in Our World	32
Activities	36
Projects	52
Glossary	54
About Read and Discover	56

No unauthorized photocopying

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior permission in writing of Oxford University Press, or as expressly permitted by law, or under terms agreed with the appropriate reprographics rights organization. Enquiries concerning reproduction outside the scope of the above should be sent to the ELT Rights Department, Oxford University Press, at the address above

You must not circulate this book in any other binding or cover and you must impose this same condition on any acquirer

Any websites referred to in this publication are in the public domain and their addresses are provided by Oxford University Press for information only. Oxford University Press disclaims any responsibility for the content

ISBN: 978 0 19 464504 1

An Audio CD Pack containing this book and a CD is also available, ISBN 978 0 19 464544 7

The CD has a choice of American and British English recordings of the complete text.

An accompanying Activity Book is also available, ISBN 978 0 19 464514 0

Printed in China

This book is printed on paper from certified and well-managed forests.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Illustrations by: Kelly Kennedy pp.17, 23, 27; Dusan Pavlic/Beehive Illustration pp.36, 42, 46; Alan Rowe pp.36, 42, 46; Mark Ruffle pp.6, 7, 26, 31.

The Publishers would also like to thank the following for their kind permission to reproduce photographs and other copyright material: Akg-images pp.3 (The Miró column, Barcelona, Parc de Joan Miró/Sculpture Dona i ocell by Joan Miró, akg-images/Bildarchiv Monheim); 3 (Modersohn-Becker, Paula 1876-1907, *Stilleben mit Melonenscheibe* (Still Life with Slice of Melon), undated. Oil on canvas, 39 x 47 cm. Private collection); 5 (Le Pont de l'Europe by G Caillebotte, Caillebotte, Gustave (1848-1894). *Le Pont de l'Europe*. Oil on canvas, 1876. Geneva, Musée du Petit Palais: akg-images/Erich Lessing).

7 (- Stage design. Watercolour, 1926, by Natalia Goncharova (1881-1962). On paper, 36 x 52.5cm. Moscow, Tretyakov Gallery. © ADAGP, Paris and DACs, London 2010); 14 (Detail of *The Journey of the Magi* Gozzoli, Benozzo 1420-1497. *Journey of the Three Magi*, 1459/61. Detail: Entourage of the Three Magi with self-portrait of the artist. Mural. Florence, Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (Chapel). Photo: akg-images/Rabatti - Domingie); 17 (Modersohn-Becker, Paula 1876-1907. *Stilleben mit Melonenscheibe* (Still Life with Slice of Melon), undated. Oil on canvas, 39 x 47 cm. Private collection); 30 (Schwetz-Lehmann, Ida Born, 1883. *Mädchen im Wind* (Girl in the Wind), 1926. (Four porcelain figurines). Vienna, Augarten Porcelain Manufacturer. Photograph: Erich Lessing); 34 (The Miró column, Barcelona, Parc de Joan Miró/Sculpture Dona i ocell by Joan Miró, akg-images/Bildarchiv Monheim); Alamy pp.22 (Peo Quick/Nordicphotos); 35 (DC Premiumstock); The Bridgeman Art Library pp.3 (The New Born Child, late 1640s (oil on canvas); Tour, Georges de la (1593-1652); oil on canvas; 600 X 499; Musée des Beaux-Arts, Rennes, France; Giraudon); 4 (View of Toledo, c.1597-99 (oil on canvas) (detail of 188989); Greco, El (Domenico Theotocopuli) (1541-1614); oil on canvas; 679 X 600; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA); 6 (Street Scene in New York (oil on canvas); Sebron, Hippolyte Victor Valentin (1801-79); oil on canvas; 600 X 411; Chateau Blerancourt, Picardie, France; Lauros/Giraudon); 8 (A Room in the House of Mr. Kong, a Peking Merchant (gouache on paper) by Chinese School, (19th century) Victoria & Albert Museum, London); 9 (A Boy Bringing Bread, c.1663 (oil on canvas); Hooch, Pieter de (1629-84); oil on canvas; 480 X 600; © Wallace Collection, London, UK); 10 (The Arab Scribe, Cairo; Lewis, John Frederick (1805-76); 600 X 461; Private Collection; Photo © Christie's Images); 12 (A Small Volcano in Mexican Countryside, 1887 (oil on canvas) by Velasco, Jose (1840-1912) Narodni Galerie, Prague, Czech Republic/Index/The Bridgeman Art Library. Nationality: Mexican); 13 (Blue and white dish painted with rocky islands and pavilions, Wanli or Tianqi, 1600-25 (porcelain); Chinese School, (17th century); porcelain; 609 X 600; Private Collection; Paul Freeman); 14 (The Journey of the Magi to Bethlehem, the right hand wall of the chapel, c.1460 (fresco); Gozzoli, Benozzo di Lesse di Sandro (1420-97); fresco; 600 X 470; Palazzo Medici-Riccardi, Florence, Italy); 15 (An old map of Virginia & Florida. Map of Virginia and Florida, 1625 (engraving); Hondius, Jodocus (1567-1611); engraving; 600 X 435; Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia, USA; (add. info.: 'Description of the Coast from Florida to New Found land' published 1625 in *Purchas his Pilgrimage* by Samuel Purchas; J. 18 (Allegory of the Arts (linewood) by Gibbons, Grinling (1648-1721) Lyme Park, Cheshire, UK/National Trust Photographic Library); 19 (Guitar and Clarinet, 1920 (oil on canvas); Gris, Juan (1887-1927); oil on canvas; 600 X 470; Kunstmuseum, Basel, Switzerland); 20 (On Construction Site, 1966 (oil on board); Shysko, Grygoriy (1923-94); oil on board; 1708 X 1209; Private Collection); 21 (Detroit Industry, north wall, 1933 (fresco) (detail); Rivera, Diego (1886-1957)/Detroit Institute of Arts, USA. © 2010 Banco de México Diego Rivera Frida Kahlo Museums Trust, Mexico, D.F./DACs); 23 (Flying Machines, fol. 83v from Paris Manuscript B, 1488-90 (pen and ink on paper); Vinci, Leonardo da (1452-1519); pen and ink on paper; 429 X 600; Bibliothèque de l'Institut de France, Paris, France; Alinari); 24 (3 (The New Born Child, late 1640s (oil on canvas); Tour, Georges de la (1593-1652); oil on canvas; 600 X 499; Musée des Beaux-Arts, Rennes, France; Giraudon); 25 (Portrait of a Man, c.1512 (oil on canvas); Titian (Tiziano Vecellio) (c.1488-1576); oil on canvas; 479 X 600; National Gallery, London, UK); 26 (Tsuki no seichoen (Garden in Moonlight) Showa era, 1938 (colour woodblock print); Hasui, Kawase (1883-1957); colour woodblock print; 414 X 600; Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, USA; (add. info.: woodblock print; ink and colour on paper; Gift of H. Christopher Luce); 27 (Bathers at Asnières, 1884 (oil on canvas); Seurat, Georges Pierre (1859-91); oil on canvas; 600 X 403; National Gallery, London, UK); 28 (Dance 1, 2000 (oil on board); Iribhogbe, Bayo (Contemporary Artist); oil on board; 600 X 313; Private Collection); 29 (Dynamism of a Cyclist, 1913 (pen & ink on paper) by Boccioni, Umberto (1882-1916) Estorick Collection, London, UK. Nationality: Italian); 31 (Sgrave (1896-1930) Sets the Record, 1929 (water colour and crayon on paper) by May, Philip William (1864-1903) Private Collection/Wingfield Sporting Gallery, London, UK. Nationality: English); Corbis pp.32 (Jacques Langevin/Sygma); 35 (The Reichstag in Berlin, 16 Mar 2003, Berlin, Berlin, DE - (dpa) - A view of the Reichstag building on a sunny day, in Berlin, 16 March 2003. Image by © Jens Kalaene/dpa); Picture Desk pp.3 (HIROSHIGE, Ando : 1797-1858: *Wind blown waves at Shichi-ri*, woodblock print. The Art Archive/Victoria and Albert Museum London/Eileen Tweedy); 11 (Interior of a Shop (C18th) PARET y Alcazar, Luis: 1746-99 : Spanish Museo Lazaro Galdiano Madrid: The Art Archive/Museo Lazaro Galdiano Madrid/Gianni Dagli Orti); 13 (Hiroshige, Ando: 1797-1858: *Wind blown waves at Shichi-ri*, woodblock print. The Art Archive/Victoria and Albert Museum London/Eileen Tweedy); 29 (Rousseau, Henri Le Douanier: 1844-1910: French: Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum New York; Football Players, 1908, oil on canvas. The Art Archive/Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum New York/Superstock); 30 (Aivazovsky, Ivan: 1817-1900: Russian. Tretyakov Gallery Moscow. The Rainbow, 1868: The Art Archive/Tretyakov Gallery Moscow/Superstock); Scala Archives p3 and 16 (Jan van Kessel (1626-1679) *Still Life with Flowers and Parrot*, Florence, Museo Stibbert © Photo Scala Florence); Richard Stringer p.33 (Photo: David Simmonds).

