



Year 3 - Home Learning Tasks

WB: 18.05.20

Our theme for this week is 'Art'



This week it is 'Arts Week' where we will be learning about four different styles of art.

We are aware that your art supplies at home may be very limited so we have included a range of activities which you can experiment with. However, be sure to get creative. Think about what you have in the house. You could use coffee, ketchup, water or even mud if you don't have paint. Experiment with different items as paint brushes such as your fingers, sponges, grass, leaves etc. We are excited to see what you come up with!

	Activity 1	Activity 2 – VE Activities	Activity 3 – VE Activities	Extra optional activities
Monday	International Project Dream Catchers Create your own dream catcher and share a photo with us	Pop Art! Find out more about pop art, Andy Warhol and how to create your own pop art words.	Reading Watch the story then create a piece of artwork inspired by the book. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kjMIRR3C5I8	PE – Lesson 1 https://home.jasmineactive.com/ Username: parent@langstonej-1.com Login: langstonej
Tuesday	Reading – William Shakespeare. Drama and plays are a form of art too – they are called performing arts. Read the text and answer the questions.	Impressionism Learn a little bit about impressionism and some famous impressionist artist before trying out some of the different brush stroke styles they used in their art.	Claude Monet Research about the famous impressionist artist Claude Monet and then create your own quiz about him to test the family.	PE – Lesson 2 https://home.jasmineactive.com/ Username: parent@langstonej-1.com Login: langstonej
Wednesday	Maths Arithmetic test	Fauvism Discover more about fauvism and how it has influenced artists. Then, create your own portrait inspired by fauvism.	Colour Poems Use what you have learnt about colour to create colour poems.	PE – Lesson 3 https://home.jasmineactive.com/ Username: parent@langstonej-1.com Login: langstonej
Thursday	Spelling Identify the spellings you need to focus on – practise writing them into sentences. The complete the wordsearch.	Pointillism Find out about Pointillism and use it to create your own bookmark.	History – Timeline of Art After learning about our four types of art, create a timeline showing where these art movement occurred in history.	Mindfulness activities shared on Google Classroom.
Friday	Catch up and Chill – Today is the day to take part in any of the activities above if you hadn't had a chance yet. Instead, you may have some ideas of your own! No matter what you choose to do today, make sure you relax and take some time for you!			

These are the details and links to some of the activities posted on Google Classroom this week. Where possible, below you will find the task sheets which will explain the activities in more detail. If you experience any problems, please contact your child's class teacher via email.

Monday – Dream Catcher

This week, some children around the world are taking part in an international project to create a dream catcher for their bedrooms. Some of you may be worrying more at this time and you may have trouble sleeping. Legend has it that dream catchers can help you sleep better by keeping bad dreams away.

So, this week, your task is to create your very own dream catcher! You can make these out of various materials - just use what you have. I like the natural ones made from twigs! I've attached some information about what dream catchers are and where they originated and here are some examples.



Ojibwa Indians in Olden Times

Dream catchers were designed to "catch" evil spirits, tangle them up, before they could enter your dreams. They were made with an open weave so the good dreams could get through. Dream catchers were woven by the grandfathers and grandmothers. They were hung above a sleeping baby.

Good Dreams: The Ojibwa believed that good dreams are light as air. Good dreams can wander gently through the night, and make their way down to a sleeping child, through the feathers and twigs of a dream catcher.

Bad Dreams: But there is nothing gentle about a bad dream. Bad dreams are violent and rambunctious. They plunge about in the night air, and dart down towards a sleeping baby. The dream catchers catches them in its web. The bad dreams are tangled in the catcher. There they stay, trapped, until morning, when the sun rises and sends them away.

As other tribes heard about Ojibwa dream catchers, they adopted the idea. Today, many Native American artists make beautiful dream catchers to sell, to share, and to keep.

Monday – Pop Art!

POP



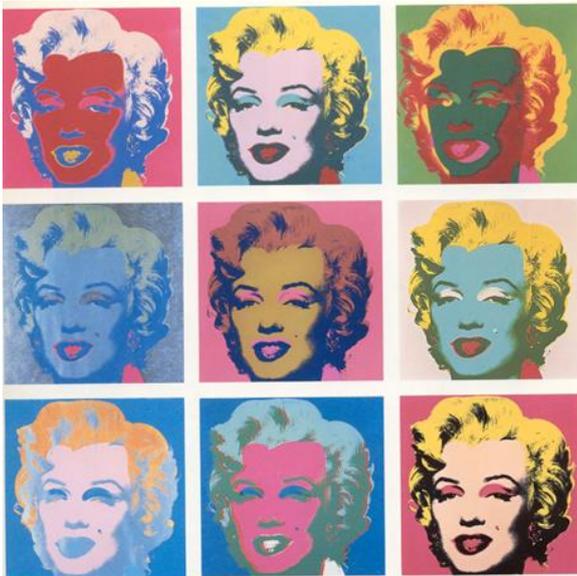
ART

What is Pop Art?

Pop art is a fun form of art. It started after the Second World War and was very different to the very serious fine art of the past.

Pop art often uses images which are popular in the modern world such as...

Famous celebrities & Disney Characters:



Everyday objects which could be found around the home were also made the focus of works of art such as:

Soup cans



Soft drinks



As you can see, in many forms of pop art, the items are drawn repeatedly with different colours and textures each time:



Andy Warhol

One of the most famous artists is called Andy Warhol. He used a techniques called screen printing to create lots of prints that look the same. He often changed the colour of the pictures as well. Some of his prints can be seen above.

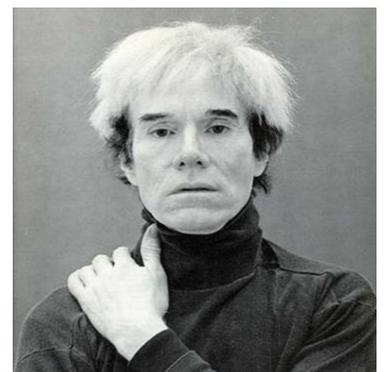
Activity 1

Find out more about Andy Warhol and produce a fact file about him and his works. You can choose to present this in any way that you choose. You may find the following website and videos useful:

