

However, Ready-Made Student Experts and Guest Speakers do not grow on trees.

When it's just YOU, you have to improvise.

**The Fine Arts Slide Show** – Proving once again that VISUAL AIDS can be everything.

Construct a slide show of classic pieces of art and architecture and load it to a CD. We did this four years ago, and it has been great. It begins with the Roman aqueducts and moves forward through time, ending with Georgia O'Keefe. We used little text; just straight facts, and our kids 'do the slide show' once a week.

**Art Videos:** PBS has several, usually available from the local library. We have used the "Sister Wendy" series – and prefer the "Story of Painting" and the "Grand Tour".

**Music Videos** – "Tune Buddies – Getting to know the Instruments" is an instructional video for young children. It is simple and funny, and the jr. high students do like it – it is a little young, but it sticks in their heads!

**The Musicals:** They are all on video now, from Mary Poppins to CATS. Be careful – for some reason, Questions Galore is using "Rent!" for an answer and it is (deservedly so) rated R. I have checked them out from the Library and shown clips – usually just the famous songs. We compiled a handout of the titles, composers/lyricists, famous songs and story synopses for the kids.

**Art Book :** Title: \_\_\_\_\_

**PRINTS :** These are more difficult to own, as they tend to be expensive, but often the MONGO boxes of STUFF which come with Literature texts to approve, buy, etc, have transparencies of fine art in them. Use them on the overhead, or find a couple of landmark famous pictures, and hang them in your room.

**As in all art, be creative and have fun!**

Michelangelo WHO????  
Fine Arts for your Scholastic Bowl Artistes

Although I hope this workshop will help to improve your match scores on ARTS questions, the absolute BEST way to do that is to do some serious RECRUITING.

Go sleuthing in your classes – Find your specialists for all areas, not just the core classes, and certainly not just “A” students.

Look for: Piano players and Band members; barring that – Chorus members!!

Students who have taken Community Art classes.

Students who are active in Scouting or 4-H.

Students who are sports enthusiasts.

Students who are voracious readers.

Students who are Trivia guys/girls.

Students who GO TO MOVIES.

Students who love all-night old TV shows

**Consider GUEST ARTISTS (speakers).** I find that parents and other faculty members are easily addicted to Scholastic Bowl. If you are not an expert at some of the question areas, ask your students about their parents. I have found speakers on sports, industrial arts, foods, consumer education, sewing, and art among my SB parents. Faculty members have come in to do special lessons, such as math SLOPES, measurements, and art history. It's a FACT, even though I hate to admit it, that the kids get tired of me day after day. They listen better to a “visiting expert.”

Think about Veterans, 4-H Leaders, Community theatre people, choir directors, musicians and local news people.

## Art Terms:

Portrait: A picture which records the appearance, character, and possibly the social standing of a person.

Self-portrait: A portrait the artist makes of himself.

Composition: The arrangement of the parts of a painting into a satisfactory whole.

Abstract: A picture that has no subject other than lines, shapes and colors.

Impressionists/ French painters who believed a picture should record only what a painter can see; the changing effects of light and movement.

Illustration: a picture that decorates or shows an event in a story or something in a piece of writing.

Mural: A large picture either painted directly on a wall or is wall-sized.

Fresco: A painting done on wet plaster in which it becomes incorporated into the building.

Sketch: A rapid record of what something looks like, often done in preparation for a painting.

Still Life: A picture that focuses on objects that don't move.

Landscape: A painting recording a real or imaginary outdoor view.

Altarpiece: A painting set above the altar of a Christian church to help people focus on their prayers.

Cubism: an art movement in which all shapes are "broken" into angular geometric shapes and then 'put together' in a distorted way.

Romanticism: an art movement that exalted emotions; esp. love and often featured mythological characters such as gods and goddesses.

Pop Art: Modern paintings of commercial items; usually very bright and colorful; such as soup cans, billboards, etc.

Tint : Any color made from adding WHITE to the original color.

Shade: Any color made from adding BLACK to the original color.

7 ELEMENTS OF ART: Shape, Line, Form, Light, Texture, Color, Space.

Silas Marner  
By George Eliot

Silas Marner was once wrongly accused of stealing and served a long prison term. When released, he went to a small village where no one knew him, became a weaver, and devoted his life and work to amassing gold. The aristocrat family of the district, a Squire Cass and his two sons, Dunstan and Godfrey, are worthless, drunken louts. Godfrey wants to marry the lovely Nancy, but he is already secretly married to an opium addict.

Dunstan steals Silas Marner's gold and disappears. Godfrey's opium addict wife shows up with a beautiful little blonde girl, looking for Godfrey, but she dies in the snow, leaving the baby right outside Silas Marner's door. Silas takes the baby in, calls her EPPIE, and soon comes to love her far more than gold. Godfrey marries Nancy and they eventually try to take Eppie away.

