

# *Music, Art, and Literature Words*



Visual Arts and Artists

Folk Songs and Folk Art

Composers and Compositions

Elements of a Masterpiece

# CONTENTS

<p>▼ <b>Introduction</b> ..... 4</p> <p><b>UNIT 1 Preview</b> ..... 5</p> <p>LESSON</p> <p>1 Glossary ..... 6</p> <p>2 Art That Tricks the Eye ..... 9</p> <p>3 Ludwig Van Beethoven: The Moody Genius ..... 12</p> <p>4 Edgar Allan Poe and “The Raven” ..... 15</p> <p>5 What Is a “Masterpiece”? ..... 18</p> <p>6 Shakespeare’s Theater ..... 21</p> <p>7 Music in the News: The Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, 2001 ..... 24</p> <p>▼ <b>Unit 1 Review</b> ..... 27</p> <p><b>UNIT 2 Preview</b> ..... 30</p> <p>LESSON</p> <p>1 Glossary ..... 31</p> <p>2 Greek Mythology: Pandora’s Box ..... 34</p> <p>3 Woody Guthrie: Songs of America ..... 37</p> <p>4 Pen Names ..... 40</p> <p>5 Colossal Creations ..... 43</p> <p>6 <i>Mona Lisa</i> ..... 46</p> <p>7 Young Artists in the News ..... 49</p> <p>▼ <b>Unit 2 Review</b> ..... 52</p> <p><b>UNIT 3 Preview</b> ..... 55</p> <p>LESSON</p> <p>1 Glossary ..... 56</p> <p>2 The Orchestra ..... 59</p>	<p>3 Georgia O’Keeffe: A New View ..... 62</p> <p>4 Introducing Pablo Picasso ..... 65</p> <p>5 Traditions in Music: The Work Song ..... 68</p> <p>6 Dickens Brings Characters to Life ..... 71</p> <p>7 In the News: Action-Packed Art ..... 74</p> <p>▼ <b>Unit 3 Review</b> ..... 77</p> <p><b>UNIT 4 Preview</b> ..... 80</p> <p>LESSON</p> <p>1 Glossary ..... 81</p> <p>2 The First Haiku ..... 84</p> <p>3 The Artist’s Sketchbook ..... 87</p> <p>4 Verdi’s <i>Aida</i> ..... 90</p> <p>5 The Art Museum: Workers Behind the Scenes ..... 93</p> <p>6 A Question-Mark Story ..... 96</p> <p>7 In the News: Children’s Art World Loses Two of Its Greats ..... 99</p> <p>▼ <b>Unit 4 Review</b> ..... 102</p> <p>▼ <b>End-of-Book Test</b> ..... 105</p> <p>▼ <b>Word List</b> ..... 109</p> <p>▼ <b>Teacher’s Notes and Answer Key</b> ..... 113</p>
---	--

## 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. _____ <b>symphony</b>   | a. the study of speech sounds as they are represented in writing                              |
| 2. _____ <b>saxophone</b>  | b. device for playing records   |
| 3. _____ <b>phonetics</b>  | c. wind instrument with a curved metal body   |
| 4. _____ <b>phonograph</b> | d. long piece of music written for an orchestra   |
| 5. _____ <b>xylophone</b>  | 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 composed music.
2. An   r  t  s  t  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  r  r  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

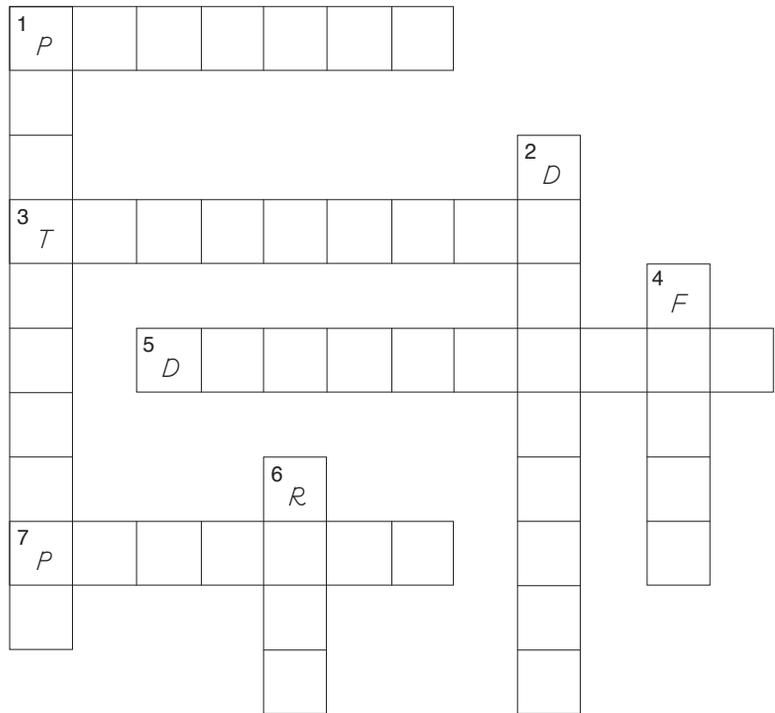
Complete the puzzle with words from the reading. Clue words are *synonyms* (words with similar meanings) of the answer words.

### 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**



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

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

**WORD SEARCH**

1. What eight-letter noun from the reading means “a long piece of music played by a full orchestra”?   s
2. What four-letter noun from the reading rhymes with *puff* and means “a fit of anger”?   h
3. What four-letter adjective from the reading means “incapable of hearing”?   d

## ANTONYMS

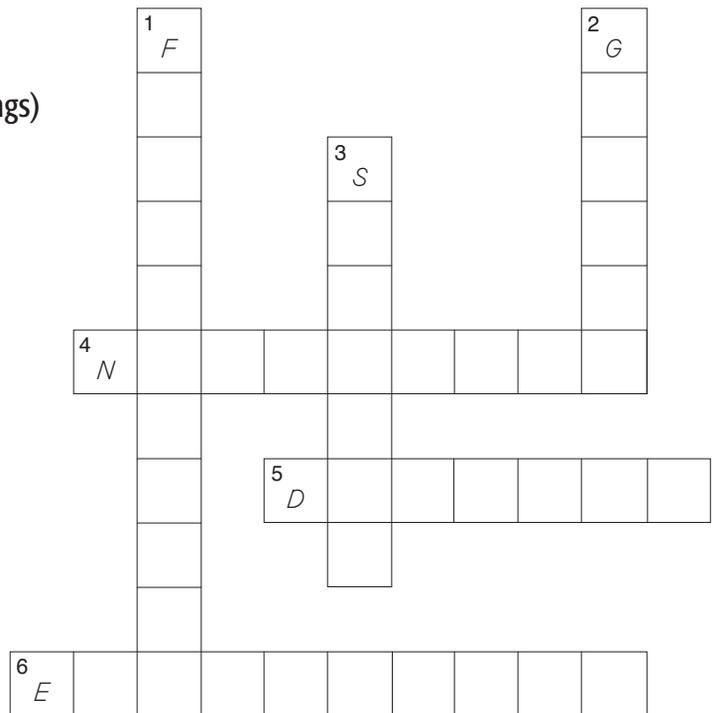
Use the clue words to help you solve the crossword puzzle. Clue words are *antonyms* (words with opposite meanings) of words in the reading.

### ACROSS

4. unknown
5. agreeable
6. never

### DOWN

1. outdated
2. idiot
3. welcomed



## SYNONYMS

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

<b>conducting</b>	<b>eccentric</b>	<b>fate</b>	<b>roused</b>
-------------------	------------------	-------------	---------------

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*.