<https://primaryfacts.com/818/10-andy-warhol-facts/>

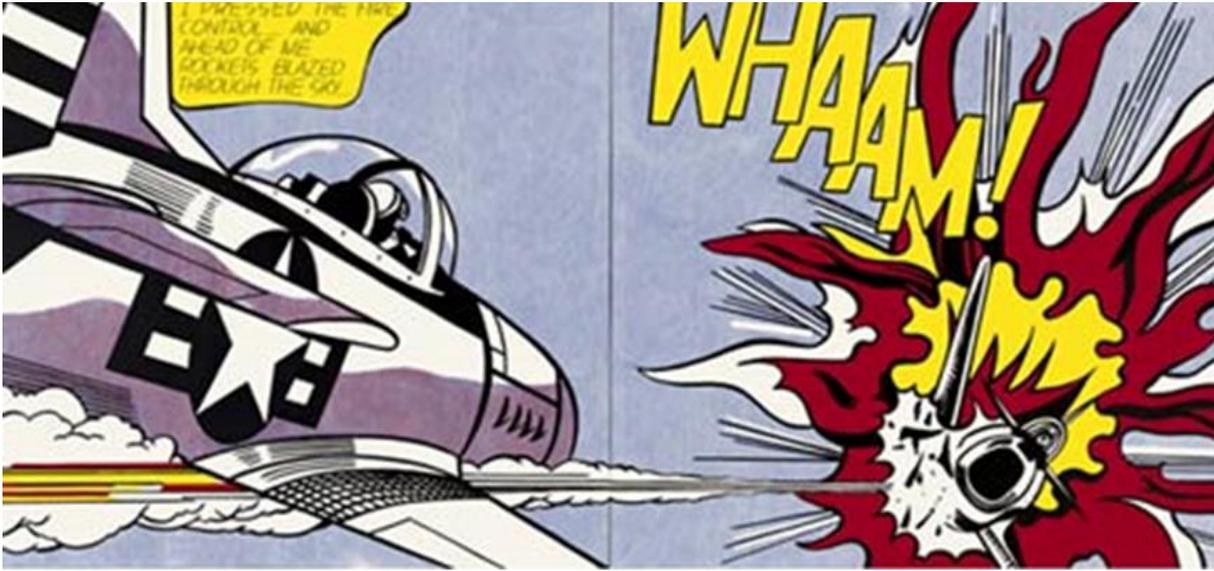
<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-andy-warhol>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/art-and-design-ks2-andy-warhols-marilyn-diptych/z42r2sg>



Pop Art Words

Pop art words were also used in elements of popular culture such as magazines, newspapers or comic strips.



A famous pop artist who worked in this comic strip style is called Roy Lichtenstein. Words were also given the comic strip effect by Lichtenstein.



Activity 2

Create your own comic strip style pop art words.

First, choose your own word which you want to use!

You could choose from the following:

Crunch Bang Boom Kapow Zwoosh Ouch Crack

There are a couple of ways to create your pop art word. You could just draw it straight onto paper or check out the ideas on the next page.

These instructions were adapted from:

<http://artisandesarts.blogspot.com/2011/11/onomatopoeia-art.html?m=1>

1. Begin by writing out your word using words using a style of bubble writing. Then, colour it in. Try to only use one colour as this will make the word stand out!



2. Cut out your word.
3. You could create the background for your work in a couple of different ways. You could just use plain or coloured paper or you create a collage of old book pages which you have stuck together. Trace a shape, such as an explosion, onto the back of the paper and then cut it out.
4. Stick this shape onto another piece of coloured paper (or colour in some paper) and then cut the shape out again but leave a border.
5. Then stick that shape onto another piece of coloured paper (or colour in some paper).
6. Stick your word over the top. You can add extra bits for effect. Check out these finished ones below:



You could also try creating our own pop art words on the computer or tablet. Some good programmes you could try to use are Microsoft Publisher and Paint. On your tablet, depending on which one you have, you could use Doodle Buddy, Bamboo Paper, Draw Free for iPad, Kids Doodle or 123 Draw. Be creative!

Monday – Reading/ Stamping

So Many Stars



Watch the reading of this story by Andy Warhol.

What do you notice about the illustrations?

What do you notice about the writing on the page? Can you spot the repetition?

Create a page that could fit in the book.

Start the page with 'So many....'

Create a stamper to repeat your images for example lots of stars.

You could create your stamper using string, potatoes or any other material that you may have at home.

You could even use ready made stampers if you have them.

We would love to see some of your creations and hear about how you made your stamper.

If you can not access the video, use the pictures on this page to help you.



Tuesday – Reading – William Shakespeare

Read the information text and then answer the comprehension questions. You can do an interactive one instead – visit <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/go> and select Sign In. You will be asked for a PIN. Our Year 3 pin is LH8734. This online version will self mark. You can also use the website to play different games and explore other activities.

William Shakespeare



William Shakespeare's Family

William Shakespeare is thought to have been born on 23rd April, 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England. William was the third child of John and Mary Shakespeare.

Fascinating Facts

- At the age of 18, William married Anne Hathaway.
- They had a daughter called Susanna in 1583.
- Two years later, Anne gave birth to twins - a boy called Hamnet and a girl called Judith. Hamnet died when he was 11 years old.
- William moved to London where he earned money as an actor and a playwright.

A playwright is someone who writes plays - stories that can be acted out on a stage for people to come and watch.



