

VOCABULARY

MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS

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

VOCABULARY
in context

JOANNE SUTER

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EVERYDAY LIVING WORDS
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY WORDS
MEDIA AND MARKETPLACE WORDS
MUSIC, ART, AND LITERATURE WORDS
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WORDS
WORKPLACE AND CAREER WORDS



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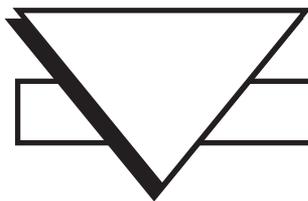
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INTRODUCTION

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.

PREVIEW

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

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE? 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. F 6. T 7. F 8. T
 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 *t*_____ to watch plays performed.

2. Shakespeare was the English *p*_____ who wrote *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet*.
3. The *o*_____ played a *s*_____ written by the famous *c*_____, Ludwig von Beethoven.
4. In a *p*_____ the last words of every other line often *r*_____.
5. The *a*_____ painted a picture of the beautiful garden.
6. The painting looked nearly as real as a *p*_____ taken with a camera.
7. The *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.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| ___ ALLITERATION | ___ POEM |
| ___ PHOTOGRAPH | ___ AUTHOR |
| ___ ORCHESTRA | ___ PIANIST |
| ___ SYMPHONY | ___ RHYME |
| ___ COMPOSER | ___ ARTIST |
| ___ MUSICIAN | ___ DESIGN |
| ___ PLAYWRIGHT | ___ SCENERY |
| ___ AUDIENCE | ___ THEATER |
| ___ NARRATOR | |



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 | a. the study of speech sounds as they are represented in writing |
| 2. _____ saxophone | b. device for playing records |
| 3. _____ phonetics | c. wind instrument with a curved metal body |
| 4. _____ phonograph | d. long piece of music written for an orchestra |
| 5. _____ xylophone | e. musical instrument with wooden or metal bars which, when struck by a hammer, produce tones |

CHANGING WORD FORMS

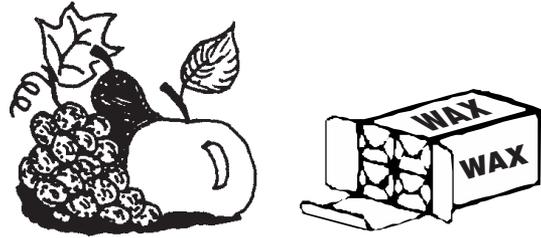
Add *vowels* (*a, e, i, o, u*) to complete a different form of a word from the glossary. Use context clues for help. The first one has been done for you.

1. Beethoven liked to be alone when he com posed music.
2. An r t s t s c person uses his or her talents to create beauty.
3. An interior d s g n 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 ph 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.

Art That Tricks the Eye

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”?

s _____

m _____

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.

ancient deceiving photograph sculpted tempt

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

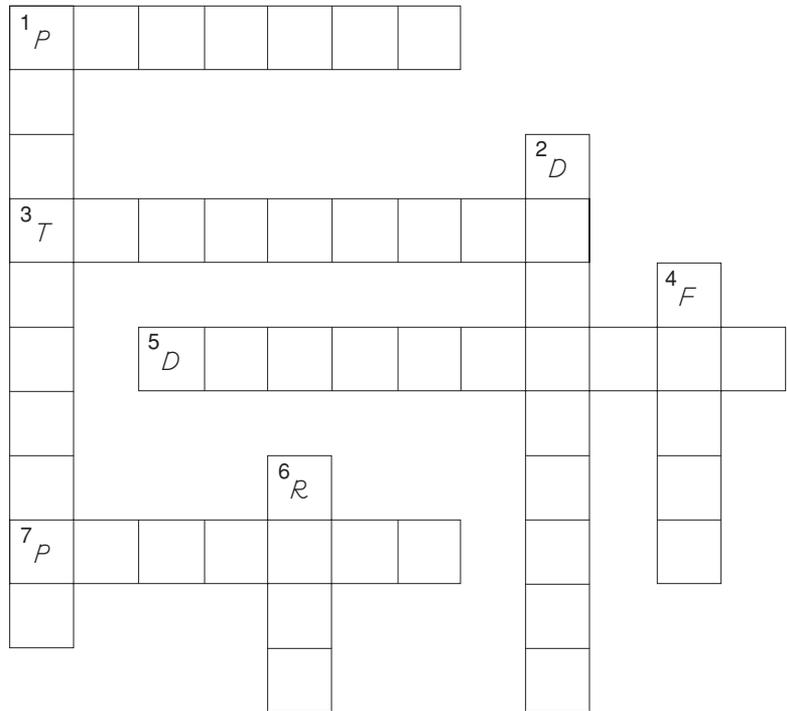
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

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.”

Ludwig Van Beethoven: The Moody Genius

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.

Symphony No. 5 in C Minor

Allegro con brio



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"? o
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

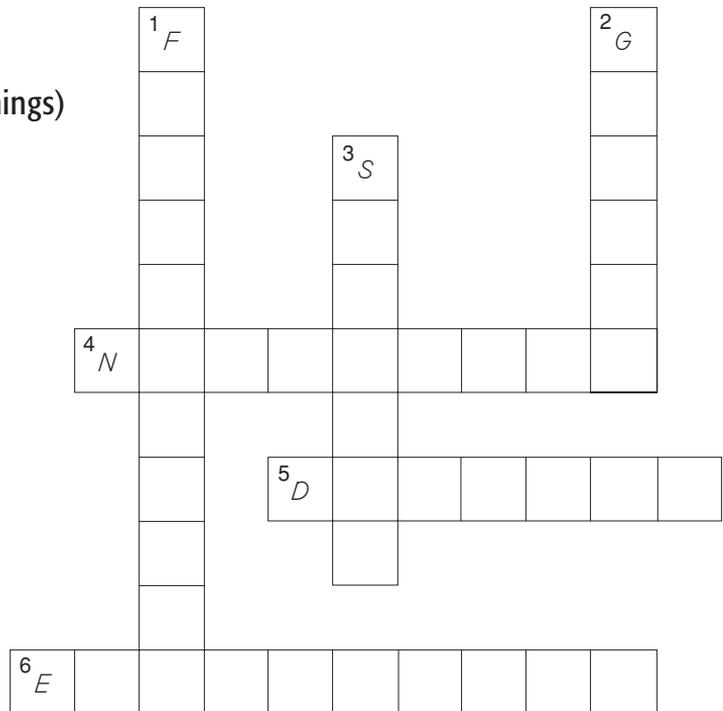
Use the clue words to help you solve the crossword puzzle. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of words in the reading.

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.

conducting	eccentric	fate	roused
-------------------	------------------	-------------	---------------

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

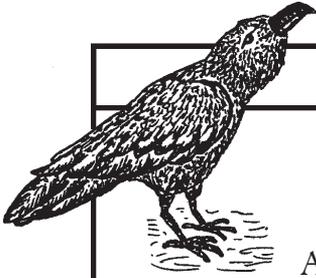
Some words have entirely different meanings when they're used in different contexts. Find a word in the reading that matches each pair of definitions below. Write the words on the lines. Then circle the letter of the definition used in the reading.

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*.



