

A - Read the descriptions for each work of art. Fill in the blanks using the information of the painting that fits better.



The Starry Night (1889)
Vincent Van Go.



Scream (1893)
Edvard Munch.



*A Sunday Afternoon on
the Island of La Grande
Jatte* (1884) Georges Seurat.



The Harvesters (1565)
Pieter Bruegel the Elder.

1- _____ was **created** by _____ at the **asylum** in Saint-Rémy, where he'd committed himself in _____. Indeed, this painting seems to reflect his **turbulent** state of mind at the time, as the night sky **comes** alive with **swirls** and orbs of **frenetically** applied brush marks springing from the yin and yang of his **personal** demons and **awe** of nature.

2- _____'s masterpiece, **evoking** the Paris of La Belle Epoque, is actually depicting a working-class suburban **scene** well outside the city's center. What you **get** in this **painting** named _____ is a frieze-like processional of figures whose stillness is in keeping with the artist's aim of creating a **classical landscape** in **modern** form.

3- This **composition** was one of six created on the theme of the seasons. _____ by _____ in _____. In this painting, the time is probably early September. A group of peasants on the left cut and bundle **ripened** wheat, while the on the right, another group takes their midday meal. This attention to detail **continues throughout** the painting as a procession of ever-granular observations receding into **space**. It was **extraordinary** for a time when landscapes served **mostly** as backdrops for **religious** paintings.

4- Essentially _____ is autobiographical, an expressionistic **construction** based on _____'s actual experience of him **yelling** through **nature** while on a walk, after his two companions, seen in the background, had left him. Fitting the fact that the sound must have been heard at a time when his mind was in an **abnormal** state, the artist renders it in a style which if pushed to extremes can destroy human **integrity**.

B - Pay attention to the words in **bold**. Categorize them in four groups: Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs.

| NOUNS | VERBS | ADJECTIVES | ADVERBS |
|-------|-------|------------|---------|
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