Although every effort has been made to trace and contact image copyright holders before publication, this has not been possible in some cases. We apologize for any apparent infringement of copyright and if notified, the publisher will be pleased to rectify any errors or omissions at the earliest opportunity.

See p55 for Note for Parents and Teachers



Introduction

Artists help us to look at our world. They look at places and people, and then they show them in pictures. Artists also show smaller things – flowers, fruit, or birds. Artists don't only make pictures. Sometimes they make sculptures with stone, metal, or wood.

What things from our world do artists show in art?

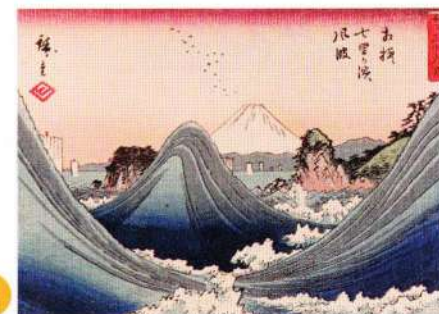
What types of art do you know?

What is your favorite type of art?



1

3



2



4



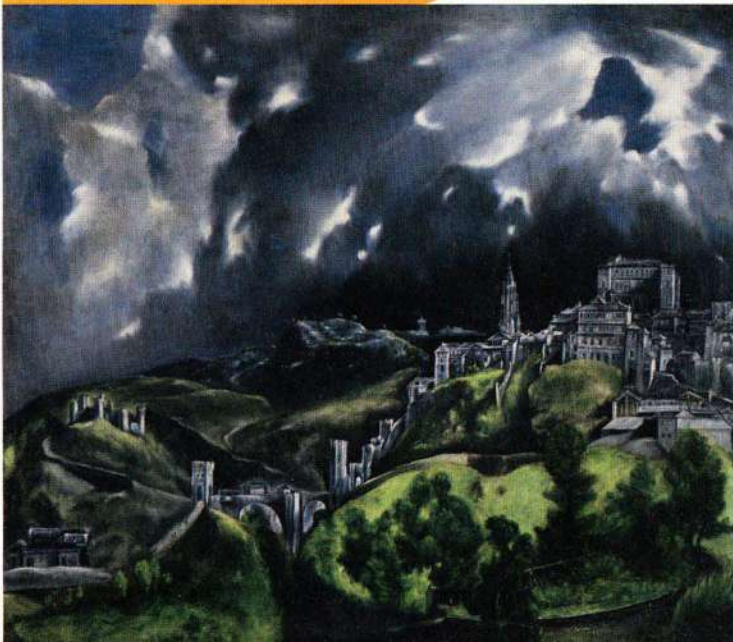
Now read and discover more about our world in art!

Cities are interesting places. There are lots of different buildings. Cities are also full of people, and all the people are different. Artists have always been interested in cities and in the people who live in them.

A City from Outside

In about 1600, an artist called El Greco painted a picture of Toledo, a city in Spain. Toledo was an important city at that time. There were great buildings there. El Greco's painting shows Toledo from the countryside. The city looks quiet. The sky is dark and there's going to be a storm, but the city looks strong.

A Painting of Toledo, Spain



A Painting of Paris, France

Inside a City

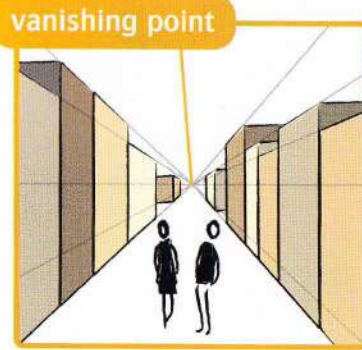
Now let's go inside a city. There are streets and buildings, and there are lots of people. It's fun to watch people in cities, and artists like painting them.

In 1876, Gustave Caillebotte painted some people on a bridge in Paris. A man and a woman are crossing the bridge and talking. Another man is leaning on the bridge and watching something. A dog is walking across the bridge, too.

When we look at this painting, we think that we are on the bridge. We think this because the artist has used perspective.

Perspective

You can't go inside a painting. It's just a picture on a flat piece of paper or canvas. Sometimes we think that we're inside a painting, because the artist has used perspective. When there's perspective, the lines in a picture go to a place on the horizon, called the vanishing point.



This painting of New York is by Hippolyte Sebron. The tops of the buildings, the windows, and the lines in the snow go to the vanishing point. The vanishing point looks far away, but the horses look near.

Now look again at the painting on page 5. Where is the vanishing point?

A Painting of New York, USA



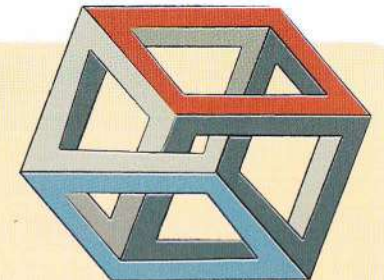
A Painting of a Russian City

Artists don't always use perspective. When there's no perspective, everything looks near. There's no vanishing point, and there are no buildings far away.

A Russian artist called Natalia Goncharova painted this big picture of a Russian city. It was scenery for a ballet. There are hundreds of towers and domes in her painting, but there's no perspective.



Artists can play with perspective and make amazing shapes. Look carefully at this shape. Which is the front of the shape? Which is the back?



➔ Go to pages 36–37 for activities.

A painting of the inside of a building is called an interior. When artists paint interiors, they often use perspective so that we can see through one room into another room.

Mr Kong's House

In this interior from China, we can see a big room with tables, chairs, and five big lamps. At the back of the room there are two doors. We can look through the doors and see another, smaller room. The room is in the house of a rich man called Mr Kong. Maybe he's the man in the blue coat who's playing a type of guitar, but we don't really know. We also don't know the name of the artist. Usually, artists write their signature in small letters on their paintings, but not always.

A Chinese Interior



A Dutch Interior

The Boy with the Bread

One day, a boy went to the baker's for some bread. Then he went to a big house, walked through the courtyard, and knocked on the door. A woman opened the door and took the bread. We see this little story in this painting by a Dutch painter called Pieter de Hooch.

The artist used perspective to show us the house, the courtyard, and the street outside. Look at the lines on the floor. They go to a vanishing point that's behind the building and far away.