Edgar Allan Poe and “The Raven”

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

e

n

3. What five-letter noun in the reading means “one of the sections of a poem or song”? v
4. What seven-letter adjective in the reading means “threatening; a bad omen”? o

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

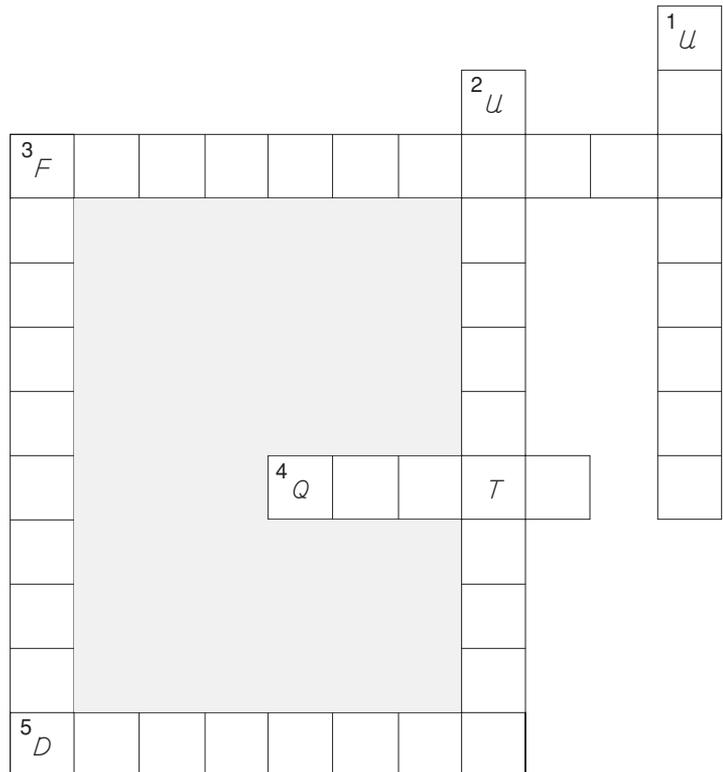
Use the clue words to help you solve the crossword puzzle. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of words in the reading.

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: lonely

4. **musical**

NOUN FORM: _____

2. **sleep**

ADJECTIVE FORM: _____

5. **beginning**

VERB FORM: _____

3. **sorrowful**

NOUN FORM: _____

6. **shadow**

ADJECTIVE FORM: _____

SYNONYMS

Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading.

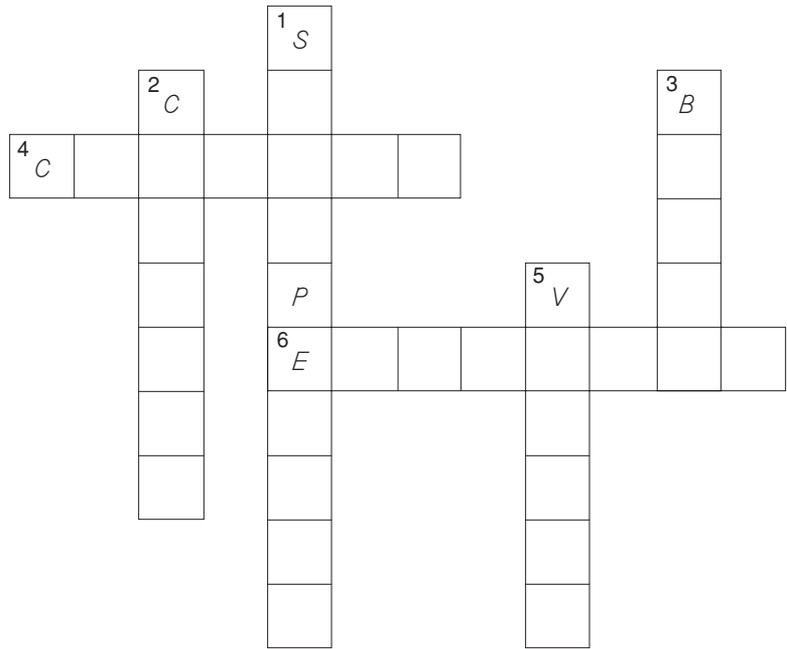
Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- bravery, valor
- feelings

DOWN

- charging, rushing
- civilization
- buffalo
- 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 **KONNWN** 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**.

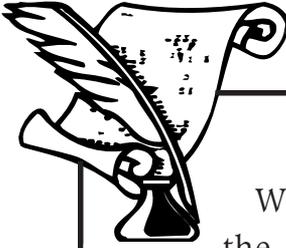
- a. entertaining b. complaining c. singing about an
an audience about life airplane trip

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



Shakespeare's Theater

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 theatergoers 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"?

p _____

a _____

s _____

SYNONYMS

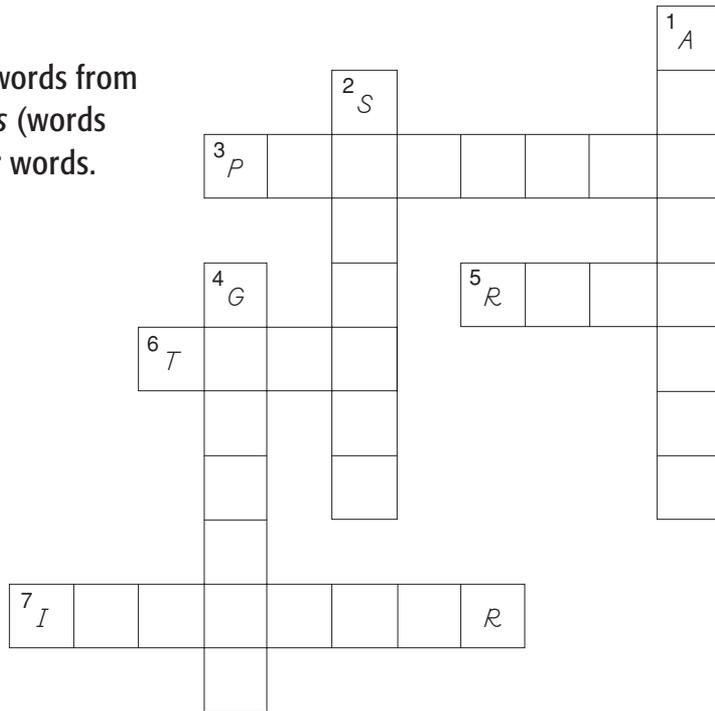
Complete the crossword puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

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

DOWN

1. spectators
2. crepted
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*.

swords	blood	court	lit	yard	moon	shed	man
---------------	--------------	--------------	------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	------------

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.

Music in the News: The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, 2001



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”?

i _____

REVIEW

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 p _____ is to *play*.
2. *Unhappy* is to *happy* as *unbelievable* is to h _____.
3. *-ist* is to *artist* as -e _____ is to *painter*.
4. *Artistic* is to *adjective* as a _____ is to *noun*.
5. *Author* is to *story* as c _____ is to *symphony*.
6. *Act* is to *play* as v _____ 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.

bright	connotations	dreariness	gloomy	joy	loneliness
---------------	---------------------	-------------------	---------------	------------	-------------------

DOWN (MYSTERY WORD)

1. the feelings and ideas we associate with a word

1. C

2. — — — — — —

ACROSS

2. adjective meaning “dark and shadowy”

 N

 N

3. — — —

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

 I

4. noun meaning “a cheerless, sorrowful state”

4. — — — — — — — — — —

 I

5. adjective meaning “full of light, glistening”

5. — — — — — —

 O

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

6. — — — N — — — — — — —

 S

RECOGNIZING EXAMPLES

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

1. rhyme

a. pigtails

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

PREVIEW

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. mithologie | 5. photograph |
| curiosity | mustn't | gutair | mythology | phodograph |
| curiosity | mus'tnt | guitar | mythalogy | photografe |

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

6. **YMHT** = _____ 7. **THOOP** = _____

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE? 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F
 SPELLING: 1. curiosity 2. mustn't 3. guitar 4. mythology 5. photograph 6. myth 7. photo

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.

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 _____.

