

Pottery in Athens

Pre - Watching

- Match the words with their definitions

- 1) **sprawl** - a) full of activity
- 2) **bustling** - b) feel or manipulate with the hands
- 3) **handle** - c) cover thinly with gold
- 4) **knead** - d) something that ruins the uncontaminated nature of something
- 5) **impurity** - e) squeeze with the hands
- 6) **mold** - f) delicate or precise to be difficult to analyse or describe
- 7) **oxidation** - g) to spread out, extend
- 8) **relief** - h) form an object out material
- 9) **gild** - i) an art method in which the design stands out from the surface
- 10) **subtle** - j) a process in which a chemical substance changes because of the addition of oxygen

1) g 2) ____ 3) ____ 4) ____ 5) ____ 6) ____ 7) ____ 8) ____ 9) ____ 10) ____

- Label the pictures

vessel kiln raw clay debris glossy silhouette



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)

- Fill in the gaps using the words above

1. Kerameikos is the that warms all of the Athens's pottery.
2. Hundred of thousands of pottery were made in Athens.
3. from the river was hardly fit for a potter's wheel.
4. The chemical reactions turned the designs and black.
5. The "black figure" technique had figures and designs were painted as black
6. The clay was brought to settling beds, where it was mixed with water to wash out any organic like leaves.

While - Watching

- **Multiple Choice**

1. Where was Kerameikos located?
 - a) south-west of the Akropolis
 - b) north-west of the Akropolis
 - c) in the center of Athens
2. Except for being a potters' community, Kerameikos was also
 - a) a cemetery
 - b) a market
 - c) a school
3. What attracted potters to Athens?
 - a) swamps
 - b) river
 - c) mountains
4. Delicate and beautiful containers were used to reserving
 - a) honey
 - b) oil
 - c) coins
5. of Athens pottery survived.
 - a) 1%
 - b) 7%
 - c) 10%
6. Athenian clay was rich in ...
 - a) silver
 - b) copper
 - c) iron
7. What did iron in clay create?
 - a) colour
 - b) shape
 - c) ornament
8. Why was clay washed in settling beds?
 - a) to avoid debris
 - b) to avoid bubbles
 - c) to avoid iron
9. Why was clay kneaded with hands?
 - a) to avoid debris
 - b) to avoid bubbles
 - c) to avoid iron
10. What did potters use to shape clay into a vase?
 - a) a press
 - b) a stick
 - c) a wheel
11. The whole process of production was carried out by ...
 - a) one potter
 - b) two potters
 - c) a few potters
12. Oxidation, reduction, re-oxidation are stages of ...
 - a) decorating



b) firing
c) shaping

13. What was the most difficult part of the firing process?
a) to manage temperatures
b) to calculate time
c) to choose place

14. Which of the features refer to the "black-figure" technique?
a) before 530 BCE
b) after 6th century BCE
c) black background

15. Which of the features refer to the "red-figure" technique?
a) dark silhouettes
b) after 6th century BCE
c) before 530 BCE

16. Brush of stiff hairs was used to make ...
a) silhouettes
b) background
c) facial features

17. All kinds of decorations were made ... the firing process.
a) before
b) during
c) after



After - Watching

- Put the aspects of production into a correct order

A.	The vase was fired in a kiln.
B.	1. The clay was brought to settling beds to wash out debris.
C.	The vase was gilded.
D.	The vase was decorated.
E.	The clay was shaped into a vase on a wheel or in a mold.
F.	The clay was kneaded with hands to push out air bubbles.

- Which aspect of production do the pictures describe?