Light from Outside

In this interior, the artist shows a room in Cairo in Egypt, long ago. Two young women are watching an old man, who is writing in a book.

Look carefully at this painting and you will find lots of small, interesting things. For example, three cats are sleeping on the floor. They like this place because it's warm. We can't see outside, but we know that it's sunny. The artist shows the sunlight that's coming through the door.

An Egyptian Interior



An Interior of a Store

Stores

Busy stores are fun because lots of things happen there. Customers look, talk, and buy things. Sales clerks help the customers, show them things, and take their money. Stores are interesting places, so artists like painting them.

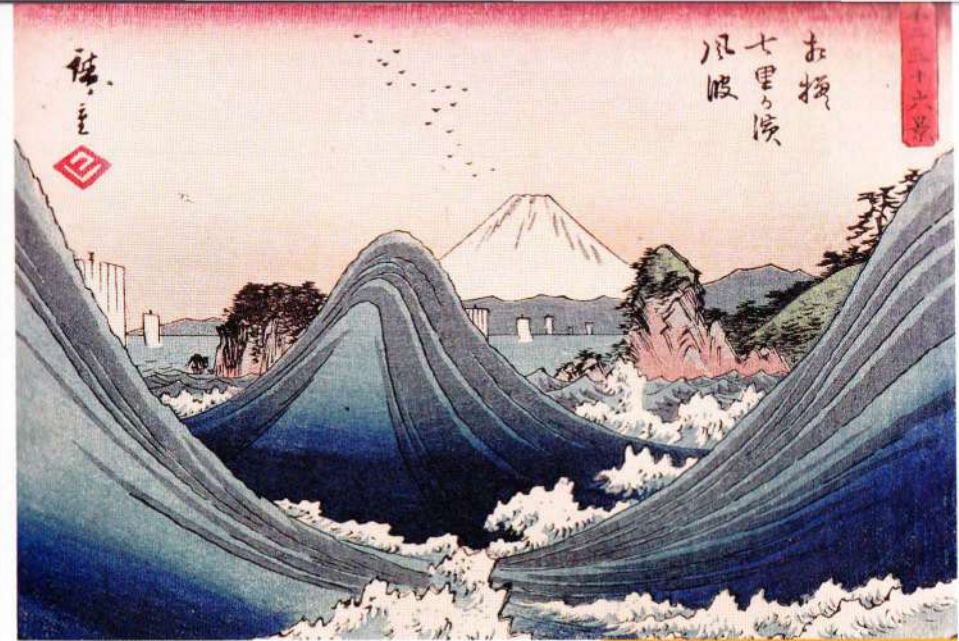
A Spanish artist called Luis Paret y Alcázar was born in 1746. He painted this store interior where lots of things are happening. There's a woman in a beautiful dress. A little baby wants to touch her. A man is sitting and a sales clerk is showing him things. These people are important customers, so everyone in the store is busy.

Paintings of the countryside are called landscapes. In a landscape, the people are usually very small, and sometimes there aren't any people. The most important thing in a landscape is the countryside.

Mountains

Many artists like painting mountains. Sunlight and shadows on mountains can look amazing. José Velasco was born in Mexico in 1840. He painted beautiful landscapes of mountains. In this landscape, José Velasco puts big shapes together. Near us there are some plants. They are big, bright, and green. Far away, there's a mountain, with snow on the top. It looks big and cold.

A Mexican Landscape



A Picture of the Ocean

Oceans and Islands

Ando Hiroshige was born in Japan in 1797. He painted busy streets, but he's also famous for his landscapes and pictures of the ocean. His pictures often surprise us because he put very different shapes together. He liked putting big, strong shapes at the front of his paintings. For example, look at his picture of the ocean. The biggest things in the picture are the waves, and they look very near.

There are beautiful landscapes in Chinese art, too. Some of them are on bowls and plates. This plate shows lots of small, rocky islands with houses.

A Plate from China





An Italian Landscape

People in a Landscape

When Italian artists painted an important person, they often painted a beautiful landscape behind the person.

Benozzo Gozzoli was a painter from Florence, now in Italy. He was born about 600 years ago. He painted this picture of a rich and important man with his friends. They are riding through the countryside. This landscape is very clean and pretty.



Benozzo Gozzoli put his face in his painting. He's this man who is wearing an orange hat. Can you find him in the big painting?



Old Maps

A map shows the roads, rivers, and cities in a country. In the past, maps were different from maps today. The artists painted little pictures on the maps.

Look at this map from 1625. It shows the southeast coast of North America. For the mountains, the artist painted lots of little mountains. For the forests, there are tiny trees. The artist drew lines to show the water in the ocean. Can you see the three ships?

An Old Map of Part of North America



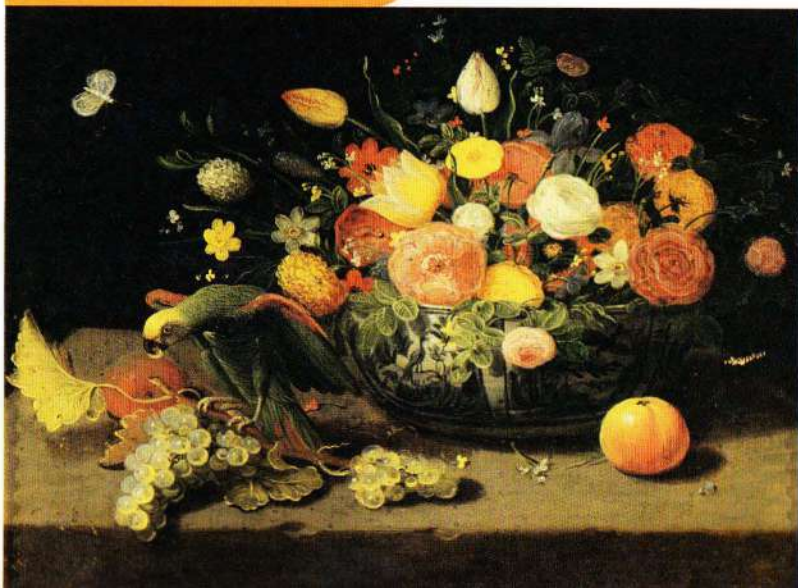
Paintings of flowers are called still lifes. A still life can also be a painting of food, bottles, or musical instruments – anything that doesn't move and is still.

Flowers

Everyone can draw a flower. You just draw five or six petals and color them. That's easy, but try to paint flowers like the ones in this painting. That's much harder!

This beautiful still life is by Jan van Kessel, an artist from Flanders, in northern Europe. He was born in 1626. If you look carefully, you can also see some animals. There's a butterfly and a parrot.

A Still Life with Flowers



A Still Life with Fruit

Food

This still life with fruit is by Paula Modersohn-Becker. She was born in Germany in 1876. There's a big piece of melon, some pears, an orange, and maybe some strawberries. This still life is very different from the painting by Jan van Kessel. The artist didn't use many colors. There's no pretty bowl and no butterflies. We can't see the front of the table, so the fruit looks near. Behind the fruit, the edge of the table looks like the horizon. The shapes of the fruit are as strong as the shapes of rocks or mountains in a landscape painting.



About 2,500 years ago in Greece, an artist called Zeuxis painted fruit. His picture was good, and birds tried to eat the fruit in the painting!





A Wooden Sculpture

Wooden Sculptures

Not all still lifes are paintings. This wooden sculpture is a still life. The paintbrushes and the tools are made of wood. The book is a very thin piece of wood. The artist used sharp tools, but he didn't break the wood. That's really amazing!

The artist was called Grinling Gibbons. He was born in 1648 in the Netherlands. He went to the United Kingdom when he was about 20 years old, and he made sculptures for big houses and important buildings. He died in 1721, but his family still makes beautiful things with wood.

