

①

Name: Grade 5

Comprehension Prep

Read this selection to find out what happens to Alice when she follows the rabbit and falls down a hole in the ground. Use information from the selection to answer the questions that follow.

Down the Rabbit-hole

from *Alice in Wonderland*
by Lewis Carroll


- 1 Alice was getting very tired of sitting next to her sister on the bank, with nothing to do. She had looked at her sister's book, but it had no pictures in it. Alice did not see the point of a book without pictures.
- 2 Alice was beginning to wonder whether she should make a daisy-chain, when suddenly a White Rabbit with pink eyes ran close by her. There was nothing strange about that, and Alice was not even very surprised when she heard the Rabbit say to itself, "Oh dear! I shall be so late!" But when the Rabbit took a watch out of its waistcoat-pocket, Alice jumped to her feet and ran across the field after it. She was just in time to see it pop down a large rabbit-hole. Alice followed it never giving a thought as to how she would get out again.
- 3 The rabbit-hole went straight on like a tunnel. Suddenly, Alice found herself falling down what seemed to be a very large hole. Either the hole was very deep or she was falling very slowly, for she had plenty of time to look around her as she fell.
- 4 At first, she tried to look down but it was too dark to see anything. Then she looked at the sides, and noticed they were filled with cupboards and bookshelves. She took down a jar from one of the shelves as she passed. It was labelled "ORANGE MARMALADE" but it was empty. She put it into one of the cupboards as she fell past.
- 5 Down, down, down. Would the fall never come to an end? "I wonder how many miles I have fallen?" said Alice to herself. "I must be near the centre of the earth by now. I wonder if I shall fall right through the earth!"
- 6 Down, down, down. There was nothing else to do, so Alice started to talk again. "Dinah will miss me very much tonight." (Dinah was her cat.) "I hope they give her a saucer of milk at dinner-time." Alice started to get very sleepy. She felt that she was dozing off, and had just began to dream that she was walking hand in hand with Dinah, when suddenly, thump! Thump! Thump! Down she came upon a heap of dry sticks and leaves. The fall was over.

- 7 Alice was not hurt, she jumped to her feet and looked up to see how far she had actually fallen but it was too dark to see anything. In front of her was another long passage. The White Rabbit was hurrying down it. Quickly Alice followed. She heard the Rabbit say as it turned a corner, "Oh my ears and whiskers, how late it is getting!" Alice was close behind as she turned the corner, but the Rabbit had disappeared. She found herself in a long, low hall. There were doors all round the hall, but they were all locked and when Alice had been all the way down one side and up the other trying every door, she walked sadly down the middle wondering how she was ever going to get out again.
- 8 Suddenly she came across a three-legged table, made of glass. The only thing on the table was a tiny golden key.




"Down the Rabbit-hole" from ALICE IN WONDERLAND by Lewis Carroll. In the public domain.


Session 2, Multiple-Choice Questions

-  At the beginning of this selection, Alice is in a
- A. hall.
 - B. tunnel.
 - C. cupboard.
 - D. field.


Reporting Category/Learning Standard for Item 21: Literature/Learning Standard 12

-  Alice PROBABLY followed the rabbit because it
- A. could talk.
 - B. had pink eyes.
 - C. was late.
 - D. had a watch.

Reporting Category/Learning Standard for Item 22: Literature/Learning Standard 12

-  In paragraphs 5 and 6, the author keeps repeating the word *down* in order to
- A. make the story longer.
 - B. show Alice had a long fall.
 - C. make the lines rhyme.
 - D. keep the reader's interest.

Reporting Category/Learning Standard for Item 23: Literature/Learning Standard 15

-  According to this selection, why did Alice think she was near “the centre of the earth”?
- A. It was hot in the rabbit-hole.
 - B. All she could see was dirt.
 - C. She had fallen a long way.
 - D. The hole was filled with cupboards.

Reporting Category/Learning Standard for Item 24: Literature/Learning Standard 12

English Language Arts, Grade 4

Read the sentence in the box below.

Alice was getting very tired of sitting next to her sister on the bank, with nothing to do.



