VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT

- Everyday Living Words
- History and Geography Words
- Media and Marketplace Words
- Music, Art, and Literature Words
- Science and Technology Words
- Workplace and Career Words

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS

- Visual Arts and Artists
- Folk Songs and Folk Art
- Composers and Compositions
- Elements of a Masterpiece

Saddlebook eBook

JOANNE SUTER
VOCABULARY

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS

♦ Visual Arts and Artists
♦ Folk Songs and Folk Art
♦ Composers and Compositions
♦ Elements of a Masterpiece
EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY WORDS

MEDIA AND MARKETPLACE WORDS

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WORDS

WORKPLACE AND CAREER WORDS

Development and Production: Laurel Associates, Inc.
Cover Design: Elisa Ligon
Interior Illustrations: Katherine Urrutia, Debra A. LaPalm, C. S. Arts

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ISBN 1-56254-398-9

Printed in the United States of America
07 06 05 04 03 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
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Welcome to VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT!

A well-developed vocabulary pays off in many important ways. Better-than-average “word power” makes it easier to understand everything you read and hear—from textbook assignments to TV news reports or instructions on how to repair a bicycle. And word power obviously increases your effectiveness as a communicator. Think about it: As far as other people are concerned, your ideas are only as convincing as the words you use to express them. In other words, the vocabulary you use when you speak or write always significantly adds or detracts from what you have to say.

VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT was written especially for you. The program was designed to enrich your personal “word bank” with many hundreds of high-frequency and challenging words. There are six thematic books in the series—Everyday Living, Workplace and Careers, Science and Technology, Media and Marketplace, History and Geography, and Music, Art, and Literature. Each worktext presents topic-related readings with key terms in context. Follow-up exercises provide a wide variety of practice activities to help you unlock the meanings of unfamiliar words. These strategies include the study of synonyms and antonyms; grammatical word forms; word roots, prefixes, and suffixes; connotations; and the efficient use of a dictionary and thesaurus. Thinking skills, such as drawing conclusions and completing analogies, are included as reinforcement.

A word of advice: Don’t stop “thinking about words” when you finish this program. A first-class vocabulary must be constantly renewed! In order to earn a reputation as a first-rate communicator, you must incorporate the new words you learn into your everyday speech and writing.
Here’s an introduction to some of the vocabulary terms, skills, and concepts you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE?
Write T or F to show whether each statement is true or false.

1. _____ The words famous and unknown are antonyms.
2. _____ The word inductee contains the prefix -ee.
3. _____ The prefix re- means “again.”
4. _____ The Greek root phone means “sound.”
5. _____ Lifetime and artist are both compound words.
6. _____ Musical is the adjective form of the noun music.
7. _____ Narrator and author are synonyms.
8. _____ A playwright is a specific type of author.

SPELLING
Circle the correctly spelled word in each group.

1. playwright playwright playwright 4. theatere theatar theater
2. musishun musicain musician 5. artust artist ardist
3. skulptur sculpture sculphure 6. poem poum pome


SPELLING: 1. playwright 2. musician 3. sculpture 4. theater 5. artist 6. poem
Glossary

A glossary is an alphabetical list of unusual or specialized words from a certain field of knowledge. Following are some important words from the fields of art, literature, and music.

- **alliteration** the repetition of the same first sound in a group of words
- **artist** a person who creates works of art such as drawings, paintings, sculpture, architecture, music, literature, drama, and dance
- **audience** people gathered to see and hear something, especially a play, lecture, or concert
- **author** a person who writes something, such as a book or story
- **composer** a person who puts notes together to create a piece of music
- **design** an arrangement of lines, shapes, patterns, and colors
- **musician** a person trained or skilled in music, especially one who plays an instrument
- **narrator** the person in a story who tells what happened
- **orchestra** a large group of musicians playing together
- **photograph** a picture made with a camera
- **pianist** one who plays the piano
- **playwright** a person who writes plays; also called a dramatist
- **poem** a piece of writing having rhythm and, often, rhyme; usually in a style of language that has more feeling and description than usual writing or speech
- **rhyme** words that have the same end sounds, such as *cat* and *hat*
- **scenery** the background structures used to decorate a stage during a play
- **symphony** a long piece of music written for an orchestra
- **theater** a place where plays are performed or movies are shown

Vocabulary in Context

Complete each sentence with a word from the glossary. Use the first letter as a clue. Other words in the sentence will help you decide which word to add. If you’re still not sure, check the dictionary definition.

1. In Shakespeare’s day, nobles and commoners alike loved going to the ______ to watch plays performed.
2. Shakespeare was the English \textit{p}________ who wrote \textit{Romeo and Juliet} and \textit{Hamlet}.

3. The \textit{o}________ played a \textit{s}________ written by the famous \textit{c}________, Ludwig von Beethoven.

4. In a \textit{p}________ the last words of every other line often \textit{r}________.

5. The \textit{a}________ painted a picture of the beautiful garden.

6. The painting looked nearly as real as a \textit{p}________ taken with a camera.

7. The \textit{a}________ rose from their seats at the end of the play.

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the puzzle. The hidden words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{___ ALLITERATION} & \textbf{___ POEM} \\
\textbf{___ PHOTOGRAPH} & \textbf{___ AUTHOR} \\
\textbf{___ ORCHESTRA} & \textbf{___ PIANIST} \\
\textbf{___ SYMPHONY} & \textbf{___ RHYME} \\
\textbf{___ COMPOSER} & \textbf{___ ARTIST} \\
\textbf{___ MUSICIAN} & \textbf{___ DESIGN} \\
\textbf{___ PLAYWRIGHT} & \textbf{___ SCENERY} \\
\textbf{___ AUDIENCE} & \textbf{___ THEATER} \\
\textbf{___ NARRATOR} & \\
\end{tabular}

\begin{center}
\texttt{ARTIST PIANIST ARTIST}
\texttt{LUZACAPCRPODVD}
\texttt{LJDALLOTUPME}
\texttt{IHRIRYCMSVHKR}
\texttt{TYGEEZUPEIOS}
\texttt{REHANRSCCAOUM}
\texttt{TQUIMTRONRIH}
\texttt{ICHTHEATERACO}
\texttt{OESCENERYMPIN}
\texttt{NGISEDILYVHAY}
\texttt{NPLAYWRIGHTNB}
\end{center}
WORD ROOTS

The Greek root *phone* means “sound.” The word *telephone*, for example, means “a device for sending and receiving sounds.” Read the list of words containing *phone*. Then write a letter to match each word with its meaning. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. ___ symphony
2. ___ saxophone
3. ___ phonetics
4. ___ phonograph
5. ___ xylophone

CHANGING WORD FORMS

Add vowels (*a, e, i, o, u*) to complete a different form of a word from the glossary. Use context clues for help. The first one has been done for you.

1. Beethoven liked to be alone when he c___mp___o___d music.
2. An ___rt___c person uses his or her talents to create beauty.
3. An interior d___s___gn___r helps people decorate the inside of their homes and other buildings.
4. The first sc___n___ of the play took place in a schoolyard.
5. Beethoven began playing the p___n___ when he was a child.
6. “Smile for the camera,” said the ph___t___gr___h___r.
7. The sweet tones of the slow, beautiful m___s___c created a romantic mood.
8. A wounded soldier n___rr___t___d the exciting war story.
Have you ever wondered whether a picture was a drawing or a photograph? Some artists deliberately try to trick the viewer. They try to make a work of art look like the real thing! This style of art is called trompe l’oeil. The name, pronounced trawmp-LOY, is French. It means “to trick or fool the eye.”

Artists have used different techniques to create trompe l’oeil. Some have sculpted realistic statues of human beings. Others have modeled wax fruits that tempt people to take a bite. Interior decorators have painted windows on walls and carpets on floors. An early example of trompe l’oeil was found in an ancient Roman ruin. The floor was covered with mosaic tiles. The image created on the tiles appears to be the remains of a great feast. The artist even created a mouse in one corner to nibble the crumbs! This famous mosaic is known as The Unswept Floor.

If you keep your eyes open, you’re likely to see examples of trompe l’oeil. This is a popular, entertaining art form. Trompe l’oeil artists—sometimes called illusionists—enjoy the challenge of deceiving their viewers. They create an optical illusion—an effect so convincing that viewers truly can’t believe their own eyes!

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What eight-letter verb in the reading means “to have made by shaping clay, wax, or other materials into statues, figures, or objects”?

2. What six-letter noun means “a picture or design made by putting together bits of colored stone, tile, or glass”? 

---

**MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS**

UNIT 1

Lesson 2
3. What seven-letter adjective means “visual; having to do with the sense of sight”? o____________________

4. What eight-letter noun means “an appearance that makes viewers perceive something in a false or mistaken way”? i____________________

SUFFIXES
• Rewrite each boldface word from the reading by adding the correct suffix from the box.

- **ist** = a person who “does” or “is skilled at” something
- **al** = “of” or “like” something

1. A trompe l’oeil art____________________ tries to trick viewers.

2. An illusion____________________ is a person who tries to make people think they see what is not really true.

3. An optic____________________ illusion is a trick of the eye.

• Now write one more word that contains each suffix.

   - **ist**: ______________________   - **al**: ______________________

ANALOGIES
Analogies are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Complete the analogies below with words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ancient</th>
<th>deceiving</th>
<th>photograph</th>
<th>sculpted</th>
<th>tempt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. Paintbrush is to painting as camera is to p____________________.

2. Want is to desire as lure is to t____________________.

3. Drew is to sketched as modeled is to s____________________.

4. Big is to small as modern is to a____________________.

5. Working is to laboring as tricking is to d____________________.
SYNONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS
1. favorite
3. method
5. found
7. flawless

DOWN
1. snapshot
2. tricking
4. banquet
6. true

PARTS OF SPEECH

Many words become different parts of speech when they’re used in different contexts.

• The **boldface** word in each sentence below is used as a **noun**. Write new sentences using the words as **verbs**.

1. An early example of trompe l’oeil was discovered in an ancient **Roman** **ruin**.

2. It appears to be the **remains** of a great feast.

3. Trompe l’oeil artists—sometimes called illusionists—continue to take on the **challenge** of deceiving their viewers.

4. The floor was covered with a **design** made of mosaic tiles.

• The **boldface** word in the next sentence is used as a **verb**. Write a new sentence using the word as a **noun**.

5. It means “to trick or **fool** the eye.”
In 1774, four-year-old Ludwig van Beethoven had to stand on the piano bench to reach the keys. Eventually, he became known as Germany’s greatest pianist. Beethoven’s talent attracted many friends. But he was a moody genius. If people talked while he played, he would walk off in a huff. He was notorious for rude behavior. Once he got mad at a waiter and dumped gravy on the man’s head! The fashionable hairstyle of the times was neat pigtails, but Beethoven wore his hair long and wild. He cared nothing about stylish clothes.

Beethoven scorned company. He preferred being alone to compose symphonies. Sometimes he worked for days without sleep. Beethoven’s most well-known notes begin his Fifth Symphony. They are three short beats followed by one long beat. Some people think these notes represent Fate knocking at the door.

What is the worst thing you could imagine happening to a musician? In his twenties, Beethoven began to lose his hearing. He broke piano strings by pounding hard enough to hear the notes. The deaf composer became even more eccentric. When conducting an orchestra, he’d shout without realizing it. In his last performance, Beethoven could not hear the audience. When someone turned him around to make him aware of the applause, Beethoven began to cry.

The great composer died at age 57. Until the very end, he was a wild, defiant genius. According to legend, when a thunderstorm rattled the room, Beethoven roused himself from his death bed and shook his fist at the sky.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “a long piece of music played by a full orchestra”?  
   **s**

2. What four-letter noun from the reading rhymes with puff and means “a fit of anger”?  
   **h**

3. What four-letter adjective from the reading means “incapable of hearing”?  
   **d**
**ANTONYMS**

Use the clue words to help you solve the crossword puzzle. Clue words are antonyms (words with opposite meanings) of words in the reading.

**ACROSS**
4. unknown
5. agreeable
6. never

**DOWN**
1. outdated
2. idiot
3. welcomed

**SYNONYMS**

- Write synonyms by unscrambling the letters to spell a word from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>conducting</th>
<th>eccentric</th>
<th>fate</th>
<th>roused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. leading =  ____________ (TCUDGICONN)  
2. odd =  ____________ (CENTRECIC)  
3. destiny =  ______________ (TAEF)  
4. stirred =  ____________ (SURDOE)  

- Now complete each sentence with one of the unscrambled words. **Boldface** cue words are synonyms of the correct words.

5. When Beethoven was (leading) _________________ an orchestra, he would wave his arms wildly.

6. In a cruel twist of (destiny) _________________, the great Beethoven became deaf.

7. Beethoven’s habits of dress were very (odd) ________________.

8. Beethoven’s music (stirred) _________________ great excitement and emotion in audiences.
MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Some words have entirely different meanings when they’re used in different contexts. Find a word in the reading that matches each pair of definitions below. Write the words on the lines. Then circle the letter of the definition used in the reading.

1. ____________________ a. a fit of anger (noun)  
   b. to blow or puff air (verb)
2. ____________________ a. to form by combining (verb)  
   b. to create or to write (verb)
3. ____________________ a. hits or strikes (verb)  
   b. units of rhythm in music (noun)
4. ____________________ a. metal devices used to open locks (noun)  
   b. flat slats that are pressed down to play certain instruments (noun)
5. ____________________ a. musical tones (noun)  
   b. written reminders (noun)
6. ____________________ a. a story retold through the years (noun)  
   b. a description of the details on a map (noun)

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Complete the analogies below with words from the reading. The first one has been done for you.

1. Artist is to painting as __________ composer ______ is to symphony.
2. Live is to die as laugh is to c______________________.
3. Strings are to violin as keys are to p______________________.
4. Blindness is to sight as d______________________ is to hearing.
5. Coaching is to team as c______________________ is to orchestra.
American author Edgar Allan Poe was fascinated with all that is eerie and dark. His stories and poems are frightening—yet they are also beautiful. Poe had a short, tragic life. His writings reflect his fears of lost love and loneliness. His young wife, Virginia, did in fact die early. At her death, Poe was left broken-hearted.

In 1845, Poe wrote “The Raven.” In this famous poem, the narrator sits alone, mourning the death of his lost love, Lenore. Notice the musical rhyme as lines in the first verse describe the gloomy scene:

While I nodded, nearly napping,
suddenly there came a tapping,
As if someone gently rapping,
rapping at my chamber door.

At first the narrator thinks the rapping might be Lenore returning. But the next line tells what he actually sees when he opens the door:

In there stepped a stately raven.

Poe uses a poetic device called “alliteration”—repeating beginning word sounds—when describing the raven as a grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird. The raven says just one word: “Nevermore.” This cruelly reminds the narrator that he shall never again see Lenore.

The last lines are both sorrowful and musical. The narrator understands that he will be haunted by the raven and by loneliness all of his days.

... And the lamplight o'er him streaming throws the shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor
Shall be lifted—nevermore!