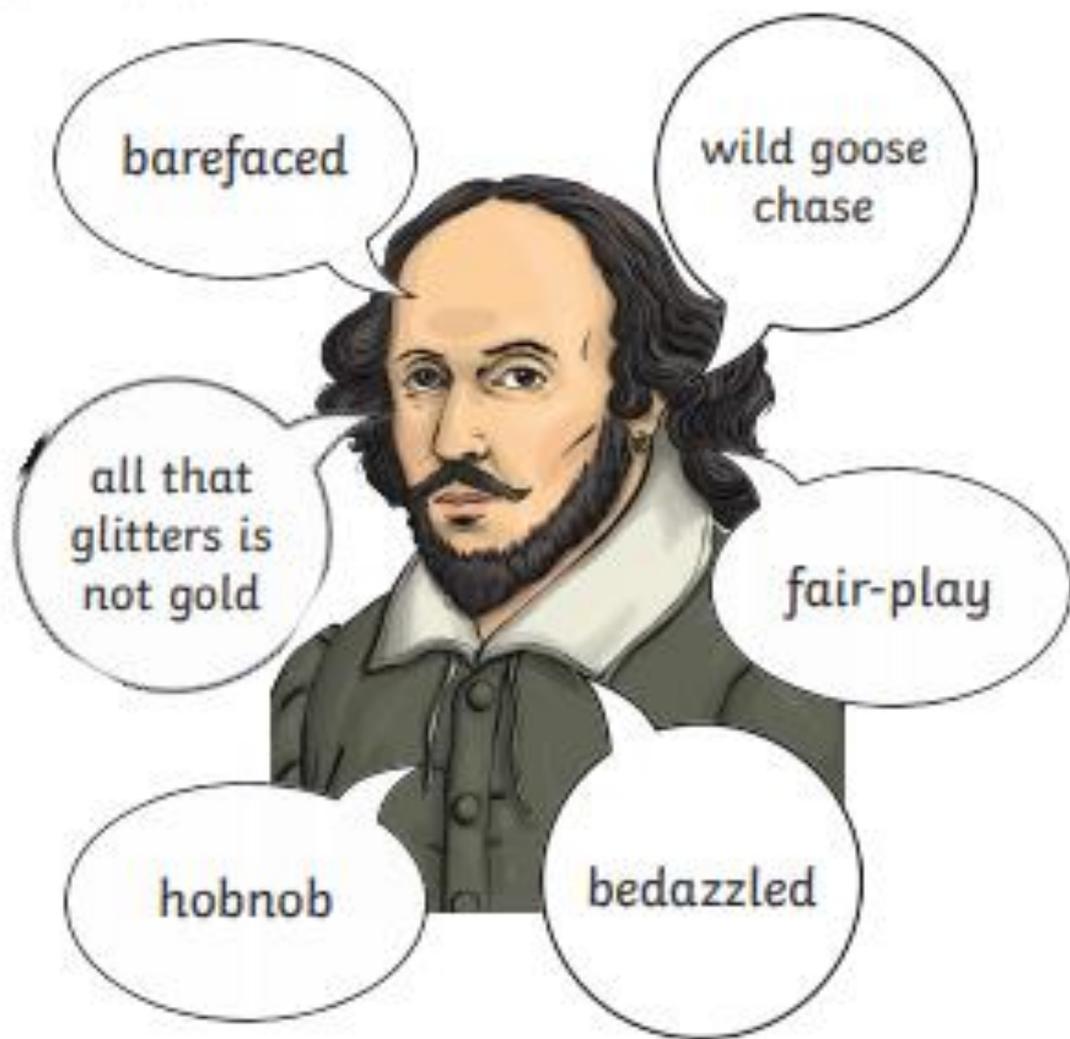
Shakespeare's Plays

Shakespeare wrote plays which were tragedies (very sad plays) and comedies, which were funny. He wrote the plays about things people had experienced: jealousy, anger, love, romance, religion and war.

Some of his most famous plays have been turned into cartoons and films. For example, Romeo and Juliet was made into a film, and later a cartoon about two garden gnomes!

Shakespeare's Words

Shakespeare made up over three hundred words and well-known phrases in the English language. Here are some:



William Shakespeare died on April 23rd 1616, which was the same day as his birthday, at the age of 52.

It is thought that he died from a fever.

Each year around the 23rd April, the streets of Stratford-upon-Avon are filled with music, song and performers in celebration of the life of William Shakespeare.

Questions

1. What was the name of William Shakespeare's wife? Tick one.

Judith Anne Mary Susanna

2. Match the sentences.

Shakespeare lived

in 1583.

Susanna was born

in Stratford.

Hamnet died

aged 11.

3. What themes did Shakespeare write about? Tick two.

making money jealousy shopping love

4. Summarise what the paragraph in the green box is about.

5. Tick the answer that is a name of one of Shakespeare's plays.

Beauty and the Beast Romeo and Juliet Peppa Pig The Haunted House

6. Choose one of the words which Shakespeare made up and use a dictionary to find out what it means.

Word: _____

Definition: _____

7. What is unusual about the day that Shakespeare died? Tick one.

It was the same day Hamnet died. It was the day he left London.

It was the day before a play was performed. It was the same day as his birthday.

8. True or False? Around the 23rd April, Shakespeare's birthday is celebrated in Stratford.

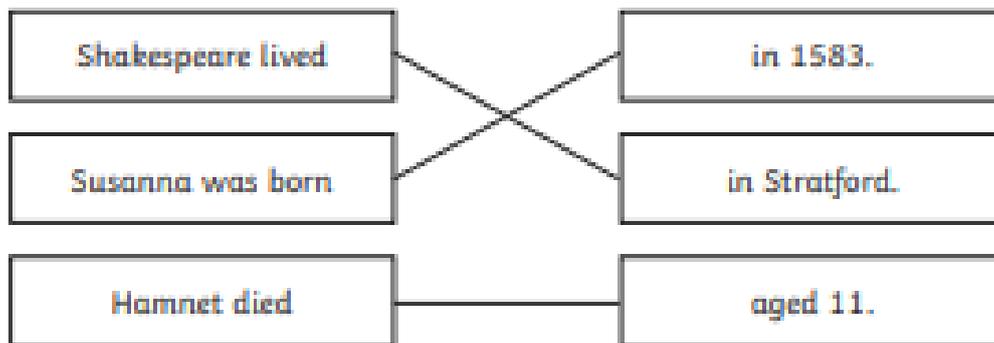
True False

Answers

1. What was the name of William Shakespeare's wife? Tick one.

Judith Anne Mary Susanna

2. Match the sentences.



3. What themes did Shakespeare write about? Tick two.

making money jealousy shopping love

4. Summarise what the paragraph in the green box is about.

The paragraph in the green box is about the type of plays which Shakespeare wrote and how a famous play has been made into a film and a cartoon.

5. Tick the answer that is a name of one of Shakespeare's plays.

Beauty and the Beast Romeo and Juliet Peppa Pig The Haunted House

6. Choose one of the words which Shakespeare made up and use a dictionary to find out what it means.

Answers will vary.

7. What is unusual about the day that Shakespeare died? Tick one.

It was the same day Hamnet died. It was the day he left London.

It was the day before a play was performed. It was the same day as his birthday.

8. True or False? Around the 23rd April, Shakespeare's birthday is celebrated in Stratford.

True False

What is impressionism?



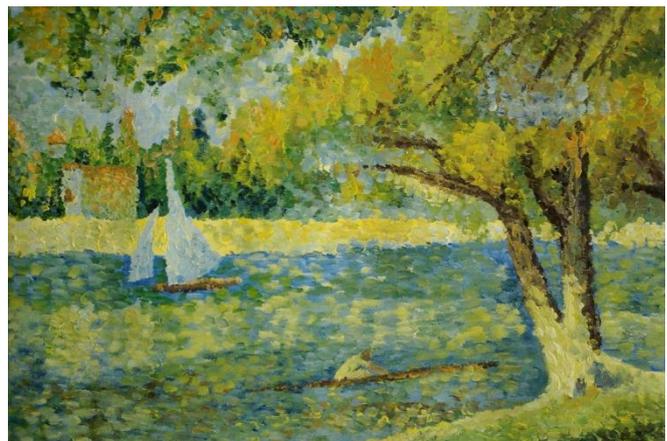
Impressionism is a 19th-century style of painting that focuses on the effects of light and atmosphere on colours and forms.

Impressionist artists often used broken brush strokes rather than smooth and unnoticeable ones and also used many colours to paint scenes of everyday life.

Watch this short clip from the Tate Modern to learn more:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nesTk_6j-0c

Impressionist artists were not trying to paint a reflection of real life, but an 'impression' of what the person, light, atmosphere, object or landscape looked like to them. And that's why they were called impressionists! They tried to capture the movement and life of what they saw and show it to us as if it were happening before our eyes.



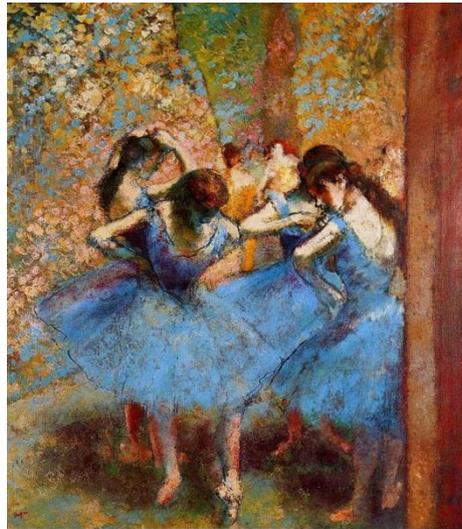
Some of the main impressionist artists are below:



- Claude Monet



- Berthe Morisot



- Edgar Degas

Activity - using impressionist brushstrokes

The Impressionist painters used layers of colours, leaving gaps in the top layers to reveal the colours underneath. The technique is achieved through hatching, cross-hatching, stippling and drybrushing. Mixing of brighter colours is done directly on the canvas to aid in creating the broken colour effect and only darker colours are mixed on the palette.

