

Michelangelo's first painting bought

FORT WORTH, TEXAS – THE KIMBELL ART MUSEUM WILL SOON BE THE ONLY US MUSEUM TO DISPLAY A MICHELANGELO PAINTING AFTER ACQUIRING HIS EARLIEST KNOWN WORK, A RARE TREASURE THAT WAS TUCKED AWAY AND DOUBTED AS AUTHENTIC FOR MORE THAN A CENTURY.

Published: 7:00AM BST 14 May 2009



"The Torment of Saint Anthony" by Michelangelo, believed to be his earliest known work. Photo: AP

The museum declined to disclose how much it paid for "The Torment of Saint Anthony", a 15th-century oil and tempera painting on a wood panel that depicts scaly, horned, winged demons trying to pull the saint out of the sky. Experts believe he painted it when he was only 12 or 13 years old.

Only four such works – including this one – by the artist exist, and two of them are unfinished. Most of his paintings are frescoes, the famous scenes on the ceiling and wall of Rome's Sistine Chapel.

"This is one of the greatest rediscoveries in the history of art," Eric M Lee, the Fort Worth museum's director, said. "The evidence could not be

stronger. It's like a detective story, like a mystery, and it involves one of the greatest artists of all time."

The painting was exhibited as late as 1874 in Paris. But some questions about its authenticity had surfaced through the years, and after a London family acquired it in the 1900s, the painting was kept privately and largely forgotten in the art world, Mr Lee said.

Last summer an art dealer bought it for nearly \$2 million at a Sotheby's auction and then took it to New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, where one department chairman shared his hunch that it was the work of the Renaissance artist, Lee said.

Experts in the Met's paintings conservation department carefully cleaned it by removing decades of dirt, as well as paint layers that art restorers had applied through the ages to fill in chips or dull areas, Mr Lee said.

When they examined the painting further using X-rays and infrared technology, they were able to see how the artist made certain brush strokes, scraped paint layers to achieve detail and even changed elements of the painting before the final version, Mr Lee said.

Museum experts said they determined it not only was Michelangelo's – based on similarities to his other works and the artist's stories of the piece as told to biographers – but also that it was his earliest work – based on its age and details in the painting. The confirmation came a few months ago, and then the Kimbell decided to buy it, Mr Lee said.

The generations of dirt and paint build-up had obscured the painting's identity, and some doubted its authenticity because a similar painting existed, Mr Lee added. But an art expert who extensively studied both paintings said the other was done in the 17th century.

Michelangelo's piece has previously been known as "The Temptation of Saint Anthony" because he was inspired by a similar engraving of that name while learning to be an artist. But after the Kimbell acquired the oil painting, Lee decided to change its name because that engraving depicts a different scene, he said.

The painting will be displayed at the Kimbell starting this fall after a summer exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Lee said he may loan the painting to other museums later for travelling exhibits.

"This could not be a rarer object," Mr Lee said. "That's why this is such an extraordinary opportunity."

(Disponível em: <<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/northamerica/usa/5321421/Michelangelos-first-painting-bought.html>> Acesso em: 20 julho 09.)

FAMILIARIZAÇÃO COM O TEXTO

1 Você lerá um texto sobre um dos trabalhos de Michelangelo. Antes de começar a leitura, porém, leia o parágrafo abaixo sobre esse famoso artista:

Michelangelo di Lodovico Buonarroti Simoni (March 6, 1475 - February 18, 1564) was a Renaissance painter, sculptor, poet and architect. He is famous for creating the fresco ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, one of the most stupendous works in all of Western art, as well as the "Last Judgment" over the altar, and "The Martyrdom of St. Peter" and "The Conversion of St. Paul" in the Vatican's Cappella Paolina; among his many sculptures are those of the Pieta and David, again, sublime masterpieces of their field; he also designed the dome of St. Peter's Basilica.

(Disponível em: <<http://www.artinthepicture.com/artists/Michelangelo/Biography/>>. Acesso em 23 julho 2009.)

a Dentre as informações apresentadas acima, há alguma que você desconhecia sobre Michelangelo?

b Você sabe de outros fatos sobre o artista, que não foram mencionados no parágrafo acima?