Shapes and Shadows

The paintbrushes in Grinling Gibbons's sculpture look like real paintbrushes. The guitar in this painting doesn't look like a real guitar. This guitar is a funny shape. It's on a table, and the table is a funny shape, too. The black shadows on the table and on the floor are big, strong shapes.

This still life is by a Spanish artist called Juan Gris. He painted it in 1920. Things in Juan Gris's paintings often have funny shapes. They surprise us, so we think about them more.

A Still Life with a Guitar



Machines can be beautiful. Planes are smooth and shiny, so maybe they are beautiful machines. What about the engine in a car? Engines are often dark and dirty. Are car engines beautiful? What do you think?

Beautiful or Ugly?

An artist from Ukraine called Grygoriy Shyshko painted a building site in 1966. He painted cranes and other big machines. In front of the machines there's a man who works on the site. He looks relaxed with these machines. This isn't a pretty picture, but the artist shows us an interesting moment. People and machines are working together.

A Building Site



Factories

In the museum in Detroit in the USA, you can see 27 big paintings by a famous Mexican artist called Diego Rivera. The paintings show workers in a car factory. Detroit is famous for its car factories.

The artist shows us people's movements when they work with machines. The factory looks like one big machine, but the workers are not robots. Diego Rivera's people are all different. They are interesting and sometimes funny. They are people like you and me!

The paintings are called *Detroit Industry*. Diego Rivera painted them on the walls of the museum in 1933. Paintings on walls are called murals.



Workers in a Factory

Detroit Industry, north wall, 1933 (fresco) (detail), Rivera, Diego

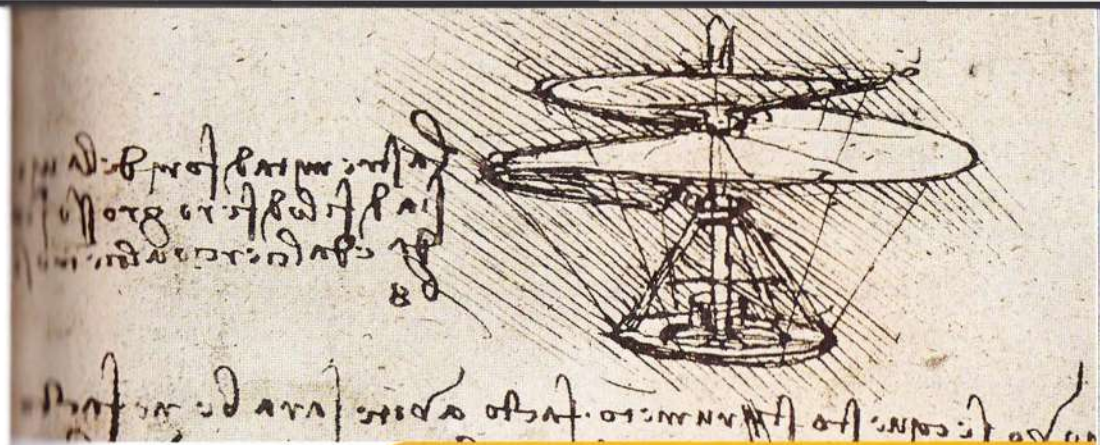
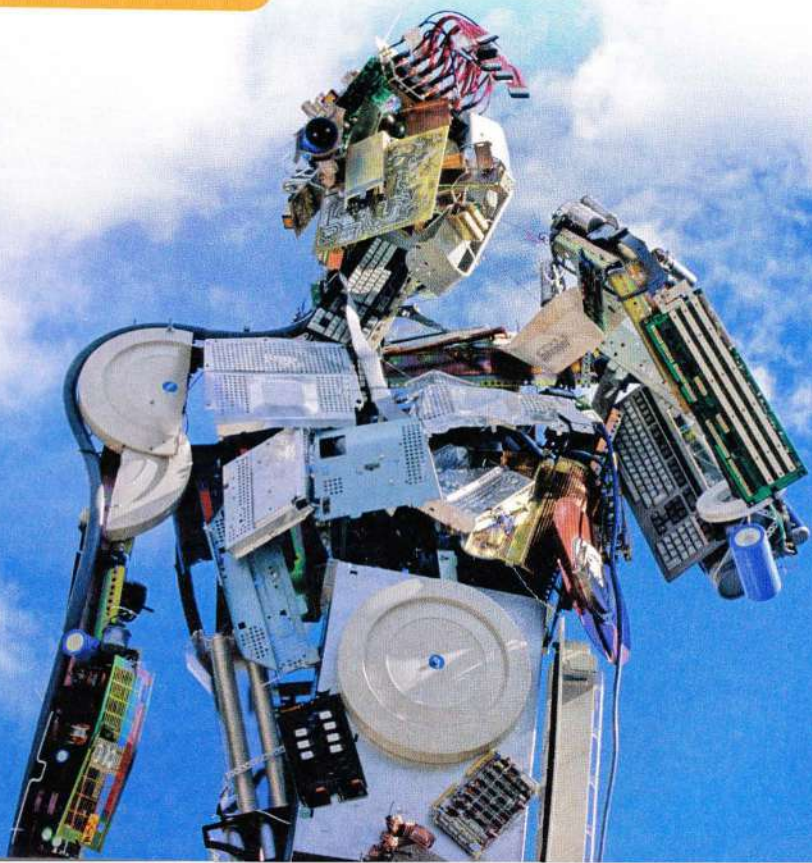
Robots

Try drawing a person, then try drawing a robot. How are people and robots different from each other?

Robots are made of metal. They have lots of straight lines. People have soft hair and soft skin, but robots are hard.

When artists make robots, they use materials that are usually in machines – materials like metal and plastic. This sculpture of a robot is made from old machines and parts of machines. There are pieces of computers. There's also part of a calculator. Can you find it?

A Sculpture of a Robot



Leonardo da Vinci's Idea for a Flying Machine

Flying Machines

In 1452, an artist called Leonardo da Vinci was born in Florence, now in Italy. He was interested in machines. He had lots of ideas for flying machines, and he drew them in his notebooks. This is amazing because Leonardo da Vinci lived about 400 years before the first planes! In about 1490, he drew this idea for a flying machine. It looks like a helicopter.

Leonardo da Vinci was an amazing man. He was interested in everything – machines, animals, science, and the human body. He was one of the greatest artists of all time.



Leonardo da Vinci wrote with his left hand. He also wrote from right to left. The writing in his notebooks looks like writing reflected in a mirror.



➔ Go to pages 44–45 for activities.

6 Light

There are different types of light – light from the sun or the moon, electric light, and light from candles. With pencils and paints, artists can show these different lights.

Candles

A French artist called Georges de la Tour was good at painting the light of candles. He painted this picture of a mother and her baby in about 1650. The room is dark, but one of the women has a candle. We can't see the candle because the woman's hand is in front of it. We can see candlelight on the baby's head. The artist used different colors to show light and shade.

A Painting of Candlelight



A Portrait of a Man

Reflections

Light shines on people's faces and clothes, then it bounces off. This is called reflection. Painters use reflections to show different types of fabric in people's clothes. For example, in about 1512, an artist called Titian painted this portrait of a man. The man is wearing a jacket made of a soft, shiny fabric. If you look carefully at the man's arm, you can see the different gray colors that show the reflections from his jacket. Titian was from Venice, now in Italy. He was good at mixing paint and making new colors.



Titian said, 'A good painter needs only three colors – black, white, and red.'



Moonlight

Moonlight is not as bright as sunlight. When the moon shines, there are no colors. Everything is gray. In 1938, a Japanese artist called Kawase Hasui drew a garden in the moonlight. We can't see the moon in his picture, but we know that the moonlight is strong because he used different gray inks for the garden.

