

Lesson 3



Rescuing History and Washington Under Fire



6.5E (Comprehension—Make Connections) M

Genre Distinctions: Use the chart below to distinguish characteristics of an autobiography from those of a memoir. Use the center box to note any characteristics the two genres share.

Autobiography	Shared Characteristics	Memoir

6.2C (Vocabulary—Roots) M



vital	delegated	eliminating	militia	vicinity	consume
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The box above shows some words you will read in the passages.

Read the meanings of the Latin roots below. Write the related word from the box on the line provided.

1. _____ Latin root means "to assign"
2. _____ Latin root means "to take up"
3. _____ Latin root means "soldier"
4. _____ Latin root means "near"
5. _____ Latin root means "to live"
6. _____ Latin root means "turned out of doors"

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Art You Could Eat

1 Rare is the mother who hasn't reprimanded her child: "Don't play with your food!" Little hands and minds are naturally attracted to the colors and textures of food, and some adults have this same fascination. In fact, some artists have become famous in the art world using food—instead of paint, clay, charcoal, or other common art materials—as their medium of choice. While there is such a thing as an artful meal presentation, this kind of art is quite different because it has nothing to do with eating.

2 Chocolate is one type of food often used artistically. Artist Prudence Emma Staite believes that "Art should be interactive and stimulate all the senses, especially taste!" Her chocolate creations—including jewelry, paintings, and sculptures—are crafted with incredible detail. She has even furnished an entire room using chocolate! Staite likes that her creations aren't just pleasurable for the eyes; they appeal to all the senses. Just imagine standing in that chocolate room, taking in the aroma. Staite doesn't work solely with chocolate. She once did an art exhibit in which all of her pieces were made from pizza dough. The exhibit included detailed sculptures of famous people and places and used enough dough to make 500 pizzas.

3 Sculptor Jim Victor is another artist who works with chocolate, but he is just as well-known for his sculptures in butter and cheese. Butter for sculpting must be firm, so Victor often works inside extremely cold freezers, spending hours laboring over the pale, yellow mounds. When he exhibits his butter creations, they are kept in chilled glass enclosures.

4 Victor's works have included giant sculptures of farmers shearing sheep and children playing on monkey bars or making their way through a cafeteria line. He has sculpted racecars from chocolate and cattle from cheese. Victor's wife, Marie Pelton, is also a food artist and collaborates with him on many pieces. The couple even made life-sized figures of famous people out of pasta, cheese, and chicken salad!

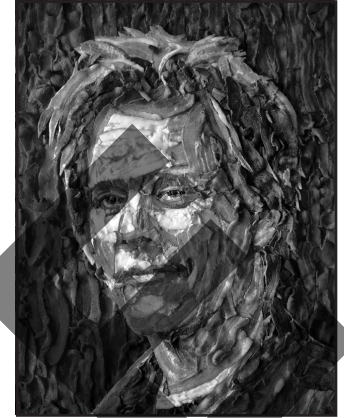
5 At first glance, the creations of artist Carl Warner look like magical paintings, with realistic scenery that seems to hail from another world. The trees look like mushrooms. The rocks look like potatoes. The bridges look like pineapples. This is because Warner's creations aren't paintings at all. The trees and rocks and bridges are food... tiny landscapes he designs from food and then photographs. Warner calls his works of art "foodscapes." He begins each foodscape by drawing a realistic landscape. Then, he uses his imagination to determine what foods should be used to most convincingly construct that landscape. Some of his choices are expected—like broccoli for trees—but others are



Butter sculpture titled "Fuel up to Play 60"; photo courtesy Jim Victor & Marie Pelton Food Sculpture

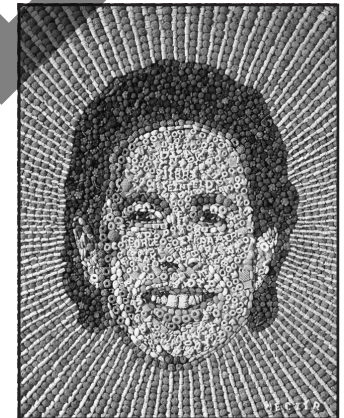
wonderfully ingenious: purple cabbage leaves for a moonlit sea, salmon filets for a lake at sunset, or half of a cherry tomato for a punch bowl. Each foodscape takes several days to complete. After pinning and gluing the food into place, Warner takes his photographs, staging his scenes in layers—from foreground to background. Then, he lays it all together to create his finished masterpiece.

