

# 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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?

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3. Who died in 1857? Tick one.

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

**SPELLING** – Use the Year 3 and 4 spelling list. Practice writing the words in pink in rainbow writing.

accident	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
accidentally	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actual	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
actually	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
address	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forward(s)	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	(although)
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	thought
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	through
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	various
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	weight
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	woman
centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign	women

**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><b>Full Name:</b> _____ _____ _____</p> <p><b>Date of Birth:</b> _____ _____ _____</p> <p><b>Place of Birth:</b> _____ _____ _____</p> <p><b>Famous for:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p>	<p><b>Who were they?</b> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p> <p><b>Their life:</b> _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____</p> <div data-bbox="798 1070 1350 1778"></div>
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## TUESDAY 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE – READING

Use the text from Monday to answer these questions:

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

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

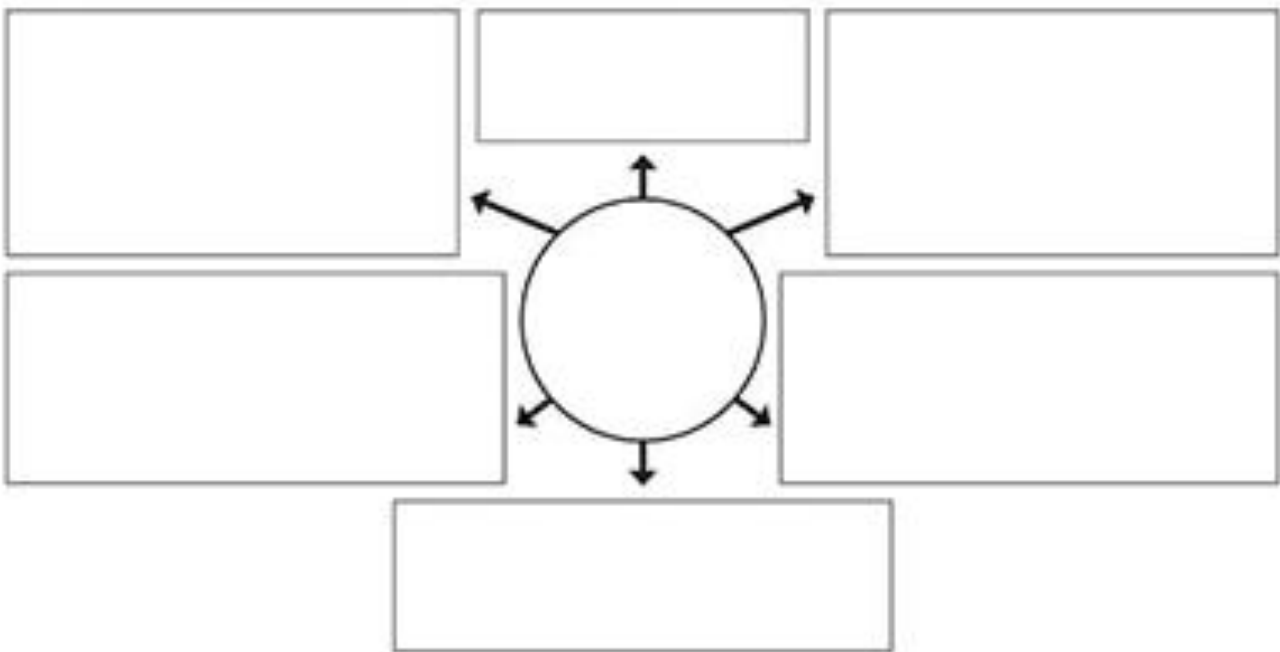
- Realism
- Impressionism
- Idealism
- Classical

**SPELLING** – Play spelling tennis with the words in yellow.

**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 1<sup>ST</sup> 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.**

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

- Paris
- Le Havre
- Bologne
- Giverny

**SPELLING** – Using the green 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).





## **THURSDAY 2<sup>ND</sup> JULY – SPELLING**

Backwards words! Write the blue 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.

Include picture and caption.

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 3<sup>RD</sup> JULY – SPELLING

Use the purple spelling words in an appropriate sentence, 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	