Eppie won't go, Godfrey discovers Dunstan's bones and Silas's lost treasure. Sila gets his treasure back, Eppie marries her true love, Godfrey repents, and all ends happy. Last quote, Eppie cries to Silas, "I think nobody could be happier than we are."

A Tale of Two Cities  
Charles Dickens

*The cities are London and Paris!*

It begins, "It was the worst of times, it was the best of times, and is centered around the French Revolution during the 'reign of terror' of the guillotine. Lucie and her invalid father, Dr. Manette, meet Charles Darnay when he is on trial. He and his defense lawyer, Sydney Carton, look almost exactly alike. After acquittal, Lucie and Darnay fall in love, not knowing that Sydney Carton loves Lucie, too. Sydney keeps quiet about it.

Cut to France. A die-hard revolutionary, Madame DeFarge, amuses herself by knitting the names of aristocrats she plans to send to the guillotine into her shawls. Darnay returns to France to look after his family business and is arrested and condemned because he is an aristocrat. Dr. Manette and Lucie try to save him, but they cannot. So Sydney Carton - remember, he looks just like Darnay - knocks out Darnay and switches places with him. So Lucie and Darnay run for England, not knowing that Sydney goes to the guillotine to save her love, saying, "'Tis a far far better thing I do than I have ever done before. It is a far better rest I go to than I have ever known before."

Some of them live happily ever after, but not Sydney.

III. Teach your team the DIFFERENCE between adjectives and adverbs.

- a. ADJECTIVES modify ONLY nouns. They don't get out much.
- b. ADVERBS modify VERBS, ADJECTIVES, and other ADVERBS. They are the party animals of grammar.

III. Teach your kids QUICK ID's for TOP 5 GRAMMAR DEMONS.

These aren't the complete definitions, but 95% of the time, they are what you need:

1. Predicate nominative: The NOUN that follows a linking or state of being verb. Example: She is a teacher. PN is teacher.
2. Gerund; A FORM of a verb used as a noun. Almost ALWAYS an 'ing' word. Example ; Climbing is my favorite pastime. 'Climbing' is the gerund. (And yes, classroom show-offs, 'pastime' is the Predicate Nominative!)
3. Predicate adjective: An ADJECTIVE which is located in the complete PREDICATE, but modifies the SUBJECT. Example: The campfire flames burned blue on the birch logs. 'Blue' is located in the complete predicate, but modifies 'flames'.
4. Subordinating conjunction: The word which connects the two clauses of a complex sentence. Example: My father sat outside in the café while the rest of us shopped. SC is 'while' There is a list of these in every grammar text.
5. Transitive/Intransitive verb :Transitive verbs direct the action of the verb to an object. "The mechanic repaired the car. Intransitive verbs have no object. "You wrote very well."

Are these the only grammar grabbers? NO. These will give you a jump start, but at Sectional and State level, especially, have students run through their grammar book indexes, and trouble-shoot for terms they do not know

Best of Luck!

Scary, silly and slightly supernatural Scholastic Bowl Ideas! (alliteration)  
Prepositions with Pizzazz! (concrete)

Score **BIG** in Scholastic Bowl!!! (alliteration AND concrete)  
I'm on a roll! (colloquial expression)

I. Teach your team the PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE.

- a. Find the page of prepositions in the *Grammar text* - copy it and quiz the kids on prepositions.
- b. RULE - The simple subject/simple verb of a sentence are NEVER found in a prepositional phrase.
- c. RULE - Direct and indirect objects are NEVER found in a prepositional phrase.

II. Teach your team the DIRECT and INDIRECT OBJECTS

- a. RULE: Object = thing = NOUN = subject = object = thing.....guess what? They are ALWAYS nouns/pronouns.
- b. The Direct object is the noun that receives the action of the verb.
  1. example: She chose a pink teacup. (What was CHOSEN? The teacup/DO)
  2. example: She gave the teacup to me. What was GIVEN? The teacup/DO What is 'to me'? A prepositional phrase. It does not affect the DO because a DO is NEVER found in a prepositional phrase.
- c. The INDIRECT OBJECT is the NOUN that 'gets' the DIRECT OBJECT.  
(not great grammar, but easy to remember)
  1. example: I sent your mother a letter about your grades. (What was sent? - letter/DO. Who GOT the letter? Mother/IO What about GRADES?? 'About your grades' is a prepositional phrase. An IO is NEVER found in a prepositional phrase.
  2. The smitten lovebird gave her a diamond ring in a heart-shaped box. (What was GIVEN? - ring/DO. Who GOT the ring? -her; a pronoun counts as an object.)