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What five-letter adjective in the reading begins with double letters and describes something that gives a fearsome, mysterious feeling?  

   e __________

2. What eight-letter noun in the reading means “the person who tells what happened”?  

   n __________
3. What five-letter noun in the reading means “one of the sections of a poem or song”? __________

4. What seven-letter adjective in the reading means “threatening; a bad omen”? __________

UNDERSTANDING LITERARY TERMS

In “The Raven,” Poe uses two poetic devices called rhyme and alliteration. Words that rhyme end in the same sounds (dark, lark, park). Alliteration repeats the same sound at the beginning of two or more words (slippery slithering snake). Write R for rhyme or A for alliteration beside each of the following items from the poem.

1. _____ Ah, distinctly I remember, it was in a bleak December . . .

2. _____ . . . dreaming dreams no mortal ever dared to dream before . . .

3. _____ . . . the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore . . .

4. _____ Thus I sat engaged in guessing, but no syllable expressing . . .

5. _____ “Be that word our sign of parting, bird or fiend!” I shrieked, upstarting . . .

ANALYZING WORDS

1. Find three adjectives in the reading that describe Edgar Allan Poe’s stories and poems. Write them on the lines.

_________________________  __________________________  __________________________

2. What compound word does the visiting raven repeat? __________________________

3. Find an adjective in the reading that describes the narrator’s mood. Write it on the line.

_________________________

4. The poem is about a bird called a raven. If someone were described as raven-haired, what color would this person’s hair be? __________________________
SYNONYMS
Use the clue words to help you solve the crossword puzzle. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of words in the reading.

ACROSS
3. scary, alarming
4. said, uttered
5. blackness, dimness

DOWN
1. clumsy, awkward
2. realizes, knows
3. enchanted, interested

ANTONYMS
Draw a line to match each boldface word from the reading with its antonym (word with an opposite meaning).

1. famous
   a. happy
2. midnight
   b. well-fed
3. tragic
   c. soon
4. gaunt
   d. noon
5. nevermore
   e. unknown

WORD FORMS
You can change the form of many words to make different parts of speech. The noun gloom, for example, can be changed to the adjective gloomy. Change the form of each boldface word from the reading according to the directions below. The first one has been done for you.

1. loneliness
   ADJECTIVE FORM: ______________________
   NOUN FORM: ______________________
2. sleep
   ADJECTIVE FORM: ______________________
   NOUN FORM: ______________________
3. sorrowful
   NOUN FORM: ______________________
   ADJECTIVE FORM: ______________________
4. musical
   NOUN FORM: ______________________
   ADJECTIVE FORM: ______________________
5. beginning
   VERB FORM: ______________________
6. shadow
   NOUN FORM: ______________________
   ADJECTIVE FORM: ______________________
**What Is a “Masterpiece”?**

Some exceptional paintings are said to be “great” rather than “good.” These works of art are called *masterpieces*. A masterpiece is more than a picture of something. It also tells a story and excites strong emotions in the viewers.

A masterpiece calls on all the senses. Viewers might smell the sea, taste a peach, or even feel motion. In the dreariness of winter, a masterpiece can transport viewers to a bright spring. The next time you view a painting, ask yourself what senses it awakens.

A masterpiece makes viewers *feel* what they *see*. Ancient cave paintings of stampeding bison reflect the terror in the animals’ eyes. They tell the viewer something about fear. Loneliness, joy, hope, unhappiness, and courage—these are some of the emotions great artists call upon in creating their masterpieces.

A masterpiece gives clues about the artist’s world, culture, and character. By choice of subject, artists reflect their surroundings and their state of mind. During his “blue period,” for example, the 20th century artist Pablo Picasso painted the poor people of Paris. The main color of the works was blue—a color which often symbolizes sadness. Like the color, Picasso’s subjects were sad. During this time in his life, Picasso himself was poor and unhealthy.

The next time you go to a museum or look in an art book, take a closer look at a great painting. By studying the masterpiece, see what facts about history or the artist you can discover.

---

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “a great work of art”? _______________________

2. What six-letter plural noun in the reading names a category that includes sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch? _______________________

3. What eight-letter plural noun in the reading names a category that includes loneliness, joy, fear, and hope? _______________________

---

UNIT 1
Lesson 5

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

4. bravery, valor
6. feelings

DOWN

1. charging, rushing
2. civilization
3. buffalo
5. observer, onlooker

PREFIXES

• The prefix un- means “not,” and the prefix trans- means “over or across.” Write a word from the reading that begins with each prefix. Then write a definition of the word.

1. un- = ____________________
   DEFINITION: ________________________________________________________

2. trans- = ____________________
   DEFINITION: ________________________________________________________

• Now unscramble the boldface letters to write a word that begins with un- or trans-. The first one has been done for you.

3. The sound was coming from an KONNWNU __unknown__ source in the attic.

4. Bob said it was a monster, but that idea was LEBNIEVUBAEL ________________!

5. I didn’t like my drama class, so I asked for a RATFESNR ________________ to an art class.

6. Professor Sanchez will SLEATNART ________________ the book from English into Spanish.
WORD CONNOTATIONS

Connotations are the feelings and ideas we associate with certain words. For example, the word skinny sounds negative, but the word slender suggests positive feelings. Write a plus sign (+) for positive or a minus sign (–) for negative to show the connotations of the words from the reading.

1. __ dreariness 2. __ hope 3. __ joy 4. __ loneliness 5. __ spring

6. Write another word from the reading that has a positive connotation. _______________________

7. Write another word from the reading that has a negative connotation. _______________________

MULTIPLE MEANINGS

• The word “blue” has several meanings. It can suggest both positive and negative things. Read the sentences. Then write a + or – to tell if blue has a positive or negative connotation.

1. ___ Blue skies up above. Everyone’s in love!
2. ___ “We have a blue sea and smooth sailing,” shouted the captain.
3. ___ I’m in a blue mood tonight because my boyfriend moved away.

• Now read the following sentences that use the word blue. Then circle a letter to show the meaning of the boldface words.

4. She appeared on my doorstep out of the blue.
   a. suddenly, unexpectedly, b. looking very c. after receiving as if from the sky sad and lonely an invitation

5. After losing her job, poor Sally was singing the blues.
   a. entertaining b. complaining c. singing about an an audience about life airplane trip

6. On dark winter days, I sometimes get the blues.
   a. work to do b. the flu c. sad, gloomy feelings

7. Chicago has some great blues musicians!
   a. professional b. music with a slow c. music about players tempo and sad words the ocean
William Shakespeare may be the greatest playwright the world has known. He lived in England during the rule of Queen Elizabeth I. It was a time when a playwright was an important person! Everyone from the queen to the poorest young apprentice loved plays. In fact, a law punished apprentices who sneaked away from work to attend one of London’s theaters.

The theater of Shakespeare’s day was an open courtyard. Most theater-goers stood to watch performances. These general-admission spectators were known as “groundlings.” Only the wealthy had the money required to buy seats in the covered gallery boxes. The stage had no scenery. It was the playwright’s task to help the audience imagine the sets. Shakespeare’s poetic lines made spectators see a moonlit garden, feel the sun, hear the thunder of horses’ hooves. No curtain fell between acts. If a character was killed on stage, the body had to be removed in a way that fit the story. And there were plenty of killings! Shakespeare’s audiences liked action and bloodshed. Every good actor trained to be a swordsman and rehearsed duels.

At that time it was improper for women to appear on stage, so boys took the women’s roles. The lovely, romantic Juliet, the treacherous Lady MacBeth, and all of the other female characters were convincingly played by well-trained boys.

WORD SEARCH

1. What ten-letter word in the reading means “a person who writes plays”? ______________________

2. What ten-letter word in the reading means “a person bound by law to work for a master and learn his trade”? ______________________

3. What seven-letter word means “painted screens, hangings, etc. used on stage to show where the action is taking place”? ______________________
SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS
3. penalized
5. part
6. job
7. unsuitable

DOWN
1. spectators
2. creeped
4. balcony

COMPOUND WORDS

What word from the reading completes the sentence or answers the question? Combine two words from the box to write a compound word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>swords</th>
<th>blood</th>
<th>court</th>
<th>lit</th>
<th>yard</th>
<th>moon</th>
<th>shed</th>
<th>man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. What do you call a fellow who skillfully fights battles with a sword? _________________________

2. What is a usual result of fist fights, duels, and wars? _________________________

3. Where was the open-air theater of Shakespeare’s day located? _________________________

4. What adjective means “lighted by the glow of the moon”? _________________________

CATEGORIES

Circle the word that does not belong in each group.

1. audience spectators play-goers actors
2. actors performers playwright players cast
3. theater castle stadium playhouse
4. performance garden show production
THINKING ABOUT THE READING

Answer the following sentences. You will find the information you need in the reading.

1. The theater of Shakespeare's day was also known as the *Elizabethan theater*. This is because the ruler of England was what woman? ___________________________

2. Who were the “groundlings”? _____________________________________

3. What might make a young apprentice think twice before going to the theater? ________________________________________________________

4. According to the reading, what special training did actors receive? ___________________________________________________________________

5. Why were female roles played by male actors? ______________________
_________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________

PREFIXES

Many verbs begin with prefixes. One of the most common verb prefixes is *re*-. This prefix means “repeat” or “again.”

• Find three verbs in the reading that begin with the prefix *re*-. Write them on the lines.

  1. ___________________ ___________________ _____________________

• Now complete each sentence with a word that begins with the prefix *re*-. The meaning of the word appears in parentheses.

  2. The actors will ____________________ (say again) their lines until they know them by memory.

  3. When a London theater burned down, people were anxious to ____________________ (build again) it.

  4. When an actor said something funny, the audience would ____________________ (act in response to something) by laughing loudly.

  5. In *Romeo and Juliet*, Shakespeare used beautiful words to ____________________ (create again in a new way) a moonlit garden.
In 1986, the music industry established the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Induction into the Hall is a privilege reserved for only the greatest of the greats. The list of legends includes such stars as Chuck Berry, James Brown, Elvis Presley, Aretha Franklin, Bob Dylan, The Supremes, and Janis Joplin.

Each November, the Hall of Fame announces new inductees. These honored artists fall into several categories: performers, early influences, lifetime achievement, sidemen, and non-performers. A November 2000 announcement named the inductees for 2001. Among the performers honored were Michael Jackson, Paul Simon, and the group Steely Dan. Ritchie Valens, who was killed in a 1959 plane crash, was also inducted. A newer category—sidemen—honors artists who “backed up” more famous musicians. Inductees for 2001 were Johnnie Johnson, the piano player for Chuck Berry, and James Burton, a guitarist for Elvis Presley.

The Hall of Fame museum is in Cleveland, Ohio. It is a storehouse of exhibits, videos, and recordings. Priceless artifacts are on display. Among these items, visitors can find Chuck Berry’s electric guitar and James Brown’s red tuxedo jacket. A schoolboy’s report card bears the name John Lennon.

Artists are eligible for the Hall of Fame 25 years after their first record is released. The selection process begins with a nominating board. This committee sends a list of nominees to 1,000 experts. Every March, the induction ceremonies are shown live on cable television.

WORD SEARCH
1. What nine-letter noun in the reading means “the act of being formally made a member of a certain group”? __________
2. What nine-letter noun in the reading means “a special right, favor, or honor given to someone”?

3. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “remarkable people who are well-known and much talked about”?

4. What eight-letter adjective in the reading means “having the required qualities or meeting the required conditions”?

SYNONYMS

Writers sometimes provide synonyms (words with a similar meaning) as clues to understanding. Underline two synonyms in each item. Then circle a letter to identify a third synonym. The first one has been done for you.

1. A newer category—sidemen—was added in recent years. This classification honors artists who have backed up more famous musicians.
   a. division    b. building    c. instrument

2. The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame has a museum on the shores of Lake Erie in Cleveland, Ohio. It is a storehouse of exhibits, videos, films, and recordings.
   a. bridge    b. treasury    c. boathouse

3. Also on display are priceless artifacts. Among these items, visitors will find Chuck Berry’s electric guitar and James Brown’s red tuxedo jacket.
   a. recordings    b. relics    c. coats

4. The selection process begins with a nominating board of rock and roll historians. This committee sends a list of nominees to 1,000 experts.
   a. individual    b. friends    c. council
ANTONYMS

Clue words are antonyms (words with opposite meanings) of words in the reading. Complete the puzzle with words from the reading.

ACROSS

4. old
5. unknown
6. follower

DOWN

1. disgrace
2. worthless
3. dull

SUFFIXES

Make new words by adding a suffix from the box to a root word. Then use the new word in a sentence. The first one has been done as an example.

-ist = a person who does something or is skilled at something
-ee = the person to whom something is given or done
-er = a person who does something
-ian = one having something to do with a thing or place

1. one who receives a nomination: nominate + _____ = ____________
   SENTENCE: In 1989, he was a nominee to the Hall of Fame.

2. one skilled at making art: art + _____ = ________________
   SENTENCE: ____________________________________________

3. one who entertains: perform + _____ = ________________
   SENTENCE: ____________________________________________

4. one who studies history: history + _____ = ________________
   SENTENCE: ____________________________________________
Here’s your chance to show what you’ve learned in this unit.

**SENTENCE COMPLETION**

Write words from the lessons to complete each sentence.

1. The word *artist* has the _______________ -ist, which means “one who does something.”
2. The Greek root _______________ means “sound.”
3. *Courtyard* and *bloodshed* are examples of _______________ words.
4. _______________ is a compound word that means “a great work of art.”
5. Because they have the same meaning, the words *odd* and *eccentric* are _______________.

**ANALOGIES**

Remember that analogies are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from this unit.

1. *Poet* is to *poem* as _______________ is to *play*.
2. *Unhappy* is to *happy* as *unbelievable* is to _______________.
3. -ist is to *artist* as _______________ is to *painter*.
4. *Artistic* is to *adjective* as _______________ is to *noun*.
5. *Author* is to *story* as _______________ is to *symphony*.
6. *Act* is to *play* as _______________ is to *poem*. 
MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Each of the following words from the unit has more than one meaning. Write two sentences for each word, using the word in two different ways. Make sure each sentence makes the word’s meaning clear.

1. **blue**
   1. _________________________________________________________________
   2. _________________________________________________________________

2. **play**
   1. _________________________________________________________________
   2. _________________________________________________________________

3. **beats**
   1. _________________________________________________________________
   2. _________________________________________________________________

4. **keys**
   1. _________________________________________________________________
   2. _________________________________________________________________

5. **scene**
   1. _________________________________________________________________
   2. _________________________________________________________________

COMPOUND WORDS

Write the compound word that answers the question or completes the sentence.

1. The way people wear their curly locks is their ____________________.

2. What word did Poe’s raven repeat that meant “not again at any time”? ___________________________

3. Shakespeare’s plays were presented in an enclosed square of land open to the sky. We call such an area a ____________________.

