

An ARTisTIC trip: from Renaissance to Modern Times



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**Student's
book**

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LET'S START THE UNIT

In this unit we will travel through time –going backwards and forwards– while talking about ART. We will visit Florence during the Renaissance and Florence today; we will meet Leonardo and Michelangelo but also contemporary artists; we will appreciate art and visit art galleries; we will get to know about inventions and discoveries; and last but not least, we will draw, play, act and even write using a secret technique.

ICON KEY



Individual work



Pair work



Group work



Reading



Writing



Listening



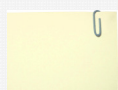
Video



Draw

homework

Homework



Hot tip

ASSESSMENT

Your teacher will take into account your:

- Attendance
- Attitude
- Homework
- Participation & contributions
- Creativity when using ICTs
- Ability to cooperate and use English with your classmates and teachers
- Written abilities
- Quality of work
- Quality of dossier and final product

Dossier	10%
Leaflet	25%
All oral interactions (including "travel agency role play")	25%
Writings & Final C-Test (content and language)	20%
General rubric	20%

Dossier → A kind of personal portfolio with an "ART is TIC" cover, a table of contents and all the worksheets used throughout the unit bound together. Attention will be paid to the cover, the neatness of the presentation and the overall look of it.

Leaflet → This is the "product" you will create so as to convince your teachers/clients to spend a short holiday in Florence. Attention will be paid to the design, the language and the accuracy and relevance of the information written.



Oral interaction → All the speaking activities/tasks done in class: pair work, group work, speaking to the teachers and the final "role play". Accuracy, fluency and complexity as well as range of vocabulary and structures will be taken into consideration. Efforts made to do so will also be considered.

Writings & Final C-Test → All the written tasks assigned either homework and all the collaboratively written tasks in class will be considered. Attention will be paid to fulfilment of the communicative purpose, the accuracy and the range both of vocabulary and language. The Final C-Test will be done in pairs.

General rubric → This mark will be given taking into consideration a variety of factors: homework, attitude, attendance, participation & contributions and efforts to use English all the time throughout the unit.

LESSON-BY-LESSON OVERVIEW

Session	Activities	Interaction	Skills	ICT	Comments
1 Let's get started	1.1. Guessing game	T-Class	Listening Speaking	No	
	1.2. Pre-test quiz	Ind	Reading	No	Worksheet 1A
	1.3. Vocabulary activation	S-S	Writing Speaking Interaction	No	
	1.4. Vocabulary matching	Ind; S-S	Speaking Interaction	No	Worksheet 1B
	1.5. Odd one out	Ind; S-S	Speaking Interaction	No	Worksheet 1C
	1.6. Homework (word cloud)	Ind	Reading Writing	Yes: Wordle	Worksheets 1D1, 1D2, 1D3 & 1D4
2 Becoming real experts	2.1. Jigsaw reading task	S-S	Reading Writing Speaking Interaction	No	Worksheets 2A & 2B Power Point 1
	2.2. Homework (Fodey)	Ind	Writing	Yes: fodey	
3 Deepening our knowledge	3.1. Comprehension exercise	Ind; S-S	Reading Writing Speaking Interaction	No	Power Point 2
	3.2 Content activation	S-S; Ind	Reading Writing Listening	No	Worksheet 3A & 3B
	3.3. Picture dictation	T-Class	Listening	No	
	3.4. Homework (preparation)	Ind	Writing	Yes	Worksheet 3C





	for picture dictation)				
4 In an art gallery	4.1. Vocabulary activation	T-Class	Listening Speaking	No	
	4.2. Spot the differences	S-S	Listening Interaction	No	Worksheets 4A & 4B
	4.3. Peer picture dictation	S-S	Listening Interaction	No	
	4.4. Homework (Treasure hunt)	In pairs	Reading Writing	Yes	
5 Florence today	5.1. Vocabulary activation for the listening comprehension activity	Ind; S-S	Listening Interaction	No	
	5.2. Listening comprehension activity: Florence in a nutshell	Ind; S-S	Reading Listening Interaction	No	Worksheets 5A & 5B
	5.3. Split crossword	S-S	Interaction	No	Worksheets 5C & 5D
	5.4. Homework (passive knowledge quiz)	Ind	Reading Writing	No	Worksheets 5E & 5F
6 Modern art?	6.1. Warm up activity	T-Class	Listening	No	Power Point 3
	6.2. Listening comprehension activity: Damien Hirst's shark at the Met	Ind	Reading Listening Writing	No	Worksheet 6A
	6.3. Expressing opinions about new forms of art	Ind; T-Class	Listening Speaking	No	Worksheet 6B



7 Florence leaflet	7.1. Leaflet production	In pairs	Reading Writing Interaction	Yes	OHP 1
	7.2. Final product self- evaluation rubric	Ind; S-S	Reading Interaction	No	Worksheet 7B
8 At a travel agency	8.1. Role play	In pairs	Listening Interaction	No	
	8.2. C-Test	Ind; S-S	Reading Writing Interaction	No	Worksheet 8A





1. LET'S GET STARTED


- 1  Listen to the teacher and guess what the words have in common.
- 2  We are sure that you already know a lot about it. Let's see how much you know.

1. What does 'Renaissance' mean? a) re-discover b) re-birth c) re-live	2. The 'Renaissance' started in... a) the 14 th century b) the 15 th century c) the 19 th century
3. During the Renaissance... a) Middle Ages art was rediscovered b) art was reinvented c) classical art was rediscovered	4. Which was the most important city during the 14 th century in Italy? a) Florence b) Rome c) Venezia
5. During the Renaissance, Italy was formed with lots of... a) countries b) city-states c) monarchies	6. The most important city during the 14 th century was famous because of its... a) music b) art c) weather
7. Michelangelo Buonarrotti was a... a) writer b) musician c) sculptor, painter, architect and a poet	8. Michelangelo sculpts the marble <i>David</i> . But which of the following did he also sculpt? a) <i>La Pietà</i> b) Eros and Psique c) Il Gattamelata
9. Michelangelo died in... a) Venezia b) Florence c) Rome	10. How did Leonardo learn to draw, paint and sculpt? a) he was an apprentice to the painter Andrea Verrocchio b) he studied in the school of Arts in Florence c) he learnt by himself
11. Many of Leonardo's creations were never finished. The notes he left were written using a technique. What is its name? a) glass writing b) mirror writing c) secret writing	12. Leonardo was known as "the Renaissance Man" because... a) he was very rich b) he was a very important man c) he had many talents



3   Now with your partner write down in one minute as many words connected with ART as you can think of.



4  Match the following words with the definitions.

a) still life

b) work of art

c) exhibition

d) fresco

e) apprentice

f) patron

g) portrait

h) ceiling

i) wall

j) dome

k) canvas

l) master

m) statue

1. it's a place where people paint graffiti

2. old word for sponsor

3. it's a person with a costume in Las Ramblas

4. it's a drawing done with a 6 and a 4

5. it's a teacher from the old times

6. it's a collection of paintings

7. it's a painting which an artist paints to get rich

8. you could see the sky from a church without it

9. it's a student from the old times

10. it doesn't let you see the stars from your bed

11. it doesn't let your painting get folded

12. it's a photo with food and flowers

13. don't touch it, it's fresh!