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 **sketches** were simple drawings of the coastline.
b. The actors presented some humorous **sketches** about college life.
2. a. “What a **novel** idea!” exclaimed Martha. “I’m sure no one has thought of it before!”
b. Mark Twain wrote a **novel** 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

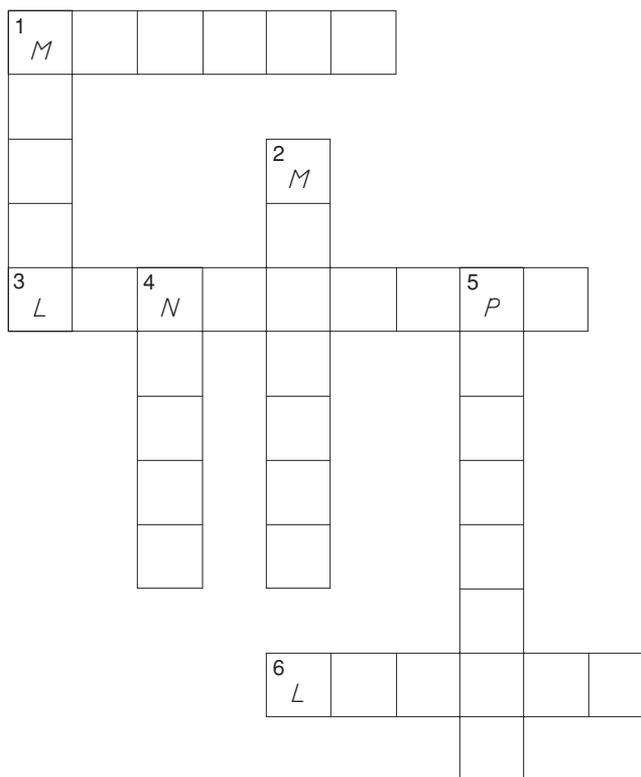
To complete the puzzle, unscramble the words from the reading.

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.



SYNONYMS

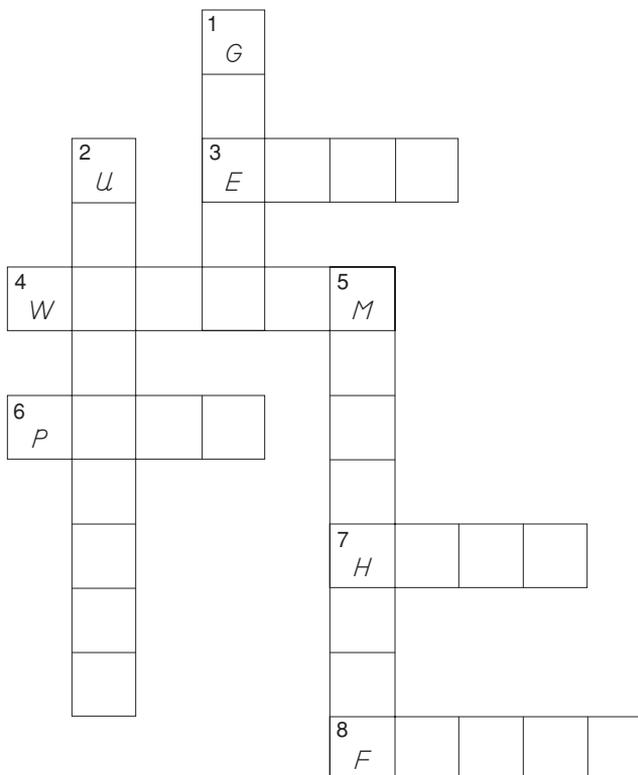
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words. Check a dictionary if you need help.

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: Songs of America

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.

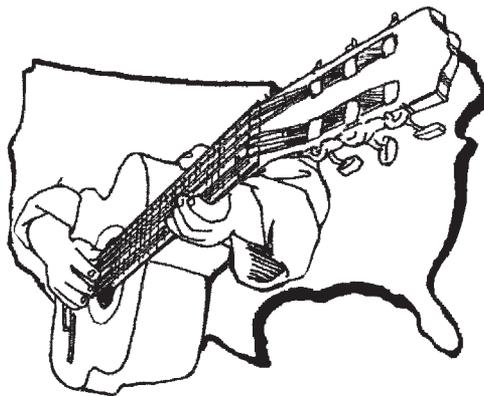
In 1941, Woody went to Oregon to write music for a film about the Columbia River. Out of that project came his best-known song—“This Land Is Your Land.” Its lyrics describe the awesome wonders he'd seen.

*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”?

d

2. What seven-letter noun in the reading means “a place to stay for a short time”? l _____
3. What seven-letter noun means “a high, pointed tower on a building”? s _____

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 Northwest. b. the southern United States. c. Canada.

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

Analogies are 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 *M* _____ is to *Nebraska*.
2. *Length* is to *distance* as *e* _____ is to *time period*.
3. *Lines* are to a *play* as *l* _____ are to a *song*.
4. *Keys* are to *piano* as *strings* are to *g* _____.

ANTONYMS

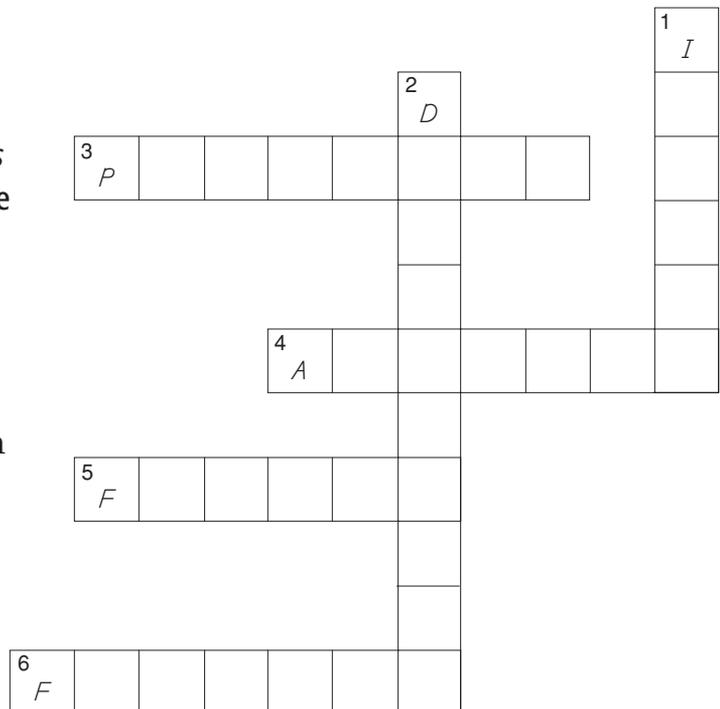
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

3. solutions
4. uninteresting
5. unknown
6. cheerful

DOWN

1. heed
2. boom



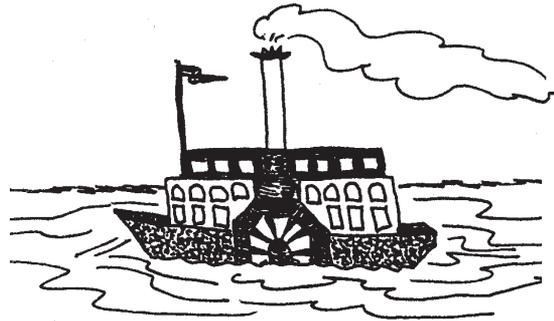
PREFIXES

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

Pen Names

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.

American author Samuel Clemens, who was once a Mississippi riverboat pilot, used *Mark Twain* as his pseudonym. That name 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*.

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.

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?

p _____

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 *h*_____.
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.