Use these techniques to create your own impressionist style painting.

1. Practice the different types of techniques (see examples below)
2. If you are feeling confident, create your own impressionist painting - this could be a copy of a famous painting, the view from your window or an imaginary picture.

If you do not have access to paints, be creative; you could use felt pens, coloured pencils or take a look in the kitchen cupboards! (How about using ketchup, coffee or even gravy granules?!)

Impressionist Techniques:

1. **Broken Colour:** this refers to the effect of blending colours on the paper rather than on the palette. The impressionist painters used layers of colours, and broke up the top layers to reveal the colours underneath



2. **Brush techniques:** the artist can use dots (referred to as stippling), brushstrokes (referred to as drybrushing), and scratches (known as sgraffito) to create the effect. Hatching refers to painting using layers of short straight brush strokes. If strokes cross, this is called cross-hatching.



3. **Wet Paint:** wet paint is placed into wet paint without waiting for previous applications to dry.

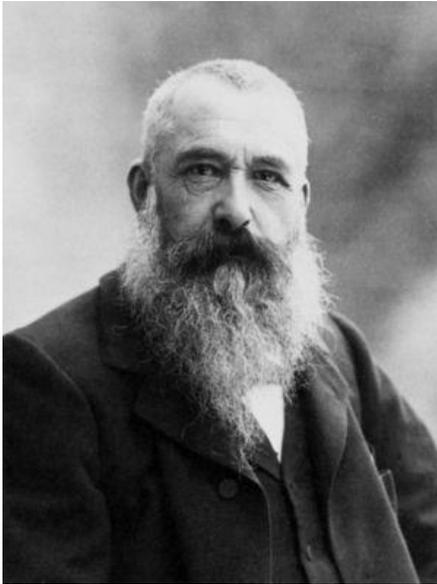
Some children's examples:



Examples of impressionist paintings you may wish to recreate:



Who is Claude Monet?



As one of the most famous impressionist artists of the time, Claude Monet is still celebrated today as one of the greats.

Use the links below, and any other resources you have, to find out all about him.

Then create your own quiz to test your family at home.

You could write this in your home learning book or create it digitally.

Things to think about when creating your quiz:

- Can you create a range of rounds for your quiz? For example: early life, famous paintings, dates, family life, picture round etc.
- Is it going to be multiple choice or not?
- Will you have a tiebreaker question?
- How will you make it look appealing? (pictures, decorations, answer sheets)

Web links to help you:

<https://www.coolkidfacts.com/claude-monet/>

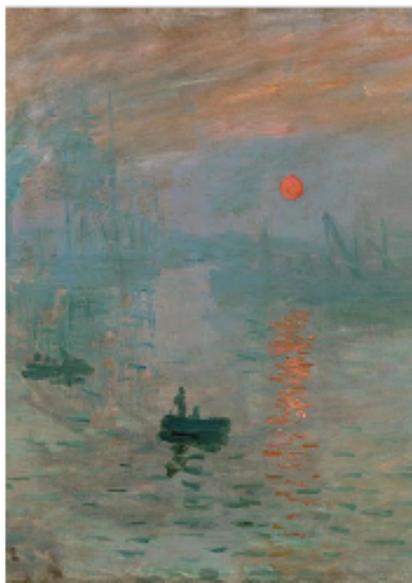
<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/who-is/who-claude-monet>

https://wiki.kidzsearch.com/wiki/Claude_Monet

<https://primaryfacts.com/843/claude-monet-facts-and-information/>

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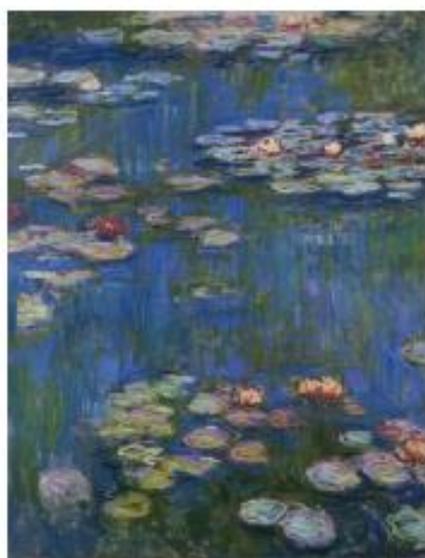
Below is some information about Monet:



Impression, Sunrise (1872)



Woman with a Parasol (1875)



Water Lilies (1906)

Claude Monet was born in Paris in 1840. He grew up in Le Havre, a port in Normandy, and demonstrated great artistic talent from an early age. In 1856, Monet was influenced by a meeting with Eugène Boudin, a French painter noted for his seascapes. He taught Monet how to use oil paints.

Later, Monet moved back to Paris and met fellow painters, Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley. Together, they experimented with painting the effects of light while working outside ('en plein air'). In the 1860s, the painters exhibited their works and impressionism was born. The name 'impressionism' comes from a painting Monet exhibited called 'Impression, Sunrise'.

As well as painting landscapes, impressionists painted everyday scenes. Painting an everyday scene was considered radical at the time because most artists took inspiration from battle scenes, Bible passages or Greek myths.



Impressionists did not want to paint a realistic picture but an 'impression' of what they could see. These artists used thick layers of paint and fast brushstrokes. Before this movement, artists usually painted in a studio and created perfect landscape scenes.

Following a few years of travelling, Monet settled in Giverny, France. While he lived here, he spent many hours painting the water lilies and the bridge in his water garden. Huge paintings of the water lilies were displayed in a purpose-built, curved room at Musée de l'Orangerie, Paris. Monet attempted the reflection of the light on the water.

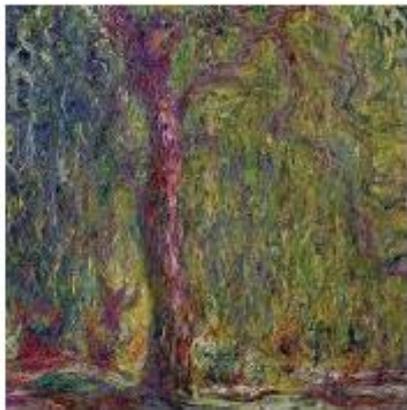
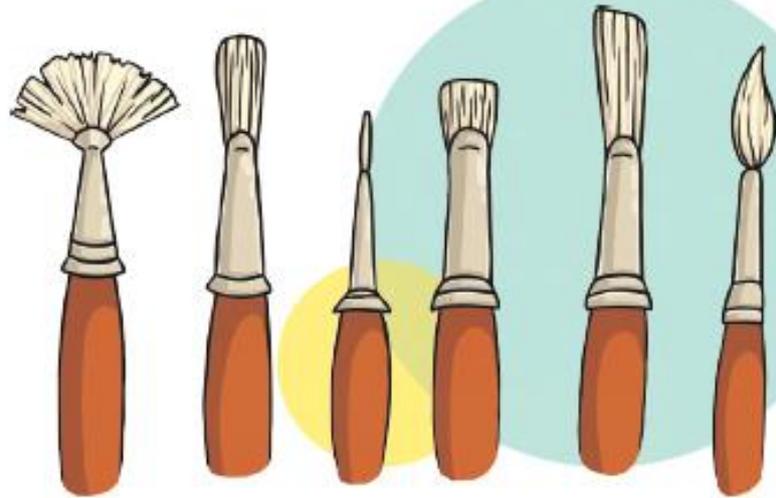


Haystacks:
End of summer (1891)



Haystacks:
Effect of Snow and Sun (1891)

He often painted the same scene many times to capture the changing light and seasons.



