

 FILL IN THE GAP


Read the sentences and choose the correct word or words to fill the gap.

Over the last several centuries, Europe has produced some _____ artists whose works are still celebrated around the world today.

Rembrandt lived during the 1600s in Leiden, in the Dutch Republic (an area now known as the _____).

He focused on colour during what _____ call his 'blue period' and 'rose period'.

Da Vinci was born in _____, near to the Tuscan town of Vinci, in Italy (the name 'da Vinci' simply translates to 'of Vinci').

Da Vinci kept extensive notebooks containing details of his work and _____, many of which were never physically made during his lifetime.

Among them were designs for _____, tanks and bridges.

Picasso was the pioneer of Cubism, an art movement that is considered to be the most influential of the _____.

They're _____ many of the traits he exhibited perfectly: an engagement with their subjects' inner lives, and a lack of idealisation about their appearances.

These also often contain clues about their stories, for example _____ causing a reaction, or knowing looks between characters.

Like da Vinci and _____, and Rembrandt and the Dutch Masters, Picasso and his Cubism were pursuing understanding of humans – what they really are, and what they could be.

Rembrandt is most famous for paintings of _____ in history and from myths and religious stories – but with his subjects caught slightly off guard, in a moment of expression or action.

He learned to paint in its capital, _____.

His style swept _____, and then France, and then the whole of Europe.

Cubist artists study and then _____ their subjects, before reassembling fragments into a portrait.

He was an _____ artist even when he was young.

 MATCHING


Draw a line with a ruler to match the information.

Leonardo da Vinci	•
Rembrandt	•
Rembrandt, da Vinci and Picasso	•
Pablo Picasso	•

known for Cubism	•
Renaissance humanism	•
engineer, painter and sculptor	•
created in memory of da Vinci	•

Leonardo da Vinci born	•
Rembrandt van Rijn lived in	•
Pablo Picasso born	•
Leonardo da Vinci died	•

experimented constantly with his style	•
ideal of humanism	•
painted Mona Lisa	•
sometimes painted unflattering portraits	•

never left his home country	•
had a 'blue period' and a 'rose period'	•
kept extensive notebooks	•
Rembrandt	•

moved to Paris aged 23	•
celebrated around the world	•
born in 1452	•
learned to paint in Amsterdam	•

15th and 16th century movement in Europe	•
flying machine	•
Pablo Picasso	•
Leonardo da Vinci	•

Netherlands	•
Tuscany	•
Amboise	•
Malaga	•

Rembrandt	•
da Vinci	•
Picasso	•
benefit real people with education	•

Picasso	•
da Vinci	•
Rembrandt	•
known as a 'Dutch Master'	•


Label the description with the correct artist.

father was a painter	
born in 1881	
kept extensive notebooks	
created the most famous work found in the Louvre museum	
best recognised for Cubism work	
lived during the 1600s	

Label the description with the correct artist.

paintings told biographical stories	
created designs for helicopters, weapons and bridges	
moved to Paris aged 23	
surname means 'of Vinci'	
born in Malaga, Spain	
the epitome of the 'Dutch Masters'	

Label the location with the correct artist.

Leiden, in the Dutch Republic	
Amboise, France	
Tuscany, Italy	
Paris, France	
Malaga, Spain	
Amsterdam	

Read the sentences. Put a tick in the correct box to show which sentences are true and which are false.

- Da Vinci was born in France. True False
- Da Vinci created designs for rockets, aeroplanes and guns. True False
- The Mona Lisa sits in the Louvre Museum, Paris. True False
- Da Vinci had many interests beyond painting. True False
- Amboise is where Da Vinci spent the final years of his life. True False
- Picasso liked to experiment with different styles and techniques. True False
- Picasso's wartime paintings are what he is best recognised for. True False
- Picasso moved to Paris, France, in 1881. True False
- Picasso's mother was a painter and a teacher. True False
- Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain. True False
- Rembrandt lived during the 1800s. True False
- Rembrandt never painted any self-portraits. True False
- The Dutch Republic endured a long period of war. True False
- Rembrandt painted key moments in history. True False
- Rembrandt developed 'primitivism'. True False

 MULTIPLE CHOICE


Circle the correct answer for each of the following questions.