This type of picture is called a woodblock print. To make a woodblock print, artists draw on flat pieces of wood. Then they cut the wood with a sharp tool, to make the different parts of the picture. They put ink on the wood, then press a piece of paper on it. They use a different piece of wood for each color, but they press the same piece of paper on each piece of wood.

sharp tool



wood



ink



paper



The River Near Paris, France

Sunlight

The sun is shining. People are sitting by the river. It's a hot day. No one wants to move. Georges Seurat was a French artist who painted this picture of people by the river near Paris in 1884. The painting is made of thousands of little dots. Georges Seurat used these dots to give the idea of bright sunlight.



Georges Seurat painted different colored dots close together. You only see them if you go near to the painting. If you stand 2 or 3 meters away, the different colors mix and make new colors.



People in paintings don't move, but artists can use lines and shapes to give the idea of movement. Let's look at some examples.

Dancing

In this painting of dancers, the artist shows us the movements of a crowd. The crowd is dancing at a party or a rock concert. The dancers are moving fast. How many people are there in this painting? It's hard to know. We can see heads, arms, and legs here and there, but most of the bodies join together in the movement and we can't see them very well. This painting is by an artist from Nigeria called Bayo Iribhogbe. He painted it in 2000.

A Painting of Dancers



Sport

In a soccer match, there are lots of different movements at the same time, like running, jumping, and kicking. In 1908, a French artist called Henri Rousseau painted some soccer players. Each player is moving in a different way, but they are all watching the ball. They look funny because they are wearing striped clothes. They are playing a funny type of soccer, too. One player is touching another player, who is going to touch the ball! Umberto Boccioni was an Italian artist. In his drawing of a cyclist, he shows lots of movement. The cyclist's legs are moving very fast, so it's hard to see them.



A Painting of Soccer Players

A Drawing of a Cyclist



Wind

We can't see wind, but we can see what it does. Trees bend, leaves go everywhere, and people's hats fly away!

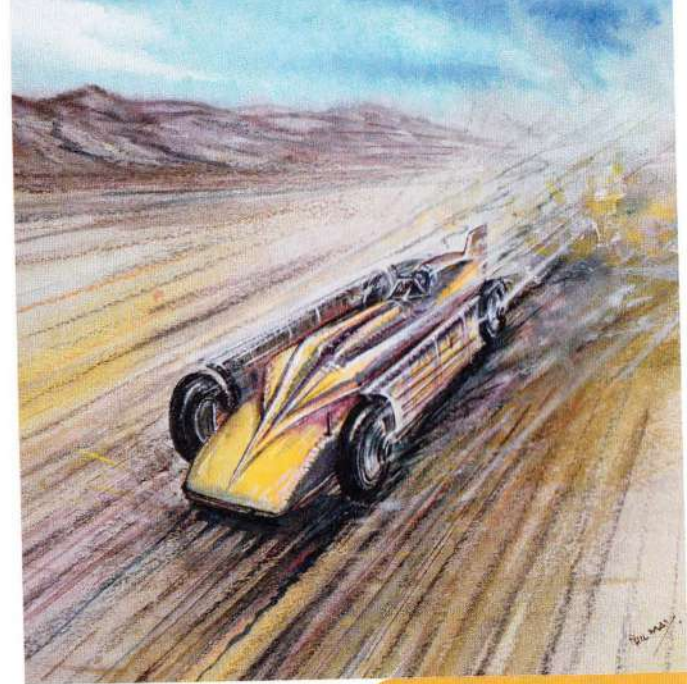
An Austrian artist called Ida Schwetz-Lehmann made these small sculptures of women in 1926. She uses the women's shapes to give us the idea of a strong wind. Their bodies are bending, and they are holding their hats to stop them blowing away.



Women in the Wind

You can't see the horizon in this painting of a storm on the ocean. The water and the sky join together, and the waves are enormous. The artist's name is Ivan Aivazovsky, and he was from Russia. He painted this storm in 1868. He mixed gray, white, and green colors to show the strong movements of the wind and the water.

A Painting of a Storm



A Painting of a Car

Speed

When you're in a fast car or a train, try looking at the ground outside. You can't really see it. It's just lots of lines that move very fast.

A British artist called Philip William May painted this car in 1929. This was the fastest car in the world at that time. We think that we are moving at the same speed as the car. We can see the car well, but the ground is made of lots of lines.



If you want to show movement in your drawings, you can add lines.



→ Go to pages 48–49 for activities.

Are there any sculptures or murals in a town that you know? It's fun when art is part of the place where we live. Streets and parks are more interesting if there's art for everyone to enjoy.

Art Near the Ocean

In Jeddah in Saudi Arabia, there's a beautiful park called the Corniche. It's near the ocean and it's full of amazing art. One artist has used old boats to make a type of sculpture. The boats are on big, white blocks. They are near the ocean, but they can't sail away.

This type of sculpture is called an installation. In installations, artists use things that we know, but they show them in a new and different way.

An Installation in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia



A Sculpture of Bees

Giant Bees

The walls of big buildings are a good place for sculptures or installations. Everybody can see them when they visit the building, or if they are just walking by.

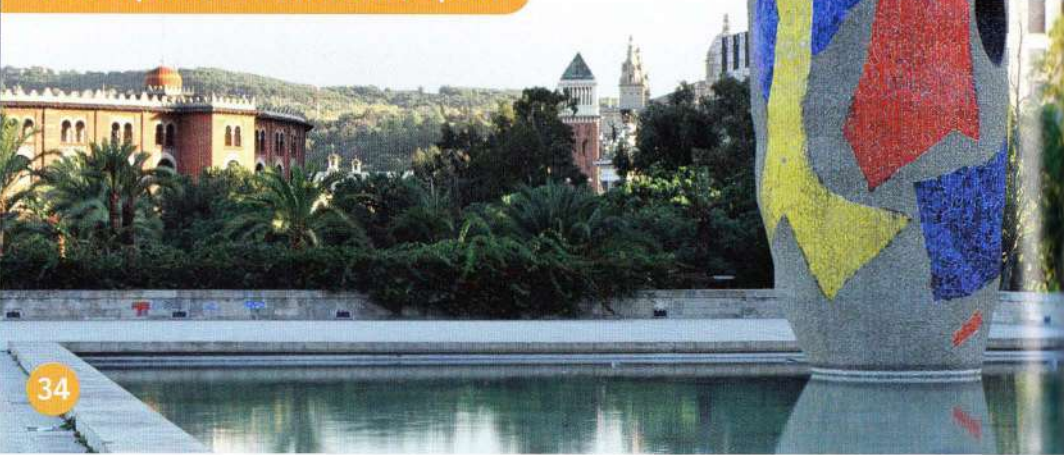
On the front of a building in Melbourne in Australia, there are some big, golden bees made of metal. There's one big bee at the top, and 12 smaller bees. The sculpture is by an Australian artist called Richard Stringer. He thinks that a city is like a beehive. The people who live there are always with lots of other people, like bees in a beehive.