In the sentence above, the word *bank* is used as

- A. a noun.
- B. an adjective.
- C. a verb.
- D. an adverb.

Reporting Category/Learning Standard for Item 25: Language/Learning Standard 5

Use the dictionary entry to select the meaning of the word *pop* in the sentence below.

pop (pop) *v.* 1. to make a sudden, explosive sound; 2. to go or come suddenly; 3. to shoot at something; 4. to bulge from the socket.



"She was just in time to see it *pop* down a large rabbit-hole."

- A. definition 1
- B. definition 2
- C. definition 3
- D. definition 4

Reporting Category/Learning Standard for Item 26: Language/Learning Standard 4



This selection is an example of a

- A. biography.
- B. fantasy.
- C. myth.
- D. tall tale.

Reporting Category/Learning Standard for Item 27: Literature/Learning Standard 10

English Language Arts, Grade 4

Session 2, Open-Response Question



Describe what Alice saw, heard, and felt when she fell down the rabbit-hole. Use specific information from the selection to support your answer.

Reporting Category/Learning Standard for Item 28: Literature/Learning Standard 12

Question 21 is an open-response question.

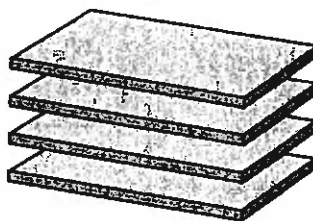
- BE SURE TO ANSWER AND LABEL ALL PARTS OF THE QUESTION.
- Show all your work (diagrams, tables, or computations) in your Student Answer Booklet.
- If you do the work in your head, explain in writing how you did the work.

Write your answer to question 21 in the space provided in your Student Answer Booklet.

21 A group of students is building a cart with some of the materials and tools shown below. The cart will be used to move boxes between classrooms.



Large board



Small boards



Steel brackets



Wheels



Scissors



Wrench



Pliers



Screwdriver



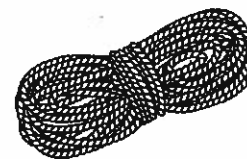
Screw eyes



Wood screws



Nuts and bolts



Rope

- Identify which type of fasteners would be best for attaching the wheels to the steel brackets.
- Identify two tools that could be used to attach the wheels to the steel brackets with the fasteners you identified in part (a).

The students attach the wheels and brackets to the large board. They pull the cart with a piece of rope. When the students use the cart to move a box, however, the box slides off the cart.

- Describe how the students could improve the cart so that the box stays on the cart when the students move it. Be sure to identify which materials and tools the students should use.

Solve each problem.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1) \quad 9,982 \\ \times \quad 79 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2) \quad 2,592 \\ \times \quad 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3) \quad 7,116 \\ \times \quad 66 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4) \quad 9,315 \\ \times \quad 92 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5) \quad 8,169 \\ \times \quad 95 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6) \quad 4,629 \\ \times \quad 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7) \quad 8,362 \\ \times \quad 85 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8) \quad 8,504 \\ \times \quad 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9) \quad 7,411 \\ \times \quad 90 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10) \quad 9,408 \\ \times \quad 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11) \quad 9,537 \\ \times \quad 28 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12) \quad 9,310 \\ \times \quad 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13) \quad 5,458 \\ \times \quad 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14) \quad 5,679 \\ \times \quad 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15) \quad 8,392 \\ \times \quad 51 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16) \quad 9,484 \\ \times \quad 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17) \quad 9,059 \\ \times \quad 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18) \quad 9,193 \\ \times \quad 88 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19) \quad 2,677 \\ \times \quad 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20) \quad 6,775 \\ \times \quad 68 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Answers

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

THE FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE WORKSHEET

The women's suffrage movement was the fight for the right of women by law to vote in national and local elections. Women's voting rights became an issue in the 19th century, especially in Britain and the U.S. In the U.S. the women's suffrage movement arose from the antislavery movement, abolitionism, and from the support of some very determined women.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born in Johnstown, New York, November 12, 1815. She studied law under her father, who later became a New York Supreme Court judge. During this period she became a strong supporter of women's rights.