Now compare it with your partner using this **hot tip**.



A) What does... mean?
 B) It means... Do you agree?
 A) Yes I do / No I don't
 B) Ok, next one.

5 Choose individually the odd one out and be prepared to say why.

Michelangelo	Picasso	Leonardo da Vinci	Raphael
Florence	Pisa	Rome	Sicily
Renaissance	Middle Ages	Barcelone	Industrial Revolution
work of art	museum	art gallery	exhibition
graffiti	oil painting	fresco	still life
apprentice	patron	master	student
democracy	city-state	monarchy	republic
sculpture	chapel	tower	dome
ceiling	wall	canvas	desk
portrait	landscape	seascape	picture



Now compare the answers with your partner using this **hot tip**.



A) What did you choose in the first?

B) I chose...

A) Why did you choose that?

B) Because I think that..., ... and ... are

{ kinds of } ... but ... is a/an ...
{ types of }

homework

Read the text and create a word cloud for your reading using between 12 and 14 words. Here you have an example.



2. BECOMING REAL EXPERTS

1 Jigsaw task

Text 1: Historical background

The period known by Renaissance started at the end of the 14th century in the north of Italy and lasted until the end of the 16th century. The word comes from the French and it means 'rebirth'.

At the beginning of the Renaissance, Europe finished the Middle Ages period. At that period, Europe was recovering from the Hundred Years War (1339-1453) and the Black Death, a plague that killed one third of Europe's people. During the Middle Ages period, most Europeans were part of the feudal system. The power was in the hands of powerful men who controlled the land. They were called 'feudal lords'.

But things for Italy were different. It was a prosperous country with lots of small, independent city-states, which were rich due to the trading system. Italy's social and political structure was different from the rest of Europe so that's why the movement could start in that country. The first city where changes occurred was Florence (Firenze).

There were two Italian poets, Petrarca and Boccaccio established the bases of a new attitude: the Humanism. These humanists rediscovered the ancient Greece and Rome (classical art). This fashion was extended in the art so the majority of works of art are similar to the works of art created during the classical period.

There were two periods during the Renaissance: *Quattrocento* (15th century) and *Cinquecento* (16th century). During the *Quattrocento*, the centre of art was Florence, around a famous family, the Medici.

The Renaissance gave importance to Humanism, where the man was the centre of life, whereas during the Middle Ages religion had been everywhere.

Some of the famous artists during the Renaissance were Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Botticelli or Raphael, all Italians.



Text 2: Florence

In the Middle Ages, most Europeans were part of the feudal system. But in Italy things were different: it was a country with lots of small, independent city-states. These states centered around the important city in the region. The city of Florence (Firenze) was in one of these city-states.

Florence was the most important city during the *Quattrocento* (14th century). The causes were that it was a wealthy, sophisticated, and very independent country. It was a wealthy city because of its trading system. That system was controlled by groups of workers, people who did the same job. These groups were called 'guilds'. They had the power to vote and make decisions about Florence.

Another cause for the richness of the city was the banking system. Many rich families of the city were bankers and created a coin that was used in all Europe.

But Florence was also the centre of the art during the Renaissance period. The guilds, for example, got together in the Palazzo Vecchio. Two of the most important artists at that time, Brunelleschi and Michelangelo, studied in Florence, so many of their masterpieces are in that city. For example, Brunelleschi built the dome of the Santa Maria del Fiore church. Michelangelo sculpted his *David*, which he situated in front of the Palazzo Vecchio in Piazza della Signoria, the most famous *piazza* in the city.

One of the richest and most influential families, the Medici family, lived in the Palazzo Vecchio for some time. Cosimo de Medici studied a lot of ancient texts so he also participated actively in the humanist movement.



Text 3: MICHELANGELO BUONARROTI

Michelangelo Buonarroti was born on March 6th, 1475 in Caprese, but his family moved to Florence before he was one year old. He was a sculptor, painter, architect and a poet. He is considered one of the most important artists of the Italian Renaissance.

At the age of thirteen he worked as an apprentice to Domenico Ghirlandaio, the most fashionable painter in Florence at that time. Domenico was so impressed by his talent that he recommended him to the ruler of Florence, Lorenzo di Medici, who let him have access to his collection of magnificent ancient Roman sculptures.

When Lorenzo di Medici died Michelangelo went to Bologna, where he started his first sculpture *The Battle of the Centaurus*. Soon afterwards he moved to Rome where he started some large scale works, the most famous one among them is *La Pietà*.

He returned to Florence in 1501, where he produced his most famous work of art, the marble *David* for the Florence Cathedral. This masterpiece statue is now placed in the Accademia Gallery in Florence. From this time onwards Michelangelo's work consisted of very large projects that he never finished, for example the tomb for the Pope Julius II.

In 1508, the pope asked him to decorate the ceiling of the most important Vatican chapel, the Sistine. This massive fresco painting took him four years of hard work. He had to spend long hours painting while lying on his back at an altitude of 15 metres.

After that he returned to Florence where he started to work on the Medici family tombs. In 1534 he left Florence forever and went back to work on the Sistine Chapel where he painted the fresco *The Last Judgement*. He died in Rome in 1564.



Text 4: LEONARDO DA VINCI

Leonardo de Vinci was born in a village near the town of Vinci near Florence on April the 15th, 1452. As a child he spent his days outdoors studying birds, plants and nature.

When Leonardo was 14, his father sent him to Florence, where he started to work as an apprentice to the painter Andrea Verrocchio. There he learnt to draw, paint and sculpt as well as chemistry, metal working, mechanics and carpentry.

At the age of 30, he went to Milan to work for Ludovico Sforza, duke of Milan, his new patron, who asked him to design weapons and fortifications to keep the city safe.

Leonardo was one of the greatest painters of his time, although he only finished a small number of paintings. Among his most famous completed works of art are *The Last Supper* and *The Vitruvian Man*. However, his most famous painting is *The Mona Lisa*, which can be admired at the Louvre in Paris.

He was also an extraordinary sculptor, thinker, inventor and engineer. He was really fascinated by technology and machines. Among the many inventions he created or imagined –hundreds of years before they were actually made- were helicopters, bicycles, submarines and tanks.

Many of these creations were never finished, but he left thousands of pages of drawings, experiments, plans and notes which were written backwards, from right to left – a technique called *mirror writing*. Some people think that he used this method to keep his ideas secret.

He spent the last three years of his life in a beautiful home that the king of France, Francis I, gave him. He died there in 1519.

Because of all his many talents and skills he was known as the “Renaissance Man”.



2



Complete the grid with the information your partners give you.

	Leonardo da Vinci	Michelangelo Buonarroti
Date of birth		
Childhood		
Works of art		
Artistic techniques		
Died		
Cities where he lived		
Interesting details		



	Florence
Buildings	
Important people	
Important events	
Important places	

	Historical background
Previous context	
Important people	
Important events	
Religion	



Now compare the answers with your partner using this **hot tip**.



To get started

A: What did you read about?

B: I read about...

A: Ok tell me about it.

Useful expressions

Sorry, I don't understand

Can you repeat it, please?

Can you speak more slowly?

homework

- Go to <http://www.mos.org/sln/Leonardo/LeosMysteriousMachinery.html> and do the quiz about "Leonardo's Mysterious Machinery".
- Go to <http://www.fodey.com/generators/newspaper/snippet.asp> and create a newspaper article. You have to think of a name of the newspaper, a date, a headline and a story. Here you have an example.