Weeping Willow (1918-19)

During the First World War, Monet painted a series of weeping willow trees to represent fallen French soldiers.

Later in life, Monet began to suffer from poor eyesight, caused by cataracts. As a result, he added reddish tones to his work. He also repainted some of his works of art, adding blue tones.

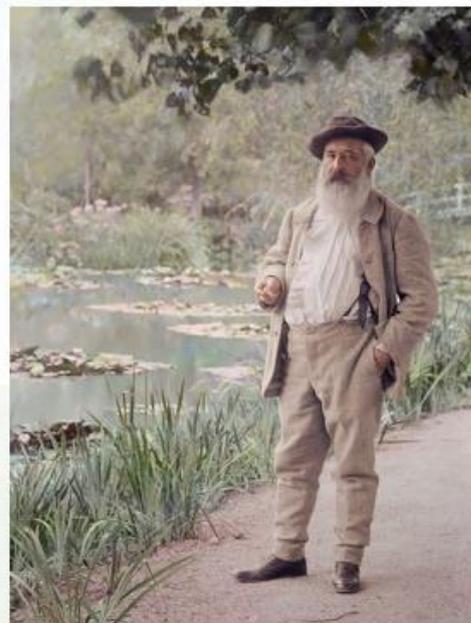
Monet developed lung cancer at the age of 86, and he died on 5th December 1926. He was buried in Giverny cemetery. He was one of the most significant painters in the history of art, and he created many of the world's most iconic oil paintings.

On The Bridge

Claude Monet developed problems with his sight. This affected the colours used in his paintings, and following a cataract operation in 1923, he repainted some of his works of art, to add more blue.

Monet developed lung cancer at the age of 86, and died on 5th December, 1926. He is buried in Giverny cemetery.

Monet had an enormous impact on the art world, creating many of the world's most iconic oil paintings.

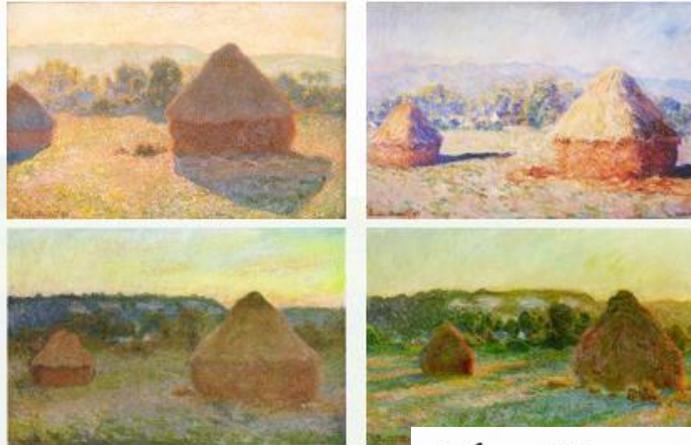


Changing Light

Monet often painted the same scene many times, to capture the changing light and seasons.

Look at the pictures of the haystack paintings.

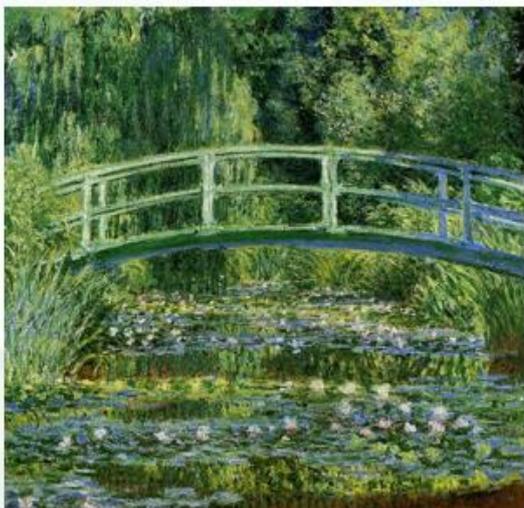
How does the changing light affect the feel of the paintings?



The Houses of Parliament



Water Lilies and Japanese Bridge



Monet moved to Giverny in France, and he spent many hours painting the water lilies and the bridge in a series of huge paintings. Paintings of the water lilies are displayed in a purpose built, curved room at Musée de l'Orangerie, Paris.

Claude Monet (14 November 1840 - 5 December 1926) was a French impressionist artist. One of his most famous paintings was called *Water Lilies*, which he repeated many times in various conditions.

Monet was born in Paris, France. His father wanted him to help run the family's grocery business. However, Monet wanted to be an artist. When he was young he met the painter Eugène Boudin who taught him to use oil paints, and encouraged him to paint out of doors.

Monet joined the French Army in Algeria for two years from 1860-1862. When he became ill he left the army to study art at university. He did not like the way art was taught, and joined the painter Charles Gleyre in his studio. He met other artists here, including Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley. They shared their ideas about painting.

In 1866 Monet had a child with Camille Doncieux, who had been his model. They married in 1870 and had two children, Michel and Joseph. In 1870 he moved to England to escape the Franco-Prussian War, and in 1871 he moved to Argenteuil near Paris where he painted some of his most famous pictures. In 1873 he painted *Impression, Sunrise*, showing the sea at Le Havre. When this picture was shown in 1874 one critic took its title and called the group of artists "Impressionists". He intended to make fun of the artists, but the name has stuck and this is what people today call this style of painting.

In 1879 Camille died of tuberculosis. Alice Hoschedé decided to help Monet by taking care of his children as well as her own. In 1883 they moved to a house in Giverny where Monet planted a large garden. Monet married Alice in 1892.

Monet found that his garden inspired him to paint pictures of it, particularly the water lilies. Alice died in 1911, and his son Jean was killed in World War I in 1914.

Monet used broad brush strokes to build up his pictures, and painted quite quickly to try and get the idea of the light he could see into his paintings. If you go very close to one of his pictures it is hard to see what it shows, but if you stand back everything becomes clear.

His later paintings include series, in which he paints the same subject in different lights. For example, he painted a series of pictures of haystacks in a field, and another series of pictures of the west front of Rouen Cathedral.

Here are some facts about the French impressionist painter, Claude Monet.