2 Agora leia o texto da página anterior, observando de modo especial o título, 1º parágrafo em negrito, figura e legenda, além de cognatos e palavras/expressões que você já conhece em inglês. Em seguida, descreva em uma sentença o assunto tratado.

3 Volte ao texto, desta vez para localizar as informações abaixo. Não se esqueça de usar a estratégia *scanning*, isto é, leia seletivamente, buscando apenas os dados necessários para realizar a atividade.

a nome do museu que comprou a obra de Michelangelo

- b quantia paga pelo museu para adquirir a obra
- c título da obra descoberta
- d período em que a obra foi realizada
- e tipo de pintura que caracteriza os trabalhos de Michelangelo
- f motivo pelo qual a obra ficou desaparecida por mais de um século, desde a sua última exibição pública em Paris, em 1874
- g quantia paga pela obra, adquirida em um leilão na Sotheby (tradicional casa de leilões inglesa)
- h tecnologia utilizada por peritos do Museu de Arte Metropolitana, em Nova Iorque, para descobrir a identidade do autor da obra
- i título original da obra de Michelangelo
- j razão pela qual Eric Lee (diretor do Museu em Fort Worth, no Texas), decidiu mudar o título original

APRESENTAÇÃO E PRÁTICA DE ASPECTO LINGUÍSTICO

AFIXOS

AFIXO É UMA LETRA ou grupo de letras que se acrescenta ao começo (prefixo) ou final (sufixo) da raiz de uma palavra para formar novas palavras. Por exemplo, quando a raiz *comfort* é acrescida do prefixo *un-* e do sufixo *-able*, forma-se uma nova palavra: *uncomfortable*.

O conhecimento dos afixos é muito importante porque facilita a identificação de novas palavras e, em consequência, a compreensão durante o processo de leitura. Além disso, possibilita ao leitor ampliar seu vocabulário pessoal.

Veja, a seguir, *alguns* exemplos de prefixos com seus respectivos significados: **negação**; **demais/em excesso**; **menos que o necessário/desejado**; **erro**.

PREFIXOS			
Negação	Demais/em excesso	Menos que o necessário/desejado	Erro
<i>dis-, il-, im-, ir-, un-</i>	<i>over-</i>	<i>under-</i>	<i>mis-</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Do you disapprove of advertisements for cigarettes? → Cocaine, LSD and heroin are all illegal drugs. → I had to leave the job because my boss was impossible. → She suffers from an irregular heartbeat, but there are drugs which help. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Children often become tearful when they're overtired. → He looks exhausted: they're overworking him. → We all tend to overuse certain expressions. → I'm only a few kilos overweight. → If your luggage is overweight, you have to pay extra. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Never underestimate your enemy! → What's that kid doing in the bar? He's clearly underage. → They're ridiculously underpaid, especially as the work is so dangerous. → Without a jacket or a tie, I felt rather underdressed at their wedding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → I thought we had enough plates for the party, but perhaps I miscounted. → Unfortunately, your luggage has been misdirected to a different airport. → She was accused of professional misconduct when her love affair with a student became public.

Os sufixos, por sua vez, apresentam-se em maior número que os prefixos. Veja, a seguir, alguns exemplos de sufixos e a classe gramatical que sinalizam.

SUFFIXOS	
Para formar verbos:	Para formar advérbios:
<i>-en; -ify; -ize/-ise</i>	<i>-ly</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → My mum gives me so much food I think she wants to fatten me up. (<i>fat</i> » <i>fatten</i>) → Could you simplify what've you just said? (<i>simple</i> » <i>simplify</i>) → Let's modernize the kitchen, shall we? (<i>modern</i> » <i>modernize</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Could you please speak more slowly? (<i>slow</i> » <i>slowly</i>) → He lived happily with his wife. (<i>happy</i> » <i>happily</i>) → Most of these people are paid monthly.* (<i>month</i> » <i>monthly</i>) → Do you find it difficult to exercise daily?* (<i>day</i> » <i>daily</i>) <p>*[yearly / monthly / weekly / daily / hourly / nightly também podem ser classificados como adjetivos, quando se referem a substantivos.]</p>