3. DEEPENING OUR KNOWLEDGE



1 Decide if the sentences are true or false. Then check with your partner and correct the false ones.

Sentence	True	False
1. Renaissance means 're-discover'.		
2. The Renaissance started in Rome.		
3. Religion was as important in the Middle Ages as it was in the Renaissance.		
4. Florence was the most important city during the 16 th century.		
5. Italy was formed with lots of small monarchies.		
6. During the Renaissance, Middle Ages art was rediscovered.		
7. Florence was an important city because of its great musicians.		
8. The Medici family didn't live in Florence.		
9. Petrarca and Boccaccio established the bases of a new movement: the Renaissance.		
10. During the Renaissance, there were a lot of guilds in Florence.		



2 **Student A**



a) Dictate the following 3 sentences to your partner at normal speed. Then decide if they are about Leonardo or Michelangelo.

1. He wrote notebooks to record scientific observations.

2. He painted The Last Supper.

3. He was born in a small town called Caprese in Tuscany



b) Reorder the following sentences.

4. At statue the of he the he marble 23 of David age created.

At the age_____

5. He using his by writing ideas kept mirror secret.

He kept_____



c) Fill in the gaps with the correct information.

6. His most famous portrait is the _____

7. He painted the ceiling of the _____

8. It took him _____ years to finish a painting on a ceiling.

9. Because of his many talents he was known as the _____

10. He was born in Vinci, a small town near _____



d) Choose one sentence about Leonardo and try to write it down using the Leonardo's mirror writing technique.



Student B



a) Dictate the following 3 sentences to your partner at normal speed. Then decide if they are about Leonardo or Michelangelo.

1. His first famous work of art was La Pietà.

2. He was Andrea del Verrocchio's apprentice.

3. One of his patrons was Lorenzo di Medici.



b) Reorder the following sentences.

4. At statue the of he the he marble 23 of David age created.

At the age _____

5. He using his by writing ideas kept mirror secret.

He kept _____



c) Fill in the gaps with the correct information.

6. His most famous portrait is the _____

7. He painted the ceiling of the _____

8. It took him _____ years to finish a painting on a ceiling.

9. Because of his many talents he was known as the _____

10. He was born in Vinci, a small town near _____



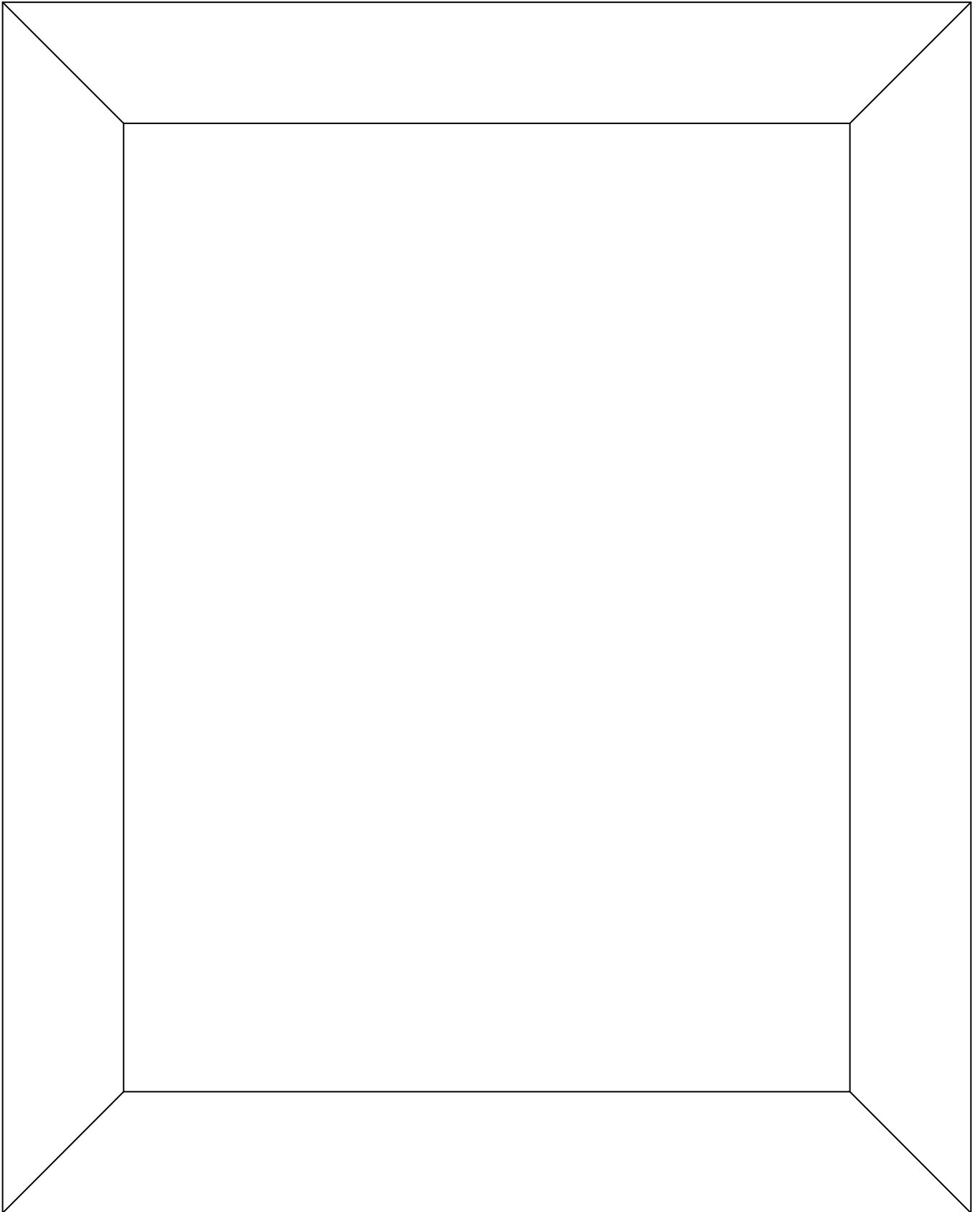
d) Choose one sentence about Leonardo and try to write it down using the Leonardo's mirror writing technique.



3



Draw the picture following the teacher's instructions.





In the middle of the picture there is an impressive house.

The house has a door **in the centre** and two windows.

On the roof of the house there is a chimney **on the right**.

In the top right hand side of the picture there is a big sun.

Beside the house and under the big sun there is a little hill.

There is a hill **on the right of** the house and an apple tree **on top of** it.

Next to the house there is an angry little girl and a happy little boy jumping.

In front of the house there is a little garden path.

In the bottom left hand side of the picture there is a big pond.

There is long grass all **around** the pond.

There is a small, tiny toy boat **in** the pond.

In the top left hand side of the picture there are two angry-looking clouds.

Below the two clouds there are two enormous birds flying.



homework

Find a famous painting on the internet (here you have a list with some examples). Choose the one you like and prepare 10-12 sentences describing it using the highlighted expressions above.