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”? *l* _____

SYNONYMS

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

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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

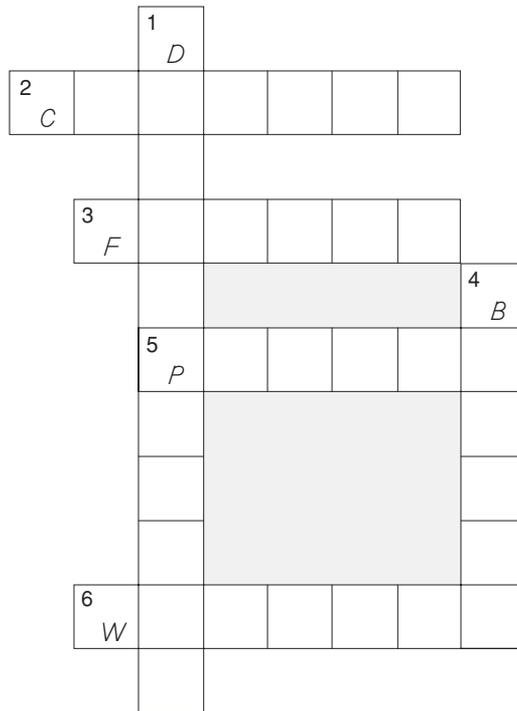
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clues words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of the answer words.

ACROSS

- floor
- unknown
- shack
- poor

DOWN

- appeared
- 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.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. artist's tool
stage / canvas / roller 2. building
chapel / mile / palace | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Mona Lisa

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”?

p _____

2. What ten-letter adjective from the reading describes something that arouses interest or curiosity? i _____
3. What five-letter noun in the reading contains a hyphen and means “photographs that penetrate solids to reveal the insides”? x _____

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?

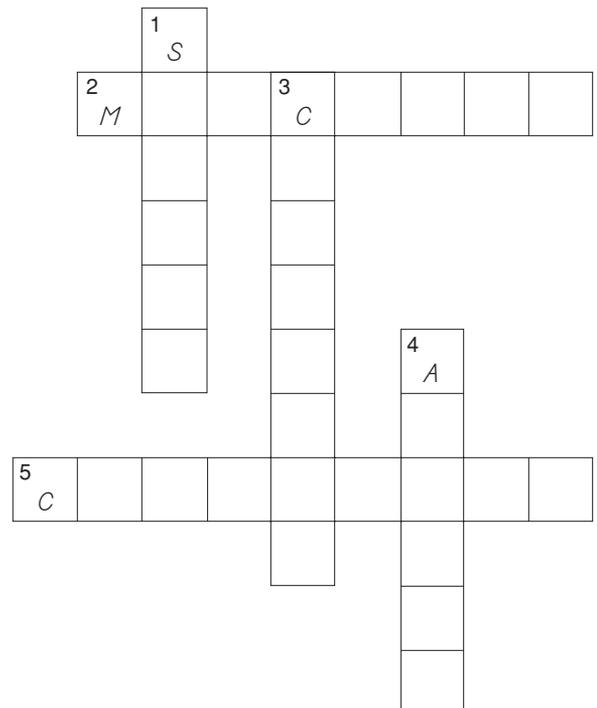
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are definitions of people who “are” or “do” something.

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 name.
 - b. Mona Lisa's maiden name.
 - c. Mona Lisa's 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 painting.
 - b. a Paris museum.
 - c. the name of 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 m_____.
2. *Police officer* is to *arrest* as *thief* is to h_____.
3. *Sell* is to *dealer* as *buy* is to c_____.
4. *Play* is to *theater* as *painting* is to m_____.
5. *Up* is to *down* as d_____ 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.

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”?

m

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

u

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

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.

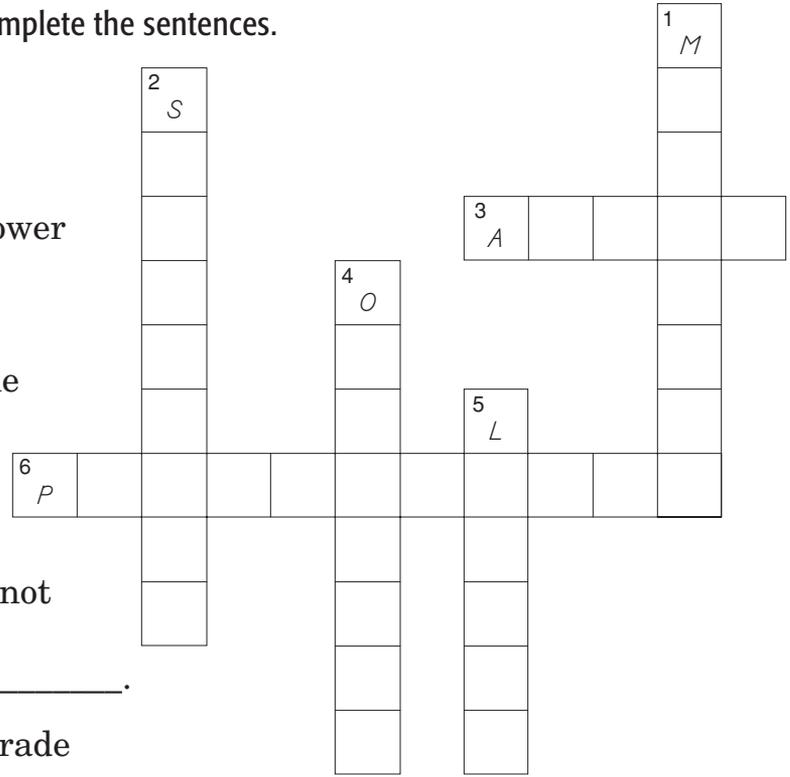
DOWN

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 | a. the pictures, designs, and charts that accompany information |
| 2. _____ seismograph | b. an instrument for playing records on which sounds have been recorded |
| 3. _____ graphics | c. a device that records earth movements during earthquakes |
| 4. _____ autograph | d. a person's name written in his or her own handwriting |

REVIEW

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.

boat	brows	case	eye	first	folk	hand
master	piece	river	show	singer	sound	track

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. _____

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 the analogy with a word from the unit.

1. *He had* is to *he'd* as *I will* is to *l* _____.

2. *Myth* is to *mythology* as *p* _____ is to *photograph*.

3. *Boy's* is to *boy* as *P* _____ is to *Pandora*.

4. *Definition* is to *dictionary* as *d* _____ is to *thesaurus*.

5. *Positive* is to *positively* as *e* _____ is to *originally*.

PREVIEW

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 performence preformance
2. profesional proffesional professional
3. rythem rythum rhythm

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE? 1. T 2. F 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. F
 SPELLING: 1. performance 2. professional 3. rhythm

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 worlds of art, literature, and music.

abstract kind of art that interprets an object by focusing on its internal structure and form

arena an enclosed space with an open place in the middle where performances are held

ballet a formal type of dance having exact and graceful movements

ceramic made of baked clay

character a person in a story, play, film, etc.

choreographer a person who plans the steps and movements of a dance performance

conductor a person who directs an orchestra

curator a person in charge of a museum

improvise to compose and perform at the same time without planning ahead

jazz a rhythmic kind of American music that originated with Southern African-Americans

microphone an electronic device for picking up sound and making it louder

pantomime to act out with gestures and movements rather than words

percussion the action of one thing hitting against another

perspective the way things look from a certain point of view

rhythm the flow and regular beats of music, poetry, or speech

staccato sound made up of short, sharp tones

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 characteristic 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.

- What eight-letter compound word names a group of instruments, including the clarinet and flute, which have a mouthpiece into which the player blows? w_____
- 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? p_____

WORD MEANINGS

Use the clues to help you solve the crossword puzzle.