4. The period during which a person exists on earth is his or her _________________.

5. A very great painting may be known as a ____________________.
MYSTERY WORD PUZZLE

To solve the puzzle, match each word in the box with a clue. Print the words on the puzzle lines. The word that reads from top to bottom is the mystery word.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bright</th>
<th>connotations</th>
<th>dreariness</th>
<th>gloomy</th>
<th>joy</th>
<th>loneliness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

DOWN (MYSTERY WORD)

1. the feelings and ideas we associate with a word
   1. __

2. adjective meaning “dark and shadowy”
   2. __ __ __ __ __ __ __

ACROSS

2. noun meaning “a feeling of gladness or pleasure”
   3. __ __ __

3. noun meaning “a cheerless, sorrowful state”
   4. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

4. adjective meaning “full of light, glistening”
   5. __ __ __ __ __ __ __

5. noun meaning “a state of solitude; aloneness”
   6. __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

RECOGNIZING EXAMPLES

Write a letter to match each word in the first column with an appropriate example in the second column.

1. _____ rhyme
   a. pigtaies

2. _____ alliteration
   b. grim, ghastly, gaunt

3. _____ synonyms
   c. artist

4. _____ antonyms
   d. author / writer

5. _____ compound word
   e. remember / December

6. _____ prefix
   f. old / modern

7. _____ suffix
   g. removed
Here’s an introduction to the vocabulary terms, skills, and concepts you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE?

Write T or F to show whether each statement is true or false.

1. _____ A novel is a nonfiction book that gives information on a subject.
2. _____ Visitors are likely to find paintings in a museum.
3. _____ A photographer uses a paintbrush to create pictures.
4. _____ A pseudonym is a painting of a stretch of land.
5. _____ Storyteller is a compound word.
6. _____ The word sketch can be used as both a noun and a verb.
7. _____ The Greek root pan means “all.”
8. _____ In the word midnight, the prefix mid- means “before.”

SPELLING

• Circle the correctly spelled word in each group.

1. curiosity  2. must’nt  3. getar  4. mitholagie  5. photograph
   curiosity       mustn’t        gutair      mythology      photographe
   curiosity       mus’tnt        guitar      mythology      photografe

• Now unscramble the letters to spell the commonly used short form of words 4 and 5 above.

6. YMHT = __________________  7. THOOP = __________________
A **glossary** is an alphabetical list of unusual or specialized words from a certain field of knowledge. Following are some important words from the fields of art, literature, and music.

**exhibit** an object or collection of objects put on public display

**folk singer** a person who sings about the lives of common people in a certain region

**guitar** a musical instrument played by plucking or strumming the six strings

**landscape** a picture of a stretch of outdoor scenery

**legends** old stories, probably untrue, that are connected in some way to real events

**lyrics** the words of a song

**mural** a large picture, usually painted on a wall

**museum** a building designed for preserving and displaying artistic, scientific, or historic objects

**mystery** a story about some kind of puzzling or secret event that makes people curious

**mythology** a body of imaginative stories handed down through the years; myths often explain natural occurrences or people's beliefs

**novel** a book-length story about imaginary people and happenings

**photography** the art of making pictures by using a camera

**portrait** a picture of a person, usually focusing on the face

**pseudonym** a name used by a writer in place of his or her real name

**published** written material that has been prepared and brought out for sale

**sketches** simple, rough drawings, usually done quickly and with very little detail

**VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT**

Complete each sentence with a word from the glossary. Use context clues (other words in the sentence) to help you decide which word to add. Check the dictionary definition if you're still not sure.

1. Rather than use his own name on his books, Samuel Clemens used “Mark Twain” as his _________________.

---

Lesson 1

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS

UNIT 2
2. Artists often draw _________________ of a subject before painting the final picture.

3. The _________________ of the popular song “This Land Is Your Land” tell about the wonders of America.

4. The _________________ sang about the people’s celebration after a good harvest.

5. He strummed a _________________ while he sang his songs.

6. The _________________ showed a smiling young woman with gentle eyes.

7. Tourists admire the paintings and sculptures in the Louvre, a famous _________________ in Paris, France.

CATEGORIES
Circle the word that does not belong in each category.

1. paintings: landscape guitar portrait
2. literature: novel mural mystery
3. compound words: mythology landscape folk singer
4. visual art: photography mural lyrics
5. art displays: museum exhibit pseudonym

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS
Some words have different meanings in different contexts. One sentence in each pair uses the boldface word as it is defined in the glossary. Circle the letter of that sentence.

1. a. The artist’s ___________ were simple drawings of the coastline.
   b. The actors presented some humorous ___________ about college life.

2. a. “What a ___________ idea!” exclaimed Martha. “I’m sure no one has thought of it before!”
   b. Mark Twain wrote a ___________ called The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. After you figure out the relationship between the first two words, complete the analogy with a word from the glossary that shows the same relationship.

1.  Painting is to portrait as novel is to m__________________.

2.  Pianist is to piano as guitarist is to g__________________.

3.  Photo is to photograph as myth is to m__________________.

4.  Camera is to photographer as guitar is to f__________________.

5.  Produced is to play as p__________________ is to novel.

SCRAMBLED WORDS CROSSWORD

To complete the puzzle, unscramble the words from the reading.

ACROSS

1.  People can go to Chicago to see that famous painting in a UEUMSM.

3.  The watercolor PASLNACED showed a stretch of barren desert.

6.  The song had romantic SYRICL that told of a girl’s first love.

DOWN

1.  The artist painted a URMLA that covered the entire wall of the school cafeteria.

2.  I looked at the last page of the book to find the answer to the TYYSREM.

4.  I love to read a VEOLN that has interesting characters and exciting events.

5.  The gold-framed TRORPTIA showed a serious-faced gentleman.
Lesson 2

Greek Mythology: Pandora’s Box

Myths and legends are among the most ancient forms of literature. These stories of gods, goddesses, mortals, and heroes were created by almost every civilization. They were passed down by poets, storytellers, and musicians in order to entertain and instruct. Myths answer universal questions such as these: Why are there seasons? and How did the world begin? Some Greek myths describe the mischief of gods and goddesses. Read on to find out how the ancient Greeks explained the evils of their world.

Pandora’s Box

Zeus, king of gods, was angry. The humans had learned about fire! It was a gift that Zeus had intended for the gods alone. Zeus decided that Pandora, the first mortal woman, would punish the upstart humans. Before she was sent to earth, all the gods and goddesses gave Pandora gifts. Aphrodite gave her beauty. Apollo gave her music. Athena gave her wisdom. Zeus gave her curiosity. Then he handed Pandora a golden box. “Pandora,” Zeus warned, “you mustn’t open this!”

On earth, Pandora kept her box on a high shelf. In time, however, her curiosity won out. “I’ll take just one little peek!” she exclaimed.

When Pandora lifted the lid, terrible things flew out. Some had wings. Some had fangs. These creatures—including envy, greed, sickness, and sorrow—swirled away to every corner of the earth. Only one new being, called hope, remained behind. Hope was left to help humans fight off the evils that had escaped.

WORD SEARCH

1. What five-letter plural noun in the reading means “stories handed down through the years, usually meant to explain how something came to be”?

   _________________________
2. What seven-letter plural noun in the reading means “beings who must someday die (humans)? _________________________

3. What nine-letter noun in the reading means “a strong feeling of wanting to know something”? _________________________

4. What four Greek gods or goddesses are named in the reading? _____________________ ____________________

**WORD ROOTS**

The Greek word root *pan* means “all” or “involving all of.” The name *Pandora* means “having all gifts.” Read the list of words containing *pan*. Then write a letter to match each word with its meaning. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. _____ pan*orama* a. all the gods of a certain people or civilization
2. _____ pan*theon* b. rotating a video camera so that it takes in the whole scene
3. _____ Pan-Americ*an* c. a complete view in all directions
d. widespread over all or most all of a region
e. involving all the nations of North and South America

**SUFFIXES**

Divide each boldface word below into its root word and its suffix (example: *curios* + *ity*). Then use the whole word in a sentence.

1.  **mythology** = ____________________ + __________
   **SENTENCE:** _____________________________________________________________

2.  **punishment** = ____________________ + __________
   **SENTENCE:** _____________________________________________________________
SYNONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words. Check a dictionary if you need help.

ACROSS

3. jealousy
4. intelligence
6. peep
7. optimism
8. saber-teeth

DOWN

1. avarice
2. worldwide
5. trouble

CONNOTATIONS

The same word might suggest positive, favorable ideas in one context and something negative or unfavorable in another. In “Pandora’s Box,” the word curiosity takes on a negative quality. It gets Pandora—and the whole world—in trouble. Notice the way curiosity is used in each sentence below. Mark a plus sign (+) if the meaning is positive, or a minus sign (–) if the meaning is negative.

1. _____ Before you snoop in the attic, remember the saying, “Curiosity killed the cat.”
2. _____ His curiosity led him to interesting, far-off lands.
3. _____ Thomas Edison’s great curiosity led to new inventions.
4. _____ Sam’s youthful curiosity made him an excellent student.
5. _____ Gertrude’s curiosity turned her into a nosy gossip.
Woody Guthrie traveled America during the 1930s—an era called the Great Depression. People were out of work, and families were out of money. Woody saw the forlorn faces of people moving west, looking for work. He watched dust storms wipe out midwestern farms. As he crossed America carrying his guitar, he wrote more than a thousand songs. Some became famous. Others, he traded for a night’s lodging.

In 1941, Woody went to Oregon to write music for a film about the Columbia River. Out of that project came his best-known song—“This Land Is Your Land.” Its lyrics describe the awesome wonders he’d seen.

This land is your land, this land is my land
From California to the New York island;
From the Redwood Forest, to the Gulf stream waters
This land is made for you and me.

Woody believed that songs had power. People might ignore speeches, but most of them listened to music.

His famous song also tells about some of America’s problems.

One bright sunny morning in the shadow of the steeple
By the Relief Office I saw my people. As they stood hungry, I stood there wondering if
This land was made for you and me.

Woody Guthrie became one of America’s most famous folk singers. In a very real way, his music is a history of hard times in America.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What ten-letter noun in the reading means “a period during which business falls off and many people lose their jobs”?  
   
   - Great Depression

---

UNIT 2

Lesson 3

Woody Guthrie: Songs of America

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS
2. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “a place to stay for a short time”? __________________________

3. What seven-letter noun means “a high, pointed tower on a building”? __________________________

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS
Circle a letter to complete the sentence or answer the question. If you need help, look at a map of the United States.

1. **Midwestern farms** are located in which state?
   a. California     b. Oregon     c. Nebraska

2. **California** is a
   a. state.     b. city.     c. country.

3. **California** is on which seacoast?
   a. Atlantic     b. Pacific     c. Caribbean Sea

4. The **New York island** is on which seacoast?
   a. Atlantic     b. Pacific     c. Gulf of Mexico

5. **Oregon** and the **Columbia River** are in
   a. the Pacific     b. the southern     c. Canada.
      Northwest.     United States.

UNDERSTANDING THE READING
Use a dictionary and information from the reading to help you answer the questions.

1. What was the **Great Depression**?

2. What is a **Relief Office**?

3. What type of building is most likely to have a **steeple**?
ANALOGIES

Analogy statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Use words from the reading to complete the analogies below.

1. The Northwest is to Oregon as the ___________ is to Nebraska.
2. Length is to distance as ___________ is to time period.
3. Lines are to a play as ___________ are to a song.
4. Keys are to piano as strings are to ___________.

ANTONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are antonyms (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS  |  DOWN
--- | ---
3. solutions | 1. heed
4. uninteresting | 2. boom
5. unknown | 6. cheerful

PREFIXES

The prefix mid- means “in the middle of.” Write words that begin with the prefix mid- on the lines below. If you need help, check a dictionary.

1. ______________: in the middle of town
2. ______________: in the middle of the night
3. ______________: happening in the middle of the school term
4. ______________: the middle of summer
Many authors don’t put their own names on their work. They use pen names, also called pseudonyms. Some people write under pen names to protect their privacy. But there are other reasons to use a pseudonym.

In the 19th century, women often used male pen names. Why? This was an era of discrimination. Women were taken much less seriously than men. When British novelist Mary Ann Evans wrote about controversial social problems, she used the masculine name George Eliot. Likewise, George Sand was the pen name chosen by the Frenchwoman Amantine-Aurore-Lucile Duphan.

In more recent times, Susan Eloise Hinton published her books under the name S. E. Hinton. The best-known of her novels, The Outsiders, is narrated by a teenaged boy. The male character is so believable that many readers assume that S.E. must be a man with firsthand experience of the same problems.

American author Samuel Clemens, who was once a Mississippi riverboat pilot, used Mark Twain as his pseudonym. That names comes from a riverboat term meaning “two fathoms”—a depth of 12 feet. There are many other pen names you might recognize. Children’s writer Dr. Seuss was actually Theodor Seuss Geisel. Lewis Carroll, the creator of Alice in Wonderland, was born Charles Dodgson. Two American mystery writers—Fredric Dannay and Manfred B. Lee—used the pen name Ellery Queen.

It can be interesting to think about the story behind a pen name. What name might you select for a pseudonym? Why?

**WORD SEARCH**

1. *Ellery Queen* is an example of what nine-letter noun from the reading?

   ____________________
2. What thirteen-letter adjective from the reading describes something that people have strongly different opinions about? ___________________________

3. What fourteen-letter noun from the reading means “the act of treating certain people unfairly because of prejudice”?

4. What nine-letter verb from the reading means “prepared and brought out a book for sale”? ___________________________

ANTONYMS
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are antonyms (words that mean the opposite) of the answer words.

ACROSS    DOWN
2. none     1. died
4. ancient  3. few
7. boring   5. adults

SYNONYMS
Each item below contains a pair of synonyms (words with a similar meaning). Underline both synonyms. Then write a definition of the words on the line.

1. Pen names are also called pseudonyms.

   DEFINITION: ________________________________________________________________

2. Women in the 19th century often used male pen names. British novelist Mary Ann Evans used the masculine name George Eliot to write about social problems.

   DEFINITION: ________________________________________________________________
3. In recent times, Susan Eloise Hinton published her books under the name S. E. Hinton. The best-known of her novels, *The Outsiders*, is narrated by a teenaged boy.

**DEFINITION:** __________________________________________________________

**ANALOGIES**

*Analogies* are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Complete the analogies below with words from the reading.

1. *Boy* is to *girl* as *m_______________* is to *feminine*.

2. *Fiction* is to *fact* as *incredible* is to *b______________*.

3. *Driver* is to *automobile* as *p_______________* is to *riverboat*.

4. *Answers* are to *riddles* as *solutions* are to *p______________*.

5. The 1900s are to the 20th century as the 1800s are to the *1______________*.

**CONTEXT CLUES**

Sometimes a writer will include definitions to explain unfamiliar words and phrases. Copy definitions from the reading that were provided for the following words.

1. *pen name*: ________________ 2. *two fathoms*: ________________

   __________________________________________________________

**COMPOUND WORDS**

Unscramble the letters to write a *compound word* (word made up of two or more words) from the reading. Write the word on the line to complete the sentence.