A Woman in a Park

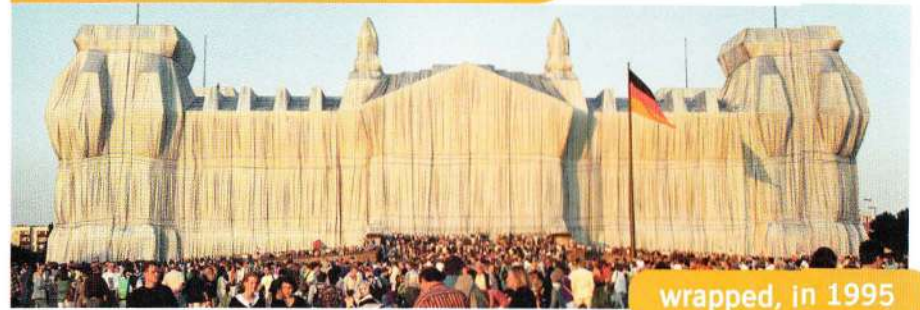
In Barcelona in Spain, there's a big sculpture by a Spanish artist called Joan Miró. The sculpture is in a park, and it's called *Woman and Bird*. Joan Miró started with the idea of a woman and a bird, then he played with different shapes and colors. He loved bright, sunny colors, like red and yellow. He used them in many of his paintings and sculptures. For *Woman and Bird*, he used thousands of bright, colored tiles.

Joan Miró was 89 years old when he made this sculpture. He's very famous in Spain. His art is in museums all around the world.

A Sculpture in Barcelona, Spain



The Parliament Building in Berlin



wrapped, in 1995



unwrapped, with a new dome, today

A Building or a Parcel?

In 1995 two artists wrapped a building! Christo and Jeanne-Claude wrapped the parliament building in Berlin, the capital of Germany. They used more than 100,000 square meters of fabric, and more than 15 kilometers of rope. The building looked like a big parcel.

The wrapping only stayed on the building for about two weeks. In that time, thousands of people came to see the building and took photos. They knew the building well, but they saw it in a new way.

Art shows our world in a different way. When we look at our world in art, we can learn something new.

1 Cities

← Read pages 4–7.

1 Write the words.

bridge dome countryside sky snow window



1 countryside



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Complete the sentences.

artist city painting people perspective Spain

- 1 New York is a city in the USA.
- 2 Toledo is a city in _____.
- 3 There are usually lots of _____ in cities.
- 4 In El Greco's _____, we see Toledo from the countryside.
- 5 Natalia Goncharova was a Russian _____.
- 6 When artists don't use _____, everything looks near.

3 Match. Then write the sentences.

Gustave Caillebotte painted

The people are

There's a man and

They

Another man

The artist used

a woman.

are talking.

some people in Paris.

perspective in this picture.

on a bridge.

is watching something.

- 1 Gustave Caillebotte painted some people in Paris.
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

4 Answer the questions.

- 1 Which city did El Greco paint in about 1600?

El Greco painted Toledo in about 1600.

- 2 Where are the people in the painting on page 5?

- 3 What animal can you see in the painting on page 5?

- 4 What is the season in the painting on page 6?

2 Indoors

← Read pages 8–11.

1 Complete the sentences.

artist China interior perspective vanishing room

- 1 An _____ is a painting of the inside of a building.
- 2 In some interiors, we can see through one _____ into another room.
- 3 The interior on page 8 shows a house in _____.
- 4 We don't know the name of the _____.
- 5 Pieter de Hooch used _____ in his painting.
- 6 The lines go to a _____ point far away.

2 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Mr Kong lived in China / Spain.
- 2 He **was** / wasn't a rich man.
- 3 The picture shows **four** / two rooms in his house.
- 4 There are lots of **people** / buildings in this painting.
- 5 Some of the people are **painting** / talking.
- 6 One **man** / woman is playing a guitar.
- 7 Maybe that's Mr Kong, but we don't **real** / really know.

3 Order the words.

1 the / painting / on / page / 10. / carefully / Look / at
Look carefully at the painting on page 10.

2 a / room / It's / a / painting / in / Cairo. / of

3 in / this / painting. / interesting / things / There / are

4 Three / cats / the / floor. / on / are / sleeping

5 warm / and / sunny. / it's / Outside

6 the / door. / through / is / coming / Sunlight

4 Look at the painting on page 9. Complete the sentences.

- 1 In this painting, we can see two people.
- 2 There's a woman and _____
- 3 The boy has _____
- 4 In this picture, the artist used _____
- 5 The vanishing point is _____
- 6 The artist is _____

3 Outdoors

← Read pages 12–15.

1 Match. Then write the sentences.

A landscape is a painting
In some landscapes
The countryside is
Some landscapes are of
Sunlight on mountains
Do you

there aren't any people.
like paintings of mountains?
of the countryside.
can look amazing.
the most important thing.
mountains.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

2 Circle the odd one out.

- 1 trees mountain snow amazing plants
- 2 important landscape beautiful pretty amazing
- 3 Mexico Japan Chinese America Italy
- 4 portrait landscape painting picture countryside
- 5 island map ocean waves mountain

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where was José Velasco from?

- 2 What are the biggest things in José Velasco's painting?

- 3 Who are the people in the painting by Benozzo Gozzoli?

4 Complete the sentences.

countryside born beautiful Mexico

- 1 José Velasco was from _____.
- 2 He was _____ in 1840.
- 3 He painted the _____ in Mexico.
- 4 His landscapes are _____.

5 Write sentences about Ando Hiroshige.

- 1 (Ando Hiroshige / Japan)
Ando Hiroshige was from Japan.
- 2 (born / 1797)

- 3 (painted / countryside / Japan)

- 4 (landscapes / beautiful)

4 Still Lives

← Read pages 16–19.

bowl paintbrush butterfly
flowers guitar melon

1 Write the words.



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Write correct sentences.

1 In a still life, there are often people or food.

In a still life, there are often flowers or food.

2 In the still life on page 17, there's a big piece of apple.

3 This still life is by an artist from France.

4 The artist was a man.

5 His painting has big, strong shapes.

3 Order the words.

1 was / Europe. / Jan van Kessel / from

2 flowers. / with / He / painted / a / still / life

3 painting. / beautiful / a / It's

4 1648. / Grinling Gibbons / in / was / born

5 sculptures / made / for / houses. / big / He

6 family / still / makes / things / His / with / wood.

4 Complete the chart.

food landscape amazing fruit beautiful easy interior
musical instruments funny still life portrait flowers

Adjectives	Types of Painting	Things in Still Life
<u>amazing</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

← Read pages 20–23.

1 Complete the sentences.

building site factory mural helicopter notebook robot

- 1 A _____ is a type of machine that can work like a person.
- 2 A _____ is a big building with lots of machines.
- 3 A _____ is a painting on a wall.
- 4 Builders work on a _____.
- 5 You can write your ideas and do drawings in a _____.
- 6 You can fly in a _____.

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 How many people can you see in the picture on page 21?

- 2 Where are they?

- 3 What are they doing?

- 4 Who painted this picture?

3 Match.

- 1 Grygoriy Shyshko
- 2 He painted
- 3 There are big
- 4 We can also see a
- 5 He works with
- 6 Is this a beautiful

machines in his painting.
the machines.
a building site.
painting?
is from Ukraine.
man.

4 Complete the sentences.

factory famous machines Mexico

- 1 Diego Rivera was from _____.
- 2 He painted a _____ in 1933.
- 3 He was interested in people and _____.
- 4 He was a _____ man.

5 Write sentences about Leonardo da Vinci.

- 1 (Leonardo da Vinci / Florence)

- 2 (drew / flying machines / about 1490)

- 3 (interested / everything)

- 4 (amazing / man)

6 Light

← Read pages 24–27.

1 Write the words.

candle dots ink moon shade sun



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

2 Circle the correct words.

- 1 Titian was from Venice, now in Italy / **Mexico**.
- 2 He was / wasn't good at making new colors.
- 3 Kawase Hasui was a Japan / Japanese artist.
- 4 He used different red / gray inks to show moonlight.
- 5 Georges Seurat was from France / French.
- 6 The people in his painting are sitting / shining by a river.