FAMOUS PAINTINGS	FAMOUS ARTISTS
The boating party	Mary Cassatt
Tornado over Kansas	John Stuart Curry
The Arnolfini Marriage	Jan Van Eyck
Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy	David Hockney
M. Loulou	Paul Gauguin
Noah's Ark	Edward Hicks
The Courtyard of a House in Delft	Pieter de Hooch
The Flower Carrier	Diego Rivera
Sunday Afternoon on the Island of "La Grande Jatte"	George Seurat
Las Meninas	Diego Velazquez
The Giant	N.C. Wyeth
Dante and Beatrice	Henry Holiday
Sun and Moon flowers	G.D Leslie
La masia	Joan Miró
The Reckoning	George Morland
Grace before meat	Jan Steen
Café Terrace at night	Vincent Van Gogh



The Reader	Fragonard
Interior with Lamp	David Hockney
Nighthawks	Edward Hopper
A Bar at the Folies Bergère	Edouard Manet
The Physical Impossibility of Death in the Mind of Someone Living	Damien Hirst
The Persistence of Memory	Salvador Dalí
Colombian Family 1999	Fernando Botero
Two Nudes in the Forest	Frida Kahlo
American Gothic	Grant Wood
Family of Saltimbanques	Pablo Picasso
Female fashion figure	Andy Warhol

4. IN AN ART GALLERY

1 Can you explain the meaning of any of the following words?

ARROW

FRAME

NOTICE

BENCH


PEDESTAL

POINT

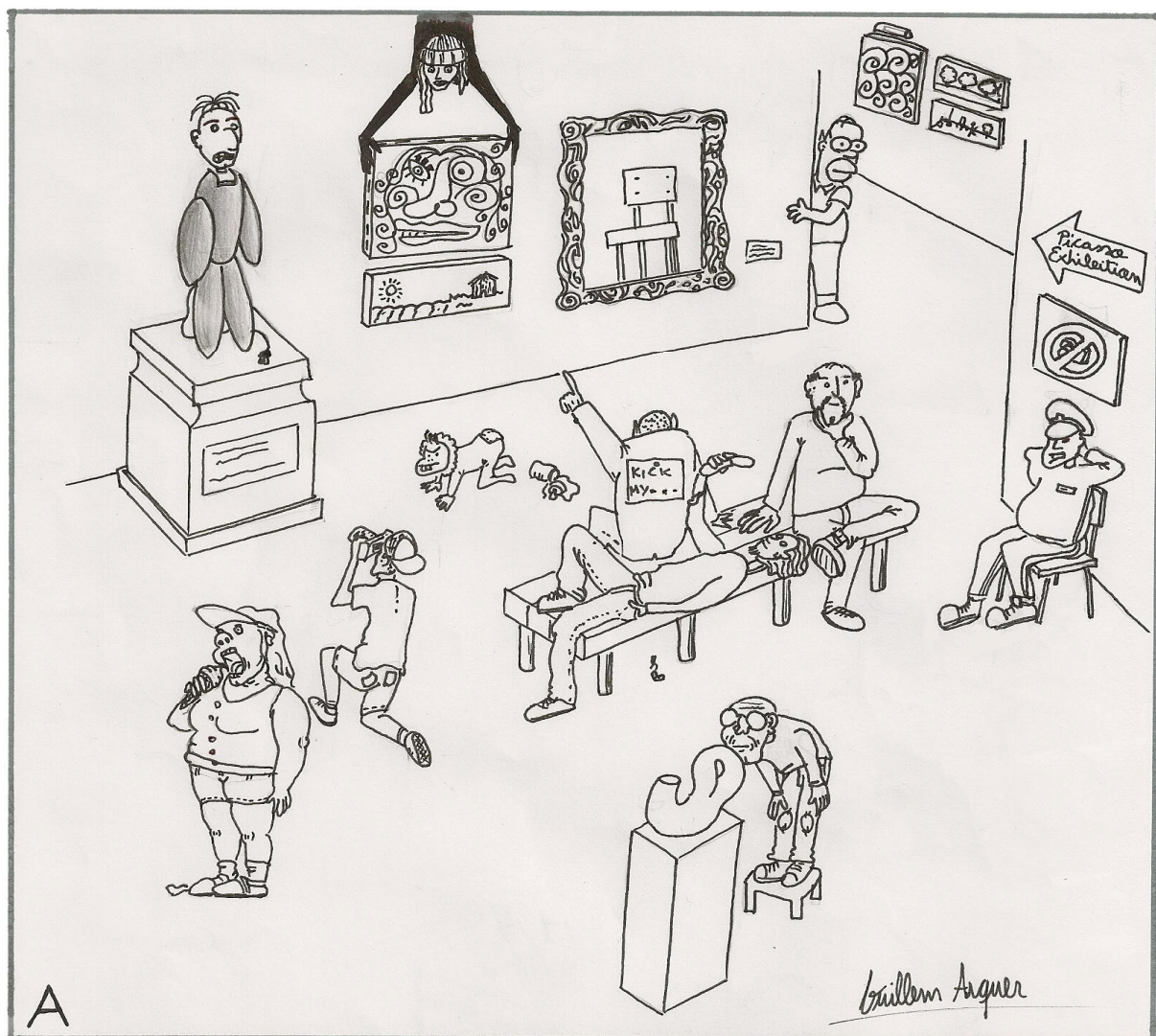
HIDE

TAKE A PHOTO

STEAL

2  Spot the differences.

Student A: Describe the picture to your partner and together try to find at least ten differences in 12 minutes.





