

ATTACHMENT 1

1. How much do you know about Pablo Picasso? Choose the correct alternative.

- A. Picasso invented ☐ collage ☐ Fauvism
 B. The style he was most famous for is called ☐ Pointillism ☐ Cubism
 C. His most famous anti-war painting is called ☐ *Guernica* ☐ *Les Femmes d'Alger*
 D. Picasso's paintings ☐ are ☐ aren't organized according to the Renaissance perspective rules.
 E. The main paintings by Picasso were painted in ☐ the second half of the 19th century ☐ the first half of the 20th century
 F. Picasso's art was influenced by ☐ Paul Cézanne's ☐ Dora Maar's art.

2. Read the article about the Picasso and check your answers:

Picasso's styles

Pablo Picasso was the most dominant and influential artist of the first half of the twentieth century. Associated most of all starkly with pioneering Cubism, alongside Georges Braque, he also invented collage and made major contributions to Symbolism and Surrealism. He saw himself above all as a painter, yet his sculpture was greatly influential, and he also explored areas as diverse as printmaking and ceramics. Finally, he was a famously charismatic personality; his many relationships with women not only filtered into his art but also may have directed its course, and his behavior has come to embody that of the bohemian modern artist in the popular imagination.

Picasso first emerged as a Symbolist influenced by the likes of Edvard Munch and Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec. This tendency shaped his so-called Blue Period, in which he depicted beggars, prostitutes, and various urban misfits, and also the brighter moods of his subsequent Rose Period.

It was a confluence of influences - from Paul Cézanne and Henri Rousseau, to archaic and tribal art - that encouraged Picasso to lend his figures more weight and structure around 1906. And they ultimately set him on the path towards Cubism, in which he deconstructed the conventions of perspectival space that had dominated painting since the Renaissance. These innovations would have far-reaching consequences for practically all of modern art, revolutionizing attitudes to the depiction of form in space.

Picasso's immersion in Cubism also eventually led him to the invention of collage, in which he abandoned the idea of the picture as a window on objects in the world, and began to conceive of it merely as an arrangement of signs that used different, sometimes metaphorical means, to refer to those objects. This too would prove hugely influential for decades to come.

Picasso had an eclectic attitude to style, and although, at any one time, his work was usually characterized by a single dominant approach, he often moved interchangeably between different styles - sometimes even in the same artwork.

His encounter with Surrealism in the mid-1920s, although never transforming his work entirely, encouraged a new expressionism that had been suppressed throughout the years of experiment in Cubism and subsequently during the early 1920s when his style was predominantly classical. This development enabled not only the soft forms and tender eroticism of his portraits of his mistress Marie-Thérèse Walter, but also the starkly angular imagery of *Guernica* (1937), the century's most famous anti-war painting.

Picasso was always eager to place himself in history, and some of his greatest works, such as *Les Femmes d'Alger* (1907), refer to a wealth of past precedents - even while overturning them. As he matured he became only more conscious of assuring his legacy, and his late work is characterized by a frank dialogue with Old Masters such as Jean-Auguste Dominique Ingres, Diego Velázquez, Francisco Goya, and Rembrandt van Rijn.

*Glossary*Diverse
StarklyConventions
Frank

Immersion

Interchangeably

Encounter



CLIL MultiKey lesson plan

3. Match the words (1-6) from the text on p1 to the definitions (a-f) (There is an extra one)

1. _____ Cubism	2. _____ Symbolism	3. _____ Surrealism	4. _____ precedents
5. _____ legacy	6. _____ bohemianism	7. _____ Eclecticism	8. _____ Collage
<p>A A late nineteenth-century art movement of French, Russian and Belgian origin in poetry and other art</p> <p>B Going or coming before; preceding</p> <p>C One of the most influential visual art styles of the early twentieth century. It was created by Pablo Picasso</p> <p>D Anything handed down from the past, as from an ancestor or predecessor</p> <p>E Tendency to welcome and merge together different styles and attitudes.</p> <p>F The practice of an unconventional lifestyle, often in the company of like-minded people</p> <p>G A cultural movement that began in the early 1920s, and is best known for its visual artworks and writings</p> <p>H A late nineteenth-century art movement in Italy stating the importance of representing nature through tiny color spots.</p> <p>I Use of different materials in the painting process.</p>			

4. WRITING TASK

Write a review (about 120 words) of the painting:

Use the questions below:

- ⑩ How does this painting suggest a war scene?
- ⑩ Picasso painted this during a war. Do you know which war it is about?
- ⑩ What reaction did the painter want to arise in making his work so dramatic?
- ⑩ Do the animals and objects depicted have a special meaning?
- ⑩ The painting is quite monochromatic: how does this color choice affect the mood?
- ⑩ Does the painting date back to the years of Cubism and its future developments?
- ⑩ Are there formal elements reminding of Cubist art?
- ⑩ Who was the painting commissioned by and where was it displayed?

