

Picasso.

1 Write.

created sculpture was exhibition were was studied



Pablo Picasso (1881 - 1973) was a Spanish artist. He revolutionized painting, drawing, (1) _____ and ceramics. Picasso was born in Malaga. His father (2) _____ an artist and art teacher. Picasso (3) _____ a child prodigy. He painted excellent paintings from an early age. He had his first (4) _____ when he was 13. Picasso (5) _____ art in Madrid but later he moved to Barcelona and Paris. Most of his friends (6) _____ poets, writers, bullfighters and artists. During his career he (7) _____ over 20,000 works.

2 Match.

- a. The Blue Period (1901 - 1904)
- b. The Rose Period (1905 - 1907)
- c. The Cubist Period (1912 - 1919)

1. Picasso used orange and pink colours. He painted harlequins and circus people like acrobats and clowns.
2. Picasso reduced objects to basic geometric shapes.
3. Picasso used different shades of blue. Picasso painted sad pictures of poor people.

The Blue Period: _____ The Rose Period: _____
 The Cubist Period: _____



3 Draw.

Picasso's most famous painting is probably *Guernica* (1937). *Guernica* is a town in Vizcaya. The Germans destroyed the town during the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). The painting represents the destruction of the town. *Guernica* is a big, black and white painting about war. It is 3.5 metres by 7.8 metres. Picasso took 24 days to paint it. In *Guernica* you can see a bull, a horse, a woman with open arms, some destroyed buildings and people suffering. You can see *Guernica* at the Reina Sofia National Museum in Madrid.



Picasso



Aim

- To study Picasso, the most influential Spanish artist.

Language focus

Key vocabulary: *artist, sculpture, painting, drawing, ceramics, created, exhibition, prodigy, harlequin, acrobat, clown, geometric shape, destroy, war, destruction, building.*

Key language: *Picasso studied art in Madrid but moved to Paris in 1900. Picasso reduced objects to basic geometric shapes. Picasso's most famous painting is probably Guernica.*

Materials

- Worksheet.
- A reproduction of *Guernica*, representative paintings of the Blue Period, the Cubist Period and the Rose Period (see below for suggestions). Copies of realist and abstract paintings.

Warm-up

- Show the class a copy of a realist painting and elicit what they can see in the picture. Follow the same procedure with a copy of an abstract painting. Elicit the main differences between the two paintings from the class. Explain the main difference between realism and abstract art, eg, *In realist paintings you can see what the artist sees in nature or life. You can see people, animals, trees, houses. In abstract paintings you can usually see colours and forms and you cannot recognize the objects.* Encourage the pupils to say which style they like best.

Completing the Worksheet

Activity 1

- Explain to the class that you are going to write some information about an artist. Encourage the pupils to guess who the artist is. Write on the board: *Málaga, 1881-1973, painter, sculptor, Madrid, Paris, Guernica.* Write the first letters if necessary (eg, P-I-C-A). Write *Picasso* on the board when the pupils guess. Encourage the pupils to guess the

connection between the words and Picasso, eg, *Málaga: Picasso lived in Málaga. / Picasso was born in Málaga.*

- Ask the pupils to read the information in Activity 1 and complete the gaps in small groups. Read the text with the class and explain the new words. Encourage the pupils to call out the missing words. Point out that *Picasso loved art when he was a small boy. He studied art in Madrid but in 1900 he went to Paris. He didn't have much money when he was young. He divided his time between Barcelona and Paris. Most of Picasso's friends were writers, poets, painters and bullfighters. Picasso created a huge number of works that are in the most important museums and art collections all over the world. Picasso is one of the most influential artists of all time. Picasso developed Cubism together with Georges Braque. Cubist painters used geometric shapes.*

Answers: 1-sculpture; 2-was; 3-was; 4-exhibition; 5-studied; 6-were; 7-created

Extension activity

Ask the pupils to find out three more facts about Picasso's life for homework. Encourage them to find information in books and on the internet and write the information in their notebooks. In the next class, ask the pupils about the information they have found. Invite some pupils to come to the front of the class and talk about Picasso.

Activity 2

- Explain that *Picasso painted in many different styles. Some of these styles are the Blue Period, the Rose Period and the Cubist Period.* Write the styles on the board and encourage the pupils to guess why they had those names. Show the pupils reproductions of works from the three different periods and put them on the board, eg.: the Blue Period: *La Vie, The Tragedy, Les Noces de Pierette*; the Rose Period: *Arlequin, Garçon à la Pipe, La Jeune Fille à la Chevre*; the Cubist Period: *Paysage avec un Pont, Les Demoiselles d'Avignon, L'aficionado.*
- Read the text with the pupils, explain any difficult vocabulary. Get them to match the different paintings on the board to the periods. Ask the pupils to match the styles to the texts on the worksheets.

- Explain the differences between the three periods. Point out that *Picasso's Blue Period lasted for about four years. His paintings from this time are sad and melancholic. Picasso went through a bad time in his personal life during these years after one of his friends died. This is reflected in his paintings. After the Blue Period came the Rose Period. Picasso was more optimistic and his paintings were positive. He used bright colours like orange and pink. He painted circus people. Probably the most famous period was the Cubist Period. He developed this style together with Georges Braque. He used geometric shapes to represent objects and people.*

Answers: 1-b; 2-c; 3-a

Activity 3

- Ask the class *Which is Picasso's most famous painting?* Explain that *Picasso's most famous painting is probably Guernica. Write Guernica*

on the board and see if the pupils know anything about the painting. Ask the pupils some questions like *Is Guernica small or big? Is it colourful or black and white? Is it a happy painting? What can you see in Guernica?*

- Ask the pupils to read the information in Activity 3. Read the text with the class and explain new words. Highlight that *Guernica represents the destruction of a town called Guernica in Vizcaya during the Spanish Civil War. It's a painting about war. It's black and white and very big. In the painting you can see people's heads, arms and legs. You can also see a bull, a horse and a woman with open arms. Many artists have studied the Guernica painting.*
- Show the pupils a reproduction of *Guernica* and get them to draw their own version of *Guernica* on the worksheet.

Answers: Pupils' own drawings.