- Claude Monet was born on 14th November 1840 in Paris, France.
- He was named Oscar-Claude, and his parents called him Oscar.
- Monet's father was a grocer and his mother was a singer. Claude decided not to take up a position in his father's business - he wanted to be an artist instead.
- He went to Le Harve School of Arts in 1851 and he used to sell caricatures in charcoal to help bring in some extra money.
- Monet moved to England following the start of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. He was inspired by the work of John Constable. In May 1871 he moved to Zaandam in the Netherlands, before returning to France in November 1871.
- Monet married Camille Doncieux in 1870. They had two children and Camille died of tuberculosis aged just 32.
- Monet suffered with cataracts. In 1923 he had surgery to remove them from his eyes. The works he painted when he had cataracts are more red than the ones he painted after his operation.
- Claude Monet was the founder of the impressionist movement. He was focused on capturing movement and changing light and colour in his paintings, and was less concerned with realism. He wanted to paint how humans look upon a scene, rather than what is actually there.
- Monet died on 5th December 1926. He had lung cancer and was 86. He is buried in the Giverny cemetery.
- Paintings by Claude Monet now sell for tens of millions of pounds. He produced more than 1000 individual paintings during his career.
- He is probably most well-known for his series of paintings of water lilies, but he also painted many other landscapes and seascapes. He produced a series of paintings of weeping willows - a tribute to the fallen French soldiers in World War 1.

Wednesday – Maths - Arithmetic

Weekly Arithmetic Practice

Name _____

1 $15 + 76 = \square$

1 mark

2 $7 \times 4 = \square$

1 mark

3 $35 - 9 = \square$

1 mark

Name _____

4 $13 \times 8 = \square$

1 mark

5 $\square = 40 + 50$

1 mark

6 $38 - \square = 17$

1 mark

7 + 20 = 48

1 mark

10 - 8 = 23

2 marks

8 Double 18 =

1 mark

11 326 + = 376

1 mark

9 48 ÷ 6 =

1 mark

12 5 x = 35

1 mark

Wednesday – Maths – Arithmetic Answers

Answers

- 1) 91
- 2) 28
- 3) 26
- 4) 104
- 5) 90
- 6) 21
- 7) 28
- 8) 36
- 9) 8
- 10) 31
- 11) 50
- 12) 7

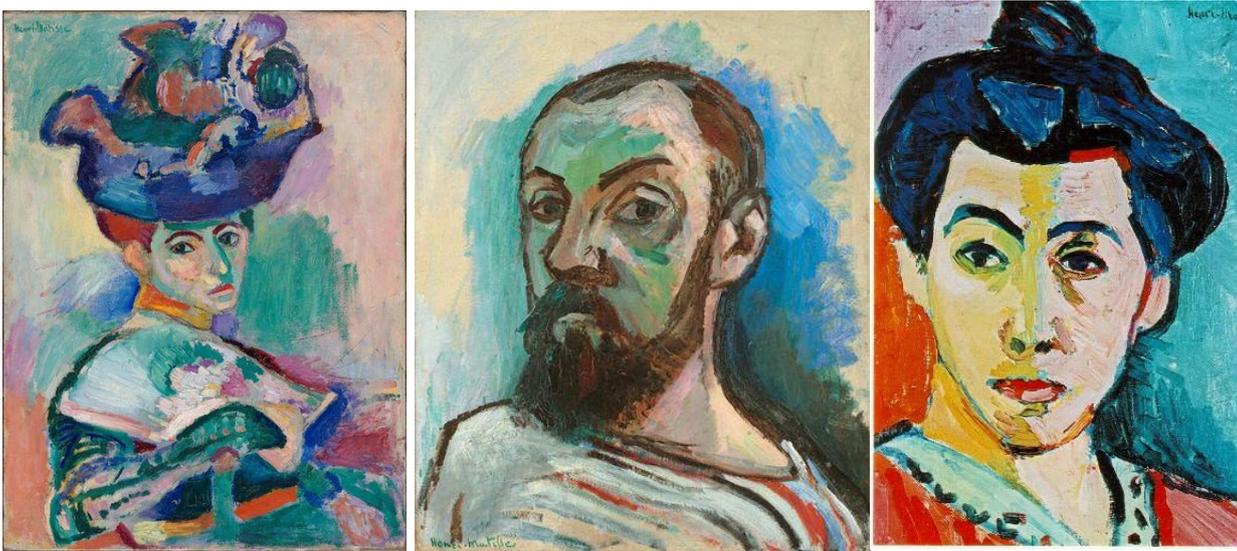
Wednesday – Fauvism

Les Fauves (French for *The Wild Beasts*) was the name of a group of artists in the early 20th century, led by the painters: Henri Matisse and André Derain.

The Fauves were a group of French painters who were influenced by the bright colours used by the Impressionists artists: Vincent van Gogh and Paul Gauguin.

The group was only together for three years, from 1905–1907; however, their influence has continued until the present day, and has influenced many famous artists.

Here are some examples by Henri Matisse. The one in the middle is Matisse's self-portrait and the one on the right is his wife.



These two paintings were created by a student from Admiral Lord Nelson School!



Fauvism paintings use unnatural, exaggerated and sometimes bright colours that are often not what you would expect to see. The colours used are to represent emotion or a particular mood. For example, when painting a portrait of a woman with very dark hair, a fauvist might choose to use blue in the hair to show just how dark it was. He/she might use yellow for the skin instead of a carefully mixed bronze. Shadows might be drawn in greens and purples instead of grey.



Activity

Create your own fauvism piece of art. Fauvism can be of people or landscapes but we would like you to try a self-portrait or a portrait of someone important to you. You can use paint, crayons, felt tips or even colours from a cut-up magazine...or something else!

Wednesday – Colour Poems

We have used colour to show emotion through our fauvism artwork so why not combine poetry and colour too?! Here is an example:

Colour Poem

Red is an apple.

Red is a cherry.

Red is a rose

And a ripe strawberry.

Blue is the sky,

Blue is the sea.

Blue is a flower

And a juicy blueberry

Yellow is a banana,

Yellow is the sun.

Yellow is a happy face

And a warm sticky bun

Your Activity

Create your own colour poem. You could use it as a way to express your emotions and use other poetic skills you have learnt at school such as:

-alliteration

-rhyme

-onomatopoeia ([link](#))

-similes ([link](#))

You could link this to your synonym work from the other week.

Here is another example that uses more poetic techniques:

Red is my heart, bursting bountifully with love for all who care for me,

Red is anger; it can bubble up from nowhere like an explosion of lava

Red is the warmth I feel as sunlight kisses my cheek through the window

Thursday – Spelling

Word Mat

Reflect on the spelling test you completed last week for the Year 3 exception words. Which words did you find most challenging and now know you need to spend a little more time learning? If you got all of the spellings correct, try and use the words in sentences. Is there more than one meaning? Can you use the words in different contexts?

For example. *table*

I sat at the table.

I put my results in a table.

You can then complete this wordsearch. Each of the Summer 1 words from the spelling test appears at least once. There are also some examples of the words spelt incorrectly. Can you find these too?