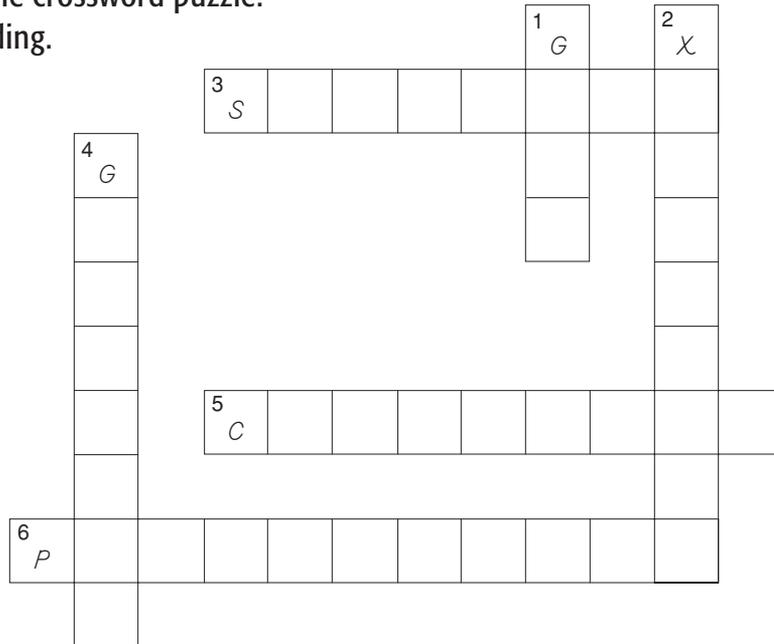
Answers are words from the reading.

ACROSS

- a long piece of music for a full orchestra
- orchestra leader
- a presentation of a show

DOWN

- a big, metal disk that produces a loud, booming sound when struck
- an instrument made up of bars of different sizes; the bars are struck by a hammer to produce musical tones
- 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.

- solo: _____
- duet: _____
- opera: _____
- 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.

trombone	cello	clarinet	cymbals	drum	flute
French horn	oboe	bells	trumpet	viola	violin

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.

2. What eleven-letter noun in the reading means “the way things look from a certain point of view”?

p _____

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”?

a _____

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

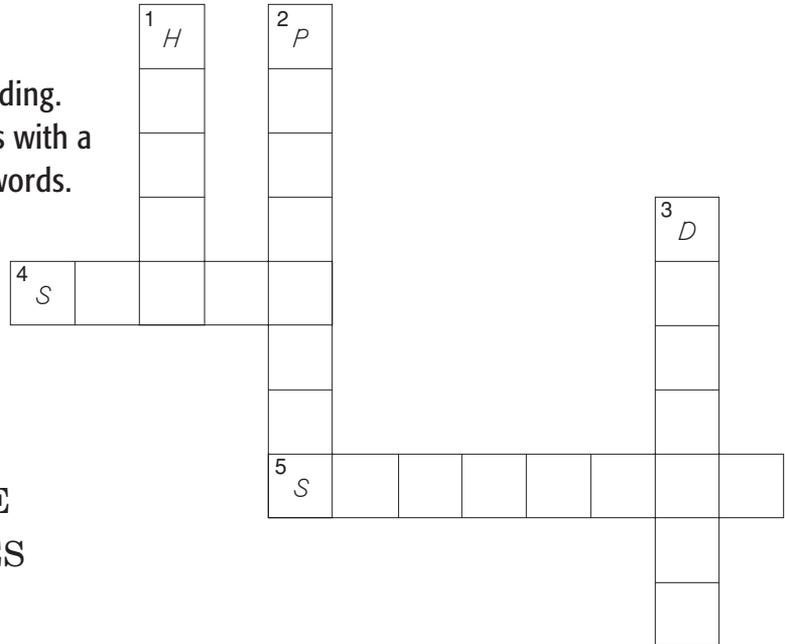
5. exact = PECSIFCI

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.

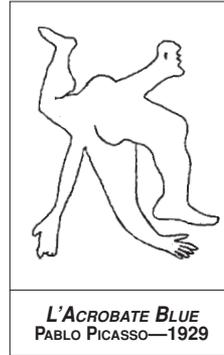
ROOT WORD	NEW WORD	SENTENCE
2. run	<i>rerun</i>	<i>That TV episode is a rerun.</i>
3. happy	_____	_____
4. clear	_____	_____

Introducing Pablo Picasso

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? c

2. What nine-letter verb from the reading means “altered from its usual shape or look”?

d_____

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

o_____

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

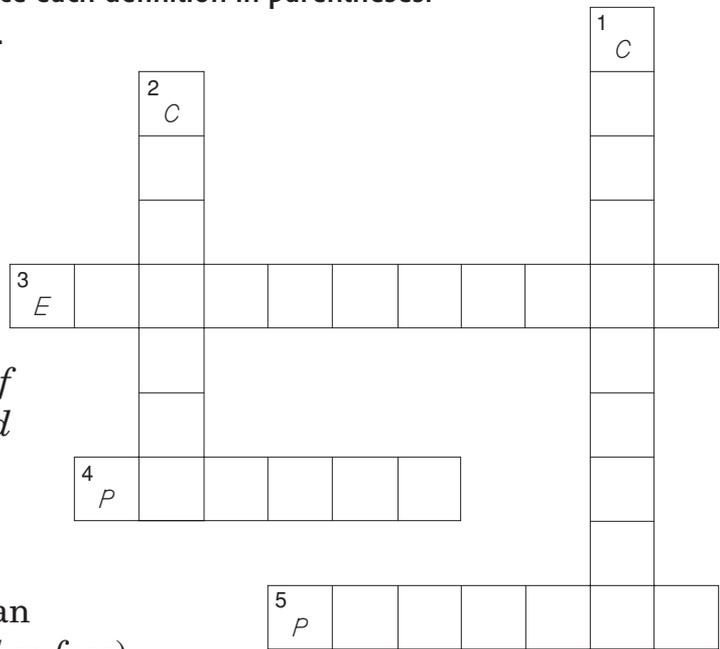
c. paintings, sculptures, prints, drawings, ceramics

WORD MEANINGS

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

ACROSS

- In his paintings, Picasso often (*made details seem greater, larger, distorted*) to create a new effect.
- Art galleries sell (*copies of original pictures produced with inked plates*) of Picasso's paintings.
- The painting showed a full-face view of the woman as well as a (*side view of her face*).



DOWN

- Copies of Picasso's pictures decorate (*marketed; sold for profit*) calendars and greeting cards.
- 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.

- artist** (noun) artistic (adjective)
- teacher** (noun) _____ (verb)
- reaction** (noun) _____ (verb)
- invented** (verb) _____ (noun)
- exaggerated** (verb) _____ (noun)
- triangle** (noun) _____ (adjective)

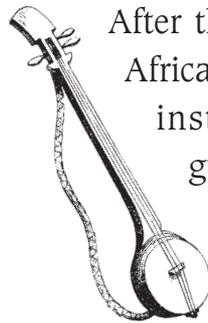
Traditions in Music: The Work Song

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

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

Analogies are 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 f_____.
2. *Quickly* is to *slowly* as *gently* is to h_____.
3. *Happy* is to *unhappy* as *able* is to u_____.

