

## Teachers' Zone: Embedding > CLIL > Introducing Kandinsky

### Core Language

#### Japanese/Roman script

#### English

Kyo wa Nihon go to e no benkyo o shi masu. iidesu ka.

So today it's Japanese and painting, ok ?

Dewa hajime masyo. Iro no uta o utai masu yo.

And we're going to start. We're going to sing the colours.

Daijyoubu kana. Subarashii. Ii desu ne.

All right? Super, ok.

*Iro no uta o utai masu.*

*I'm going to sing the colours*

*Shiro to aka to midori to ao*

*White and red and green and blue*

*Kiiri to orenji iro to kuro to cyairo*

*yellow and orange and black and brown,*

*Murasaki, pinku to cyairo.*

*violet, pink and brown.*

Kondo wa motto hayaku utai masu yo. Hai.

And now more quickly? Let's go.

Dewa imakara Kandinsky san no e o mite mimasyo.

And now we're going to look at the work of Mr. Kandinsky.

Kore wa Vassily Kandinsky san desu. Soshite, korera ga kare no e desu.

It's Mr. Vassily Kandinsky and here are his paintings.

Mite kudasai.

Look.

Kandinsky san ni tsuite.

Some facts about Mr. Kandinsky.

Rossia de umare mashita. Monet no eikyo o uketa e o kaki hajime mashita.

Born in Russia, (he) started to paint and it was Monet who influenced his paintings.

Demo, Kandinsky no koto de totemo taisetsu na koto wa, iro to katachi desu.

But, for us the important thing is that for Kandinsky, colours and shapes were very important.

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Wakari masu ka.	Do you understand?
Kandinsky ni tsuite, koko de donna koto ga wakaru ka, eigo de hanashite kudasai.	Tell me in English, what is there here about Kandinsky, in English?
Sonotori desu. Subarashii. Hai.	Exactly, super, yes.
Yoku deki mashita. Hai. Sore wa totemo taisetsuna koto desu.	Well done, yes, that's very important.
Hai, subarashii, sore mo totemo taisetsu na koto desu.	Yes, super, that is also very important.
Hora, kore de zenbu desu ne.	There you go, that's all, isn't it?
Taihen ii desu.	Excellent.
Saisyō wa konoyo ni hakkiri to wakaru e o kaki mashita.	At the beginning he did pictures like that, and it's clear.
Uma ya, kawa ya, soko ni iru hitobito ga wakari masu ne.	You can see houses, the river, the people there.
Sono go, amari hakkiri shinaku nari masu.	And then it gets a bit less clear.
Uma ni notteiru aoi hito desu. Uma ni notte iru hito ga wakari masu ka. Hai ka iie no dochira desu ka.	That's the blue horseman. Can you see the horseman? Yes or no?
Uma ni notte iru hito ga wakatta hito wa te o agete kudasai. Doko ni, uma ni notta hito ga imasu ka. Oshiete kudasai!	Put your hand up if you can see the horseman. Where is the horseman? Show me!
So desu ne. demo, amari hakkiri wakari masen ne.	There it is, but it's not very clear, is it?

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Akiraka dewa ari masen.

It's not definite.

Sara ni, totemo cyusyo-teki ni natte kimasu. And now it becomes very abstract.

Eigo de 'Cyusyo-teki' wa do ii masu ka.

How do we say 'abstract' in English?

Eigo de 'Cyusyo-teki' wa nan desu ka.

What's 'abstract' in English?

So desu. Soshite ima, sore wa totemo  
taisetsu na koto desu. E wa, taihen  
cyusyo-teki ni natte iki masu.

Yes, and that's very important now.

The paintings are going to become very,  
very abstract.