

Reading Ex. > PICASSO PRINTS STOLEN FROM A MUSEUM

Last June three armed robbers stole two Pablo Picasso prints from an art museum in downtown São Paulo on. The bandits also took two oil paintings by **well-known** Brazilian artists Emiliano Di Cavalcanti and Lasar Segall, said Carla Regina, a spokeswoman for the *Pinacoteca do Estado museum*.

The Picasso prints stolen were *The Painter and the Model* from 1963 and *Minotaur, Drinker, and Women* from 1933, according to a report from the São Paulo Secretary of State for Culture, **which** administers the museum. The prints and paintings have a combined value of \$612,000, the report and a museum official said.

About noon, three armed men paid the \$2.45 entrance **fee** and immediately went to the second floor of the gallery where the works were being exhibited, by passing more valuable pieces, authorities said. This indicates to **us** that they probably received an order to take those specific works, Abou Chain, head of São Paulo's organized crime unit, told reporters at a news

conference. The **assailants** overpowered three unarmed museum guards and grabbed the works, officials said. The robbery took less than 15 minutes, and the museum was nearly empty at that time. The assailants took the pieces — frames and all — out of the museum in two bags. **It** had no metal detectors at the **entrance**.

In December, Picasso's *Portrait of Suzanne Bloch* and *O Lavrador de Café* by Cândido Portinari, an influential Brazilian artist, were also stolen from the São Paulo Museum of Art by two women and a man who used a crowbar to force open one of the museum's steel doors.

The framed paintings were found on January 8, in a house on the limits of São Paulo, South America's largest city thanks to an informant. **They** had a value of nearly \$200,000 in the black market. One of the suspects in that robbery — a former TV chef— **turned himself over to** the police at the end of January. **He** declared that he felt bad for his actions and wanted to pay the consequences.

A. Vocabulary in Context > Based on the text, choose the closest meaning to **highlighted words**.

| | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. well-known | a. ordinary | b. famous | c. accepted | d. excellent |
| 2. fee | a. money | b. weapon | c. cost | d. ticket |
| 3. assailants | a. assistants | b. workers | c. criminals | d. guards |
| 4. entrance | a. beginning | b. doorway | c. bag | d. exit |
| 5. turn someone over to someone | a. surrender | b. talk | c. arrest | d. escape |

B. Recognizing referents > Who/what do the words in bold refer to within the reading?

6. **which** > _____
7. **us** > _____
8. **it** > _____
9. **they** > _____
10. **he** > _____



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C. **Finding facts** > Based on the reading above, answer the following questions.

1. **When** did both crimes happen? _____.
2. **How many** works did the robbers take in the first robbery? _____.
3. **How much** could these artworks be? _____.
4. **Where** were these exhibited? _____.
5. **How long** did that robbery take? _____.
6. **Who** robbed Portinari's works? _____.
7. **Which** works were recovered by the police? _____.
8. **Where** were they? _____.
9. **How much** could those artworks be? _____.
10. **How** could the police find those artworks? _____.
11. **Who** was the TV chef? _____.
12. **Why** did he turn himself over the police? _____.

D. **Coloring Picasso's Art** > Add color to other iconic artworks created by Pablo Picasso between 1907-1937.



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