When was Pablo Picasso born?

1891

1881

1871

1889

Where did Rembrandt learn to paint?

Amsterdam

Leiden

Malaga

Paris

Which of the following was considered one of the 'Dutch Masters'?

Rembrandt van Rijn

Leonardo Da Vinci

Pablo Picasso

all three

Which of the following did da Vinci design?

weapons

mobile phones

cars

helicopters

Which art style is Picasso best known for?

watercolours

Cubism

sculpture

surrealism

Which colours was Picasso fond of using?

blue and rose

red and green

rose and black

yellow and blue

In which building is the Mona Lisa usually housed?

Louvre Museum

Eiffel Tower

French Museum

London's Gallery

Which of the following was a Renaissance humanist?

Rembrandt van Rijn

Leonardo Da Vinci

Pablo Picasso

all three

Which of the following painted figures that seem to glow out from a mysterious background?

Rembrandt van Rijn

Leonardo Da Vinci

Pablo Picasso

all three

Where could you see some of da Vinci's designs?

Malaga, Spain

Paris, France

Amboise, France

the Netherlands

 SEQUENCING


Look at *Artists' gallery*. Number the statements from 1 to 5 to show the order they occur in the text. Look at the first line of each paragraph to help you.

Over the last several centuries, Europe has produced some talented artists whose works are still celebrated around the world today.

Picasso was the pioneer of Cubism, an art movement that is considered to be the most influential of the 20th century.

Da Vinci was born in 1452, near to the Tuscan town of Vinci, in Italy (the name 'da Vinci' simply translates to 'of Vinci').

The same is true of his many portraits.

He was born in Malaga, Spain, in 1881.

Look at the 'Leonardo da Vinci' section in *Artists' gallery*. Number the statements from 1 to 5 to show the order they occur in the text.

He is renowned for his work as a painter and sculptor, but also as an architect, mathematician, musician, engineer and scientist.

The ideal of humanism was to take education out of dry scholarship and into contexts that involved and benefitted real people.

Da Vinci kept extensive notebooks containing details of his work and inventions, many of which were never physically made during his lifetime.

Since his death, some of his designs have been created in his memory, including his flying machine, and can be found in the French city of Amboise, where da Vinci lived in the final years of his life.

His Mona Lisa takes pride of place in the Louvre museum in Paris, France – but this striking piece of art is not his only memorable work.

Look at *Artists' gallery*. Number the statements from 1 to 4 to show the order they occur in the text.

However, he soon became bored with their traditional teachings.

Rembrandt is most famous for paintings of key moments in history and from myths and religious stories – but with his subjects caught slightly off guard, in a moment of expression or action.

It used a wide range of mediums such as da Vinci's, alongside poetry and philosophy, to drive the spiritual and social progress of humankind.

Cubist artists study and then disassemble their subjects, before reassembling fragments into a portrait.

UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT



Read the paragraphs below and then follow the instructions.

Leonardo da Vinci

Da Vinci is responsible for arguably the most famous piece of art in the world. His Mona Lisa takes pride of place in the Louvre museum in Paris, France – but this striking piece of art is not his only memorable work.

Da Vinci was born in 1452, near to the Tuscan town of Vinci, in Italy (the name 'da Vinci' simply translates to 'of Vinci'). He is renowned for his work as a painter and sculptor, but also as an architect, mathematician, musician, engineer and scientist.

The breadth of his talents makes him representative of Renaissance humanism, a movement in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries. The ideal of humanism was to take education out of dry scholarship and into contexts that involved and benefitted real people. It used a wide range of mediums such as da Vinci's, alongside poetry and philosophy, to drive the spiritual and social progress of humankind.

Underline or highlight a word that means well known by many people.

Underline or highlight a word that means extremely good-looking.

Underline or highlight a word that means a person who designs and builds machines and structures.

Underline or highlight a word that means all human beings.

Underline or highlight a word that means to put a word into another language.

Underline or highlight a phrase that means to put something in the best spot or to showcase it.