3 Complete the sentences.

bright brighter candlelight dots gray shade

- 1 Sunlight is _____ than moonlight.
- 2 When the moon shines, everything is _____.
- 3 The light from candles is not as _____ as electric light.
- 4 Artists use different colors to show light and _____.
- 5 Georges de la Tour was good at painting _____.
- 6 Georges Seurat painted little _____ to show sunlight.

4 Look at the picture on page 27. Answer the questions.

- 1 How is the weather in this picture?

- 2 How many people are there in this picture?

- 3 Where are they?

- 4 What are they doing?

- 5 What animal can you see in this picture?

7 Movement

← Read pages 28–31.

1 Match. Then write the sentences.

Henri Rousseau was

He painted

They are wearing

Ida Schwetz-Lehmann was

She made

The women are

an Austrian artist.

some soccer players.

holding their hats.

some small sculptures of women.

funny clothes.

a French artist.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

2 Write correct sentences.

1 In the painting on page 28, the people are swimming.

2 They are moving slowly.

3 We can see them very well.

3 Order the words.

1 on / page 28 / painting / The / shows / some / dancers.

2 they / are / Maybe / at / a / party.

3 made / An / Austrian / artist / on / page 30. / the / sculptures

4 They / are / women / in / the / wind. / sculptures / of

5 of / a / storm. / a / painting / there / is / On / page / 30

4 Answer the questions.

1 How many soccer players are there on page 29?

2 What are they wearing?

3 Who painted the picture on page 30?

4 What can you see in the painting on page 31?

5 What does the artist use to give the idea of speed and movement?

← Read pages 32–35.

1 Complete the sentences.

artists blocks installations boats park full

- 1 The Corniche is a _____ in Jeddah.
- 2 It's _____ of amazing art.
- 3 For example, there's an installation made of old _____.
- 4 The boats are on big _____ and they can't move.
- 5 Some _____ use things that we know to make installations.
- 6 Are there any _____ where you live?

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Where is Jeddah?

- 2 Who made a sculpture of bees in Melbourne?

- 3 How old was Joan Miró when he made *Woman and Bird*?

- 4 What did Christo and Jeanne-Claude wrap in 1995?

3 Circle the odd one out.

- 1 white yellow golden bird red
- 2 tile red boat park museum
- 3 painting people sculpture mural installation
- 4 park ocean building street idea
- 5 Germany Saudi Arabia Melbourne Australia Spain

4 Find the art. Write the page numbers.

- 1 Where is the painting of a storm on the ocean? page 30
- 2 Where is the sculpture of some bees? _____
- 3 Where is the painting of people by a river? _____
- 4 Where is the sculpture of a robot? _____
- 5 Where is the painting of a landscape in Mexico? _____
- 6 Where is the painting of a building site? _____

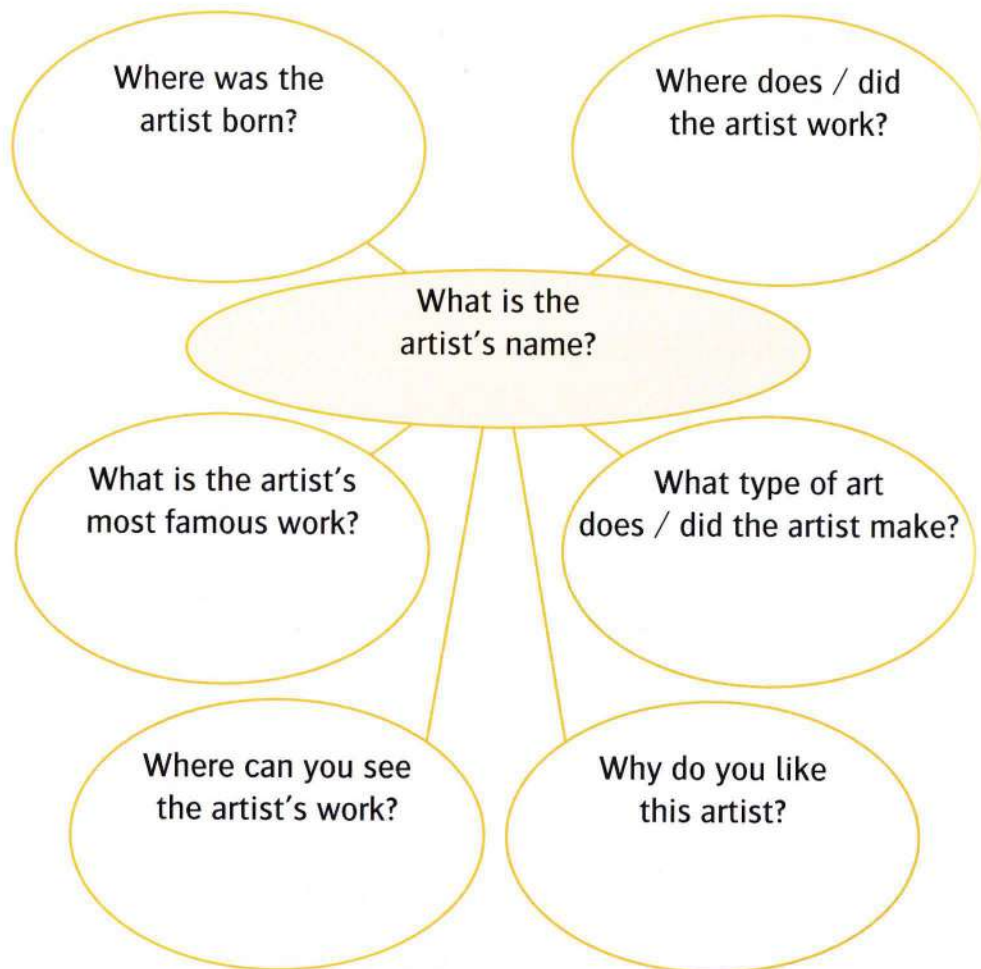
5 Choose your favorite picture in this book. Answer the questions.

- 1 What page is it on? _____
- 2 What is in the picture? _____
- 3 Who is the artist? _____
- 4 Why do you like this picture? _____

Project 1

A Famous Artist

- 1 Find out about a famous artist. Look in books or on the Internet. Answer the questions.



- 2 Make a poster. Write sentences about the artist, and add pictures of the artist and their work.
- 3 Display your poster.

Project 2

My Favorite Picture

- 1 Find a picture or a sculpture that you like. Look in books or on the Internet.
- 2 Write notes.

What is the painting or sculpture of?

Who is the artist?

What do you know about the artist's life?

Why do you like this painting or sculpture?

Other interesting facts:

- 3 Write sentences about your picture and display your work.