Dickens Brings Characters to Life

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 Ebenezer 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

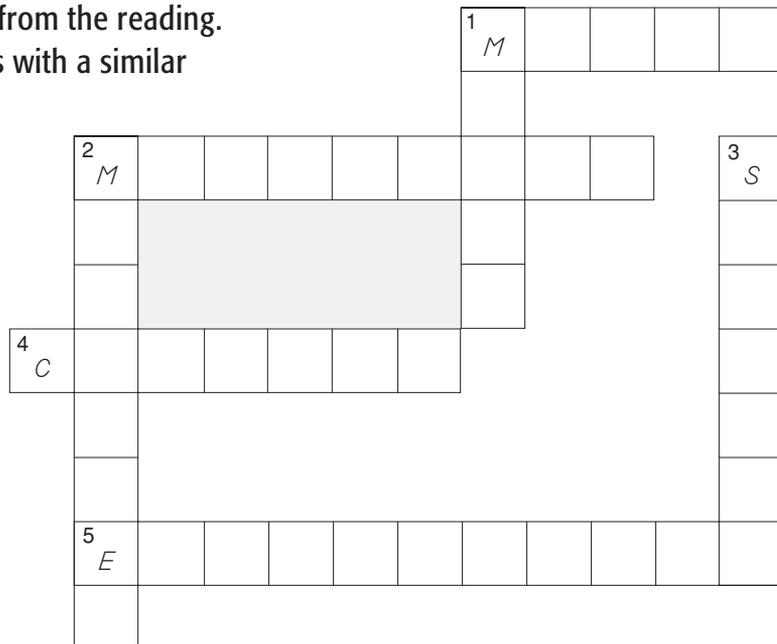
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading.
Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

ACROSS

1. cheapskate
2. zoo
4. criminal
5. very

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 dotted b. choked by and buried in c. splashed lightly
3. **LERGDA** *A man who limped, and shivered, and _____, and growled. . .*
a. eyed very happily b. stared at fiercely and angrily c. looked at shyly 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

SYNONYMS

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

The crossword puzzle grid consists of 10 columns and 10 rows. A vertical bar of shaded cells is located in the 4th column, spanning rows 2 through 6. Clue words are placed in the following cells:

- 1 Down: Row 1, Column 10 (T)
- 2 Down: Row 2, Column 5 (P)
- 3 Down: Row 2, Column 7 (A)
- 4 Down: Row 3, Column 4 (E)
- 5 Across: Row 3, Column 1 (E)
- 6 Across: Row 4, Column 7 (B)
- 7 Across: Row 6, Column 1 (S)

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.

- a person who attends the theater th__a__e__g__er
- 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
 - b. a device with lenses for making very tiny things look larger
 - c. a living thing too tiny to be seen by the naked eye
 3. _____ **microcosm**
 4. _____ **microorganism**

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: _____

REVIEW

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 | 4. _____ style – technique |
| 2. _____ professional – amateur | 5. _____ abstract – realistic |
| 3. _____ pattern – design | 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.

- _____
- _____
- _____

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

PREVIEW

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

ANSWERS: TRUE OR FALSE? 1. F 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T 6. T 7. T 8. T
 SPELLING: 1. syllable 2. opera 3. puppeteer 4. illustrator

GLOSSARY

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	palette a thin board on which an artist mixes paints
comedian an amusing performer who says and does funny things	puppet a small figure in the form of a human being or animal; it is moved by strings or by the hands
easel a three-legged standing frame for holding an artist's canvas	resolution the way a problem is resolved; its final solution
haiku a short Japanese poem having three lines that do not rhyme; the first and last lines have five syllables, the second has seven	restore to bring back to an earlier or normal condition
illustrator an artist who draws pictures that explain or decorate books, magazines, and other publications	romance a love relationship
opera a play in which the characters' words are sung	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 c _____ was onstage.

2. Maria, a talented soprano, hoped to sing the starring role in the o_____.
3. The play was a t_____—a sad story that ended with the death of two young lovers.
4. Sun streamed in the artist's l_____, lighting her paintings-in-progress.
5. A nearly completed painting of the shoreline was set upon an e_____.
6. The p_____ danced merrily whenever someone behind stage pulled its strings.
7. The artist wove a soft t_____ 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 puppeteer pulls strings to make the tiny clown figure move.
2. The story had a tr__g__c ending that made readers weep.
3. The play was a lighthearted c__m__dy about two silly women and a goose.
4. When the stonemason completed the r__st__r__t__ __n, the castle looked just as it had in olden days.
5. The problem was finally r__s__lv__d when the main character admitted her mistake.
6. The candlelight and soft music set a r__m__n t__c mood.
7. Because the author was a talented artist, he was able to __ll__str__t__ 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.

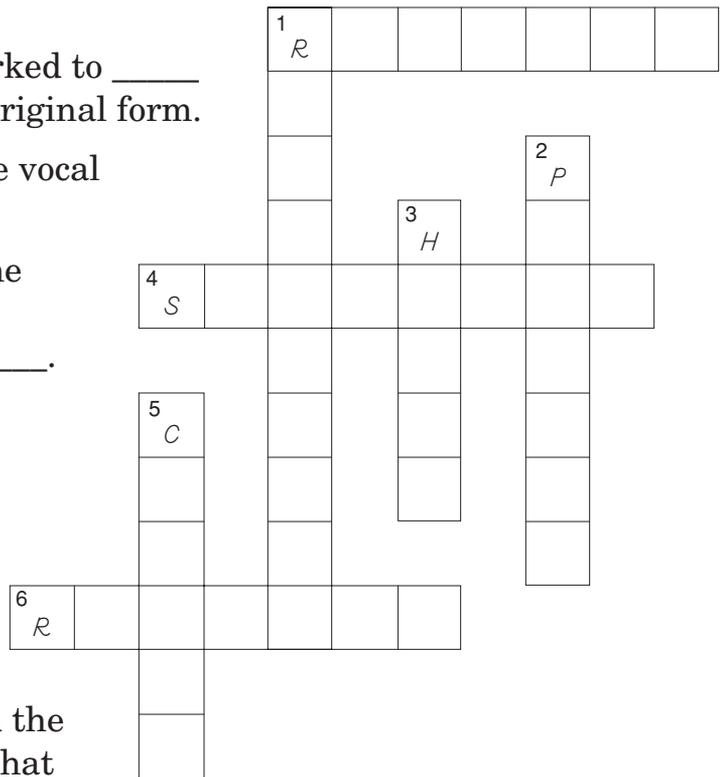
IKUAH _____	ROTSEER _____
LBALLYSE _____	LEATTEP _____
CIXMAL _____	MONRACE _____
LUTSONIEOR _____	

ACROSS

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

DOWN

- The difficult problem seemed to have no _____.
- The artist spread a rainbow of oil paints on her _____.
- A Japanese poet invented the _____, a three-line poem that is usually about nature.
- 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.

- People in the arts:** **illustrator** puppeteer comedian studio
- The artist's workshop:** **studio** opera easel palette
- Types of stories:** **tragedy** comedy textile romance
- Three-syllable words:** **comedian** studio syllable opera

The First Haiku

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 world'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? h
2. What nine-letter plural noun from the reading means “periods of 100 years”? c

3. What eight-letter verb in the reading is a synonym for *using* or *handling*?

u _____

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

p _____

SYNONYMS

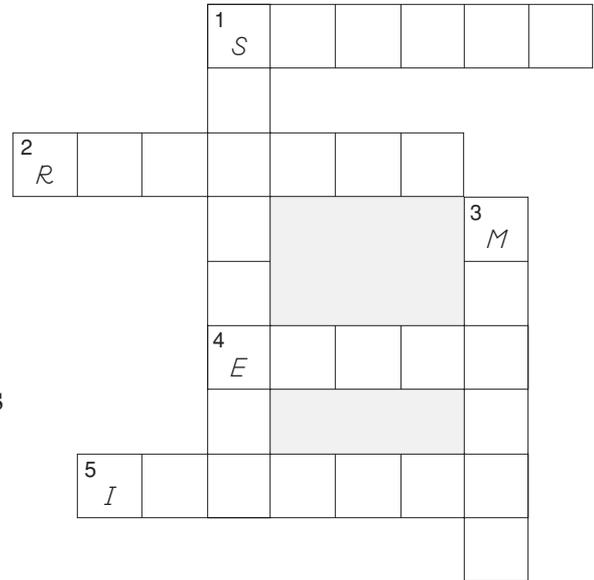
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with a similar meaning) of the answer words.