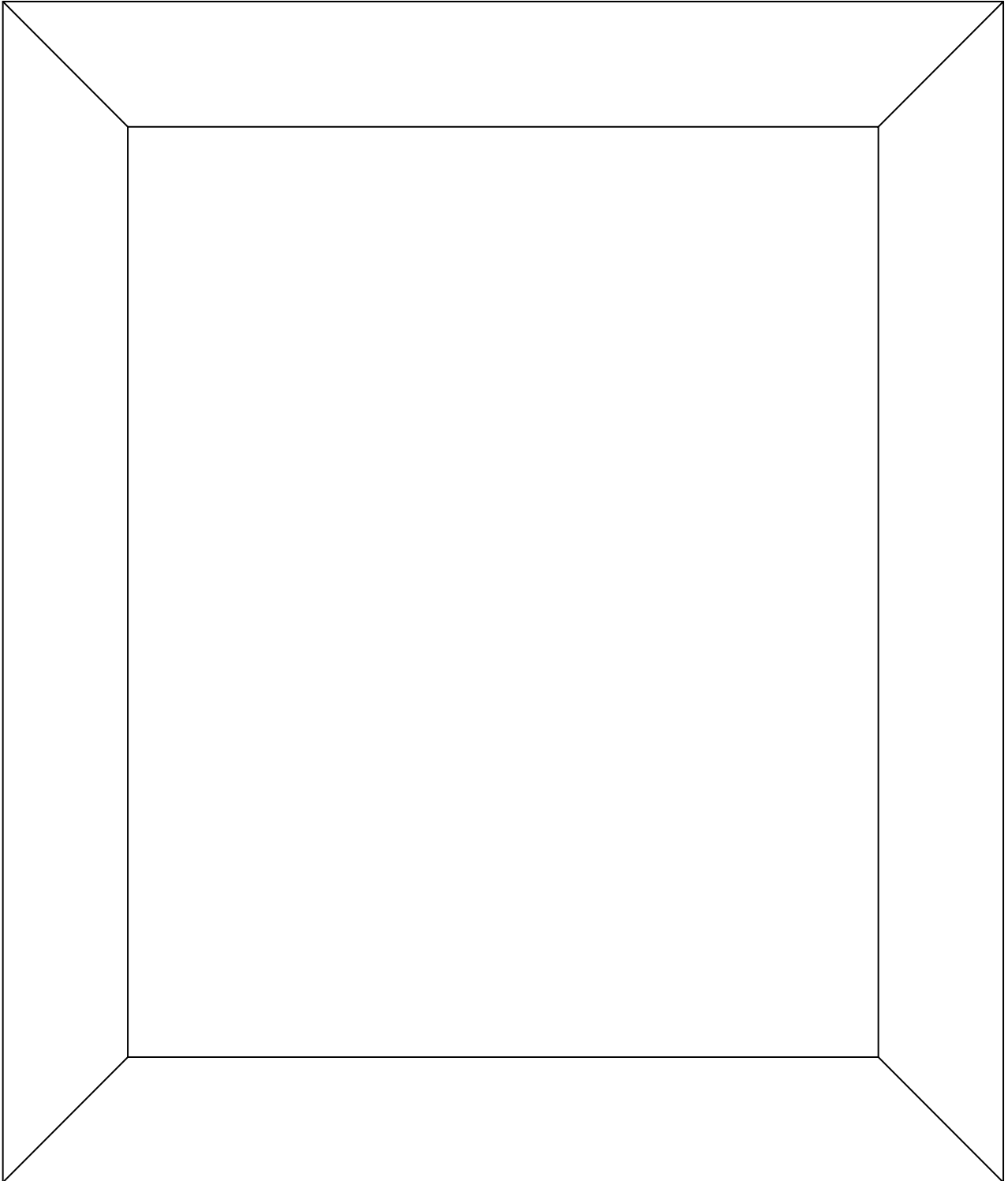


Student B: Describe the picture to your partner and together try to find at least ten differences in 12 minutes.





3   Use the sentences you prepared for homework to describe the picture to your partner. Draw the picture following the instructions.





homework

Choose a letter (A, B, C or D) and fill the two grids with the information you will find in the websites.

A - CULTURE

You and your friends have decided to organise a trip to Florence. You have to organise the cultural part of the trip.

Go to: <http://www.polomuseale.firenze.it/english/musei/musei.asp>. **Choose two museums.** Complete the grid with the information you find:

Museum 1

Opening hours	
Cost of the ticket	
Relevant works of art	
Exhibitions	
Other information	

Museum 2

Opening hours	
Cost of the ticket	
Relevant works of art	
Exhibitions	
Other information	

B - ENTERTAINMENT

You and your friends have decided to organise a trip to Florence. You have to organise the entertainment part of the trip (what you are going to do in your free time? what things can you do?).

Go to <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/italy/florence/activities>. **Choose two activities you could do as teenagers.** Complete the grid with the information you find:



Activity 1

Name	
Type of activity	
Address	
Price	
Other information	

Activity 2

Name	
Type of activity	
Address	
Price	
Other information	

C – GETTING THERE

You and your friends have decided to organise a trip to Florence. You have to choose the flight you are going to buy. Go to <http://www.skyscanner.es/>. **Follow the instruction in the website and choose two flights to fly from Barcelona to Florence.** Complete the grid with the information you find:

Flight 1

Airline	
Depart (date)	
Arrive (date)	
Depart (time)	
Arrive (time)	
Price	

Flight 2

Airline	
Depart (date)	
Arrive (date)	
Depart (time)	
Arrive (time)	
Price	



D – ACCOMMODATION

You and your friends have decided to organise a trip to Florence. You have to organise the accommodation part of the trip.

Go to <http://www.hostelsclub.com>. Select a country (Italy), city (Florence), arrival date, number of nights and guests. **Choose two hostels where you could stay.** Complete the grid with the information you find:





Hostel 1

Name	
Address	
Services (TV, wifi, bar...)	
Price	
Other information	

Hostel 2

Name	
Address	
Services (TV, wifi, bar...)	
Price	
Other information	

5. FLORENCE TODAY

- 1     Watch the video and tick all the words you hear. Then compare the answers with your partner using this **hot tip**.

fly
destinations
motorway
exhibition
railroad
book a hotel
traffic
portrait
temperatures
schooltrip
dome
sightseeing
art gallery


A: Which words did you tick?

B: I ticked ... What about you?

A: I ticked.... Do you agree?

B: Yes, I do. / No, I don't



- 2  Watch this video called "Florence in a nutshell".



Link to the video:

http://www.italyguides.it/us/florence/florence_italy.htm





Choose the right answer to the questions below. Remember that only one answer is correct.

<p>1. Amerigo Vespuccio airport is connected with Florence city centre...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) by bus and by trainb) by trainc) by bus	<p>2. If you arrive at Galileo Galilei airport you should know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) there is no train connecting the airport to the centre of Florenceb) traffic can be very intense in the motorway between Pisa and Florencec) there are only taxis connecting the airport to the centre of Florence
<p>3. Bologna airport is... from Florence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) about two hours driveb) about one hour and a half drivec) about one hour drive	<p>4. The best choice to arrive at Florence is...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) by carb) by planec) by train
<p>5. If you arrive by car you should know that...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) you can't get into the historical centre by carb) it is not very difficult to find parking spacec) most of the car parks are very expensive	<p>6. In the summer temperatures in Florence can reach...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) 40 degrees centigradeb) 30 degrees centigradec) 14 degrees centigrade
<p>7. In the winter temperatures can drop...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) below zero and it often snowsb) below zero, although it always rainsc) below zero, although it rarely snows	<p>8. The best months to visit Florence are between March and September because...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the weather is very goodb) there are not so many tourists and schooltripsc) it is very cheap
<p>9. On a short stay in Florence it is better that the first day you... and the second day you visit...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) the Uffizi Gallery / walk through the city centreb) the Uffizi Gallery / the Palazzo Vecchioc) walk through the city centre / the Uffizi Gallery	<p>10. If you have more days to spend you can...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) visit the towns around Florenceb) go to Milan by trainc) visit all the museums and galleries of Florence



Now, read the transcript and correct the questions above.

Planning your travel in Florence

If you choose to fly, there are three airports serving Florence and they vary according to which airline you use.

Florence's airport "**Amerigo Vespucci**" (**FLR**) is 5 kilometers from the city center. It's connected to all the major Italian cities as well as to numerous European destinations. There's public bus service connecting the airport to the center of town.

The airport most used by all of Europe is Pisa's "**Galileo Galilei**" (**PSA**), where almost all the "low cost" flights arrive. There's a shuttle service that brings you to Florence in 70 minutes. Be careful however: traffic can be truly intense on the motorway between Florence and Pisa thus creating the possibility of being late and missing your flight! Probably the best solution is to reach Florence by train, using the airport station.

The third airport is that of Bologna, about an hour's drive away. Again, be careful because some "low cost" airlines, when they say Bologna they actually mean the airport at **Forlì** - and that's really far away!

Florence is at the center of the major highway and rail junctions in Italy: the choice of arriving by train is without doubt the ideal one. For train schedule information, we suggest you utilize the italian railroad website: www.trenitalia.com.