1. Author Mark Twain was once a VIBETROAR ________________ pilot.

2. Twain had SARDFITHN ________________ experience with life on the Mississippi River.
Colossal Creations

Some works of art are known as much for their gigantic size as for their beauty. Perhaps the most famous “big” creation is Michelangelo’s painting on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in Rome. This grand masterpiece in the Vatican covers 10,000 square feet of plaster and includes 343 figures. Many of the figures are 10 to 18 feet in height. The imposing project took four years. Michelangelo had to do much of the painting while lying flat on his back on a scaffold!

Tintoretto, like Michelangelo, was a 16th century Italian artist who worked on a grand scale. Over the course of his career, he became famous for his many huge paintings. Tintoretto once painted a picture of paradise that was 72 feet long (a bit shorter than the length of a basketball court). Why did Tintoretto create this tremendous picture of paradise? To decorate a great palace in Venice.

In the 19th century, American artist John Banvard painted a picture a mile long. His gigantic mural showed 1,200 miles of landscape along the Mississippi River. Banvard camped out along the Mississippi for more than a year, making thousands of sketches as he traveled upriver. When he painted his final canvas, he wrapped it around a large roller. He pulled out as much canvas as he needed and worked on one section at a time. After painting that part of the canvas, he then rolled it up on another large drum. Banvard took his massive creation on tour across the United States and Great Britain. The tour made him wealthy. When he died, however, his mural disappeared. Before long, strips of it were spotted. They were being used as stage sets.

WORD SEARCH

1. What eight-letter adjective from the reading means “grand and impressive in size, manner, and looks”? ____________________

2. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “a framework set up to hold workers while they are building, painting, or repairing a building”? ____________________
3. What five-letter noun from the reading means “a very large painting, often done on a wall or ceiling”? \( m \) ____________

4. What nine-letter noun from the reading means “a picture showing a stretch of outdoor scenery”? \( f \) ____________

SYNONYMS

Look in the reading for five synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the word big. Write the synonyms on the lines.

1. ________________ 2. Now write a synonym for big that is not in the reading. If you need help, use a dictionary or thesaurus (dictionary of synonyms).
   ________________
   ________________
   ________________
   ________________
   ________________

ANTONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clues words are antonyms (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

2. floor
3. unknown
5. shack
6. poor

DOWN

1. appeared
4. ugliness

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

Some words have different meanings in different contexts. Underline the meaning of each boldface word as it is used in the reading.

1. figures   a. symbols for numbers   b. shapes, outlines, or forms
2. **scale**
   a. a device used for weighing things
   b. the size of something in relation to other things

3. **canvas**
   a. a heavy fabric used by an artist as a painting surface
   b. the sails on a boat

4. **drum**
   a. a large spool around which something long can be wound
   b. an instrument that is struck with sticks or the hands

5. **spotted**
   a. covered or stained with small round marks
   b. seen, found, or discovered

**CATEGORIES**

Cross out the word from the reading that does not belong in each category.

1. **artist’s tool**
   stage / canvas / roller

2. **building**
   chapel / mile / palace

3. **artwork**
   mural / landscape / river

4. **artist**
   Mississippi / Michelangelo / Tintoretto

**RHYMING WORDS**

Complete each verse with a word from the reading. The word must rhyme (have the same ending sound) with the word at the end of the first line.

1. Michelangelo’s head must have been reeling
   When he lay back to paint on the __________________________.

2. John Banvard made the art world smile
   by painting a picture as long as a __________________________.

**UNDERSTANDING THE READING**

Write T or F to show whether each statement below is true or false.

1. _____ Michelangelo, Tintoretto, and Banvard were all Italian artists.

2. _____ Michelangelo painted on the ceiling of an Italian chapel.

3. _____ John Banvard painted a mural that was 1,200 miles long.
She was painted in the early 1500s by Italian Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci. Today, she hangs in the Louvre (LOO vr’), an art museum in Paris that was originally built as a palace for kings. She is *Mona Lisa* — one of the most famous portraits in the world.

The subject of the portrait was a woman from the city of Florence, Italy. At age 16, Mona Lisa married Francesco del Gioconda—a wealthy merchant 19 years her senior. When Gioconda asked da Vinci to paint his young wife, the artist was struck by the woman’s beauty, so he agreed. Stories say that da Vinci hired jesters to sing and dance while Mona Lisa sat for her portrait. Perhaps this accounts for her special smile—one that has been described as both “mysterious” and “haunting.”

Mona Lisa’s mysterious smile is intriguing. So are these fascinating facts about the painting:

- The original name of the painting was not *Mona Lisa*—it was *La Gioconda*.
- The subject of the portrait has no eyebrows. It was the fashion of the day to shave them off!
- X-rays of the painting show that there are three different versions of the subject, all painted by da Vinci, layered under the final portrait.
- In 1911, an employee of the Louvre stole the *Mona Lisa* from the museum. It was not returned until 1913, when the thief tried to sell the painting to an art collector. The theft has been called the biggest art heist in history.
- The *Mona Lisa* has been an inspiration to musicians. Composer Max von Schillings wrote an opera about the painting. In 1958, American songwriters Livingston and Evans wrote a hit song about the portrait. Its lyrics ask if Mona Lisa smiles to “hide a broken heart.”

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “a picture of a person, usually focusing on the face”? 

---

**MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS**

---
2. What ten-letter adjective from the reading describes something that arouses interest or curiosity? _________________________

3. What five-letter noun in the reading contains a hyphen and means “photographs that penetrate solids to reveal the insides”? _________________________

SYNONYMS

Replace each boldface word with a synonym (word with a similar meaning) from the reading. Write the synonym on the line.

1. A worker ________________ at the Louvre once stole the Mona Lisa.

2. Snatching the Mona Lisa was a major art theft ________________.

3. Did singing clowns ________________ make Mona Lisa smile?

4. In 16th century Italy, it was the style ________________ for women to shave off their eyebrows.

WHO DOES WHAT?

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clues words are definitions of people who “are” or “do” something.

ACROSS

2. a person who buys and sells goods

5. a person who gathers things of a certain type

DOWN

1. a person who is older than another

3. a person who writes music

4. one who paints, sculpts, draws, dances, etc.
UNDERSTANDING THE READING

Circle a letter to show how each sentence should be completed.

1. The Mona Lisa was originally named La Gioconda because Gioconda was
   a. the artist’s   b. Mona Lisa’s   c. Mona Lisa’s
      name.          maiden name.      married name.

2. Mona Lisa is famous for her
   a. smile.       b. hair.        c. costume.

3. Mona Lisa has no
   a. teeth.       b. eyebrows.    c. hair.

4. The Louvre is
   a. a style of   b. a Paris      c. the name of
      painting.     museum.        a portrait.

ANALOGIES

Analogies are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogies below with words from the reading.

1. Paris is to city as Louvre is to ______.
2. Police officer is to arrest as thief is to ______.
3. Sell is to dealer as buy is to ______.
4. Play is to theater as painting is to ______.
5. Up is to down as ______ is to frown.

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

The word haunting has more than one meaning. Find the word haunting in the reading. Then circle a number to identify the sentence in which haunting has the same meaning.

1. She could not forget the song’s haunting melody.
2. The pirate’s ghost is still haunting the beach.
Lesson 7
Young Artists in the News

In the Pacific Northwest, Latina teens have founded a group called La Raza. Organization members put together an exhibit of their original poetry, photographs, and films. They titled their display “Out of the Box/Fuera de la Caza.” The exhibit showcases the work of 15 young women, ages 13 to 19.

“We wanted to use art and methods of filming to give a positive message about Latinas,” 18-year-old Alejandrina Felipe explained proudly.

Many of the photos and films in the exhibit reflect everyday moments among friends. The girls modestly describe their work as products of “just fooling around.” As a whole, the project gives a glimpse into the different personalities and experiences that make up La Raza.

High school sophomore Amparo Felipe wrote a poem for the exhibit. Here are some lines from her poem:

You think about yourself first.
I think of others before me.

You speak with your words.
I speak with my drawings.

Other members of La Raza produced a film called Tonale. The movie title comes from an Aztec word meaning “our deeper selves.” It is a montage of images accompanied by a soundtrack of original poetry.

In a photo taken by 13-year-old Paulina Zepeda, a sad-eyed girl peers over a scarf that hides the rest of her face. Miss Zepeda had just broken up with her boyfriend. The photograph Love/El Amor portrays her feelings.

La Raza members agreed that “fooling around with art” helped them find out who they are. Their work showed for three weeks at the Portland Institute for Contemporary Art in Portland, Oregon.

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter noun from the reading means “a grouping of many pictures that have been put together as one”? _______________________

2. What ten-letter compound word from the reading means “the audio portion of a film”? _______________________

3. What eight-letter verb from the reading means “makes a picture of” or “describes”? _______________________

4. What nine-letter noun means “a school or organization for people who study or work in education, science, or art”? (In this reading, the word is part of the name of an organization.) _______________________

**SHORTENED WORDS**

Many words are more familiar in a shortened form. For example, we often call a taxicab a taxi, and gasoline is usually called gas.

- Write the complete word next to its shortened form. Check a dictionary if you need help.

1. math __________________________ 3. pro __________________________
2. ad ___________________________ 4. plane __________________________

- For each word below, write the short form that is commonly used.

5. veteran _______________________ 7. convict _______________________
6. memorandum _____________ 8. microphone ___________________

**COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS**

The words among and between are often confused and used incorrectly. Here is the rule: When talking about two things, between is correct. When talking about three or more things, among is correct.

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A conversation ( between / among ) two friends was part of the soundtrack for the film.

2. ( Between / Among ) all the others, one photograph stood out.

3. You will find many different personalities ( between / among ) the La Raza members.

4. The picture was hung ( between / among ) the window and the doorway.

5. People can view the exhibit ( between / among ) 10:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M.
**SENTENCE COMPLETION**

Use the clues to help you solve the crossword puzzle. Answers are words from the reading that complete the sentences.

**ACROSS**

3. An ____________
   is a member of a great civilization that held power in Mexico before the Spaniards arrived.

6. ____________ is the art of making pictures with a camera.

**DOWN**

1. Humble people who do not boast may be described as behaving ____________.

2. A student in the 10th grade is a high school ____________.

4. An ____________ painting or piece of writing has not been copied.

5. A female American of Latin-American origin may be called ____________.

**WORD ROOTS**

The word root *graph* means “something written, drawn, or recorded” or “a device that writes or records.” A *photograph* is a picture “drawn” by light on film. Read the words containing the root *graph*. Then write a letter to match each word with its meaning. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. _____ phonograph

2. _____ seismograph

3. _____ graphics

4. _____ autograph

   a. the pictures, designs, and charts that accompany information
   b. an instrument for playing records on which sounds have been recorded
   c. a device that records earth movements during earthquakes
   d. a person’s name written in his or her own handwriting
Here’s your chance to show what you know about the material you studied in this unit.

**SENTENCE COMPLETION**

Write words you studied in this unit to complete each sentence.

1. The word *I’ll* is a ____________________ of two short words.

2. The Greek root ____________________ means “all.”

3. The word *likewise* ends with the ____________________ -wise, which means “in a certain way.”

4. The words *colossal* and *tiny* are ____________________.

5. A ____________________ is a very large artwork, usually painted on a wall.

**COMPOUND WORDS**

Combine words from the box to write compound words that complete the sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boat</th>
<th>brows</th>
<th>case</th>
<th>eye</th>
<th>first</th>
<th>folk</th>
<th>hand</th>
<th>master</th>
<th>piece</th>
<th>river</th>
<th>show</th>
<th>singer</th>
<th>sound</th>
<th>track</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. You can hear music and other sounds from a film on the ____________________.  

2. Woodie Guthrie was a ____________________ who sang about the regions of America.  

3. Samuel Clemens, whose pen name was Mark Twain, worked as a ____________________ pilot on the Mississippi River.  

4. Michelangelo painted a ____________________ on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.
5. Clemens gained ______________________ experience of life on the river.

6. In keeping with the fashion of the day, Mona Lisa had no ________________________.

7. The art gallery was a _________________________ for new artists’ paintings.

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE

Find and circle the words in the hidden words puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

___ MURAL ___ SKETCHES
___ PHOTOGRAPH ___ MYTHOLOGY
___ NOVEL ___ CURIOSITY
___ MUSEUM ___ EXHIBIT
___ CANVAS ___ MYSTERY
___ FILM ___ PORTRAIT

Now use each word in a sentence of your own. Make sure your sentence makes the word’s meaning clear.

1. _________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

2. _________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

3. _________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________

4. _________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________
ANALOGIES

Remember that analogies are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete the analogy with a word from the unit.

1. He had is to he'd as I will is to ______.
2. Myth is to mythology as ______ is to photograph.
3. Boy's is to boy as ______ is to Pandora.
4. Definition is to dictionary as ______ is to thesaurus.
5. Positive is to positively as ______ is to originally.
Test your knowledge of the vocabulary terms, skills, and concepts you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE?
Write T or F to show whether each statement is true or false.

1. _____ A drum is a percussion instrument.
2. _____ The orchestra conductor collects tickets at the theater door.
3. _____ The word orchestra has two syllables.
4. _____ Bold colors are very pale and delicate looking.
5. _____ The suffixes -or and -er can be used to turn verbs into nouns.
6. _____ The words capital and capitol are homonyms.
7. _____ Triangular is the adjective form of the noun triangle.
8. _____ The words conductor and choreographer are synonyms.

SPELLING
Circle the correct spelling of each word.

1. performance preformance performance
2. profesional proffesional professional
3. rythem rhythm rhythm
A **glossary** is an alphabetical list of unusual or specialized words from a certain field of knowledge. Following are some important words from the worlds of art, literature, and music.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>abstract</strong></td>
<td>kind of art that interprets an object by focusing on its internal structure and form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>arena</strong></td>
<td>an enclosed space with an open place in the middle where performances are held</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ballet</strong></td>
<td>a formal type of dance having exact and graceful movements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ceramic</strong></td>
<td>made of baked clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>character</strong></td>
<td>a person in a story, play, film, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>choreographer</strong></td>
<td>a person who plans the steps and movements of a dance performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>conductor</strong></td>
<td>a person who directs an orchestra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>curator</strong></td>
<td>a person in charge of a museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>improvise</strong></td>
<td>to compose and perform at the same time without planning ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jazz</strong></td>
<td>a rhythmic kind of American music that originated with Southern African-Americans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>microphone</strong></td>
<td>an electronic device for picking up sound and making it louder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pantomime</strong></td>
<td>to act out with gestures and movements rather than words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>percussion</strong></td>
<td>the action of one thing hitting against another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>perspective</strong></td>
<td>the way things look from a certain point of view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rhythm</strong></td>
<td>the flow and regular beats of music, poetry, or speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>staccato</strong></td>
<td>sound made up of short, sharp tones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT**

Complete each sentence with a word or words from the glossary. Use the other words in the sentence to help you decide which word to add.

1. The singer used a ______________________ so his voice could be heard throughout the huge ________________________.
2. The artist painted the center of the flower, looking at it from a close-up ________________________.