6 Not all food artists are sculptors. Jason Mecier is one artist who uses food to make mosaics. A mosaic is an image made from many small items (such as beads, colored glass, or stones). In Mecier's edible mosaics, the "small items" are potato chips, beans, candy, pasta noodles, cookies, vegetables, pretzels, and more. Mecier's mosaics are mostly portraits of famous people. For example, he created a portrait of comedian Jerry Seinfeld using different breakfast cereals. His portrait of actor Kevin Bacon was created using—you guessed it—raw bacon!



Actor Kevin Bacon (mosaic created using bacon); photo courtesy Jason Mecier

7 Balla Tamás is another artist who combines food designs with photography. Unlike Warner's creations, which are quite complex, Tamás' work often includes just one food. He carves the food to create faces, expressions, and actions. For example, one of his pieces is a bread roll carved to show a fierce face holding an actual knife in its teeth. Another is an orange lifted by its own peel, which has been carved to look like a kneeling person. By drawing an eye on a partially peeled banana and placing the fruit at a diagonal, Tamás makes the banana look like a dolphin leaping out of the water. From two other bananas, he creates a hummingbird and a flower. Cauliflower becomes sheep. A lemon is notched to look like a hand grenade. Perhaps better than any other food artist, Tamás demonstrates why children like to play with food.



Comedian Jerry Seinfeld (mosaic created using breakfast cereals); photo courtesy Jason Mecier

8 Food artists possess a creative talent that allows us to see beyond the typical purpose of food. From sculptures to mosaics to photographs, ordinary food becomes art in an instant. With just a few cuts, a brilliant arrangement, the perfect angle, or some inspired selections, food can be transformed into something too beautiful to eat!

Headlines 6.5G (Comprehension—Key Ideas) M

If this passage were a news story, it might have this headline.

Food Artists Create and Amaze

On the line below, write a headline of your own about the passage.

Read & Respond

Directions: Complete the following items after you read the story.

6.2B (Vocabulary—Context) L

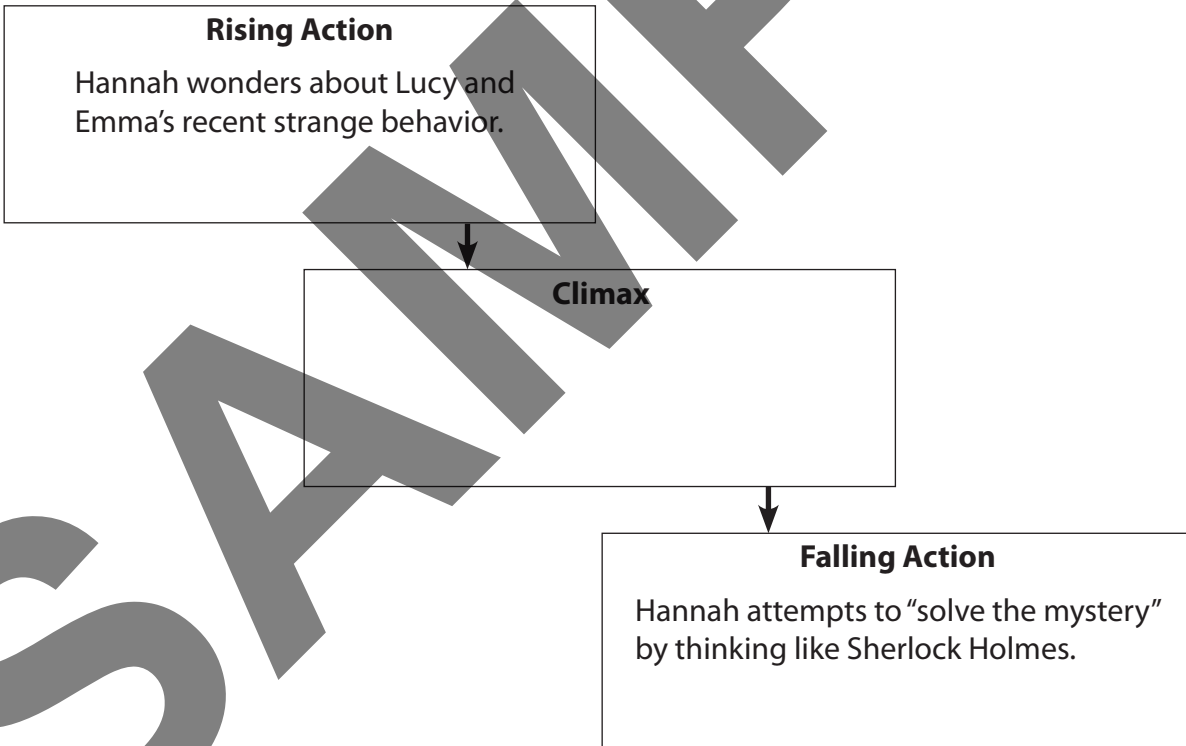
- In paragraph 1, the word conceal means—
 - hide
 - hold
 - move
 - push

