

1 WORD POWER**1 WORD POWER B2** **Answers**

B 2 patron 2 performer 4 monarch
 5 composer 6 collector

2 READING**2 READING A, B, C** **Answers**

A The Queen: has only bought 20 paintings in her reign; is not a fan of classical music (patron of orchestra but doesn't go very often); she collects glass animals rather than other artworks; not a fan of the arts.

B Henry VIII was a passionate supporter of music and composers. The Queen is not really interested in the arts. / In Lord Elgin's time it was acceptable to buy the Greek sculpture and take it from Greece to London; now it would not be allowed.

**4 WATCH AND LISTEN**

DVD

4 WATCH AND LISTEN B **Answers**

B Gunther von Hagens gives the reasons:
 • education • The Renaissance

4 WATCH AND LISTEN D **Answers**

D 1 Everyone is mortal. 2 Educational tool: it can help people understand their bodies better. Lesson about choices we make: unhealthy lifestyles can be presented in a very concrete way. 3 Renaissance anatomists: Leonardo da Vinci and Andreas Vesalius. 4 Vesalius was the first to assemble a skeleton, which he took from the grave.

WORKBOOK: 1 WORD POWER**1 WORD POWER** **Answers**

1 To begin with, the *Renaissance* (15th–16th centuries) was an important period of artistic and ideological revival. It mixed elements of classical style, scientific inquiry and Christian themes. Artists included Michelangelo, Da Vinci and Raphael.

Now that brings us to the next point – the *Baroque* period (16th–17th centuries). It saw artists often trying to capture emotions and drama in their work.

However, they often sought more realism in their art. Artists include Rubens, Rembrandt and Caravaggio.

Let's move on to the subject of Impressionism (late 19th century). Here, art was used to convey subtle feelings or the impressions of the artist. It began to move away from the idea that art must represent actual things. Artists included Monet, Renoir and Cézanne.

Now that brings us to another important movement – *Expressionism* (late 19th–early 20th centuries). The expressionists believed that direct communication of feelings can be shown, especially anxiety and despair. Artists included Van Gogh, Munch, Grosz, Dix and Beckmann.

Let's leave that and go to Surrealism (early 20th century). Surrealism was strongly influenced by the psychological works of Freud and Jung. The art often sought to explore the subconscious. Artists include Breton, Dali and Man Ray.

2 USE OF LANGUAGE: Word forms**2 USE OF LANGUAGE** **Answers**

1 cultural **2** massive **3** movements
4 freedom **5** productive **6** happiest
7 sitting **8** imagine

4 IDIOMS**4 IDIOMS** **Answers**

1 She's a *budding artist*. We expect big things from her in the future.

2 I found the whole conversation went *over my head*. What did he mean by Existentialism?

3 You often need to keep an *open mind* when it comes to modern art.

4 I really think Picasso *was ahead of his time*.

5 He can't seem to write the last chapter of the book. I think he has *writer's block*.

6 You would have to pay a *king's ransom* if you want to buy that Matisse.

1 budding = developing, promising **2** to go over my head = so complex I don't understand **3** to keep an open mind = be objective **4** to be ahead of his time = very advanced in his ideas, way of thinking **6** to pay a king's ransom = pay a lot of money