

IMPRESSIONISM, MONET

CLIL ART
IIIC (5 lessons)

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4CS PLANNING GRID

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CONTENT	COGNITION	CULTURE →	COMMUNICATION
<p><u>IMPRESSIONISM, MONET</u></p> <p>List content to be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the colour wheel, - Impressionism, - Monet, - description of a painting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying/Recollecting information already studied in Art. • To acquire abilities in dealing with an artistic content in the foreign language. • Brainstorming. • Matching words with pictures. • Filling in texts. • Questionnaire. • Periodic quizzes. • Final test. • Oral questions. • Oral test. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning some colour idioms. • Learning the names of the museums where some paintings are located. • Impressionist painters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific vocabulary. • Videos and songs to learn and memorize specific terms. • Helping the students (through questions) articulate what they have learnt about the topic. • Grammar: the passive. • Useful words/expressions to describe a picture. • Individual task.

The **aim** is to teach students about Art in the English language.

Content :

- the colour wheel,
- Impressionism,
- Monet,
- description of a painting.

Culture: names of the museums where some paintings are located;
Impressionist painters.

Grammar: the passive.

THE COLOUR WHEEL

It is a **circle of colours**.

It has **primary, secondary** and **tertiary colours**. It is very important in art because it helps us choose and mix different colours.



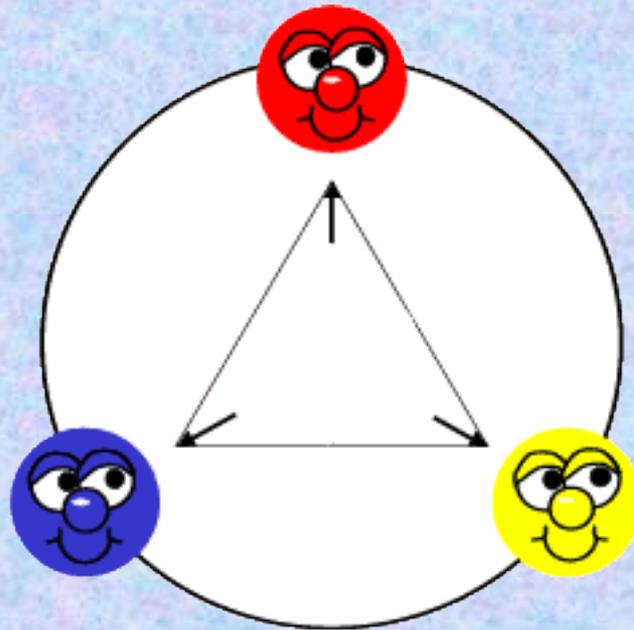
**What are the primary
colours?**

Primary Colors



The **Primary colours** (red, yellow and blue) cannot be made from other colours.

Artists create all the other colours of the rainbow by mixing together the primary colours.

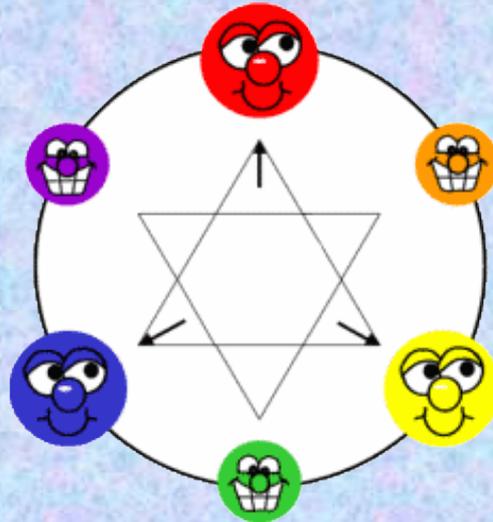


**What are the secondary
colours?**

Secondary Colors



The Secondary colours (purple, orange, green) are made by mixing two primary colours.