3. The ________________________ painting showed a person with three noses and two mouths.

4. The ________________________ waved his hands, signaling the musicians to play louder.

5. The ________________________ made sure all the valuable paintings in the museum were handsomely displayed.

6. Because there was no written sheet music, the musicians had to ________________________, or make up, the notes as they went along.

**WORD FORMS**

Add vowels (a, e, i, o, u) to complete a different form of a word from the glossary. Use context clues for help. The first one has been done for you.

1. He had the unusual ch__r__ct__r__st__c of whistling when he talked.

2. The rhythm__c beat of the drums made us want to dance.

3. He waved his arms and moved his body as he c__nd__ct__d the orchestra.

4. The dancers’ steps were ch__r__ __gr__ph__d by a talented woman from New York City.

5. The b__ll__r__n__ danced across the stage, her arms waving gracefully as she rose on her toes.
SELECTING EXAMPLES
Circle the example of each boldface glossary item.

1. percussion violin drum banjo
2. ceramic clay pot oil painting jazz song
4. staccato buzzing hammering humming

PEOPLE IN THE ARTS
Use words from the glossary or different forms of the words to complete the puzzle.

ACROSS
3. someone in a story
5. one who makes up his part as he/she goes along

DOWN
1. administrator of a museum
2. a twirling dancer in slippers
3. the orchestra director
4. one who acts without words
An orchestra is a group of musicians playing together. It most often includes various string, woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments. A musical group is usually considered an orchestra only if it includes stringed instruments. A group with only woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments is commonly called a band.

Musicians in the string section play instruments related to the violin. Along with violins, this section may include instruments such as violas, cellos, and string basses. The strings are sometimes called the heart of a symphony orchestra.

The woodwinds include flutes, oboes, and clarinets. The brass section includes such instruments as tubas, trumpets, French horns, and trombones. Drums are the main percussion instruments. Percussionists may also play instruments such as bells, cymbals, gongs, triangles, tambourines, or xylophones. Other instruments are often added to an orchestra. These include the harp, organ, and piano.

Orchestra musicians work from musical scores. A score shows the notes to be played by each instrument. During a performance, only the orchestra conductor follows the complete score. Individual musicians have printed music that shows only their own parts. The conductor directs the group with hand signals, gestures, and facial expressions. “Lightly, lightly,” the conductor may signal high notes from the violins, lifting his hands and raising his eyebrows. A serious look and hands moving inward “pull” deep tones from the tuba.

Most major cities have large symphony orchestras. These are often made up of more than 100 professional musicians. Smaller towns may have an orchestra of 15 to 40 amateur musicians. Many schools have student orchestras.

WORD SEARCH

1. What nine-letter noun from the reading means “a large group of musicians playing together”?  

(Orchestra)
2. What eight-letter compound word names a group of instruments, including the clarinet and flute, which have a mouthpiece into which the player blows? ________________________

3. What ten-letter noun from the reading names a group of instruments with which a sound is made by shaking or striking some part of it? ________________________

**WORD MEANINGS**
Use the clues to help you solve the crossword puzzle. Answers are words from the reading.

**ACROSS**
3. a long piece of music for a full orchestra
5. orchestra leader
6. a presentation of a show

**DOWN**
1. a big, metal disk that produces a loud, booming sound when struck
2. an instrument made up of bars of different sizes; the bars are struck by a hammer to produce musical tones
4. hand movements

**BORROWED WORDS**
Many words from the vocabulary of music come from the Italian language.

Look up the following “musical” words that English speakers have borrowed from the Italian language. Write the definitions on the lines.

1. solo: ____________________________________________________________
2. duet: ___________________________________________________________
3. opera: __________________________________________________________
4. tempo: __________________________________________________________
CATEGORIES
Write each instrument in the box under the correct heading. Use a dictionary and/or information from the reading for help in classifying the instruments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>trombone</th>
<th>cello</th>
<th>clarinet</th>
<th>cymbals</th>
<th>drum</th>
<th>flute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>French horn</td>
<td>oboe</td>
<td>bells</td>
<td>trumpet</td>
<td>viola</td>
<td>violin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STRINGS

WOODWINDS

BRASS

PERCUSSION

________________ ________________ ________________ ________________

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS
Many words have more than one meaning, depending on how they are used. First read the sentence from the reading. Then circle the letter of the sentence that uses the boldface word in the same way.

1. The strings are sometimes called the heart of a symphony orchestra.
   a. He had a very kind and gentle heart.
   b. Her heart beat wildly as she entered the room.
   c. His fear of strangers was at the heart of his problems.

2. During a performance, only the orchestra conductor follows the complete score.
   a. Metal is an excellent conductor of heat.
   b. The conductor waved a baton to help the musicians keep their rhythm.
   c. The conductor collected tickets as passengers boarded the train.

3. Usually, a musical group is considered an orchestra only if it includes stringed instruments.
   a. The musicians tuned their instruments before the performance.
   b. The instruments were carefully sterilized before the surgery.
   c. Some people once believed black cats and broken mirrors were instruments of evil.
The famous artist Georgia O’Keeffe noticed things that other people often miss. Even as a child in Wisconsin, she was unusually aware of her surroundings. As an adult, she could remember details she’d seen when she was only a baby. Years later she could recall, for example, the distinct colors of a quilt and the tiny pattern of blue flowers on a woman’s dress.

Georgia began taking art lessons when she was 10 years old. In the late 1800s, drawing was considered a proper hobby for girls. But Georgia did not want to copy pictures as her teacher suggested. She preferred to experiment with shapes and colors herself.

It was not until high school that Georgia found an art teacher who truly inspired her. The teacher encouraged her to look closely at details—at the specific parts and colors of a flower. O’Keeffe would one day become famous for her flower paintings.

Georgia studied art at several colleges and eventually became an art teacher herself. But when she looked at her own work, she was unsatisfied. Each piece seemed to be the result of what one or another teacher had told her.

Georgia developed her own style, painting what she saw in nature. She didn’t believe in copying. Instead, she tried to simplify things—to emphasize bold patterns and shapes. O’Keeffe began working in the medium of watercolors. By painting one thin layer of color over another, she could recreate the effect of light shining in the sky.

Georgia often painted her subjects from unusual perspectives, such as very close up. She might show only a part of a flower rather than the whole thing. Her views gave subjects a smooth, abstract appearance. Georgia O’Keeffe became known for seeing things in a new way.

WORD SEARCH

1. What ten-letter verb in the reading means “to test or to try new things”?

   Georgia O’Keeffe: A New View
2. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “the way things look from a certain point of view”?  ________________

3. What eight-letter word in the reading means “an artwork based on the design of a real thing, but not actually like the real object”?  ________________

SYNONYMS

Complete the puzzle with the unscrambled words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS
4. technique = LYTSE  ________________
5. exact = PECSIFCI

DOWN
1. pastime = BOHYB
2. designs = TTRAPSNE
3. fine points = LATIDES

PREFIXES

The prefix re- means “again,” and the prefix un- means “not.”

• Write a word from the reading that begins with each prefix.

1. ________________________________  ________________________________

• Now make new words by adding the prefix re- or un- to each of the following word roots. Then write a sentence using the new word. The first one has been done for you.

ROOT WORD    NEW WORD    SENTENCE
2. run    rerun  That TV episode is a rerun.
3. happy    _______  ________________________________
4. clear    _______  ________________________________

That TV episode is a rerun.
**COMPOUND WORDS**

In the reading, you came across the compound word *watercolors*. If you looked it up in the dictionary, you would find that *watercolors* means “paints made by mixing a colored dye with water instead of oil.”

Now combine *water* with words from the box to make compound words with the meanings listed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>craft</th>
<th>fall</th>
<th>front</th>
<th>logged</th>
<th>melon</th>
<th>proof</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. _________________: land at the edge of a body of water
2. _________________: soaked or filled with water
3. _________________: a steep cascade of water from a high place
4. _________________: a large fruit having a green rind and sweet, juicy, red pulp
5. _________________: treated so that water cannot pass through it
6. _________________: a boat or ship

**MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS**

Some words have different meanings when used in different contexts. Find a word in the reading that matches each pair of definitions below. Write the words on the lines. Then put a checkmark (✓) before the meaning that is used in the reading.

1. _________________  __ a. suitable, respectable (adjective)  
   __ b. of a specific, narrow region (adjective)

2. _________________  __ a. the part of a plant that has brightly colored petals (noun)  
   __ b. to reach the best or finest period (verb)

3. _________________  __ a. in a middle amount or size (adjective)  
   __ b. type of substance with which an effect is produced (noun)

4. _________________  __ a. fearless, ready to face danger (adjective)  
   __ b. standing out because it is very sharp and clear (adjective)
Pablo Ruiz Picasso may be the most famous artist of the 20th century. In his 75-year career, he created thousands of works. He used all kinds of materials—not only as a painter, but also as a sculptor and ceramic artist. Picasso experimented with a number of styles. Today he is considered the “father” of modern art.

In 1881, Picasso was born in a small town in southern Spain. His father, a drawing teacher and the curator of the town’s museum, encouraged his son’s talent. By the time Picasso was a teen, he was a better artist than his father. What was his father’s reaction to his son’s greater skills? According to Picasso, “My father gave me his paints and brushes—and he never painted again.”

The French capital of Paris later became the center of Picasso’s career. By day he haunted the Louvre museum. At night he spent time with fellow artists, musicians, writers, and poets in Paris cafes.

That’s a Picasso!

Pablo Picasso invented fresh ways of picturing things. He often presented several viewpoints in one painting. For example, he might combine a straight-on view with a profile. Picasso simplified things into basic shapes. A painting might be a collection of circles, rectangles, and triangles. He exaggerated and distorted shapes and colors and outlined bright colors with bold, black bands.

Today, museums around the world exhibit thousands of Picasso’s creations. They display his paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, and ceramics. His work is also used to decorate commercial calendars, greeting cards, and posters. The art of Pablo Picasso has become, perhaps, the most easily recognized work in the modern art world.

WORD SEARCH
Use the first letter of each word as a hint.

1. What seven-letter adjective from the reading describes an art object made of baked clay?  ____

L’ACROBATE BLEU
PABLO PICASSO—1929
2. What nine-letter verb from the reading means “altered from its usual shape or look”?

3. What eight-letter verb from the reading means “drew lines around the outer edges of an object”?

ANTONYMS
Write a letter to match each word in the first column with its antonym (word with the opposite meaning) in the second column.

1. _____ modern
   a. discourage
2. _____ bright
   b. complex
3. _____ fresh
   c. ancient
4. _____ encourage
   d. dull
5. _____ basic
   e. stale

IDENTIFYING EXAMPLES
Circle a letter to show an example of each boldface word from the reading.

1. experimented
   a. visited the Louvre
   b. tried many art styles
   c. became famous

2. basic shapes
   a. circles, rectangles, triangles
   b. bold, bright colors
   c. Spain and Paris

3. Picasso’s creations
   a. the Louvre museum and Paris cafes
   b. drawing teacher, museum curator, museum guard
   c. paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, ceramics
WORD MEANINGS

Find a word from the reading to replace each definition in parentheses. Use the words to complete the puzzle.

ACROSS

3. In his paintings, Picasso often (made details seem greater; larger, distorted) to create a new effect.

4. Art galleries sell (copies of original pictures produced with inked plates) of Picasso’s paintings.

5. The painting showed a full-face view of the woman as well as a (side view of her face).

DOWN

1. Copies of Picasso’s pictures decorate (marketed; sold for profit) calendars and greeting cards.

2. Picasso’s father was the (person in charge) of the town’s museum.

WORD FORMS

You can change the form of many words to make different parts of speech. The verb create, for example, can be changed to the adjective creative or the noun creation. Change the form of each boldface word from the reading according to the directions below. The first one has been done for you.

1. artist (noun) _________________________ (adjective)

2. teacher (noun) _________________________ (verb)

3. reaction (noun) _________________________ (verb)

4. invented (verb) _________________________ (noun)

5. exaggerated (verb) _________________________ (noun)

6. triangle (noun) _________________________ (adjective)
Traditions in Music: The Work Song

From colonial days to the end of the Civil War, hundreds of thousands of Africans were brutally taken from their homeland and brought to America. There, they were made slaves for life. They were treated as property rather than as human beings. Slave owners often outlawed the practice of any African traditions such as the use of drums. They feared that the instruments might be used as a means of communication. The staccato beats could be a way to plan rebellions.

But African culture did not die out. Forbidden to strike a rhythm on a drum, slaves created rhythm with their voices. It had long been a tradition for Africans to sing while they worked. Now the slaves continued the custom, echoing the rhythm of the task in their music. Slaves pounding fence posts, for example, coordinated each hammer strike with a grunt of effort. Field crews tilling the soil moved along the rows in rhythm with their song. This type of singing became known as the “work song.” Slave owners took advantage of the work song. They encouraged workers to sing faster and, therefore, to work faster.

Slaves could be punished for complaining about their plight. So they used song lyrics to sing about freedom. Often, they improvised the words as they sang.

After the drum was outlawed, African slaves turned to other instruments such as the guitar or banjo. As they slid their fingers along the frets, the notes slurred to sound like the soulful wail of a field worker’s voice. The work song helped the slaves survive. And it became the root of the musical style we know as jazz.

WORD SEARCH

1. What six-letter verb from the reading means “repeatedly reflecting words or sounds”? _________________________ e
2. What eight-letter adjective from the reading is a borrowed Italian word that describes “short, sharp sounds”? _________________________

3. In music, what seven-letter verb means “sang or played two or more notes by gliding from one to another without a break”? _________________________

4. What four-letter noun names a style of American music that originated with Southern slaves? It has strong rhythms and is often made up as singers and musicians go along. _________________________

SCRAMBLED SYNONYMS

Complete each sentence by unscrambling the word from the reading. Hint: The words in parentheses are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the scrambled words.

1. The slaves were (making up) PIVROSMINGI ______________________ the words of songs while they toiled in the fields.

2. Slave owners would usually (outlaw) BOFDIR _____________________ the use of drums.

3. The (words) YILCSR ______________________ of the work songs often spoke of freedom.

4. Africans were taken from their (birthplace) LEMAHODN ________________________ to become slaves in America.

5. Musicians slid their fingers along the (bars) RESFT ________________ of the banjo.

ANTONYM ANALOGIES

Analogysex statements of relationship. The words in the analogies below are related because they are opposites, or antonyms. Complete the analogies with words from the reading.

1. Servant is to master as slavery is to ________________________.

2. Quickly is to slowly as gently is to ________________________.

3. Happy is to unhappy as able is to ________________________.
MORE SYNONYMS
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. The **boldface** words are **synonyms** (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

**ACROSS**
1. repeating **beat**
2. sad **situation**
3. **groan** of effort
4. long-standing **custom**

**DOWN**
1. **exchange of information**
2. **revolt** against oppression

THINKING ABOUT THE READING
Circle one or more letters to show way(s) to complete each sentence. (There may be more than one correct answer.)

1. Slave owners outlawed the drum because
   a. the sound  
   b. they did not want  
   c. they worried slaves was annoying  
   and noisy.  
   African traditions.  
   would use drum beats  
   to communicate.