Summer 1 Exception words

I N I
P M X U N K Z D W
O H Z U H Q W O Y Z Y V L
K H L O A S D F G N T S Z L N S F
W Z S L B N K C E B S E I R M T P R Z
B F U I O E Q O X E L R D R C V O R I T G
Y O Z K M M F G Z T E K O V V E J T U N M
B M P D C Y N E N P E L H P A D O
A I B F K Y P I T D Z B O T L U C
F W Z I M M N W M P S Q H K F T O Q V W X U T J F
J Q A D T M O N A L Z M N R A Y H I X E S R Y T L
F I D V A B T A C E R Y T A Y F J O J Q F S G M L
G L Q I C C J I K B N A D A J M I E A U Y U J D E I O
O D Q S C J O S J K G W W P F O C V N O G V B D N B H
K R W C M E O E J K T L J P F O Y Q S H Y H O E T R O
Z A R Z A T N V H E O E G S X P W Z S X S I E
J R I J G Y G J D J A Q E Z G E B D C O E
Y T B R V N K K X C R B R T Z R M C R N J
E E F D T X Q L I H
R R D G C P O L K Y B O
P E F N X O A T Z E Z O B M E R M F R I E
Q W K M T R R D S N D G G E E A Y A K K V
Q C T P O N U O D J T S T A Z R B O P
A L E U S V J J E C R E H B R T A
C I E O T Z Y A O X I A D
R F Z K U O B L B
Q V J

Different ways to learn your spellings

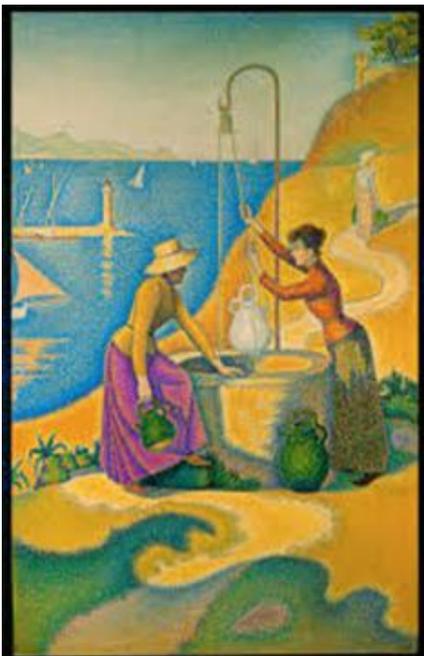
<p>ABC Order: Write all of your spelling words in alphabetical (ABC) order.</p>	<p>Word Parts: Write your words. Then use a coloured pencil to divide the words into syllables.</p>	<p>Write each word 5 times. Say the word as you spell it.</p>	<p>Silly Sentences: Write 3 or more sentences that use all your spelling words.</p>
<p>Picture words: Draw a picture and hide your spelling words in the picture.</p>	<p>Shape Words: s s p s p e s p e l s p e l l s p e l l i s p e l l i n s p e l l i n g (or make them boat shaped, wagon shaped, smiley face, etc.)</p>	<p>"Ransom" Words: "Write" your words by cutting letters out of a newspaper or magazine and gluing the letters on a piece of paper to spell your words.</p>	<p>Rainbow Words: Write your spelling words with coloured pencils. Make each letter a different colour.</p>
<p>Scrambled Words: Write your words. Then write them again with the letters mixed up.</p>	<p>Vowel Spotlight: Write your words using one colour for the vowels and another colour for the consonants. (vowels: a, e, i, o, u)</p>	<p>Word Search: Create your own word search with your spelling. Show the answers to your puzzle.</p>	<p>Flash Cards: Make and practice with flash cards. Put the word on one side and definition on the other.</p>
<p>Picture & a Story: Draw a picture defining each word. Write a sentence about your picture using the word.</p>	<p>Explain: Read each word and explain to your parents what each word means.</p>	<p>Write a Story: Poem or Song with Words: Write a story using all your spelling words. Underline the words you used.</p>	<p>Use Technology: Type out your spelling words (and definitions) on the computer.</p>

Thursday – Pointillism

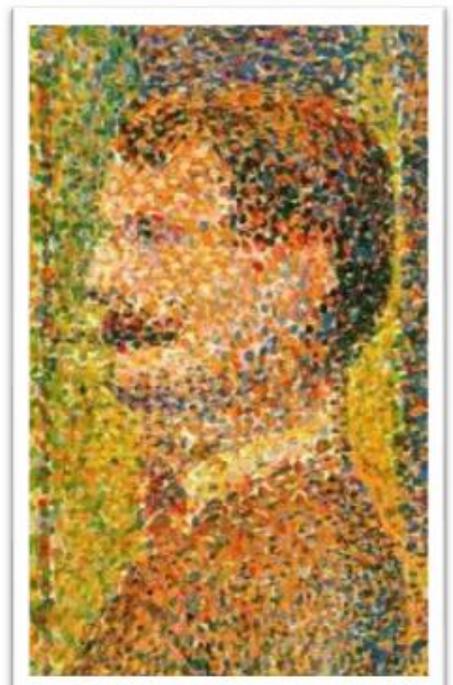
Pointillism is a technique developed late in the 1800's that uses small distinct dots of colour in patterns to form an image.



This painting is by far the most famous of the Pointillism paintings. It was George Seurat's masterpiece. It is over 6 feet tall and 10 feet wide! Every bit of the painting is done with tiny little dots of pure colour. Seurat worked on it for around two years.



Unlike other art movements, Pointillism has nothing to do with the subject matter of the painting. It is a specific way of applying the paint to the canvas.



Task: Creating Pointillism bookmarks

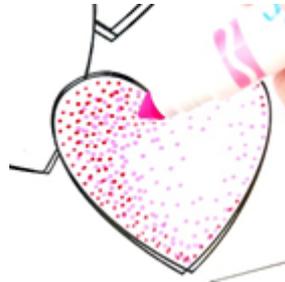


Using card (or whatever material you can find) use the pointillism to create a decorative bookmark.

Step 1: Cut your cardboard into strips to form bookmarks.

Step 2: Choose a colour and stamp small dots of colour on the bookmark. Experiment with creating simple blocks of colour and different shapes.

Step 3: Touch the paper with the tip of the marker to make a small dot. Dots don't need to be perfect or spaced specifically, just make lots of dots.



Step 4: To create colour blends, add different colours of dots in the same area. If you want to create shading, start with lighter colours and layer with darker colours on top.



Experiment with:

Spacing the dots closer together and further apart, and noticing the impact this has on the colour.

Stamping in organized rows of dots versus a more random arrangement of dots.

Thursday – History – Timeline of Art

Timeline of Art Movements

Since man first drew stories on cave walls over 30,000 years ago, art has gone through many periods of change.

In these art periods, certain art movements developed that experiment with different styles. Although these art styles are still used today, each movement has a generally accepted time period.



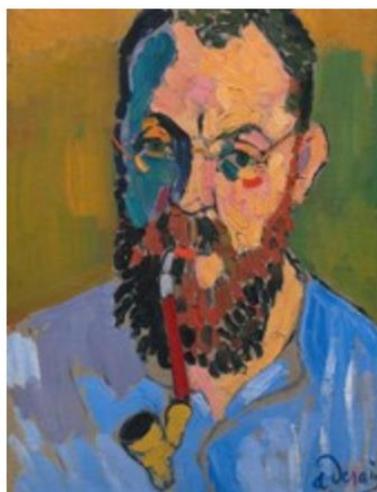
By the end of this week, you will have learnt about four very different art movements: Pointillism, Pop art, Fauvism and Impressionism.