Just by mixing these colors, you can get all the colours of the rainbow



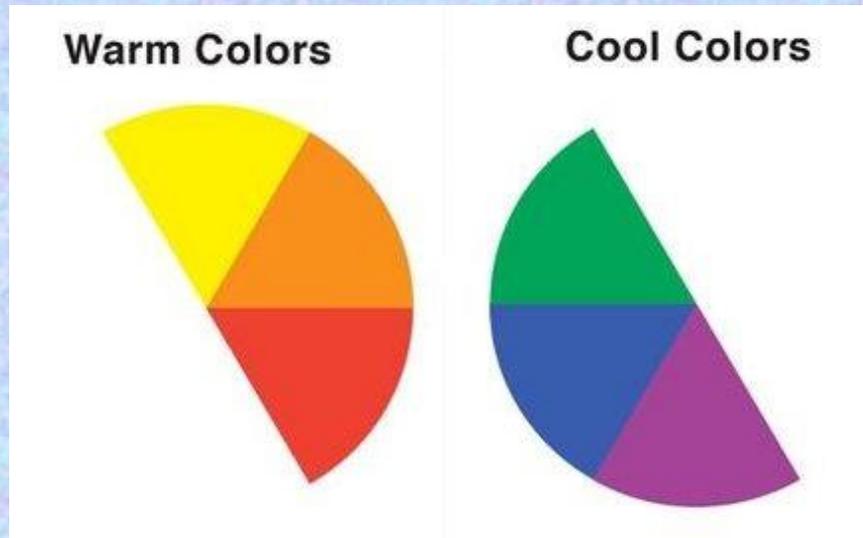
What are tertiary colours?

We mix a primary and a secondary colour to form a **tertiary colour**.

Tertiary colours are, for example, blue-green, yellow-orange and red-purple.



Warm colours and cool colours



- Red, orange and yellow are warm colours. They are the colours of the sun.
- Purple, blue and green are cool colours. They are the colours of water and nature.

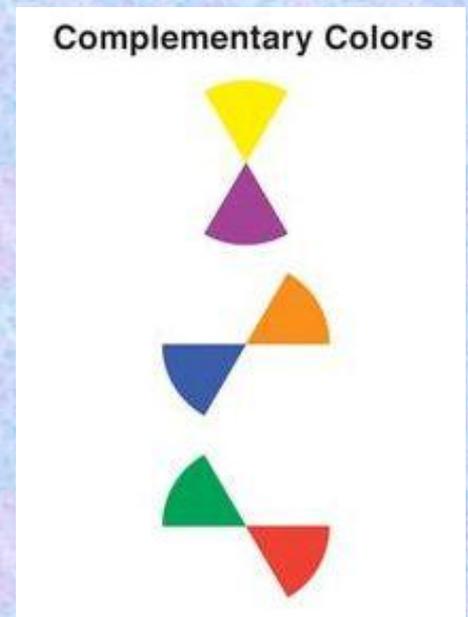
Analogous colours and complementary colours.

Analogous colours are colours that are similar.

For example blue, blue-green and green are analogous colours. They create harmony in a painting.

Analogous colours and complementary colours.

Complementary colours, for example blue and orange, aren't similar and they create contrast and movement in a painting.



Colour Idioms (1/2)

idiom	meaning	example sentence
black sheep	the odd or bad member of the group	My oldest brother was the black sheep in our family. He dropped out of school at fifteen.
born with a silver spoon in one's mouth	born into a rich family	Keiko hasn't worked a day in her life. She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth .
golden opportunity	the perfect chance	The models' conference was a golden opportunity for me to sell my beauty products.
grey area	something without a clear rule or answer	Writing personal email in the office is a grey area that needs to be discussed at the next meeting.
green with envy	very jealous	I am green with envy over Julio's new wardrobe.
(have a) green thumb	be skillful in the garden	You can tell by her flower garden that Sheila has a green thumb .

Colour Idioms (2/2)

idiom	meaning	example sentence
have the blues	be sad or depressed	I always have the blues during the winter time.
in the dark	unaware	Antoine left his wife in the dark about their honeymoon destination until they got to the airport.
in the red	in debt	When we were in the red we almost had to sell the house.
out of the blue	unexpectedly	I got a phone call from a long lost cousin out of the blue last week.
see red	be very angry	I saw red when that guy grabbed my sister's purse.
tickled pink	very pleased and appreciative	My mom was tickled pink when my father brought roses home for her.
true colours	real self	Suzanne doesn't show her true colours when we have guests over.

COLOUR IDIOMS SONG

<https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/idioms-colour-song.htm>



CLIL ART: THE COLOUR WHEEL – COLOUR IDIOMS

What is the colour wheel?

What are the primary colours?

What are the secondary colours? What colours are mixed to create them?

Which colours do you have to mix to obtain tertiary colours?