Para formar substantivos:	Para formar adjetivos:
<p>-ee; -er/-or</p> <p>→ In our talk show, we try to make interviewees feel as relaxed as possible. (interview » interviewee)</p> <p>*[-ee indica a pessoa que sofre a ação do verbo "interview".]</p> <p>→ I wish TV interviewers would make politicians answer their questions properly. (interview » interviewer)</p> <p>*[-er indica a pessoa que faz a ação do verbo "interview".]</p>	<p>-ly</p> <p>→ Folha de Londrina is a daily newspaper. (day » daily)</p> <p>→ At school, we now have monthly tests. (month » monthly)</p> <p>→ She has a friendly smile. (friend » friendly)</p> <p>→ It was a good party and the food was heavenly. (heaven » heavenly)</p>
<p>-ation/-ition/-ision</p> <p>→ It's important for children to get a good education. (educate » education)</p> <p>→ A secretary would be a welcome addition to our staff. (add » addition)</p> <p>→ Two drivers were killed in a collision between a car and a taxi last night. (collide » collision)</p>	<p>-al; -able/-ible</p> <p>→ Britain has more than ten national newspapers. (nation » national)</p> <p>*[-al também pode formar substantivos.]</p> <p>→ The house is in a very desirable area of the city. (desire » desirable)</p> <p>→ They made me an irresistible offer so we closed the deal. (resist » irresistible)</p>
<p>-al; -ity; -ment; -ness; -ship</p> <p>→ Alan is someone who always needs the approval of other people. (approve » approval)</p> <p>*[-al também pode formar adjetivos.]</p> <p>→ Her friends take advantage of her generosity. (generous » generosity)</p> <p>→ What this state needs is really strong government. (govern » government)</p> <p>→ Everyone wants to find true happiness, right? (happy » happiness)</p> <p>→ Did you form any lasting friendships while you were at college? (friend » friendship)</p>	<p>-ful; -less</p> <p>→ He is a very careless driver, that's why I never ride with him. (care » careless)</p> <p>→ He had a painless death. (pain » painless)</p> <p>*[-less sinaliza ausência: careless » <u>sem</u> cuidado, descuidado; painless » <u>sem</u> dor, indolor]</p> <p>→ Be careful to look both ways when you cross the road. (care » careful)</p> <p>→ Is your arm very painful? (pain » painful)</p> <p>*[-ful sinaliza o oposto de -less: careful- <u>com</u> cuidado, cuidadoso; painful - <u>com</u> dor, dolorido/doloroso]</p>

(Disponível em: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>)

1 No diagrama abaixo, encontre os equivalentes em inglês das seguintes palavras:

não-atraente infelicidade co-autor desonesto inesquecível
 supermercado governo imoral internacional invisível
 psicologia informação líder investimento poderoso

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	U	N	F	O	R	G	E	T	T	A	B	L	E	U	I	O	J	K	G	I
B	D	R	M	A	R	C	O	A	U	T	H	O	R	F	Y	J	V	A	U	N
C	F	A	N	A	T	U	L	L	Y	N	N	O	U	G	U	I	H	G	J	T
D	S	U	P	E	R	M	A	R	K	E	T	Z	N	A	G	H	O	E	L	E
E	D	H	J	D	S	H	F	J	F	H	T	T	H	E	E	T	H	L	L	R
F	G	S	G	T	J	I	U	N	A	T	T	R	A	C	T	I	V	E	F	N
G	H	D	I	M	M	O	R	A	L	T	H	P	P	H	R	N	F	A	A	A
H	F	G	N	G	Y	U	A	R	F	E	U	O	P	J	F	F	D	D	V	T
I	I	N	V	E	S	T	M	E	N	T	J	W	I	K	D	O	S	E	E	I
J	H	L	I	K	F	P	O	D	M	R	K	E	N	X	S	R	H	R	S	O
K	D	P	S	Y	C	H	O	L	O	G	Y	R	E	S	E	M	J	T	D	N
L	V	D	I	S	H	O	N	E	S	T	T	F	S	F	D	A	L	R	G	A
M	H	R	B	X	C	E	S	A	R	X	R	U	S	H	V	T	J	E	Y	L
N	A	E	L	R	Y	H	G	G	K	H	C	L	E	E	R	I	T	J	H	A
O	C	I	E	N	C	I	A	S	Y	E	O	T	R	Y	L	O	N	D	R	E
P	A	D	G	O	V	E	R	N	M	E	N	T	O	N	B	N	Y	R	U	O