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:

fireflies
picture

dew-drops
scattering

world
light

moment
concert

charming
quiet

_____ (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.



VINCENT VAN GOGH

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”?

s

i

p

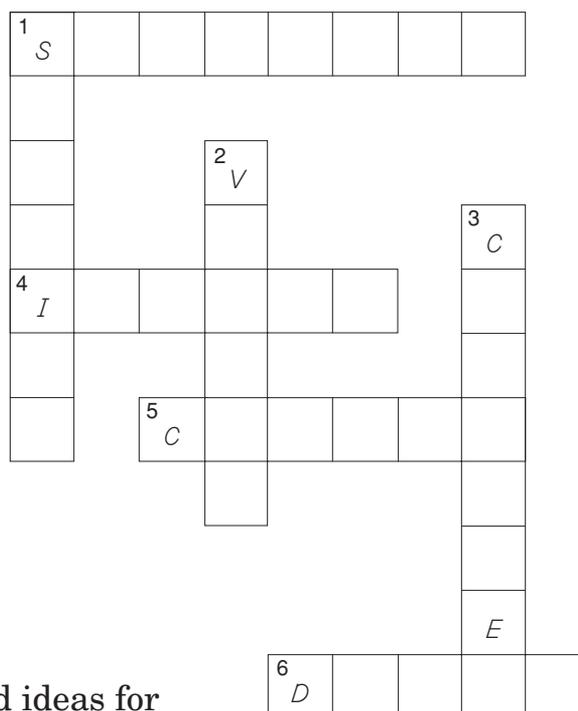
SCRAMBLED WORDS

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

- The artist drew simple _____ of the street scene.
- We picked a bouquet of _____, knowing that the purple spring flowers would cheer up the room.
- An artist often paints a final work on stretched, heavy fabric called _____.
- Ideas, thoughts, and feelings may be recorded in a daily _____.



DOWN

- Artists' collections of sketches and ideas for future works are called their _____.
- Something that can be seen is said to be _____.
- 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.

- 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, *Iris* 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.

COUNTRY	NATIVES	COUNTRY	NATIVES
1. Holland (also The Netherlands)	<u>Dutch</u>	6. Spain	_____
2. France	_____	7. Italy	_____
3. England	_____	8. Sweden	_____
4. New Zealand	_____	9. Norway	_____
5. Australia	_____	10. Peru	_____

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 *Iris* is one of Van Gogh's great masterpieces.

Verdi's *Aida*

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.

Giuseppe 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?

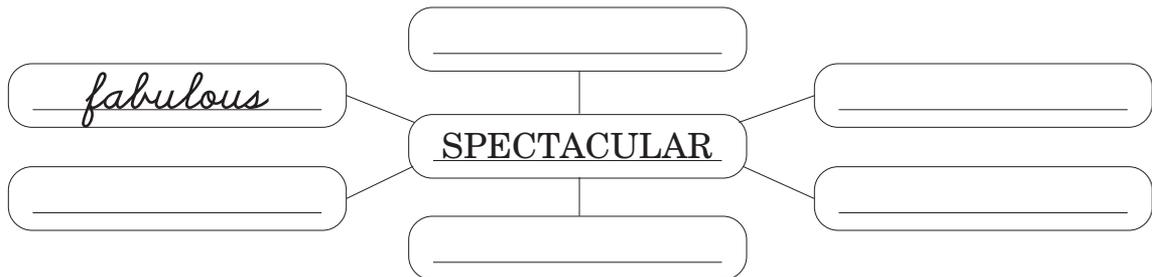
A tragic final scene finds Aida (the soprano) and Radames (the tenor) singing their death song as they lie trapped in a vault beneath a temple. “I have found happiness at last,” Aida sings. “Beloved, I am here. I have come to die with you. We will say goodbye to this world of misery and pain.”

WORD SEARCH

1. What seven-letter word from the reading means “stories of love, adventure, and excitement”? r_____
2. What four-letter word from the reading means “the events of a story”? p_____
3. What five-letter word from the reading means “a burial chamber”? v_____

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.



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 c_____.
2. *Singular* is to *opus* as *plural* is to e_____.
3. *Father* is to *daughter* as *king* is to p_____.
4. *Tears* are to *laughter* as t_____ is to *comedy*.
5. *Love* is to *romance* as *envy* is to j_____.

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.

alto	baritone	bass	tenor	soprano
WOMEN'S VOICES			MEN'S VOICES	
1. highest = <u>soprano</u>			3. highest = _____	
2. lowest = _____			4. middle range = _____	
			5. lowest = _____	

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

5. comedy

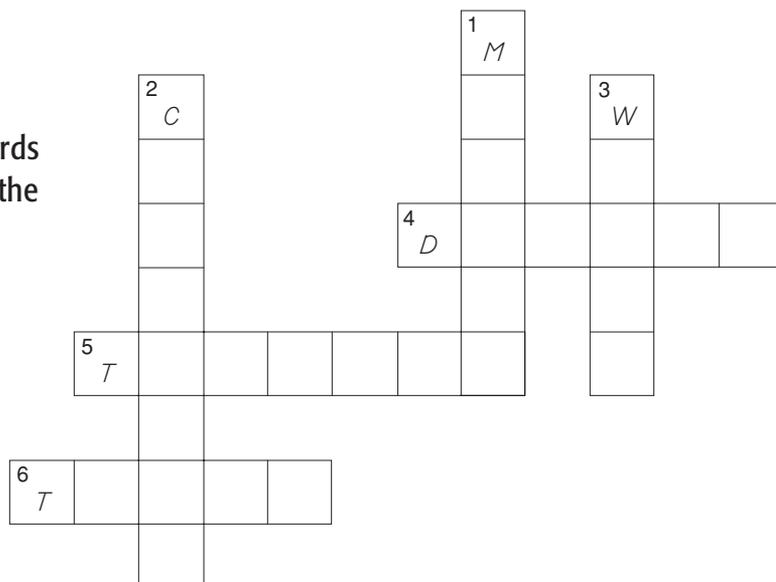
6. lies

DOWN

1. joy

2. dull

3. laughs



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

2. _____ spectacle

3. _____ spectrum

4. _____ spectator

a. a series of colored bands formed when rays of light are broken up

b. adjective describing something that looks grand and showy

c. noun meaning something to look at; an unusual sight

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.

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”?

c _____

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

f _____

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.

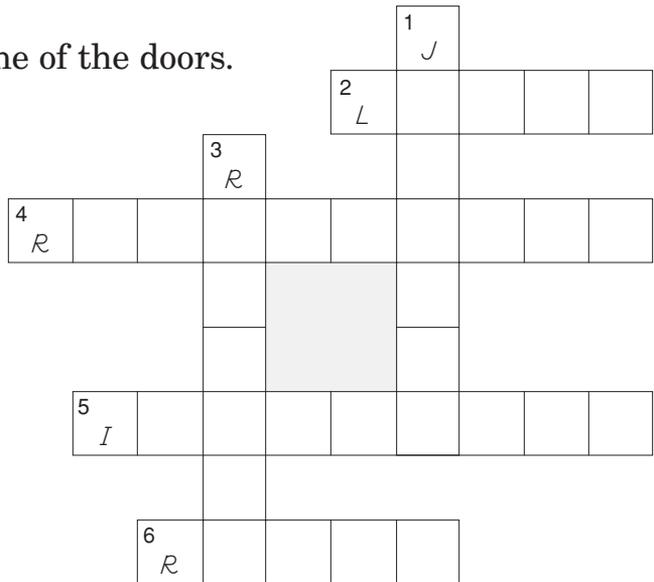
5. The choice of doors would prove either the young man’s guilt or his **purity of heart**.

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 *p* _____.

2. *Front* is to *back* as *beginning* is to *e* _____.

3. *Period* is to a *statement* as *q* _____ *m* _____ is to a *question*.

4. *Reward* is to *punishment* as the *lady* is to the *t* _____.