Task: Using the information and examples below, create a timeline that marks the dates each of these movements. Create the timeline in any way that you like! You could use the pictures below and add them to it to mark the dates of the movement or add other art movements to the timeline.

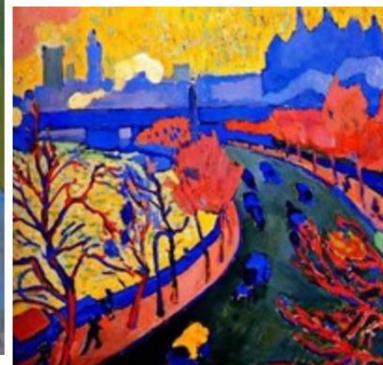
Fauvism: Fauvism is the style of *les Fauves* (French for "the wild beasts"), a group of early 20th-century modern artists whose works focused on paint qualities, strong color and emotions. While Fauvism as a style began around 1904 and continued beyond 1910, the movement as such lasted only a few years, 1905–1908, and had three exhibitions.



Champs de Ble and Restaurant at Bougival (1905-6) Musee d'Orsay, Paris.
By Maurice de Vlaminck.



Portrait of Matisse (1905)
Tate Modern, London.
By Andre Derain.



Charing Cross bridge I (1906)
Whitney Museum, New York.
By Andre Derain.

Pop Art: Pop Art, which generally is believed to have started in 1955, is art made from commercial items and cultural icons such as product labels, advertisements, movie stars and comic strips. In a way, Pop Art was a reaction to the seriousness of Abstract Expressionist Art as it focused on fun and entertaining subjects. This movement, which ended around 1972, was made popular by Andy Warhol and Roy Lichtenstein



Campbells Soup (1968). Warhol



Whaam! (1963) Roy Lichtenstein. Tate Collection, London. One of the [greatest 20th century paintings](#) of the Pop-art idiom.



A Bigger Splash (1967), David Hockney.

Impressionism: Impressionism can be considered the first distinctly modern movement in painting. Developing in Paris in 1867, its influence spread throughout Europe and eventually the United States. The Impressionists wanted to capture a moment in time and they were more concerned with the light and color of the moment than with the details of objects they were painting. They used rapid brush strokes and often used unmixed color to save time. This movement is thought to have ended in 1892 although, like Pointillism, Impressionism led to other art movements and is still practiced today.



[Poppy Field \(Argenteuil\)](#) (1873) Musee d'Orsay. By Claude Monet.

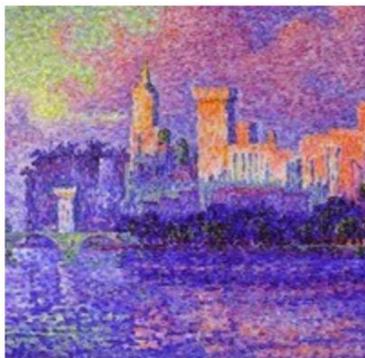


[Lady in Blue](#) (1900-04) Hermitage, St Petersburg. Moscow. By Paul Cezanne.



[Gare Sainte Lazare](#) (1877) Musee d'Orsay, Paris. By Claude Monet.

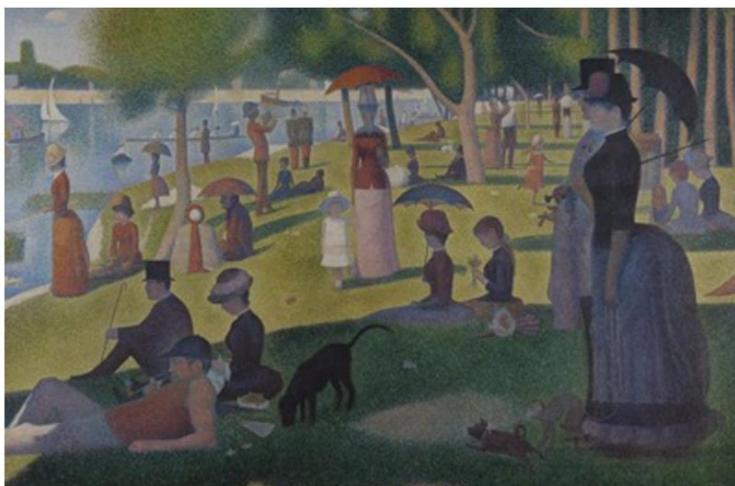
Pointillism: Pointillism is often considered part of the Post-impressionist movement. Starting in 1884, it was primarily invented by painters George Seurat and Paul Signac. While Impressionists used small dabs of paint as part of their technique, Pointillism took this to the next level using only small dots of pure color to compose an entire painting. Although the movement ended in 1900, the techniques and concepts were used by other artists, such as Andy Warhol in the Pop Art movement.



The Papal Palace, Avignon (1900)
Musee d'Orsay, Paris. Paul Signac.
A good example of the Pointillist
theory of [colour in painting](#).



Bathers at Asnieres (1883-4). By Georges Seurat.



A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (1884-6)
By Georges Seurat. One of the [greatest modern paintings](#) of the 19th century.

Friday – Catch up and Chill

Today is the day to take part in any of the activities above if you hadn't had a chance yet. Instead, you may have some ideas of your own! No matter what you choose to do today, make sure you relax and take some time for you!



Get Baking

Choose a recipe of something you like to eat. With an adult, take care to measure out the ingredients and follow the recipe.

Study Nature

Look out the window, or go in the garden if you can. Draw or write about what you can see. Are there any animals or birds?



Make a Puzzle

Cut up a picture from a magazine, a hand-drawn picture or even a photograph into different shapes to make your own puzzle.



Showing Ourselves Gratitude

We often take the time to show gratitude to others but it is important, as part of our self-care, that we show ourselves thanks and gratitude.

Remember to speak to yourself and about yourself in a way that you would with someone else you care about. Often, people speak much more negatively or critically about themselves, in a way they would never speak about someone else. It is important to recognise the impact we have on ourselves and our wellbeing when we do this.

The following checklist contains different ideas and suggestions of ways you can show yourself some gratitude.

- Buy yourself a treat with your pocket money.
- Spend some time reading a book or listening to your favourite music.
- Plan a day for doing no homework at all and fill it with relaxing or fun games instead.
- Massage your hands or have a bath. Do something which relaxes you and allows you to rest.
- Write down positive thoughts to yourself and say these out loud to yourself.
- Ask others to write a positive note about you and pop these in a jar to read to yourself.
- Spend some time outside and enjoy the world around you.
- If anyone says anything negative about you, or to you, try and think of a positive about yourself to balance that view.
- Surround yourself with people who motivate and inspire you. This is both in person, in the news and online.
- Ensure there is something or someone in your life that you care about and that needs your love and care; this could be family, pets or plants.
- When someone pays you a compliment, make sure you say 'Thank you' rather than responding with a self-criticism or by ignoring it. It is important to accept a compliment.