2 Todas as palavras do exercício anterior são compostas de uma raiz + afixo (prefixo/sufixo). Classifique-as conforme a tabela abaixo:

PREFIXO	RAIZ	SUFFIXO
un	attract	ive
super	market	...

3 Todos os vocábulos sublinhados nos trechos abaixo, retirados do texto, contêm prefixos e/ou sufixos. Classifique e traduza-os de acordo com os significados que expressam, utilizando o quadro que segue:

PREFIXOS: (R) repetição (N) negação

SUFFIXOS: (S) substantivo (M) advérbio de modo (I) advérbio de intensidade (T) advérbio de tempo (AC) adjetivo na forma comparativa (AS) adjetivo na forma superlativa

- The museum declined to disclose how much it paid for "The Torment of Saint Anthony" ...
- Only four such works (...) by the artist exist, and two of them are unfinished.
- "This is one of the greatest rediscoveries in the history of art"....
- The evidence could not be stronger.
- But some questions about its authenticity had surfaced through the years...
- The painting was kept privately and largely forgotten in the art world, Mr Lee said.
- Last summer an art dealer bought it for nearly \$2 million ...

- Experts in the Met's paintings conservation department carefully cleaned it ...
- Museum experts said they determined it not only was Michelangelo's – based on similarities to his other works and the artist's stories of the piece as told to biographers – but also that it was his earliest work – based on its age and details in the painting. The confirmation came a few months ago ...
- Michelangelo's piece has previously been known as "The Temptation of Saint Anthony" because he was inspired by a similar engraving of that name while learning to be an artist.
- "This could not be a rarer object," Mr Lee said.

- disclose** _____
- greatest** _____
- stronger** _____
- privately** _____
- dealer** _____
- carefully** _____
- biographers** _____
- painting** _____
- previously** _____
- engraving** _____

- unfinished** _____
- rediscoveries** _____
- authenticity** _____
- largely** _____
- conservation** _____
- similarities** _____
- earliest** _____
- confirmation** _____
- temptation** _____
- rarer** _____

CONSOLIDAÇÃO

MARCADORES DISCURSIVOS E INFERÊNCIA CONTEXTUAL

1 No texto sobre a descoberta do primeiro trabalho de Michelangelo, o autor utiliza vários marcadores discursivos para melhor organizar as informações apresentadas. Observe os parágrafos a seguir e identifique os marcadores discursivos empregados, bem como as ideias que expressam.

- *Experts in the Met's paintings conservation department carefully cleaned it by removing decades of dirt, as well as paint layers that art restorers had applied through the ages to fill in chips or dull areas, Mr Lee said.*
- *Museum experts said they determined it not only was Michelangelo's – based on similarities to his other works and the artist's stories of the piece as told to biographers – but also that it was his earliest work – based on its age and details in the painting. The confirmation came a few months ago, and then the Kimbell decided to buy it, Mr Lee said.*
- *The generations of dirt and paint build-up had obscured the painting's identity, and some doubted its authenticity because a similar painting existed, Mr Lee added. But an art expert who extensively studied both paintings said the other was done in the 17th century.*

Oposição _____

Causa/consequência _____

Adição _____

Sequência cronológica _____

2 Qual o significado dos vocábulos destacados abaixo?

a The Kimbell Art Museum will soon be the only US museum to **display** a Michelangelo painting after acquiring his earliest known work...

adquirir exibir buscar

b ... a rare treasure that was **tucked away** and doubted as authentic for more than a century.

desprezado violado restaurado

c ... It's **like** a detective story, **like** a mystery, and it involves one of the greatest artists of all time."

gosta difere como

d Lee said he may **loan** the painting to other museums later for travelling exhibits.

vender emprestar levar