2. The lyrics of work songs were often
   a. written down in  
   b. made up by the  
   c. improvised by the special music books.  
   slave owners.  
   slaves at work.

3. Since they could not use a drum, many slaves played
   a. pianos.  
   b. guitars.  
   c. banjos.

4. The African work songs were the first form of today’s
   a. country-western music.  
   b. jazz.  
   c. heavy metal rock.
Some authors and artists never gain recognition or popularity in their own time. Not so with Charles Dickens. He was a smash hit with the readers of Victorian England. When they read his works, his fans entered a world filled with remarkable characters. Have you heard of Ebeneezer Scrooge from *A Christmas Carol*? Even today his name is synonymous with the words “miser” and “cheapskate”!

Charles Dickens was a great fan of the theater. Like an actor, he put himself into the roles of his characters. His daughter Mamie once wrote about watching her father at work. She described him acting out the part of a character he was creating. According to Mamie, Dickens stood before a mirror pantomiming gestures and making exaggerated faces in order to “get it right.”

Read the following characterization from the Dickens novel *A Tale of Two Cities*. As you read, see if you can mentally picture the scruffy Jerry Cruncher attacking his morning meal.

Exceedingly red-eyed and grim, as if he had been up all night at a party... Jerry Cruncher worried his breakfast rather than ate it, growling over it like any four-footed inmate of a menagerie.

Readers of *Great Expectations* have quivered along with the young main character, Pip, as he meets a convict on the misty marsh. Dickens describes the traits of the character:

*A fearful man, all in coarse grey, with a great iron on his leg. A man with no hat, and with broken shoes, and with an old rag tied round his head. A man who had been soaked in water, and smothered in mud, and lamed by stones, and cut by flints, and stung by nettles, and torn by briars; who limped, and shivered, and glared, and growled...*

Dickens had an amazing eye for details. He also had a mind full of memories about characters he had seen on the streets of London. He was a master at bringing those characters to life.
WORD SEARCH

1. What ten-letter plural noun from the reading means “the people in stories, plays, films, etc.”? c

2. What ten-letter adjective from the reading means “has the same or nearly the same meaning”? s

3. What eleven-letter verb from the reading means “using movements only, without words, to act out or tell something”? p

4. What eight-letter plural noun from the reading means “motions made with parts of the body, especially the hands or arms”? g

5. What six-letter plural noun from the reading means “special qualities or characteristics”? t

SYNONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS
1. cheapskate
2. zoo
3. very
4. criminal
5. tattered

DOWN
1. swamp
2. recollections
3. tattered

MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS

The boldface words below can have more than one meaning. Circle a letter to show the sentence that uses the boldface word as it is used in the reading.

1. a. The big fans blew soap bubbles around the room.
   b. His many fans lined up to buy tickets to his concert.
2. a. Her parents **worried** about her when she came home late.
   b. The wolf hunted down the prey and **worried** it, shaking and tearing it before gulping it down.

3. a. The movie producer has a good **eye** for acting talent.
   b. The wind blew sand into my **eye**.

**VERB CHOICES**

Charles Dickens used colorful verbs to create pictures in his readers’ minds. Unscramble the letters to write a vivid verb that completes each item from the reading. Then circle a letter to show the mental picture each verb suggests.

1. **RIREWDO**  
   *Jerry Cruncher ________________ his breakfast*  
   *rather than ate it.*
   a. gobbled like an animal  b. ate daintily  c. picked at his food

2. **MEDEROSHT**  
   *A man who had been soaked in water, and*  
   ________________ *in mud.*
   a. speckled and  b. choked by and  c. splashed
dotted  buried in  lightly

3. **LERGDA**  
   *A man who limped, and shivered, and*  
   ________________, and growled.*
   a. eyed very  b. stared at fiercely  c. looked at shyly
   happily  and angrily  and timidly

**ADJECTIVES**

Circle seven adjectives that could describe the convict from *Great Expectations*. Use a dictionary if you need help with meanings.

frightening  fearful  cheerful  gruff
gracious  rough  courteous  filthy
sinister  fierce  hospital  gentle
The New York choreographer Elizabeth Streb brings a new kind of art to the stage. Her eight-member performance group is known as “Ringside.” Their show, which is called “Action Heroes,” excites and entertains audiences by combining dance with extreme physical action.

Theatergoers at a recent weekend performance were treated to a thrill-packed display of stunts and graceful dance movements. The daredevil dancers bounced on trampolines and balanced on high beams. They twirled from ropes and dove from platforms. All of the performers wore cordless microphones. This allowed the sounds of their bodies rebounding off walls, pads, and other bodies to be heard by the audience.

The performers danced against a background of videos showing famous daredevils of the past. One video showed stunts by legendary escape artist Harry Houdini. Another showed thrill-seekers tumbling over Niagara Falls in barrels. Members of the “Ringside” dance troupe are the fearless daredevils of today. In the close quarters of the theater arena, mere inches can make the difference between a safe landing and a broken neck!

Is “Action Heroes” a circus performance, a gymnastics show, or a ballet? Are these performers dancers or athletes? Elizabeth Streb rolls all of these into one as she choreographs moments of exquisite beauty while pushing the limits of the human body.

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What thirteen-letter noun from the reading names a person who plans the steps and movements of a dance performance? ________________________

2. What ten-letter noun from the reading means “a stretched canvas that gives a springing motion to someone jumping on it”? ________________________

3. What six-letter noun from the reading names a form of dance having very exact, graceful movements? ________________________
SYNONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

5. furthest; highest
6. steadied
7. tricks

DOWN

1. revolved
2. show
3. amphitheater
4. beautiful

SUFFIXES

• The -er ending is often used to build words that mean “a person who does something.” For example, a painter is a person who paints. Fill in the blanks to write a word from the reading that matches each definition.

1. a person who attends the theater th_a_e_g_er

2. a person who does something to entertain an audience p_f__ _ _er

• The suffix -less means “without.” Find two words in the reading that contain the suffix -less. Write them on the lines below. Then use each word in a sentence.

3. WORD: ____________________  SENTENCE: ____________________

4. WORD: ____________________  SENTENCE: ____________________
THE PREFIX micro-
• The prefix micro- means “tiny” or “making small things seem larger.”

1. Find a word in the reading that begins with the prefix micro-. Write it on the line. ________________________

• Notice that the words in the first column all begin with the prefix micro-. Write a letter by each number to match each word with its meaning.

2. _____ microscope  a. a little world, group, or community
3. _____ microcosm  b. a device with lenses for making very tiny things look larger
4. _____ microorganism  c. a living thing too tiny to be seen by the naked eye

COMPOUND WORDS
• Write the compound word (one word made from two or more words) from the reading that completes each sentence.

1. People who perform dangerous stunts are called ___________________.

2. The chairs closest to the edge of the stage or arena are called ___________________ seats.

3. A surface against which something is shown or seen is called a ___________________.

4. The period from Friday night or Saturday morning until Monday morning is known as the ___________________.

• Some compound words are written as two words joined by a hyphen (-).

5. Find a hyphenated compound word in the reading. Write it on the line. Then use that word in a sentence of your own.
WORD: ____________________________
SENTENCE: __________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
Here’s your chance to show what you know about the material you studied in this unit!

**WORDS IN CONTEXT**

Write words from Unit 3 to complete each sentence.

1. The slaves’ use of _________________________ was outlawed.

2. The musical words *piano*, *solo*, and *viola* come from the _________________________ language.

3. *Watercolor*, *viewpoint*, and *daredevil* are examples of _________________________ .

4. The words *unaware* and *unusual* contain a _________________________ that means “not.”

5. A homonym for the word *capital* is _________________________.

6. The prefix _________________________ refers to something that is very small.

**ANTONYMS AND SYNONYMS**

Write A or S to identify each word pair as *antonyms* or *synonyms*.

1. _____ individual – group
2. _____ professional – amateur
3. _____ pattern – design
4. _____ style – technique
5. _____ abstract – realistic
6. _____ ceramics – pottery
MULTIPLE-MEANING WORDS
Circle the word in each group that can have an entirely different meaning when it’s used in a different context.

1. ceramic 3. museum 5. outline
   conductor  musician  oboe
   clarinet  medium  orchestra

2. score 4. ballet 6. performer
   singer  bold  arena
   staccato  rhyme  fan

HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE
• Find and circle the words in the puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

___ RHYTHM  ___ STACCATO
___ JAZZ  ___ CHARACTER
___ BOLD  ___ VIOLIN
___ TAMBOURINE  ___ WOODWIND
___ OBOE  ___ MODERN
___ DANCER  ___ MUSICIAN

• Now write sentences of your own, using a word from the puzzle in each sentence. Be sure that your sentences make the meanings clear.

1. _________________________________________________________________

2. _________________________________________________________________

3. _________________________________________________________________
4. _________________________________________________________________
5. _________________________________________________________________
6. _________________________________________________________________
7. _________________________________________________________________
8. _________________________________________________________________
9. _________________________________________________________________
10. _________________________________________________________________
11. _________________________________________________________________
12. _________________________________________________________________

**SUFFIXES**

The following suffixes often end words that mean “one who does something”: -ian, -er, -or, -ist. Using these suffixes, write a word that matches each definition below.

1. one who dances: _________________________
2. one who makes music: _________________________
3. one who choreographs dances: _________________________
4. one who writes: _________________________ or
   _________________________
5. one who sings: _________________________
6. one who paints pictures: _________________________ or
   _________________________
Test your knowledge of the vocabulary terms, concepts, and skills you will study in this unit. Answers are upside down on the bottom of the page.

TRUE OR FALSE?

1. ____ In a play, the star of a *tragedy* is usually a *comedian*.

2. ____ A *syllable* is a tool used to restore old paintings.

3. ____ The words *diary* and *journal* are synonyms.

4. ____ Both a *palette* and an *easel* could be found in an artist’s studio.

5. ____ Some compound words, such as the word *well-known*, contain a *hyphen*.

6. ____ The phrase “the apple of my eye” is an *idiom*.

7. ____ The *climax* is the high point of a story’s *plot*.

8. ____ The last syllable of words that *rhyme* have the same sound.

SPELLING

Circle the correctly spelled word in each group.

1. sillyball sylabel syllable

2. opera opra opura

3. puppeter pupetere puppeteer

4. illistrater illustrator ilustrateer


SPELLING: 1. syllable   2. opera   3. puppeteer   4. illustrator
A *glossary* is an alphabetical list of unusual or specialized terms from a certain field of knowledge. Following are some important words from the fields of music, art, and literature.

- **climax** the highest point of excitement or interest in the plot of a story
- **comedian** an amusing performer who says and does funny things
- **easel** a three-legged standing frame for holding an artist's canvas
- **haiku** a short Japanese poem having three lines that do not rhyme; the first and last lines have five syllables, the second has seven
- **illustrator** an artist who draws pictures that explain or decorate books, magazines, and other publications
- **opera** a play in which the characters' words are sung
- **palette** a thin board on which an artist mixes paints
- **puppet** a small figure in the form of a human being or animal; it is moved by strings or by the hands
- **resolution** the way a problem is resolved; its final solution
- **restore** to bring back to an earlier or normal condition
- **romance** a love relationship
- **studio** an artist's workroom
- **syllable** a word or word part that is spoken with a single vocal sound
- **textile** fabric made by weaving or knitting; cloth
- **tragedy** a serious dramatic story with a sad ending

**VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT**

Complete each sentence with a word from the glossary. Use the other words in the sentence to help you decide which word to add. If you're still not sure, check the dictionary definition.

1. The audience roared with laughter when the **comedian** was onstage.
2. Maria, a talented soprano, hoped to sing the starring role in the ________________.

3. The play was a ________________—a sad story that ended with the death of two young lovers.

4. Sun streamed in the artist’s ________________, lighting her paintings-in-progress.

5. A nearly completed painting of the shoreline was set upon an ________________.

6. The ________________ danced merrily whenever someone behind stage pulled its strings.

7. The artist wove a soft ________________ out of colored yarns.

WORD FORMS
Add vowels (a, e, i, o, u) to complete a different form of each word from the glossary. Use context clues for help. The first one has been done for you.

1. A __________ r pulls strings to make the tiny clown figure move.

2. The story had a tr___c ending that made readers weep.

3. The play was a lighthearted __________ about two silly women and a goose.

4. When the stonemason completed the __________, the castle looked just as it had in olden days.

5. The problem was finally __________ when the main character admitted her mistake.

6. The candlelight and soft music set a __________ mood.

7. Because the author was a talented artist, he was able to __________ his own books.
SCRAMBLED WORDS
First, unscramble the words from the reading. Then solve the crossword puzzle with the unscrambled words that complete the sentences.

| IKUAH | ROTSEER |
| LBALLYSE | LEATTEP |
| CIXMAL | MONRACE |
| LUTSONIEOR | |

ACROSS
1. Museum craftspeople worked to _____ the ancient statue to its original form.
4. The word art has only one vocal sound, or _____.
6. When the princess met the young man, it was love at first sight—an instant _____.

DOWN
1. The difficult problem seemed to have no _____.
2. The artist spread a rainbow of oil paints on her _____.
3. A Japanese poet invented the _____, a three-line poem that is usually about nature.
5. The _____, or high point of a plot, usually comes near the story’s end.

CATEGORIES
Cross out the one word in each group that does not belong to the boldface category.

1. **People in the arts**: illustrator puppeteer comedian studio
2. **The artist’s workshop**: studio opera easel palette
3. **Types of stories**: tragedy comedy textile romance
4. **Three-syllable words**: comedian studio syllable opera
In the 1600s, Japan was a warrior's world. Wealthy nobles kept armies of highly trained soldiers called samurai. One samurai became famous by wielding a pen rather than a sword. Taking the pen name of Basho, he became a master of a poetic form called haiku.

A haiku has just three lines. The first and third lines have five syllables, or separate sounds. The second line has seven syllables. In just 17 syllables, Basho could create a memorable picture, reflect a feeling, or capture one of life's quiet moments. For centuries to come, Basho would inspire other poets with haiku like this one:

Young leaves coming out—
Ah, that I could wipe away
The drops from your eyes!

Because haiku is short and simple, it appealed to—or attracted—all the social classes. Haiku spoke of nature—simple experiences that everyone could understand. In time, haiku would become one of the word's most popular poetry forms. The following haiku share the experiences and observations of some poets from Japan's past:

Charming to the eye,
The fireflies flying about,
Like straw scattering.

. . . Takamasa

As I strike a light,
The green-frogs under the eaves
Strike up in concert.

. . . Joso

The dew-drops falling
By ones and twos, rapidly—
It is a good world.

. . . Issa

WORD SEARCH

1. What five-letter noun from the reading names a seventeen-syllable poem written in three lines? ____________________

2. What nine-letter plural noun from the reading means “periods of 100 years”? ____________________
3. What eight-letter verb in the reading is a synonym for using or handling? ________________

4. What seven-letter adjective from the reading means “well liked by many people”? ________________

SYNONYMS
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS
1. uncomplicated
2. to mirror
4. a roof’s overhang
5. to motivate

DOWN
1. warriors
3. expert

UNDERSTANDING THE READING
Use information from the reading to decide whether the following statements are true or false. Write T or F to show your answer.