If you arrive by car, it's a good idea to book in advance a hotel with a parking lot: Florence's traffic is horrendous, parking is difficult to say the least and you can't get into the historical center by car.

When you plan your trip, keep in mind that, in the summer, Florentine temperatures can reach 40° centigrade and in the winter, they can drop below zero, even if snow is a fairly rare occurrence. From a climatic point of view, the months between March and September are the best, even though the city is overrun with tourists and schooltrips in that period.

If you only have a short time and the trip around the city needs to be essential, you can dedicate the *first day* to a long walk through the streets and piazzas and the *second day* to the Uffizi Gallery.

If you have more days to spend, you can take advantage of doing some sightseeing in the towns around Florence - choose according to your tastes from the infinite number of the more or less famous places Tuscany has to offer: **Fiesole**, **Siena**, **Pisa**, **Lucca**, **Volterra** and San Gimignano are all close by, or visit the vineyards of **Montepulciano** and the Sienese **Chianti**.

3  Work with your partner to complete the crossword.

A: Can you explain to me number ... across/down?

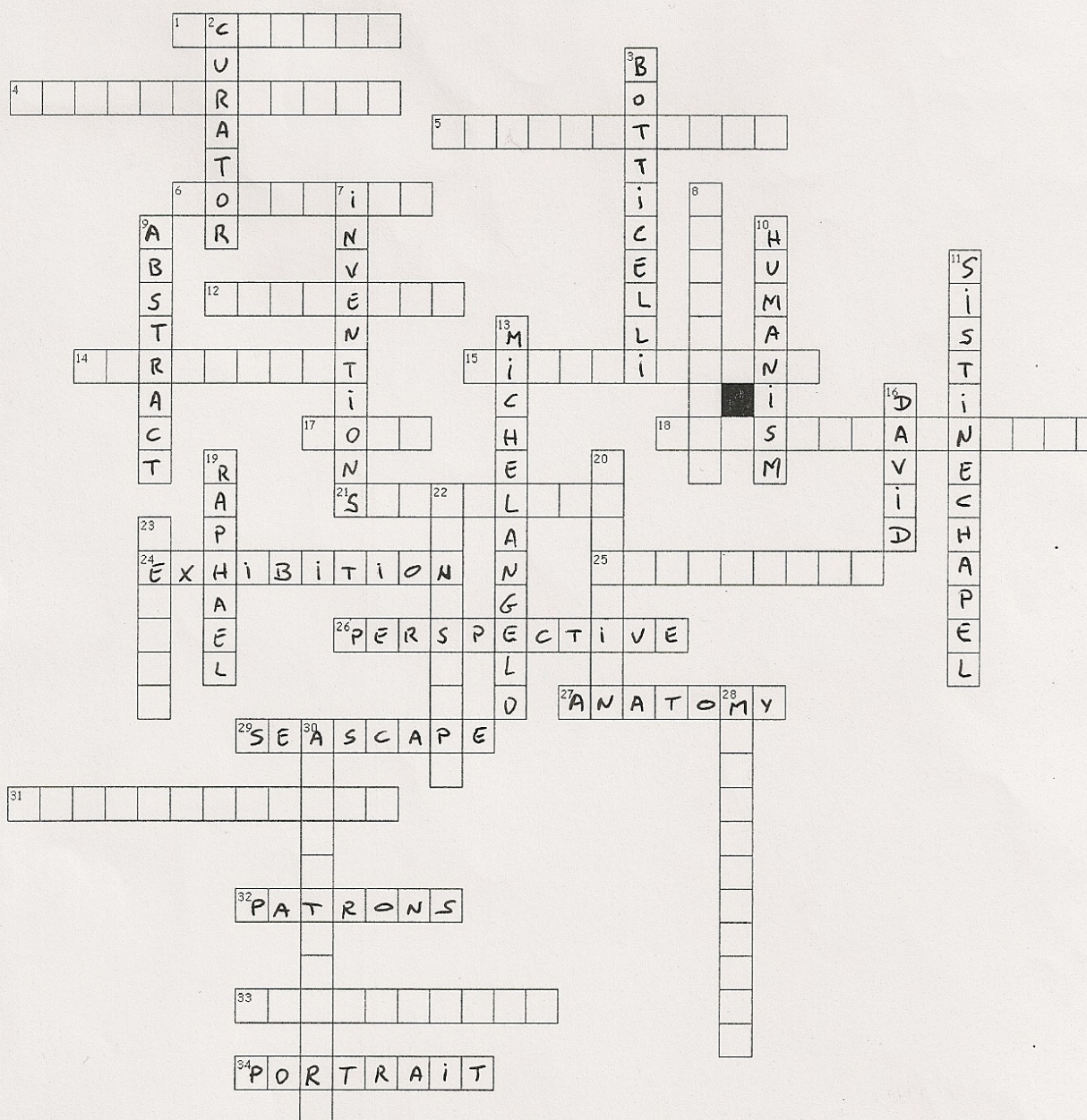
B: It is a person **who** paints, draws or makes sculptures OR

It is a place **where** you can see paintings and sculptures OR

It is a thing **which** supports a sculpture or a statue.



Student A





homework

Complete the sentences using the appropriate verb in passive.

TEAM A

1. The painting *Mona Lisa* _____ (steal) in the last hundred years.

a) once

b) twice

c) three times

2. The printing press _____ (invent) by

a) Thomas Edison

b) Guttenberg

c) Graham Bell

3. The Sistine Chapel ceiling _____ (paint) by

a) Leonardo

b) Raphael

c) Michelangelo

4. A form of modern sculpture where the artist uses sound, movement or space _____ (call) a/an

a) exhibition

b) installation

c) demonstration

5. Hundreds of thousands of people _____ (kill) by

a) the plague

b) a tsunami

c) an earthquake



TEAM B

1. The first flying machine_____ (design) by 400 years before the Wright brothers made theirs.

- a) Michelangelo b) Brunelleschi c) Leonardo

2. The film (base on) many Leonardo 's creations.

- a) The Name of the Rose b) The Da Vinci code c) The Departed

3. Parts of the film_____ (record) in the Louvre where the portrait (keep).

- a) The Mona Lisa b) The Last Supper c) The Vitruvian Man

4. The most tattooed woman in the world is Julia Gnuse of her body _____ (tattoo), including her face.

- a) 70 % b) 95% c) 85%

5. Tattoos _____ (use) from immemorial times. In certain Pacific cultures it was a mark of

- a) rank and title b) family c) gender



6. MODERN ART?

1  Rate the following works of art.



Image 1:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----



Image 2:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----



Image 3:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----



Image 4:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

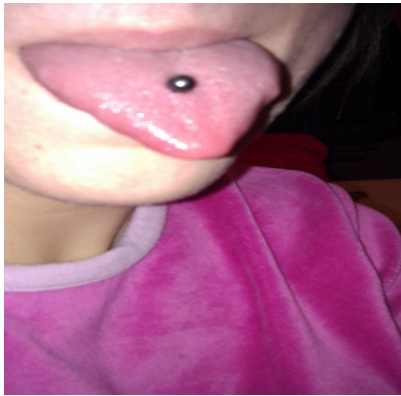






Image 5:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

- 2    a) Watch the video and think what is the listening going to be about. Discuss it with your partner.