6.5F (Comprehension—Inferences) M

- How has reading about Harriet the Spy affected Hannah?

6.7C (Literary—Plot Elements) M

- Look at the chart below.

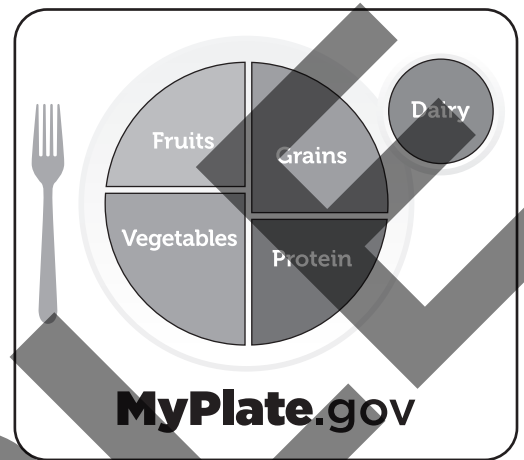


What event belongs in the empty box?

R/E **Revising & Editing** 6.10C (Revision)/6.10D.vi (Sentence Conventions)/6.10D.viii (Conventions) M–H

Directions: Daniel wrote an essay about the history of nutritional food guides. Read the essay. Then, answer the questions that follow.

(1) The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has been using food guides to give Americans nutritional information since 1916. (2) Food guides provide nutritional guidance on topics such as food groups, daily number of servings, serving sizes, and recommended intakes of fats, sugars, and calories. (3) Since the 1940s, the USDA food guides have been in a colorful graphic format, which makes the information easy to digest. (4) Two early guides were titled “Food for Young Children” and “How to Select Food.” (5) “Food for Young Children” is no longer used today. (6) “How to Select Food” is also no longer used. (7) The USDA introduced the Food Guide Pyramid that was updated to the MyPyramid Food Guidance System (2005) and then was simplified to MyPlate (2011). (8) Youve probably seen the colorful MyPlate graphic that shows a white plate divided into four sections (fruits vegetables grains and proteins) and a glass for dairy. (9) It reminds Americans to eat a healthy balance of all five food groups every day. (10) Now, that’s something you can sink your teeth into!



6.10D.viii (Conventions) M

- Daniel wants to add a year to the beginning of sentence 7. Which introductory element could he add?
 - A In 1984: the USDA introduced
 - B In 1984, the USDA introduced
 - C In 1984; the USDA introduced
 - D In 1984 the USDA introduced

6.10C (Revision)/6.10D.vi (Sentence Conventions) H

- Re-read sentences 5 and 6 from Daniel’s essay. Use one of the correlative conjunction sets below to combine the two sentences into a new sentence. Then, write the new sentence on the lines below. Be sure to use correct punctuation and capitalization.

either/or neither/nor both/and whether/or
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6.10D.viii (Conventions) M

- Sentence 8 contains punctuation errors. Rewrite the sentence using correct punctuation.