1. _____ Haiku is a long Japanese poem.
2. _____ A haiku is often about nature.
3. _____ The first haiku poet was also a warrior.
4. _____ Every line in a haiku ends in a rhyming word.
5. _____ A samurai is a well-educated poet.
6. _____ Haiku never gained popularity outside of Japan.
7. _____ Haiku are gloomy poems that point out the problems in the world.
COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence from the reading. Then, write a sentence of your own using the word you circled.

1. There was one samurai who became famous by using his pen rather ( then / than ) his sword.

2. In just 17 syllables, Basho could create a picture, reflect a feeling, or capture a ( quite / quit / quiet ) moment of life.

3. The following haiku share the experiences and observations of poets from Japan’s ( past / passed ).

4. Ah, that I could wipe away
   The drops from ( your / you’re ) eyes!

ON YOUR OWN

Haiku are popular with students because they are short, simple, and tell of everyday experiences. Try writing your own haiku. In your poem, use at least one of the following words from the reading:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fireflies</th>
<th>dew-drops</th>
<th>world</th>
<th>moment</th>
<th>charming</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>picture</td>
<td>scattering</td>
<td>light</td>
<td>concert</td>
<td>quiet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5 syllables)

(7 syllables)

(5 syllables)
The Artist’s Sketchbook

Artists often keep track of their ideas by sketching images from their daily lives. These sketches of patterns and details provide inspiration for future paintings. Later, in their studios, artists craft their sketches into finished works on canvas. Such drawings are known as the artist’s studies. They are visual diary entries—a journal of the artist’s everyday impressions.

Artists do not usually intend their studies to be put on exhibition or offered for sale. The studies of some well-known painters, however, have become as famous and highly valued as the final masterpieces.

When the Dutch painter Vincent Van Gogh spent time in a French hospital, he spent hours in the hospital garden. There, he especially admired a plot of spring flowers in a sunny corner. He set up his easel and prepared a palette with paints in shades of purple, gold, and greens. Van Gogh painted Irises as a study on which to base a future canvas. Although he did not consider the work a finished painting, Irises has become a treasured masterpiece.

WORD SEARCH

1. What nine-letter verb from the reading means “making a simple, rough drawing of something”? ________________________

2. What eleven-letter plural noun from the reading means “effects produced on the mind”? ________________________

3. What eight-letter plural noun from the reading means “shapes and figures that form a design”? ________________________
SCRAMBLED WORDS

First unscramble the words from the reading. Then solve the crossword puzzle with the unscrambled words that complete the sentences.

KCTSSEEH ________________________ CSANAV ______________________
SIRSEI ___________________________ DECRONSI ____________________
TIDESUS _________________________ RYDAI _______________________
SAVULI ___________________________

ACROSS
1. The artist drew simple _____ of the street scene.

4. We picked a bouquet of _____, knowing that the purple spring flowers would cheer up the room.

5. An artist often paints a final work on stretched, heavy fabric called _____.

6. Ideas, thoughts, and feelings may be recorded in a daily _____.

DOWN
1. Artists’ collections of sketches and ideas for future works are called their _____.

2. Something that can be seen is said to be _____.

3. To think about something is to _____ it.

SYNONYMS

Notice the boldface word in each passage from the reading. Then find and underline a synonym for the word in the same passage.

1. In their studios, artists craft their sketches into finished works on canvas. Such drawings are known as the artist’s studies.
2. Sketches are visual **diary** entries. They make up a journal of the artist’s everyday impressions.

3. Some studies of **well-known** painters, however, have become as famous and high-valued as final masterpieces.

4. Some well-known painters’ studies have become as famous and **highly valued** as their final works. Although Van Gogh did not consider the work a finished painting, *Irises* has become a treasured masterpiece.

**THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE THERE**

The reading describes Vincent Van Gogh, a native of Holland, as a *Dutch* painter. The following activity asks you to think about what we call people from various countries. The first one has been done for you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>NATIVES</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>NATIVES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Holland (also</td>
<td><strong>Dutch</strong></td>
<td>6. Spain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Netherlands)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. France</td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td>10. Peru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPOUND WORDS**

Underline the *compound word* in each of the following sentences.

1. An artist’s sketchbook often contains drawings to use as ideas for future works.

2. The sketches are often scenes from the artist’s everyday life.

3. Van Gogh is one of the world’s most well-known painters.

4. A painting called *Irises* is one of Van Gogh’s great masterpieces.
The Latin word for “work” is *opus*. The plural of opus is *opera*, meaning “works.” An opera truly does combine several works. It contains orchestra music and vocal music in addition to the plot, characters, and staging of a drama. An opera is a play set to music.

Guiseppe Verdi is perhaps the best known of all Italian opera composers. His opera *Aida* (ah E´dah) is a spectacular, colorful production. In 1871, this now-famous opera was first performed in Egypt to celebrate the opening of the Suez Canal.

*Aida* is a “grand” opera—which means that every word of the drama is sung. It is the story of Princess Amneris, daughter of the King of Egypt, and her Ethiopian slave Aida. It is a tragedy full of jealousy, treachery, and romance. Amneris is in love with Radames, the captain of the king’s guard. But Radames loves Aida, the princess’s beautiful handmaiden. Amneris wonders, “How can Radames prefer a slave to a princess?” She is filled with jealousy!

Captain Radames will lead the next battle against the Ethiopians. Princess Amneris hopes that he will be victorious and the king will order him to marry her. Aida, on the other hand, weeps constantly, worrying about Radames’ safety. She also weeps because she carries a secret. Aida is really an Ethiopian princess, but only Radames knows the truth! Aida is torn between two loyalties. She prays for Radames’ safe return. Yet, how can she wish for the defeat and death of her own countrymen?

A tragic final scene finds Aida (the soprano) and Radames (the tenor) singing their death song as they lie trapped in a vault beneath a temple. “I have found happiness at last,” Aida sings. “Beloved, I am here. I have come to die with you. We will say goodbye to this world of misery and pain.”
WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter word from the reading means “stories of love, adventure, and excitement”?  
   ____________________

2. What four-letter word from the reading means “the events of a story”?  
   ____________________

3. What five-letter word from the reading means “a burial chamber”?  
   ____________________

SYNONYMS

The reading describes *Aida* as a spectacular production. Make a web of synonyms for the word *spectacular*. One synonym has been provided to get you started. Use a thesaurus or dictionary for help.

![Synonyms Diagram]

ANALOGIES

*Analogies* are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Complete the analogies below with words from the reading.

1. *Amneris* is to *princess* as *Radames* is to ____________________.

2. *Singular* is to *opus* as *plural* is to ____________________.

3. *Father* is to *daughter* as *king* is to ____________________.

4. *Tears* are to *laughter* as ____________________ is to *comedy*.

5. *Love* is to *romance* as *envy* is to ____________________.
MUSICAL TERMS

The terms in the box describe singing voices. Write each word in the correct column. The first one has been done for you. If you need help, check a dictionary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alto</th>
<th>baritone</th>
<th>bass</th>
<th>tenor</th>
<th>soprano</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WOMEN’S VOICES</td>
<td>MEN’S VOICES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. highest = ____________</td>
<td>3. highest = ________________</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. lowest = ______________</td>
<td>4. middle range = ______________</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. lowest = ________________</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANTONYMS

Solve the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are antonyms (words that mean the opposite) of the answer words.

ACROSS

4. victory 1. joy
5. comedy 2. dull
6. lies 3. laughs

DOWN

1 2 3 4 5 6

WORD ROOT: specta

The Latin root specta means “having to do with sight or vision.” The word spectacles, for example, means “eyeglasses used to improve vision.” Read the list of words containing specta. Then write a letter to match each word with its meaning.

1. _____ spectacular  a. a series of colored bands formed when rays of light are broken up
2. _____ spectacle  b. adjective describing something that looks grand and showy
3. _____ spectrum  c. noun meaning something to look at; an unusual sight
4. _____ spectator  d. a person who watches something without taking part
The Art Museum: Workers Behind the Scenes

**The Museum Curator**

Art museums are showcases for collections of works such as paintings, sculptures, ceramics, and decorative pieces. Curators at each museum care for the artworks. Through research and study, curators become expert on the museum’s pieces. They use their knowledge to develop the collections. They might recommend buying a work at an auction, arrange for a purchase from a private collection, or encourage art owners to donate art as gifts. Large museums may have several curators—each with a specialty. For example, one curator might be in charge of European paintings. Another might tend a collection of medieval armor.

**The Conservator**

Imagine a lab equipped with operating room lights, microscopes, x-ray machines, and racks of powders, liquids, brushes, swabs, tweezers, and scalpels. No, this is not a hospital. It is a place where works of art are restored and repaired. Like a doctor caring for patients, a museum conservator determines what is wrong with a painting or sculpture. Is it decayed, or has it been damaged? Then he or she sets about returning the work to its original state. Some items may need major “surgery.” Others might just need a good checkup and cleaning. Different conservators specialize in paintings, sculptures, works of art on paper, textiles, and framing.

**The Security Staff**

Museums keep valuable works of art out in the open—and these must be protected. This job goes to the guards and electronics experts. Technicians hide motion detectors and secret cameras throughout the building. Uniformed guards are trained to preserve the safety of the art and to assist the visitors as needed. “Where are the restrooms?” “Where’s the cafe?” Museum guards are usually able to answer questions not only about the artworks, but about the building itself.
WORD SEARCH

1. What three museum staff positions are named in the reading?
   C ___________ C ___________ G ___________

2. What ten-letter word from the reading means “a person who has skills needed to work in a field of art or science”? T _____________

3. What nine-letter compound word from the reading means “places where things are displayed so that they will be seen or noticed”? S _____________

SYNONYMS

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are synonyms (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. reconditioned, renewed
3. authority, specialist
5. to contribute, or give
6. knives, blades

DOWN

2. fabric, materials
4. restaurant, bistro

SUFFIXES

The following words from the reading name people who do something in a museum: curator, conservator, technician. Use these words to help you answer the questions.

1. What two suffixes appear in the words above? (Hint: These suffixes name people who do something.) ____________ and ____________

2. What other noun in the reading names a person who does something and ends in the suffix -or? ________________
3. Think of a noun that ends with the suffix -ian and names someone who (a) plays a musical instrument, (b) works in a mortuary, (c) works in beauty salon.

   a. __________________ b. __________________ c. __________________

**WORD ORIGINS**

The Latin root *cura* means “care” or “concern.” The word *curator* is based on this root. Read the list of words that contain the root *cura*. Then write a letter to match each word with its meaning. Use a dictionary if you need help.

1. _____ curable a. able to be healed
2. _____ curative b. something that is supposed to cure all illnesses or bad conditions
3. _____ cure-all c. a French parish priest
4. _____ curè d. having powers of healing or helping to cure

**THE MUSEUM’S TOOL BOX**

The following items are mentioned in the reading. Match each item with its function. Write a letter by each number to show the match.

1. _____ motion detector a. protects a body against weapons
2. _____ scalpel b. makes tiny things look larger
3. _____ swab c. records movement
4. _____ tweezers d. makes surgical cuts
5. _____ armor e. pinches together to hold small objects
6. _____ microscope f. reveals the inside of something solid
7. _____ x-ray machine g. cleans or spreads small amounts of liquid
A Question-Mark Story

Are you a reader who looks at the end of a story before you finish? If you like unusual endings, try Frank R. Stockton’s “The Lady or the Tiger?” This short story gained instant fame among readers. Both its title and final sentence end in question marks. As they read, readers get a chance to solve a puzzle by piecing together details and thinking about traits of the various characters.

“The Lady or the Tiger?” takes place in “the very olden time” in the realm of a king who rules with an iron fist. His beautiful daughter is “the apple of his eye.” The princess, like her father, expects to get what she wants! And what this princess wants is a certain handsome young man.

The king is not happy when he learns of the secret romance. The man who “dared to love the daughter of a king” must be dealt with! This king has his own way of handing out justice. An accused man is sent into a public arena and presented with two doors. Behind one waits a man-eating tiger! Behind the other a beautiful maiden awaits. It is up to the accused man to choose his fate. In the eyes of the king, this system allows the accused to determine his own guilt or innocence.

When the handsome young man enters the arena, he looks at the princess. Surely, she will know where the tiger lurks. Indeed, she points to the door on the right. The young man goes to the door and opens it.

At this point—the story’s climax—the author asks: “Did the tiger come out of that door, or did the lady?” This is not a simple question. Would the princess prefer to see her lover as tiger-food or as the husband of another woman? For many years Frank Stockton’s question has kept readers puzzling about the story’s resolution.

WORD SEARCH

1. What six-letter word from the reading means “a question or problem that is hard to solve”?

p
2. What six-letter word from the reading means “the highest point of interest or excitement in the story”? ____________________

3. What four-letter word in the reading is a synonym for destiny and fortune? ____________________

WORD MEANINGS
Use words from the reading to complete the crossword puzzle. The answers have the same meaning as the boldface word(s) in the clue sentences.

ACROSS
2. A tiger **lies in wait** behind one of the doors.
4. The readers must decide the **outcome** of the tale.
5. The choice of doors would prove either the young man’s guilt or his **purity of heart**.
6. The king held total rule over his **kingdom**.

DOWN
1. The king believed in the **fairness** of his methods.
3. The king was angry when he learned of the secret **love affair**.

ANALOGIES
**Analogies** are statements of relationship. To come up with the missing word, you must figure out the relationship between the first two words. Complete the analogies below with words from the reading.

1. *Father* is to *daughter* as *king* is to ____________________.
2. *Front* is to *back* as *beginning* is to ____________________.
3. *Period* is to a *statement* as ____________________ is to a *question*.
4. *Reward* is to *punishment* as the *lady* is to the ____________________.
5. *Sadness* is to *happiness* as ____________________ is to *innocence*. 
IDIOMS

• An idiom is an expression that has a meaning different from what the words usually suggest. For example, “to catch one’s eye” does not really mean to grab hold of an eyeball. It is an idiom meaning to “gain one’s attention.” Underline the idiom from the reading you find in each sentence below. Then explain in your own words what the idiom means.

1. The king of the realm rules with an iron fist.
   The idiom means: ________________________________

2. The king loved his daughter; she was the apple of his eye.
   The idiom means: ________________________________

• Now show your understanding of some idioms that were not in the story. As above, underline the idiom and give its meaning.

3. The enemies decided to bury the hatchet. The idiom means: ________
   ____________________________________________________________________

4. The king got his nose out of joint over his daughter’s romance.
   The idiom means: ________________________________

5. “My father is really a fair man,” said the princess. “His bark is worse than his bite!” The idiom means: ________________________________

THINKING ABOUT THE STORY

How would you answer the question at the end of Stockton’s story? Write your answer on the lines below. Give reasons for your decision. In your explanation, use at least two words from the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>character</th>
<th>princess</th>
<th>puzzle</th>
<th>fate</th>
<th>resolution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________
In the News: Children’s Art World Loses Two of Its Greats

In the last decade of the 1900s, American children mourned the deaths of two great talents. Puppeteer Jim Henson died in 1990. Author and illustrator Theodor Seuss Geisel—better known as Dr. Seuss—died in 1991.