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4voYZg1r8io>

-   b) Listen to the first part of the listening and tick the correct answer:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sWQGa-EBxzk&feature=related>

What's the listening about?

- ☐ The Metropolitan Museum of Art has some new ancient treasures.
- ☐ The Metropolitan Museum of Art hasn't got many works of art.
- ☐ A new work of art will be displayed in the museum for the next 3 years.

-   c) Listen to the second part of the listening and complete with the correct word (maybe 2 words are needed!):

The _____ didn't want to accept the mortality of his _____ and bought a second fresh shark in _____. To conserve it properly, he hired a professional taxidermist at the _____ Museum in London. It took _____ people to inject and soak the shark with formaldehyde for _____ hours.



d) Listen to the third part of the listening and say if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones:

1. The freshly pickled shark number 2 will be displayed on the 4th floor of the Mets galleries for modern art.

2. Audiences expect to see classic masterpieces in these galleries.


3. Barbara Hepworth delicate sculpture will be replaced by Hirst gigantic 32-tone fish tank.




Read the following sentences and tick the appropriate box.

STATEMENT	AGREE STRONGLY	AGREE SOMEWHAT	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	DISAGREE SOMEWHAT	DISAGREE STRONGLY
Damien Hirst's shark is art					
All graffiti should be cleaned					
If art is not beautiful, it is not art					
Tattoos make people more attractive					
I sometimes do not understand art					
There should be a museum of bad art					

8. AT A TRAVEL AGENCY

1  Now you are travel agents who are going to give information about Florence using your leaflets.

2  Complete the following texts individually. Here you have an example:
Example: All **sorts** of **crazy** thoughts **crossed** his **mind**. Once you have finished compare the answers with your partner.

Text 1: Historical background

The period known by Renaissance started at the end of the 14th century in the north of Italy a___ lasted un___ the e___ of t___ 16th cen___. The wo___ comes fr___ the Fre___ and i___ means 'reb___'.

At t___ beginning o___ the Renai___, Europe fini___ the Mid___ Ages per___. At th___ period, Eur___ was recov___ from t___ Hundred Ye___ War (1339-1453) a___ the Bl___ Death, a pla___ that kil___ one th___ of Eur___ people. Dur___ the Mid___ Ages per___, most Euro___ were pa___ of t___ feudal sys___. Po___ was i___ the ha___ of powe___ men w___ controlled t___ land. Th___ were cal___ 'feudal lo___'.

But thi___ for It___ were diff___. It w___ a prosp___ country wi___ lots o___ small, independent city-states, which were rich due to the trading system.

_____ out of 25.

Text 2: Florence

Florence was the most important city during the *Quattrocento* (14th century). The cau___ were th___ it w___ a wea___ and ve___ independent cou___. It w___ a wea___ city bec___ of i___ tra___ system. Th___ system w___ controlled b___ groups o___ workers, peo___ who d___ the sa___ job. Th___ groups we___ called 'gui___'. They h___ the po___ to vo___ and ma___ decisions ab___ Florence.

Ano___ cause f___ the rich___ of t___ city w___ the ban___ system. Ma___ rich fami___ of t___ city we___ bankers a___ created a co___ that w___ used a___ over Eur___.

But Flor___ was al___ the cen___ of t___ art dur___ the Renai___ period. T___ guilds, f___ example, got together in the Palazzo Vecchio.

_____ out of 25.



Text 3: Michelangelo Buonarroti

At the age of thirteen he worked as an apprentice to Domenico Ghirlandaio, the most fashionable painter in Florence at that time. Domenico w___ so impr___ by h___ talent th___ he recom___ him t___ the ru___ of Flor___, Lorenzo di Medici, w___ let h___ have acc___ to h___ collection o___ magnificent anc___ Roman sculp___.

Wh___ Lorenzo di Medici di___ Michelangelo we___ to Bol___, where h___ started h___ first scul___ *The Bat___ of t___ Centaurus*. So___ after___ he mo___ to Ro___ where h___ started so___ large sc___ works, t___ most fam___ one am___ them i___ *La Pietà*.

H___ returned t___ Florence i___ 1501, wh___ he prod___ his mo___ famous wo___ of a___, the mar___ *David* f___ the Flor___ Cathedral. Th___ masterpiece sta___ is n___ placed i___ the Accademia Gallery in Florence.

_____ out of 25.

Text 4: Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo was one of the greatest painters of his time, although he only finished a small number of paintings. Among h___ most fam___ completed wo___ of a___ are *T___ Last Sup___* and *T___ Vitruvian M___*. However, h___ most fam___ painting i___ *The Mo___ Lisa*, wh___ can b___ admired a___ the Lou___ in Pa___.

He w___ also a___ extrao___ sculptor, thi___, inventor a___ engineer. H___ was rea___ fascinated b___ technology a___ machines. Am___ the ma___ inventions h___ created o___ imagined -hund___ of ye___ before th___ were actu___ made- we___ helicopters, bicy___, submarines a___ tanks.

Ma___ of th___ creations we___ never fini___, but h___ left thou___ of pa___ of draw___, experiments, pl___ and no___ which we___ written back___, from ri___ to left - a technique called *mirror writing*.

_____ out of 25.




EXTRA MATERIALS





1. LET'S GET STARTED

EXTRA ACTIVITY. VOCABULARY PLUS. WORKSHEET 1.3.

- 1  Sort the words out into suitable categories. You can repeat words in different categories.

artist	palette	painting	foreground	
perspective	vanishing point	proportion	brush	
watercolour	sketch	canvas	collage	sculpture
abstract	art gallery	apprentice	exhibition	
painter	easel	background	pedestal	frame
curator	oil painting	installation	art photography	
graffiti	fresco	seascape	self portrait	museum

- 2  Complete the following categories using the words above.

Words I do not know
the meaning of

Words I'm sure my
partner does not know





**Words I know now but
tomorrow I´ll have
probably forgotten**

**Words I find difficult to
pronounce correctly**

**Funny words (because of
their PRONUNCIATION,
MEANING, SPELLING...).**

2. BECOMING REAL EXPERTS

FURTHER READING PRACTICE 1 - RENAISSANCE

1   If you want to have more information about the Renaissance read the following texts:

The New Middle Class

When the **plague** slowly disappeared in the 15th century, the population in Europe began to grow. A new middle class appeared—bankers, merchants and **trades people** had a new market for their services.

People became richer and had more than enough money to spend. They began to build larger houses, buy more expensive clothes and get interested in art and literature.

The middle class population also had more free time, which they spent learning foreign languages, reading, playing musical instruments and studying other things of interest.

The Renaissance was especially strong in Italian cities. They became centres of trade, **wealth** and education. Many cities, like Venice, Genoa and Florence had famous **citizens** who were very rich and gave the city a lot of money.

Printing

In 1445 the German Gutenberg invented the **printing press**. He changed the lives of millions of people all over Europe. For the first time, bookmaking became cheap and Gutenberg was able to print many books very quickly.

In the Middle Ages books were very expensive because they were written by hand. Only priests and **monks** could read them because most of them were written in Latin.

In the Renaissance the middle classes had the money to buy books but they wanted books that they could read in their own language. A publishing boom started and buying and selling books began to prosper in many European countries. People bought travel books, romances and poetry. They read more and became better educated.