Glossary

Here are some words used in this book, and you can check what they mean. Use a dictionary to check other new words.

ballet a type of dancing that tells a story with music, but no words
beehive a place where bees live
bend to become not straight
block something that is a rectangle with flat sides
blow away to move away with the wind
born when you come out of your mother's body at the beginning of your life
bright strong and easy to see (for colors)
candle it burns to give light
candlelight light from a candle
canvas a strong, heavy fabric
capital the main place in a country
countryside the land outside a town or city
courtyard an open place inside a building or between buildings
crane a big machine with a long metal arm that lifts heavy things
cross to move from one side to another
crowd lots of people together
customer someone who buys something
die to stop living
dome the round top of a building
edge the outside of something
electric using electricity (a type of energy)
engine a machine that produces energy to move a vehicle
enormous very, very big
fabric a soft material
famous known by many people
far not near
forest a place with a lot of trees
fruit the part of a plant that has a stone or seeds
full having a lot
funny unusual or amusing
golden with the color of gold, an expensive, yellow metal

ground the land that we stand on
guitar a musical instrument
horizon the line between the land and the sky
human from people
installation a large piece of art made from things that we know
interior a painting or drawing of the inside of a building
island land with water all around
join together to become one thing
knock to hit something with your hand
landscape a picture of the countryside
lean to put your body against another thing
machine a thing with moving parts that's made to do a job
material something that we use to make other things
melon a large fruit with green, yellow, or orange skin
metal a hard material made from minerals
mix to put different things together
moment a very short time
moonlight light from the moon
move to go from one place to another
movement moving or being moved
mural a picture painted on a wall
need to want; to have to use
notebook a book that you can write your ideas and do drawings in
ocean the salt water that covers most of Earth
paintbrush (*plural paintbrushes*) a long, thin tool that you use for painting
parcel something with paper around it; you send or carry it
parrot a bird with bright colors that's sometimes a pet
petal one of the colored parts of a flower

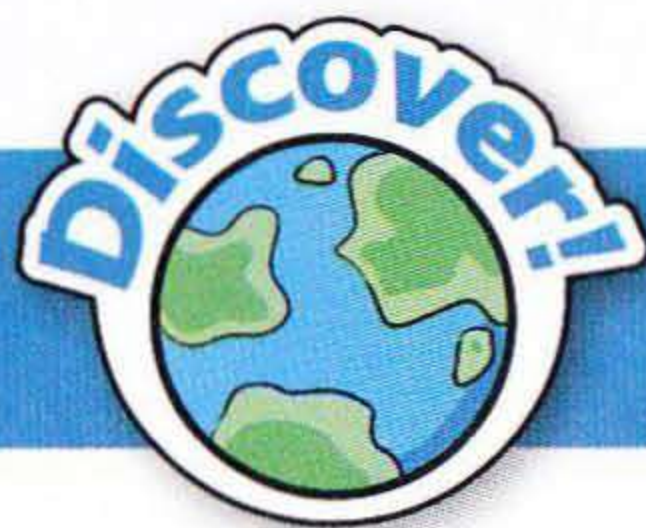
plastic a man-made material
portrait a drawing or a painting of a person
real that exists
reflect to send back light (for sunlight)
reflection light that is sent back
river water on land that goes to the ocean
road cars and other vehicles travel on it
rock a very hard, natural material
rocky with lots of rocks
scenery things on the stage of a theater that make it look like a real place
sculpture art made from things like stone or wood
shade somewhere not sunny or light
shadow a dark, flat shape that something makes when it stops light
shape for example, circle, square, triangle
sharp with a point that cuts easily
shiny light and bright
ship a big boat
signature your name as you usually write it, for example, at the end of a letter

site a place where a building is
skin the part of an animal that covers the outside of the body
sky (*plural skies*) where the clouds and the sun are
stone a very hard, natural material
storm very bad weather
strawberry (*plural strawberries*) a soft, red fruit
street cars and other vehicles travel on it
sunlight light from the sun
tile a small piece of hard material that's used to decorate a wall or a floor
tiny very, very small
tool a thing that you use to do a job
tower a tall, thin building
vanish to go away; to stop being seen
wave a line of water that moves across the top of the ocean
wooden made of wood
wrap to put something around another thing

Note for Parents and Teachers

The following works of art are pictured in the book but not named in the text:

- | | |
|--|---|
| p4 <i>View of Toledo</i> by El Greco (c.1598) | p19 <i>Guitar and Clarinet</i> by Juan Gris (1920) |
| p5 <i>Le Pont de l'Europe</i> by Gustave Caillebotte (1876) | p20 <i>On Construction Site</i> by Grygoriy Shyshko (1966) |
| p6 <i>Street Scene in New York</i> by Hippolyte Sebron (19th century) | p21 <i>Detroit Industry, north wall</i> (detail) by Diego Rivera (1933) |
| p7 <i>Stage Design</i> by Natalia Goncharova (1926) | p23 <i>Flying Machines, fol. 83v</i> from <i>Paris Manuscript B</i> by Leonardo da Vinci (c.1490) |
| p8 <i>A Room in the House of Mr Kong, a Peking Merchant</i> by Chinese School (19th century) | p24 <i>The New Born Child</i> by Georges de la Tour (late 1640s) |
| p9 <i>A Boy Bringing Bread</i> by Pieter de Hooch (c.1663) | p25 <i>Portrait of a Man</i> by Titian (Tiziano Vecellio) (c.1512) |
| p10 <i>The Arab Scribe, Cairo</i> by John Frederick Lewis (19th century) | p26 <i>Garden in Moonlight</i> by Kawase Hasui (1938) |
| p11 <i>Interior of a Shop</i> by Luis Paret y Alcázar (18th century) | p27 <i>Bathers at Asnières</i> by Georges Seurat (1884) |
| p12 <i>A Small Volcano in Mexican Countryside</i> by José Velasco (1887) | p28 <i>Dance I</i> by Bayo Iribhogbe (2000) |
| p13 (top) <i>Wind blown waves at Shichi-ri</i> by Ando Hiroshige (19th century) | p29 (top) <i>Football Players</i> by Henri Rousseau (Le Douanier) (1908) |
| p14 <i>The Journey of the Magi</i> by Benozzo Gozzoli (c.1460) | p29 (bottom) <i>Dynamism of a Cyclist</i> by Umberto Boccioni (1913) |
| p16 <i>Still Life with Flowers and Parrot</i> by Jan van Kessel (17th century) | p30 (top) <i>Girls in the Wind</i> by Ida Schwetzel-Lehmann (1926) |
| p17 <i>Still Life with Slice of Melon</i> by Paula Modersohn-Becker (1906) | p30 (bottom) <i>The Rainbow</i> by Ivan Aivazovsky (1868) |
| p18 <i>Allegory of the Arts</i> by Grinling Gibbons (17th century) | p31 <i>Segrave Sets the Record</i> by Philip William May (1929) |
| | p33 <i>Queen Bee</i> by Richard Stringer (2008) |
| | p34 <i>Dona i ocell</i> by Joan Miró (1982) |
| | p35 (bottom) <i>Wrapped Reichstag</i> by Christo and Jeanne-Claude (1995) |



Oxford Read and Discover

Series Editor: Hazel Geatches • CLIL Adviser: John Clegg

Oxford Read and Discover graded readers are at four levels, from 3 to 6, suitable for students from age 8 and older. They cover many topics within three subject areas, and can support English across the curriculum, or Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL).

Available for each reader:

- Audio CD Pack (book & audio CD)
- Activity Book

For Teacher's Notes & CLIL Guidance go to
www.oup.com/elt/teacher/readanddiscover

Subject Area Level	The World of Science & Technology	The Natural World	The World of Arts & Social Studies
3 600 headwords	• How We Make Products • Sound and Music • Super Structures • Your Five Senses	• Amazing Minibeasts • Animals in the Air • Life in Rainforests • Wonderful Water	• Festivals Around the World • Free Time Around the World
4 750 headwords	• All About Plants • How to Stay Healthy • Machines Then and Now • Why We Recycle	• All About Desert Life • All About Ocean Life • Animals at Night • Incredible Earth	• Animals in Art • Wonders of the Past
5 900 headwords	• Materials to Products • Medicine Then and Now • Transportation Then and Now • Wild Weather	• All About Islands • Animal Life Cycles • Exploring Our World • Great Migrations	• Homes Around the World • Our World in Art
6 1,050 headwords	• Cells and Microbes • Clothes Then and Now • Incredible Energy • Your Amazing Body	• All About Space • Caring for Our Planet • Earth Then and Now • Wonderful Ecosystems	• Helping Around the World • Food Around the World

For younger students, **Dolphin Readers** Levels Starter, 1, and 2 are available.