Which are the warm colours?

The warm colours are the colours of the _____ .

Which are the cool colours?

The cool colours are the colours of the _____ and the _____ .

Analogous colours are very **different/similar**.

Complementary colours (_____ - _____ , _____ - _____ , _____ - _____) create **contrast/harmony** in a painting.

COLOUR IDIOMS - Choose the correct option.

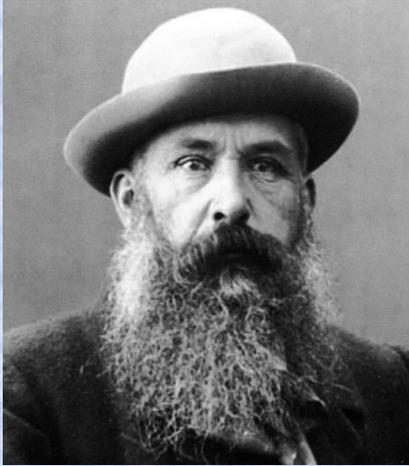
- When you have the blues you feel a. sick b. depressed c. hungry
- This volunteer job is my red carpet/golden opportunity/red tape to get experience in the industry.
- When something happens out of the blue it is: a. depressing b. unwelcome c. unexpected
- A man who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth has always been: a. rich b. wise c. poor
- People often show their blues/true colours/rainbows when they've had too much to drink.

IMPRESSIONISM

GLOSSARY

- **STILL LIFE** a picture of inanimate objects.
- **CANVAS** a painting done with oil paints, or the piece of cloth it is painted on.
- **BRUSH** an object with short pieces of stiff hair, plastic or wire fixed into a usually wooden or plastic base or handle, which is used for cleaning, tidying the hair or painting.
- **BRUSHSTROKE** the way in which something, especially paint, is put on to a surface with a brush.
- **PALETTE** the range of colours that an artist usually paints with
- **EN PLEIN AIR** outdoor.
- **EASEL** a wooden frame that you put a painting on while you paint it.
- **DEPICT** to represent something in a picture.

MONET AND THE IMPRESSIONISTS



**Listening and comprehension -
Questionnaire**

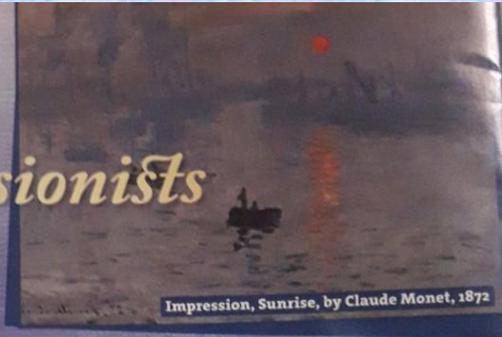


Monet hfi_level3examtrainer_6_11.mp3

Monet and the Impressionists

On a misty morning in 1872 in Le Havre, France, a young Frenchman called Claude Monet was painting the boats in the harbour. Monet used big brushes because he wanted to paint the sunrise quickly before the light changed. Monet didn't use many brush strokes to paint the boats and the water, but his painting shows us what the harbour looked like at that moment. Forty minutes later, Monet finished the painting. He called it 'Impression, Sunrise', and it changed the history of art.

10 Ten years earlier, when Monet arrived in Paris in 1862, most artists didn't paint outside. They often painted famous people from history or literature. But Monet wanted to paint ordinary people in ordinary places – like cafés, fields and streets. He soon met other young artists with the same
15 ideas, like Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro and Alfred Sisley.



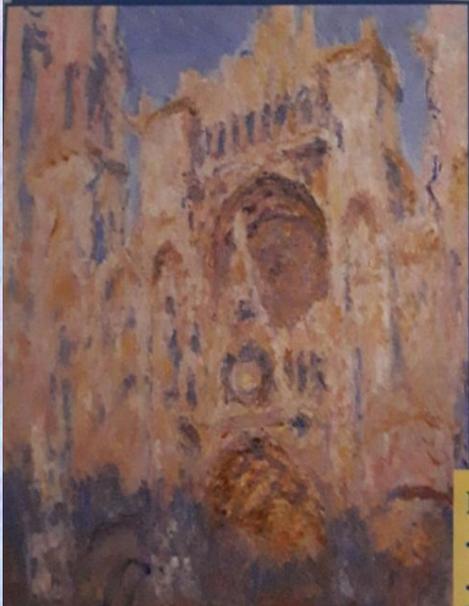
Impression, Sunrise, by Claude Monet, 1872

The Impressionist movement started in 1874, when Monet and a group of 29 other artists had their first exhibition in Paris. They didn't sell many paintings because most visitors didn't understand them. When a reporter saw
20 Monet's painting of Le Havre, he hated it. The reporter used the title of Monet's painting in his newspaper article. He called the painters 'Impressionists' because their paintings didn't have any details in them. But Monet and his friends loved the name. They soon began to use it.