Humanism

The printing of books led to a new way of thinking. **Scholars** of the Renaissance returned to the writings of Greek and Roman philosophers. These writings are called the "classics". More and more scholars learned to read Greek and Latin and studied old manuscripts on topics like science, art and life.

During the Middle Ages people were guided by the church, which was against wealth, trading goods and other worldly interests. Humanists, however, did not believe that much in religion. They thought that money and trade were important in life and that citizens needed a good general education.

During the Renaissance a churchman named Martin Luther changed Christianity. In 1517 he wrote a list of things that he didn't like about the church and posted them on the door of his church in Wittenberg, Germany.

GLOSSARY

plague	an illness which killed hundreds of thousands of people
trades people	people who buy and sell products
wealth	a lot of money or possessions which someone has
citizen	a person who lives in a particular town or city
printing press	a machine that prints books and magazines
monk	a religious man who lives in a monastery
scholar	a person who studies a subject in great detail



3. DEEPENING OUR KNOWLEDGE

ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITY 1. MINI SAGAS

The starting point of this activity is the list of famous paintings students took home. They should choose one of them to base their mini saga on it.

It is a piece of writing which has exactly fifty words, without including the title, which can have up to fifteen words. A mini saga has to tell a story and have a beginning, middle and end. It cannot just be a description of something. The first mini sagas appeared in 1982 in The Sunday Telegraph. Therefore mini sagas are ideal to let students practise writing with an element of challenge and fun.

But, what is a mini saga?



1 Read these mini sagas and think of an appropriate TITLE for the first and third stories and an appropriate ENDING for the second and fourth.

A fisherman had a wonderful family and lived happily near the beach, fishing only what they needed daily. One day he met a businessman who said "catch more fish, buy more boats and start a big business". The fisherman answered "then what?" "Start a family and live by the beach."

WORK DIVISION

Four friends went on a trekking. After walking they found a place to rest and eat. Each said they would do something. One said "I'll prepare the food". Another said "I'll start a fire". The third said "I'll build a hut", and the fourth said"_____."



Walking on the street he felt somebody following him. He turned round to find out who it was, but nobody was there. He had the same feeling again two more times and began to feel scared. Then from the corner of his eye he saw something behind him – his shadow.

MUSIC, LIGHTS ...


On stage, microphone in my hand, singing really loud and dancing beautifully.

Audience cheering my name, singing along to my songs.

Then reality appears. The mike is a brush,
stage is my parents' bed, opposite a mirror,
childhood teddy bears my only audience.


Well, a girl can dream.

?

2  Now with your partner choose one painting from the list you took home (see page 19 and 20) and use it as a starting point for your mini saga.

4. IN AN ART GALLERY

ALTERNATIVE ACTIVITY 2. SPOT THE SIMILARITIES


- 1  Try to find as many similarities between the two pictures as possible. Use the expressions from the previous lesson.

Student A: "The Arnolfini Marriage" by Van Eyck.

Available on: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arnolfini_Portrait

Student B: "Mr and Mrs Clark and Percy" by David Hockney.

Available on: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mr_and_Mrs_Clark_and_Percy

- 2  Research in the Wikipedia the stories behind the paintings and either write collaboratively an account as if you were the artists or record a two minute presentation of your painting on <http://www.chirbit.com>. Once you have finished, upload the writing or the recording to wikispaces.

It is a tool that allows you to record, upload and share audio easily.

Name of the painting:


Account:

5. FLORENCE TODAY

ALTERNATIVE LESSON 1. ART QUOTATIONS

What is a quotation?

A quotation is a phrase or short piece of writing taken from a longer work of literature, poetry, etc or what someone else has said.

- 1  Match the following quotations with their artists.

GREAT ART QUOTATIONS

1) Poor is the pupil who does not surpass his master

2) At the end of the day, people are more important than paintings.

3) I tell you, the more I think, the more I feel that there is nothing more truly artistic than to love people.

4) Painting is just another way of keeping a diary.

5) Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once we grow up.

6) No great artist ever sees things as they really are. If he did, he would cease to be an artist.

7) A man paints with his brains and not with his hands.

8) There are painters who transform the sun into a yellow spot, but there are others who with the help of their art and intelligence transform a yellow spot into the sun.



9) Art is never finished, only abandoned.

10) To see we must forget the name of the thing we are looking at.

Leonardo da Vinci

Van Gogh


Picasso (3)


Monet

Michelangelo (2)

Damien Hirst

Oscar Wilde

2  Decide whether you agree or not with the quotations and why.

3  In open class ask some students why they agree or disagree with the quotations.



T (Teacher): Do you agree with the
{first, second, third, fourth...} quotation?


S (Student): Yes, I do / No, I don't

T: Why do you agree /disagree?

S: Because I think that....

6. MODERN ART?

FURTHER READING PRACTICE 2 – NEW FORMS OF ART

1  Read the following texts and try to remember as much information as possible.

Graffiti

In art history, graffiti is applied to works of art produced by painting or scratching a design into a surface, usually a wall. Although graffiti have become very popular in the current years, its origin goes back to the Prehistory. The prehistoric men used to paint humans and animals on the walls, rocks and ceilings of the caves. Nowadays graffiti vary from simple written words to elaborate wall paintings and the most commonly used materials are spray paints. Graffiti are seen very often as a type of vandalism since in most of the countries painters paint on public walls without the property owner's consent.

Piercing

The practice of body piercing goes back also to the ancient times, when some African and American tribal cultures used to wear lip, ear, tongue or nose piercings. The reasons for piercing or not piercing are varied and, thus, while some people pierce for religious or spiritual reason, others decide to pierce just for self-expression, for aesthetic value or to be trendy. Nowadays piercings are placed in many parts of the body such as lips, ear, tongue, nose, nipple or navel among others.

Tattoo

A tattoo is a marking made by inserting ink into the dermis layer of the skin to change the pigment for decorative and other reasons. Tattoos are seen as decorative body modifications and are very popular nowadays among young people. There are two types of tattoos: permanent tattoos and temporary tattoos. Permanent tattoos are those which are indelible, that is that are for the whole life. On the other hand, temporary tattoos are those which can be removed by applying an alcohol based product or by simply rubbing with water and soap.



Now in pairs fill in the gaps with the appropriate word. There are 6 words too many.

Besides paintings and sculptures, new _____ (1) are becoming more and more popular among young people. On the one hand, it is very frequent to see people painting _____ (2) in the street, especially on the walls. They use _____ (3) and the works of art vary from just written _____ (4) to elaborate _____ (5). In most of the countries painters paint on public walls without the property owner's consent and for this reason graffiti are considered as a type of _____ (6). On the other hand, many people decide to pierce or to tattoo for many different reasons such as self-expression, aesthetic value or to be _____ (7). _____ (8) are placed in many parts of the body for example _____ (9), ear, _____ (10), nose or navel among others. _____ (11) are also considered body decorative modifications which consist of inserting _____ (12) into the dermis layer of the skin to change the pigment. There are two types of tattoos: _____ (13) tattoos (which are indelible) and _____ (14) tattoos which can be removed with an alcohol based product or with water and soap.

words	lips	brush	temporary	vandalism
tongue	portrait	tattoos	paintings	draw
graffiti	picture	trendy	permanent	forms of art
sprays	piercings	colours	paint	ink