Jim Henson was best known for creating the Muppets, a lively crew of marionettes and foam-rubber hand puppets. Henson’s well-loved characters include Kermit the Frog, Miss Piggy, and Oscar the Grouch. The Muppets are characters who can make fans laugh while teaching them important lessons. They gained fame on the educational television show Sesame Street. Later, they shared adventures in TV’s The Muppet Show, and in The Muppet Movie.

Henson himself was the voice of many of his Muppets—including the outspoken green comedian, Kermit the Frog. Kermit is both wise and wise-cracking. A self-described “dreamer” who looks for life’s “rainbow connection,” Kermit seems to reflect his creator’s spirit and positive attitude.

Dr. Seuss created another realm of unforgettable characters. He populated this world with odd, fantastic personalities such as Whos and the Grinch. The Cat in the Hat is perhaps his most famous book.

Children have had fun reading this tale of two kids at home alone with a trouble-making, hat-wearing feline. Even after his death, Dr. Seuss continues to be the world’s best-selling author of children’s books!

WORD SEARCH

1. What six-letter noun from the reading means “a period of ten years”? ____________________

2. What eleven-letter noun from the reading means “an artist who draws pictures that accompany a story or text”? ____________________
3. What ten-letter noun from the reading means “a puppet moved by strings or wires”? **m**

4. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “a performer who says funny things that make people laugh”? **c**

5. What eleven-letter adjective from the reading describes something that “teaches or gives information”? **e**

**RHYMING WORDS**

Complete the puzzle with words from the reading that rhyme with the clue words. (Each clue directs you to a paragraph in the reading where you’ll find the word.)

**ACROSS**

3. scorned (paragraph 1)
6. game (paragraph 2)
8. hermit (paragraph 3)

**DOWN**

1. finch (paragraph 4)
2. Muppets (paragraph 2)
4. schemer (paragraph 3)
5. sale (paragraph 5)
7. hat (paragraph 4)

**THE SUFFIX -eer**

Adding the suffix -eer to a word root creates a new word meaning “one who does something.” For example, an auctioneer conducts auctions.

1. Find a word from the reading that ends with the suffix -eer. Write it on the line. __________________________

2. Now write the word in a sentence of your own. ____________________________________________________________
Write a letter to match each word in the first column with its meaning in the second column. Check a dictionary if you need help.

3. ___________ buccaneer a. in early times, a soldier who was armed with a musket
4. ___________ musketeer b. a person who chooses to do unpaid work
5. ___________ pioneer c. a person who opens up the way for others
6. ___________ racketeer d. a person who gets money by cheating others
7. ___________ volunteer e. a person who attacks and robs ships on the ocean, a pirate
8. ___________ balladeer f. a person who sings slow love songs

SYNONYMS AS CONTEXT CLUES
Authors sometimes provide clues to word meaning by using a synonym (word with a similar meaning) near a difficult word. In each sentence below, underline a synonym for the **boldface** word.

1. Dr. Seuss created an amazing **realm** that was a world of unforgettable characters.
2. Seuss's **characters** were odd and fantastic personalities.
4. Jim Henson, who operated many of the puppets himself, created the world-famous **marionettes**.

COMPOUND WORDS
Compounds may be written as one word or as two words joined by a hyphen. Write a compound word from the reading that replaces each **boldface** phrase.

1. When the sun shone through the drops of rain, it created an **arc of color** ____________________.
2. Fans liked Kermit the Frog because he was always saying what was on his mind ____________________.
3. The main character was a **mischievous and naughty** ____________________ feline.
Here’s your chance to show what you know about the material you studied in this unit!

**DEFINITIONS**

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. A person who draws the pictures that accompany a story is (an illustrator / a soprano / a puppeteer).

2. A cloth weaving is a (climax / textile / palette).

3. A play in which the actors sing the lines is (a study / a tragedy / an opera).

4. A three-line Japanese poem is (an opera / a studio / a haiku).

5. The high point of a story is its (resolution / climax / syllable).

6. Simple sketches and ideas that an artist may use for final paintings are known as an artist’s (studies / studio / easel).

7. A female singer with a high voice is a (tenor / soprano / opera).

8. (A syllable / An idiom / A haiku) is an expression that has a meaning different from what the words usually suggest.

9. In Latin, the word (curator / conservator / technician) means “one who cares.”

10. A puppet moved with strings is a (tenor / marionette / puppeteer).

**ADDING SYLLABLES**

Add missing *syllables* to complete words you studied in Unit 4. Use context clues for help.

1. In an op _____ a, the actors sing their lines.

2. Every day, the artist spent at least eight hours painting in her _____dio.
3. No one knew what the final result of the mystery would be.

4. The king was angry about his daughter’s secret maneuver.

5. The audience laughed at every joke the medium told.

**HIDDEN WORDS PUZZLE**

Find and circle the words in the hidden words puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it.

___ SOPRANO ___ CLIMAX ___ HAiku

___ PUPPET ___ SYLLABLE ___ PLOT

___ OPERA ___ TRAGEDY ___ EASEL

___ STUDIO ___ PALETTE ___ DIARY

Now use each word in a sentence of your own. Be sure that your sentence makes the word’s meaning clear.

1. _________________________________________________________________

2. _________________________________________________________________

3. _________________________________________________________________

4. _________________________________________________________________

5. _________________________________________________________________

6. _________________________________________________________________

7. _________________________________________________________________

8. _________________________________________________________________

9. _________________________________________________________________

10. _________________________________________________________________

11. _________________________________________________________________

12. _________________________________________________________________
ANALOGIES

Remember that analogies are statements of relationship. Figure out the relationship between the first two words. Then complete each analogy with a word from Unit 4 that shows the same relationship.

1. *Author* is to *story* as ___ is to *drawings*.
2. *Phone* is to *telephone* as ___ is to *laboratory*.
3. *Man* is to *men* as *opus* is to ___.
4. *Laugh* is to *cry* as *comedy* is to ___.
5. *Century* is to *100* as ___ is to *10*.
6. *Guard* is to *protect* as *conservator* is to ___.
7. *Alto* is to *low* as ___ is to *high*.

RHYMING WORDS

Unscramble the letters to complete each rhyme with a word from Unit 4. The first one has been done for you.

1. There once was a man named Dan Chase
   Whose voice was so low he sang SABS ___bass___.

2. Would the evil villain be caught or not?
   That was the problem of the story’s TLPO ____________.

3. Singing crickets and flowering vines
   Were described in the haiku’s three NLISE ____________.

4. Stealing artwork is very hard
   Thanks to the museum DAGRU ____________.

5. The king gave the young man one last chance.
   Would he meet his death or find MARENOC ____________?
**MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS**

**END-OF-BOOK TEST**

**CATEGORIES**

- Each word in the box belongs to one of these categories: MUSIC, ART, or LITERATURE. Write each word under the correct heading.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>alliteration</th>
<th>ceramic</th>
<th>fiction</th>
<th>easel</th>
<th>conductor</th>
<th>sketches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>photographer</td>
<td>mural</td>
<td>novel</td>
<td>opera</td>
<td>orchestra</td>
<td>percussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pseudonym</td>
<td>portrait</td>
<td>plot</td>
<td>haiku</td>
<td>soprano</td>
<td>symphony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. MUSIC  
2. ART  
3. LITERATURE  

- Now add two words of your own to each category.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**RECOGNIZING EXAMPLES**

Cross out the one word or phrase in each group that is *not* an example of the **boldface** topic.

1. **words with prefixes:** recalled removed resident recreate
2. **words with suffixes:** performer creation technician iron
3. **three-syllable words:** amateur banjo audience improvise
4. **idioms:** the apple of his eye rule with an iron fist bury the hatchet use a pen name
5. **multiple-meaning words:** vowel blue novel score
COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

1. The young man had to choose (between / among) the lady and the tiger.
2. The scenery and costumes created a dramatic (effect / affect).
3. The audience was deeply (effected / affected) by the tragic ending.
4. (Between / Among) all the colors on his palette, Picasso often selected blue for his paintings.

PEOPLE IN THE ARTS

• Complete the crossword puzzle. Match each clue with a word that names a person who does something connected with art, music, or literature.

ACROSS
1. a person who plays a musical instrument or sings
   2. I
   3. D
5. someone who performs a role in a movie or play
7. one who takes pictures with a camera

DOWN
2. an artist who draws pictures for books or magazines
3. a person who moves his or her body in time to music
4. a person who writes music
6. the museum director
7. one who plays a large keyboard instrument

• Study the puzzle answers. What three suffixes (word endings) are used in words that name a person who does something? 8. __________ __________ __________
• Now complete the following sentence. Tell about a career in art, literature, or music that you might enjoy. Give one or two reasons why you would like the work.

9. I would like to be a ________________________________ because 
____________________________________________________________________ 
____________________________________________________________________.

• Match each person in the arts with something that he or she would likely use. Write a letter by each number.

10. _____ painter a. marionette 
11. _____ author b. clay 
12. _____ muralist c. easel 
13. _____ puppeteer d. drum 
14. _____ percussionist e. pen name 
15. _____ sculptor f. rhyme 
16. _____ poet g. colossal canvas

ANTONYMS
Find and circle the words in the hidden words puzzle. Words may go up, down, across, backward, or diagonally. Check off each word as you find it. Then write six of the words next to their antonyms.

___ ABSTRACT ___ TRAGEDY ___ SUFFIX
___ AMATEUR ___ RESTORE ___ TENOR
___ FAMOUS ___ SPECTATOR ___ POEM
___ FICTION ___ SYNONYM ___ VOWEL

1. comedy / ____________________ 4. antonym / ____________________
2. consonant / ____________________ 5. unknown / ____________________
3. destroy / ____________________ 6. realistic / ____________________
1. If you visited the _________________ of painter Molly Maloney, you would see a cheerful, messy room full of color and life! In one corner stands a three-legged, wooden _________________. On it rests a _________________ of a smiling woman wearing a feathered hat. The artist’s _________________, dotted with blues, pinks, and oranges, lies on a table. Next to it are several half-empty tubes of _________________ paints.

2. The _________________ is about to begin! The _________________ is seated, anxious for the show. A well-known woman from New York City has _________________ some unusual dances. A talented _________________ will direct the orchestra. A young, new _________________ has created the musical _________________. A clever _________________ has written the words to the songs. Hush! The curtain is rising!
Abstract
accompanied
action
adjective
administrator
admire
advantage
adventure
adverb
affect
alliteration
altered
alto
amateur
amazing
among
amphitheater
analogy
ancient
applause
apprentice
arena
artifacts
artist
assume
attitude
auction
audience
author
autograph
avarice
awaken
aware
awesome

Ballerina
ballet
band
banjo

base
bass
beauty
believable
bells
best-seller
between
bison
bistro
bloodshed
bold
brass
brushes
brutally

Camera
canvas
career
carol
cascade
ceiling
celebrate
cello
century
ceramic
challenge
chapel
character
characteristic
characterization
choreographer
civilization
clarinet
classification
climax
close-up
course
collection
collector

colonial
color
colossal
combination
comedian
commercial
committee
communication
composer
concert
conductor
connotation
conservator
contemporary
contraction
controversial
coordinated
copy
craft
craftsperson
create
culture
curator
curiosity
curtain
custom
cymbals

dew-drop
diary
director
discrimination
display
distinct
distorted
division
donate
drama
dramatist
drawing
dreariness
drum
duel
duet

Easel
eaves
eccentric
echo
educational
eerie
effect
electronic
eligible
emotion
emphasize
enclosed
entertainment
envy
era
established
eventually
everyday
exaggerate
example
exceptional
exhibit
experiment
exquisite
Fans
fascinating
fashion
fate
fathoms
feline
fiction
figures
film
firsthand
flute
foam rubber
focusing
folk singer
forlorn
formal
founded
frame
fret
Gallery
gaunt
genius
gesture
ghastly
gigantic
glared
glimpse
gloomy
gong
graceful
grand
graphics
greed
greeting card
grim
guard
guitar
Haiku
handmaiden
harp
haunting
heed
heist
hobby
homeland
huff
hyphen
Idiom
ignore
illusionist
illustrator
image
imagination
imposing
impressions
improvise
inductee
induction
industry
influences
inmate
inspiration
institute
instrument
interesting
interior
internal
interprets
intriguing
Jazz
jealousy
jester
journal
Key
kingdom
Landscape
layered
legend
literature
lodging
loneliness
lurks
lyrics
Marionette
marsh
masculine
massive
master
masterpiece
materials
medieval
medium
menagerie
merchant
mere
message
method
microphone
midnight
mischief
miser
misty
model
modern
modest
montage
moody
mortal
mosaic
motion picture
mourn
multiple
mural
museum
musician
mystery
mythology
Narrator
nature
nobles
nominating
nominees
nonfiction
note
notorious
noun
novel
novelist
Oboe
observation
observations
odd
ominous
opera
oppression
optical illusion
optimism
opus
orchestra
organ
organization
original
originated
outlawed
outlined
outspoken
Paints
palace
palette
pantomime
paradise
pastime
pattern
peek
peer
pen name
percussion
perfect
performance
personality
perspective
petals
phonetics
phonograph
photograph
phrase
physical
pianist
pigtails
pilot
plaster
platform
play
playwright
plight
plot
plural
poem
poet
popular
portrait
portray
positive
possessive
poster
preserve
priceless
privacy
privilege
production
profile
project
proud
pseudonym
publications
published
puppet
purple
puzzle
Question mark
quivered
Rainbow
reaction
reader
rebellion
rebounding
recall
recognition
recognize
recollections
recording
recreate
rectangle
reflect
region
rehearsed
remarkable
represent
resolution
respectable
restore
rhyme
rhythm
riverboat
rock and roll
role
romance
roused
Samurai
saxophone
scaffold
scale
scene
scenery
score
scorned
scruffy
sculpture
seismograph
senses
shack
shades
showcase
sidemen
simple
simplify
sing
sketch
sketches
skill
slurred
smothered
social
soundtrack
specialty
specific
spectacular
spectator
spirit
staccato
stage
stage set
stamping stately
statue
steeple
storehouse
story
storyteller
strike
string
structure
strum
studies
studio
stunt
style
subject
surroundings
swirled
swordsman
syllable
symbolize
symphony
synonymous
Tale
talent
tambourine
task
tattered
technician
technique
television (TV)
temple
tenor
textile
theater
theatregoer
tiles
tilling
title
toiled
tones
tour
tradition
tragedy
tragic
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VOCABULARY in context

VOCABULARY . . .

Everyday Living Words
History and Geography Words
Media and Marketplace Words
Music, Art, and Literature Words
Science and Technology Words
Workplace and Career Words

VOCABULARY

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS

• Visual Arts and Artists
• Folk Songs and Folk Art
• Composers and Compositions
• Elements of a Masterpiece

Saddlebook eBook

Joanne Suter