25 The Impressionists had different styles, but they all wanted to go out and paint real life. Degas drew dancers as they practised for the ballet. Pissarro painted people on the busy streets of Paris. Monet stood in the deep snow by the River Seine. Painting like this wasn't easy. People often
30 stood and watched them – and sometimes they laughed!

Life was difficult for the Impressionists. At first, important galleries didn't want to show their work. For a long time, they couldn't sell many paintings, and they were very poor. Later, more people began to like Impressionist art.
35 There were shows in London and New York, and some Impressionists became very successful. When Claude Monet died in 1926, he was one of the most famous painters in the world.

40 Today, thousands of artists all over the world still paint outside – and they have all learnt a lot from the Impressionists. When you work outside, you have to paint fast because the light changes quickly. Because of this, many artists use big brushes, just like Monet. They try to paint light, weather and movement – an impression.



Rouen Cathedral, façade (sunset) 1892-1894

Impressionist style

- The Impressionists didn't like to put many details in their pictures.
- They painted with bright colours, and they didn't use black.
- They used big brush strokes.
- Changing light was important for them. Monet painted this cathedral more than 30 times – at different times of day, and in different weather.

Listening MONET AND THE IMPRESSIONISTS

1. Who was Claude Monet?

2. What was Monet painting on a misty morning in 1872 in Le Havre, France?

3. Monet painted very slowly. T F

Why? _____

4. When did Monet arrive in Paris? a. 1962 b. 1872 c. 1862

5. At that time, did most artists paint outside or inside?

6. Conservative artists often painted _____

Monet wanted to paint _____

7. Monet met other artists with the same ideas, like Edgar Degas, _____
and _____.

8. When did the Impressionist movement begin?

9. The Impressionists' first exhibition in Paris was very successful. T F

10. A newspaper reporter **loved/didn't love** their work.

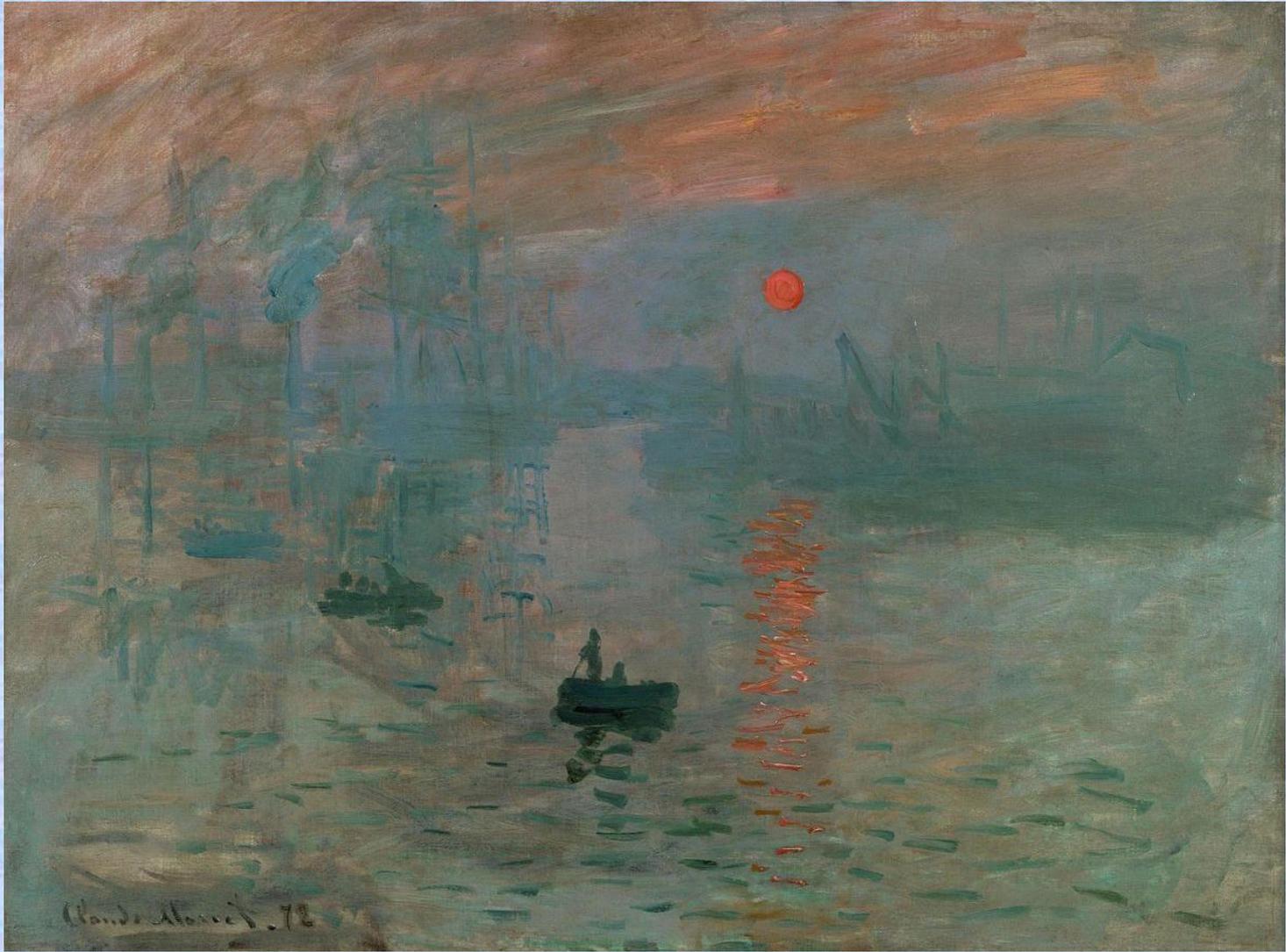
11. What does the term Impressionism come from?

12. Monet died in a. 1927 b. 1926 c. 1946

Impressionist style CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

13. The Impressionists **put/didn't put** many details in their pictures.
14. They painted with **bright/dark** colours and they **used/didn't use** black.
15. They used **big/small** brush strokes.
16. Changing light **was/wasn't** important for them. Monet painted this cathedral (Rouen Cathedral) **more than/less than** 30 times, at different times of day and in different weather.





Describe this painting.

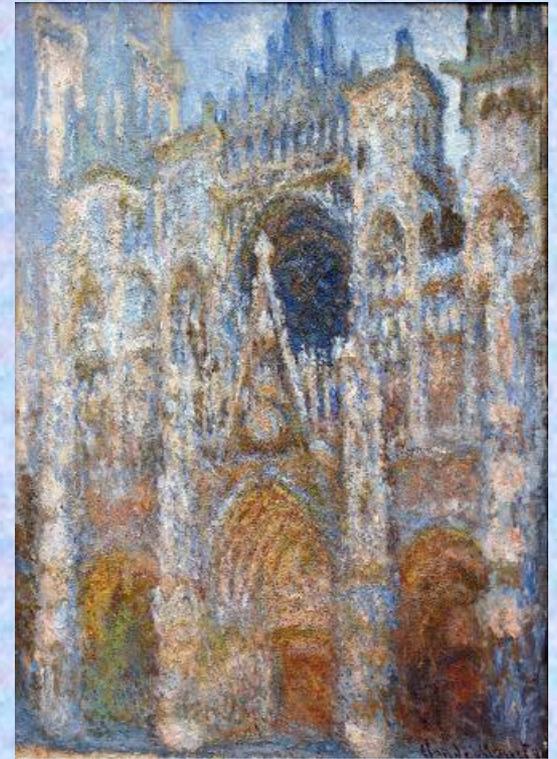
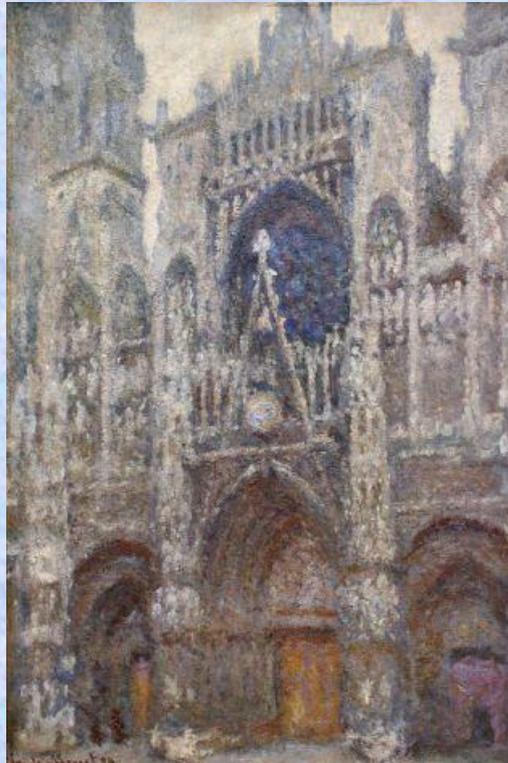
Do you remember the title?