5. *Sadness* is to *happiness* as *g* _____ 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.

character

princess

puzzle

fate

resolution

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”?

d_____

i_____

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

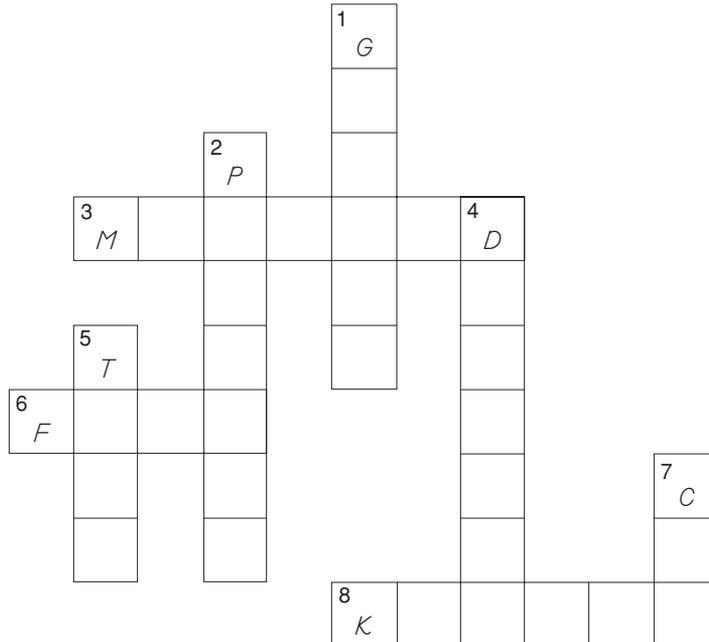
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading that *rhyme* with the clue words. (Each clue directs you to a paragraph in the reading where you’ll find the word.)

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.
3. Seuss wrote about a hat-wearing **feline**, and the cat became world-famous.
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.

REVIEW

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 res__lu_____ of the mystery would be.
4. The king was angry about his daughter's secret ____mance.
5. The audience laughed at every joke the ____medi____ 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 |

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

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 *i* is to *drawings*.
2. *Phone* is to *telephone* as *l* is to *laboratory*.
3. *Man* is to *men* as *opus* is to *o*.
4. *Laugh* is to *cry* as *comedy* is to *t*.
5. *Century* is to *100* as *d* is to *10*.
6. *Guard* is to *protect* as *conservator* is to *r*.
7. *Alto* is to *low* as *s* 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 _____?

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.

alliteration	ceramic	fiction	easel	conductor	sketches
photographer	mural	novel	opera	orchestra	percussion
pseudonym	portrait	plot	haiku	soprano	symphony

1. MUSIC

2. ART

3. LITERATURE

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

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

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

RECOGNIZING EXAMPLES

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

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

COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

Circle the word that correctly completes each sentence.

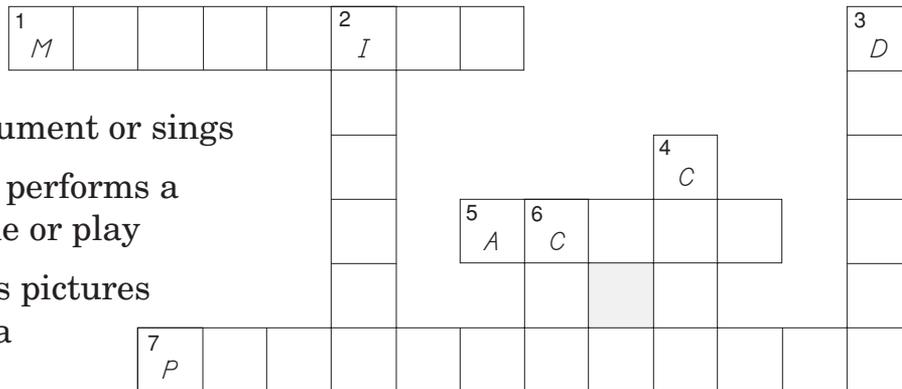
1. The young man had to choose (between / among) the lady and the tiger.
2. The scenery and costumes created a dramatic (effect / affect).
3. The audience was deeply (effected / affected) by the tragic ending.
4. (Between / Among) all the colors on his palette, Picasso often selected blue for his paintings.

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
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 / _____ |

WORDS IN CONTEXT

Complete both paragraphs with words from the boxes. Use context clues to help you make your selections.

easel	palette	portrait	studio	watercolor
--------------	----------------	-----------------	---------------	-------------------

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.

audience	choreographed	composer	score
lyricist	performance	conductor	

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!

WORD LIST

A bstract	base	colonial	dew-drop
accompanied	bass	color	diary
action	beauty	colossal	director
adjective	believable	combination	discrimination
administrator	bells	comedian	display
admire	best-seller	commercial	distinct
advantage	between	committee	distorted
adventure	bison	communication	division
adverb	bistro	composer	donate
affect	bloodshed	concert	drama
alliteration	bold	conductor	dramatist
altered	brass	connotation	drawing
alto	brushes	conservator	dreariness
amateur	brutally	contemporary	drum
amazing	C amera	contraction	duel
among	canvas	controversial	duet
amphitheater	career	coordinated	E asel
analogy	carol	copy	eaves
ancient	cascade	craft	eccentric
applause	ceiling	craftsperson	echo
apprentice	celebrate	create	educational
arena	cello	culture	eerie
artifacts	century	curator	effect
artist	ceramic	curiosity	electronic
assume	challenge	curtain	eligible
attitude	chapel	custom	emotion
auction	character	cymbals	emphasize
audience	characteristic	D aredevil	enclosed
author	characterization	deaf	entertainment
autograph	choreographer	decade	envy
avarice	civilization	decorative	era
awaken	clarinet	defiant	established
aware	classification	deliberately	eventually
awesome	climax	depression	everyday
B allerina	close-up	describe	exaggerate
ballet	coarse	design	example
band	collection	detail	exceptional
banjo	collector	device	exhibit

WORD LIST

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	publications	scene	story
peer	published	scenery	storyteller
pen name	puppet	score	strike
percussion	purple	scorned	string
perfect	puzzle	scruffy	structure
performance	Q uestion mark	sculpture	strum
personality	quivered	seismograph	studies
perspective	R ainbow	senses	studio
petals	reaction	shack	stunt
phonetics	reader	shades	style
phonograph	rebellion	showcase	subject
photograph	rebouncing	sidemen	surroundings
phrase	recall	simple	swirled
physical	recognition	simplify	swordsman
pianist	recognize	sing	syllable
pigtails	recollections	sketch	symbolize
pilot	recording	sketches	symphony
plaster	recreate	skill	synonymous
platform	rectangle	slurred	T ale
play	reflect	smothered	talent
playwright	region	social	tambourine
plight	rehearsed	solo	task
plot	remarkable	song	tattered
plural	represent	sophomore	technician
poem	resolution	soprano	technique
poet	respectable	sorrow	television (TV)
popular	restore	soulful	temple
portrait	rhyme	soundtrack	tenor
portray	rhythm	specialty	textile
positive	riverboat	specific	theater
possessive	rock and roll	spectacular	theatergoer
poster	role	spectator	tiles
preserve	romance	spirit	tilling
priceless	roused	staccato	title
privacy	S amurai	stage	toiled
privilege	saxophone	stage set	tones
production	scaffold	stampeding	tour
profile	scale	stately	tradition
project		statue	tragedy
proud		steeple	tragic
pseudonym		storehouse	

WORD LIST

trait
trampoline
transport
treachery
treasured
tremendous
triangle
trombone
troupe
trumpet
tuba
tuxedo
twirling

Unforgettable
ungainly
universal
unusual
upriver
upstart
Valor
vault
verb
verse
version

victorious
video
viewer
viewpoint
viola
violin
visual
vocal
vowel
Wail
watercolors

wealthy
weep
wielding
wisdom
woodwind
workshop
write
X-ray
xylophone

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