

CHILDREN'S ART WEEK



This week we will be focusing our attention on Children's Art Week.

All of our activities for English this week will be based around this, focusing on the life and work of Claude Monet.

We hope you enjoy them!

Monday 29th June – Reading

Read through the text and then answer the questions as best you can.

Claude Monet

Claude Monet was born in Paris on 15th November 1840. He loved to draw from a very young age and was even able to make a small amount of money by drawing pictures of people. Monet studied at an art school when he turned 11. Over the next few years, he met other artists who taught him how to use oil paints. Monet's mother supported him becoming an artist, but his father (a greengrocer) did not. He wanted him to take over the family business instead.



Sadly, Monet's mother died in 1857. Claude moved to Paris to study at the Academie Suisse but shortly after was drafted into the army. Whilst in the army, Monet developed typhoid fever and returned home a few years later.

When Monet met Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley, they began experimenting by working outside and painting the effects of light. This was the beginning of an art movement called 'Impressionism'.

Impressionist artists tried to create a feeling or experience in their art rather than a realistic painting of a scene. The word 'impressionism' comes from Monet's painting 'Impression: Sunrise' which was a great example of this new style of painting.



Claude Monet

Monet continued to perfect his work and used a wide range of colours and brushstrokes. His paintings started to become popular and people began to buy them. To continue to experiment with light, Monet painted a series of the same scenes at different times of day and in different types of weather.

Once such scene was a pond at his home in Giverny. Monet spent hours painting the water lilies, the bridge and the sunset. He displayed huge paintings of the water lilies at the Musée de L'Orangerie in Paris. Monet called it the Grandes Decorations.



During the First World War, Monet painted a series of weeping willow trees to represent fallen French soldiers. He also donated 'Water Lilies' to France in honour of the end of the war. Towards the end of his life, Monet began to lose his eyesight and suffered with lung cancer. He died on 5th December 1926 and was buried in Giverny cemetery.

1. In what year was Claude Monet born? Tick one.

- 1880
- 1857
- 1840
- 1815

2. What did Monet's father want him to become?

3. Who died in 1857? Tick one.

- Monet's father
- Monet
- Monet's wife
- Monet's mother

SPELLING – Use the following spelling list. Choose 8 of the words and practice writing them in rainbow colours.

the	come	go	mind	clothes	past	sugar
a	some	so	floor	cold	father	could
do	one	by	because	gold	class	would
to	once	my	kind	hold	water	sure
today	ask	here	behind	told	again	eye
of	friend	there	whole	every	grass	should
said	school	where	any	great	pass	who
says	put	love	child	break	plant	Mr
your	are	push	wild	steak	path	Mrs
they	were	pull	most	busy	bath	parents
be	was	full	both	people	hour	Christmas
he	is	house	children	pretty	move	everybody
me	his	our	climb	beautiful	prove	even
she	has	door	only	after	half	
we	I	poor	old	fast	money	
no	you	find	many	last	improve	

WRITING – Use the PowerPoint presentation about the artist Claude Monet along with the reading comprehension text to create a mini fact file about the artist. You

can record/present this however you like. We have provided a mini fact file template for you to use if you wish.

Fact File

<p>Full Name: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>Date of Birth: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>Place of Birth: _____ _____ _____</p> <p>Famous for: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>	<p>Who were they? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p> <p>Their life: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>

TUESDAY 30TH JUNE – READING

Use the text from Monday to answer these questions:

4. Find and copy a word that means 'to learn'.

5. What is the name of the art movement started by Monet and his friends? Tick **one**.

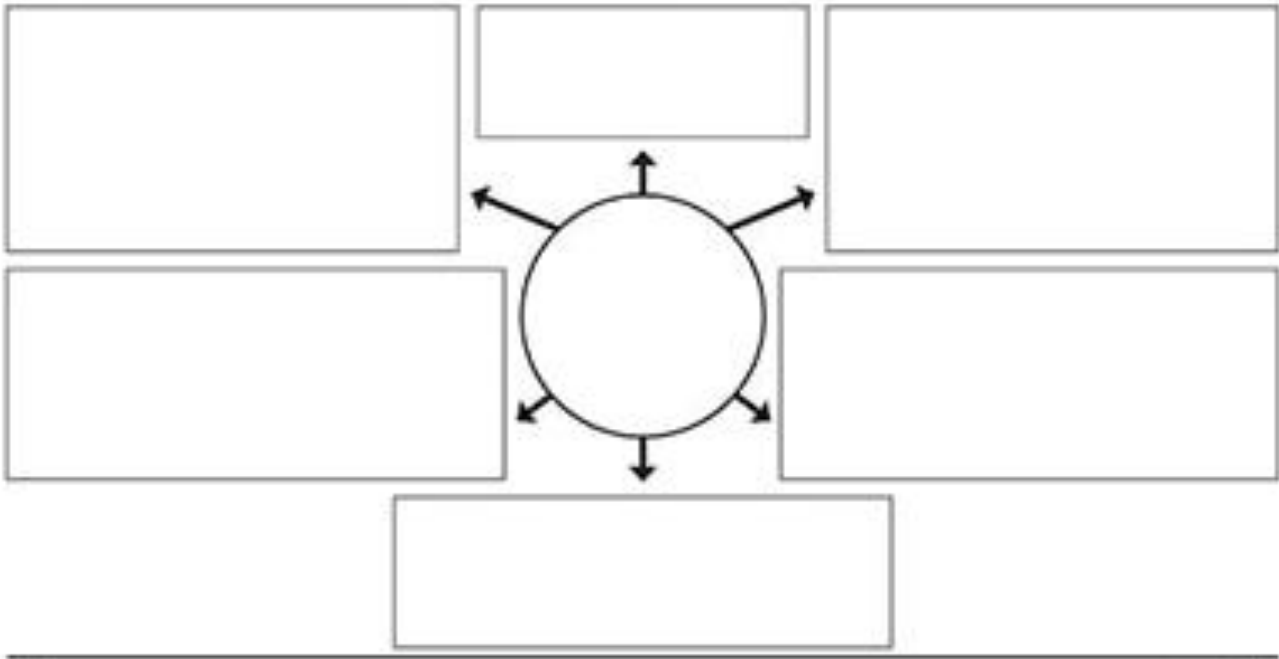
- Realism
- Impressionism
- Idealism
- Classical

SPELLING – Play spelling tennis with 8 more of the spelling words.

WRITING - In 2012 one of Monet's famous paintings was stolen by a group of thieves. Use the Internet to research what happened – make sure you find out as much information as possible as you will be using this tomorrow to start planning a newspaper article! You can use the research frame if you want to.

My Research Map

Fill the map with facts or pictures from your research and make links between any that have a connection. You could include questions you might research another day.



WEDNESDAY 1ST JULY – READING

Use the text from Monday to answer the questions

6. Why do you think Monet painted the same scene at different times? **Explain** your answer fully.

7. Where was Monet buried? Tick **one**.

- Paris
- Le Havre
- Bologna
- Giverny

SPELLING – Using another 8 words from the spelling list, create silly sentences. Make sure you underline your spelling words and write neatly!

For example *'My dog wears a blue and purple dress when he takes a bath.'*

WRITING – Today you are going to plan your newspaper article about the theft of Monet's painting in 2012. Hopefully you collected lots of information about this! There is a planning sheet on the next page to help you – you do not need to print it if you don't want to but you will need to include information for each section.

REMEMBER TO USE THE FIVE W's (Who, What, Where, Why and When).

<p>INTRODUCTION (Remember the 5 W's)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>QUOTES I WILL USE (Remember inverted Commas)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>PARAGRAPH 2 (Go into more detail about who and what)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>HEADLINE</p> <hr/>		
<p>PARAGRAPH 3 (Go into more detail about where and when)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>Sentence Openers and Connectives that I will use are:</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>CONCLUSION (You might need to change tense – what is happening now and in the future)</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

THURSDAY 2ND JULY – SPELLING

Backwards words! Write 8 more of the spelling words forwards and then backwards.

For example: *decide* – *ediced*

WRITING – Using your plan from yesterday you are now going to write your newspaper article about the theft of Monet's painting. Use the help/prompt sheet to help you with ideas about what to write in each section. We have also included a template for you on the next few pages if you wish to use it but you do not have to. We would like to see lots of detail about the event.

Choose a name for your newspaper - make the name bold and eye-catching.

Headline - try to use alliteration, rhyme or a pun.

Sub-headline - give a bit more information about what the report is about.

Include an introductory paragraph that includes the 5 Ws: who, what, where, when and why.

Include detailed information about the main events, in chronological order.

Write in the past tense and in the third person.

Try to add examples of both direct and reported speech.

Use formal language.

Include picture and caption.

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Include detailed information about the main events, in chronological order.

Write in the past tense and in the third person.

Try to add examples of both direct and reported speech.

Use formal language.

Write a conclusion paragraph to explain what might happen next.

Include the reporter's name.

FRIDAY 3RD JULY – SPELLING

Choose another 8 of the spelling words and use them in appropriate sentences, ensuring that they make sense.

WRITING – Read through your newspaper article. Make any spelling and punctuation corrections and any other improvements/changes.

Then use this checklist to ensure that you have included everything a newspaper report needs:

Features	✓/X
The name of the newspaper	
A headline that uses a pun, rhyme or alliteration	
A subtitle which gives a bit more information about what the report is about	
The reporter's name	
An introductory paragraph containing the 5 Ws (what, where, when, who, why)	
Information about the main events presented in chronological order	
Pictures with captions	
Written in the third person and in the past tense	
Direct and reported speech	
Formal language	
Rhetorical Questions	
A conclusion paragraph to explain what might happen next	