What name would you give this painting?

How does this painting make you feel?

Why do/don't you like it?

Can you find the main characteristics of Impressionism in this picture?



ROUEN CATHEDRAL (SERIES)

WATER LILIES (series)



SOME QUESTIONS FROM THE FINAL TEST (1/2)...

CLIL ART - TEST

IMPRESSIONISM, MONET

Rispondi alle domande o scegli l'opzione corretta a seconda dei casi

1. What is Impressionism?

2. Who was Claude Monet?

3. When did Monet arrive in Paris? a. 1962 b. 1872 c. 1862

4. When did the Impressionist movement begin?

5. The Impressionists' first exhibition in Paris was very successful. T / F

6. Where does the term *Impressionism* come from?

7. What are the main characteristics of the Impressionist style? Choose the correct options.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Impressionists didn't put many details in their pictures. | <input type="checkbox"/> They used black. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Changing light was important for them | <input type="checkbox"/> They used small brush strokes. |

8. Monet didn't paint outside. T / F

9. Monet painted some places many time, at different times of day and in different weather. T/F

10. He wanted to paint famous people from history or literature. T / F

SOME QUESTIONS FROM THE FINAL TEST (2/2)...

Look at the picture below.



11. This painting by Monet is located in the Musée d'Orsay, in Paris. T / F

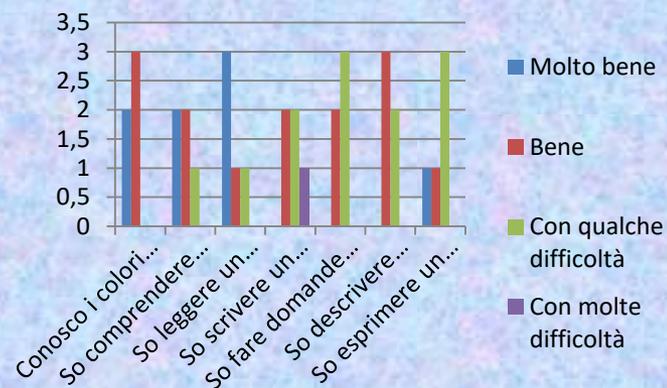
12. What is the name of this painting? When and where did Monet paint it?

13. How does this painting make you feel?

14. Why do/don't you like it?

15. Can you find the main characteristics of Impressionism in this picture?

OBSERVATION CHECKLIST



	Molto bene	Bene	Con qualche difficoltà	Con molte difficoltà
Conosco i colori primari, secondari, terziari. So distinguere i colori caldi da quelli freddi, i colori analoghi da quelli complementari.	2	3	0	0
So comprendere un semplice testo orale e/o scritto relativo al movimento impressionista.	2	2	1	0
So leggere un semplice testo relativo all'argomento trattato.	3	1	1	0
So scrivere un semplice testo su ciò che conosco su questo movimento artistico e su un pittore in particolare, Monet.	0	2	2	1
So fare domande per avere dei chiarimenti/approfondimenti.	0	2	3	0
So descrivere alcuni dipinti.	0	3	2	0
So esprimere un giudizio personale su un dipinto.	1	1	3	0

CONCLUSION

The lessons have been an interesting, educational experience. Students have improved their English-language skills through the study of Art (Impressionism, Monet). They felt at ease with the new subject matter, demonstrating confidence in their foreign-language ability.