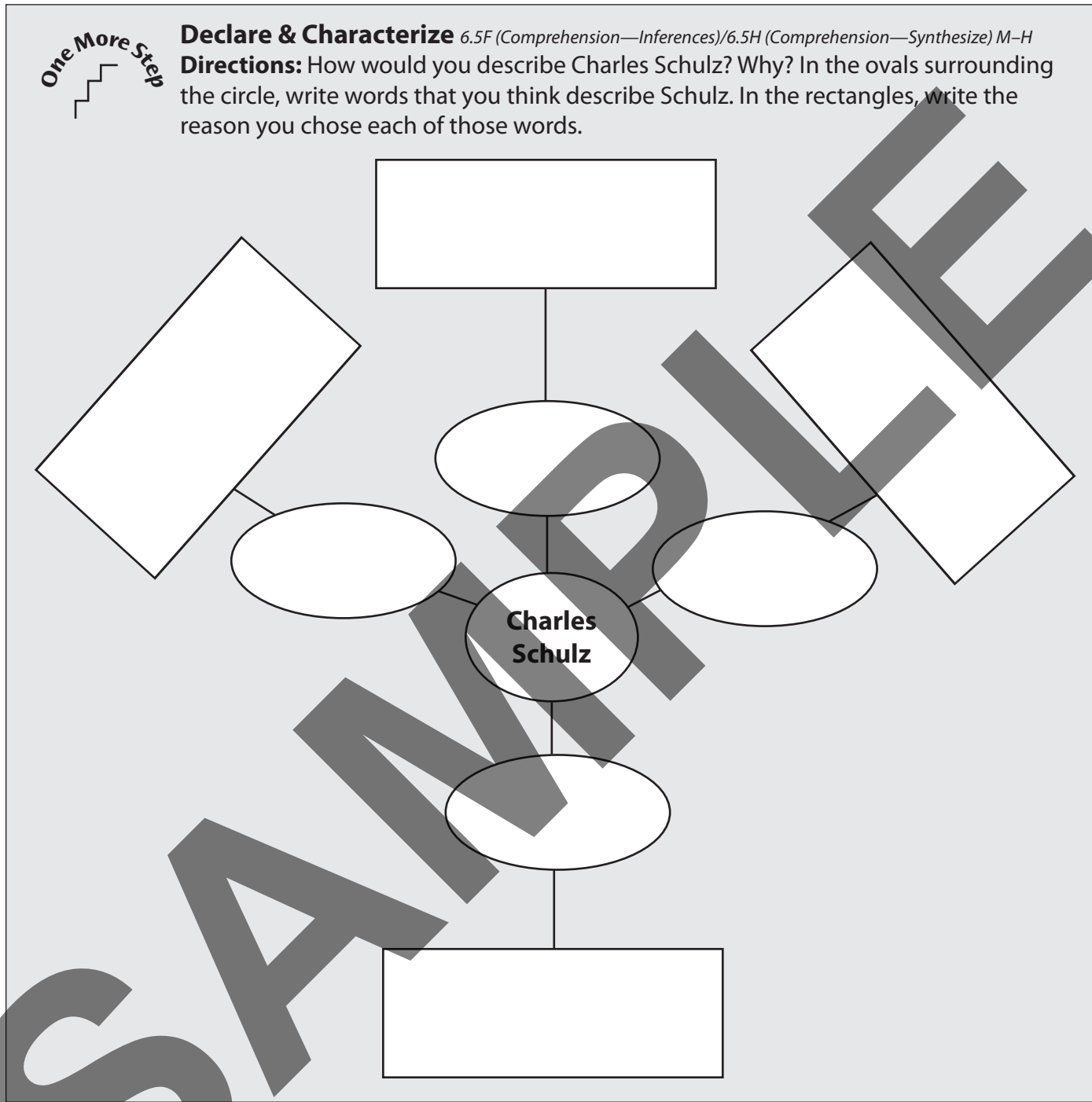
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HOMEWORK



Declare & Characterize 6.5F (Comprehension—Inferences)/6.5H (Comprehension—Synthesize) M–H

Directions: How would you describe Charles Schulz? Why? In the ovals surrounding the circle, write words that you think describe Schulz. In the rectangles, write the reason you chose each of those words.



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EXTENSION



Peanuts at Your Fingertips! 6.5E (Comprehension—Make Connections) L

With a responsible adult, visit <http://www.peanuts.com/> (active at time of publication) to read some *Peanuts* comic strips.