

# 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 but moved to the port city of Le Havre as a little boy. 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 Eugène Boudin, a popular French painter, 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.



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

Around 1860, Monet met Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley and they began experimenting by working outside ('en plein air') and painting the effects of light. This was the beginning of an art movement called 'Impressionism'.

Impressionist artists tried to capture a feeling or experience in their artwork rather than a realistic painting of a scene. Impressionists painted everyday scenes as well as landscapes which was a radical move at the time as classic artists took inspiration from battle scenes, Bible passages or Greek myths. 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, paint thicknesses 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, in different types of weather and in different seasons.

One such scene was a large pond at his home in Giverny. Monet spent hours painting the water lilies, the bridge and the sunset which he then displayed in a purpose-built, curved room at the Musée de L'Orangerie in Paris. Monet called it the Grandes Decorations.



During the First World War, Monet painted an emotive 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 suffer from poor eyesight due to cataracts. As a result, he added different colours and tones to his work. Monet developed lung cancer at the age of 86 and died on 5<sup>th</sup> December 1926. He is considered one of the greatest artists of all time.

1. When was Claude Monet born?

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2. How old was Monet when he first went to art school? Tick **one**.

- 6
- 11
- 15
- 12

3. Explain why **Eugène Boudin** was important in Monet's life.

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4. What disease did Monet contract when he was in the army? Tick **one**.

- cholera
- pneumonia
- typhoid
- dysentery

**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 or you can use this research frame to help you.

Name of person:
Where and when they were born:
Family:
Education – where they went to school / university:
Key event one:
Key event two:
Key event three:
Interesting facts:

## TUESDAY 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE – READING

Use the text from Monday to answer these questions:

5. What does 'en plein air' mean in English?

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6. How was impressionism different from classical art at the time?

Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

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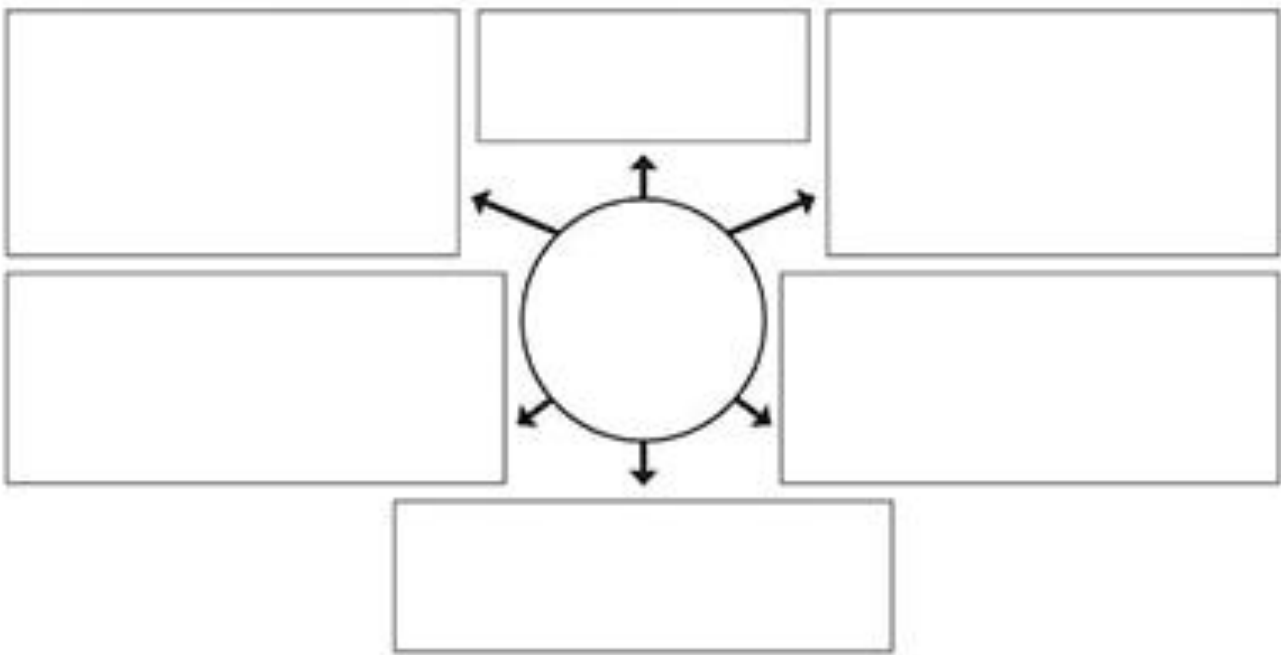
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**SPELLING** – Play spelling tennis with the words in yellow.

**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

7. What did Monet paint at his home in Giverny? Tick one.

- water lilies
- oranges
- flowers
- people

8. When did Monet die? Tick one.

- 5<sup>th</sup> December 1962
- 5<sup>th</sup> November 1926
- 5<sup>th</sup> December 1926
- 5<sup>th</sup> September 1922

**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.

## PLANNING TO WRITE AN ARTICLE

<b>FORM:</b> (e.g. newspaper)	<b>SENTENCE STARTERS:</b> (e.g. Just yesterday / On the 25 <sup>th</sup> April...)	<b>PARAGRAPH TWO:</b> (More detail about who/what as well as why it is important)
<b>TOPIC:</b>		
<b>HEADLINE:</b>		
<b>OVERVIEW:</b> (Outline the five <b>Ws</b> ...)	<b>INTRODUCTION:</b> (Get reader's attention!)	<b>CONCLUSION:</b> (what effect does this event have on the present and the future)
<b>WHO?</b>		
<b>WHAT?</b>	<b>PARAGRAPH ONE:</b> (More detail about where/when as well as why it is important)	
<b>WHEN?</b>		<b>LINGUISTIC/STRUCTURAL METHODS:</b> (What other techniques can you think of?)
<b>WHERE?</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Puns</li><li>• Opinions</li><li>• Alliteration</li><li>• Facts/statistics</li><li>• Emotive language</li><li>• Rhetorical questions</li><li>• Quotations from experts</li></ul>
<b>WHY?</b>		



## **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. We have 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.







## 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	

Well done for all of your hard work. Enjoy your weekend and keep an eye out for next week's tasks!

Remember to upload your work to FROG for your teacher to see!