Elizabeth and her husband, Henry Brewster Stanton, became active members of the American Anti-Slavery Society. Stanton met Lucretia Mott in London as delegates to the World Anti-Slavery Convention. Both women were furious when they were refused permission to speak at the meeting. Stanton later recalled: "We resolved to hold a convention as soon as we returned home, and form a society to advocate the rights of women."



In 1848, Stanton and Lucretia Mott organized the Women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls. Stanton wrote the Declaration of Sentiments that would define the meeting. Taking the Declaration of Independence as her guide, Stanton stated that "all men and women had been created equal" and went on to list eighteen grievances on the part of men toward women. This was the same number of charges submitted against the King of England.

Susan B. Anthony was born February 15, 1820 in Adams, Massachusetts. She was brought up in a Quaker family with long activist traditions. After teaching for fifteen years, she became active in temperance (the movement against alcohol). Like Stanton in the abolitionist cause, Anthony was not allowed to speak at temperance rallies because she was a woman. Susan B. Anthony was convinced by her work for temperance that women needed the vote if they were to influence public affairs. She was introduced to Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1851 and attended her first women's rights convention in 1852.

Anthony traveled and lectured across the nation for the vote. She also campaigned for the abolition of slavery, women's rights to their own property and income, and women's labor organizations. Anthony, three of her sisters, and other women were arrested in Rochester in 1872 for voting.

Sojourner Truth was born in 1797 as Isabella, a Dutch-speaking slave in rural New York. Separated from her family at age nine, she was sold several times before ending up on the farm of John and Sally Dumont. As was the case for most slaves in the rural North, Isabella lived isolated from other African Americans, and she suffered from abuse at the hands of her masters. Dumont promised Truth freedom in 1826, "if she would do well and be faithful." However, he changed his mind, claiming a hand injury had made her less productive. She was infuriated. Late in 1826, Isabella escaped to freedom.

In 1828, Isabella moved to New York City and soon after became a preacher. She changed her name to Sojourner Truth. Her faith and preaching brought her into contact with abolitionists and women's rights supporters, and Truth became a powerful speaker on both subjects. She traveled as a lecturer after the publication of *The Narrative of Sojourner Truth*, which detailed her suffering as a slave. Her speeches were based on her life as a woman and a former slave.

During the Civil War, Sojourner Truth took up the issue of women's suffrage. She was befriended by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, but disagreed with them on many issues, most notably Stanton's threat that she would not support the black vote if women were denied it. Women would not gain the right to vote until August 18, 1920 when the 19th Amendment was added to the Constitution long after these brave women died.

Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

THE FIGHT FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE WORKSHEET

1. What was the women's suffrage movement? _____

2. What is abolitionism? _____

3. What made Elizabeth Cady Stanton furious and want to fight for women's rights? _____

4. What document did Stanton base her Declaration of Sentiments on? _____

5. What made Susan B. Anthony want to fight for women's rights? _____

6. What happened to Anthony and her sisters when they voted in 1872? _____

7. What brought Sojourner Truth in contact with women's rights crusaders? _____

8. What did Sojourner Truth and Elizabeth Cady Stanton disagree on? _____

9. When did women finally get the right to vote? _____
10. What gave women the right to vote? _____

Name _____
 Wednesday, May 15



Date _____

What Are Simple Machines?

By Cindy Grigg

Suppose you needed to move an object. You might use tools to help you. Machines are tools that use energy to do work. **Simple machines** are machines with a few or no moving parts. Machines make work easier. You probably have used several of the six different kinds of simple machines.

Pretend you need to lift a heavy object like a big rock. You could use a lever to help you. A **lever** is a simple machine made of a board that is used to move objects. A seesaw or teeter-totter is really a lever. The middle of the seesaw has something under it to hold it up. This is called the **fulcrum**. The lever moves back and forth on the fulcrum. On a seesaw, each person takes turns lifting the other person.

To lift a rock with a lever, you would need a board to be the lever and a fulcrum to hold it up. Another rock can be a fulcrum. The object being lifted is called the **load**. You can lift a load most easily by moving the fulcrum close to the load. You move the load by pushing down on the end of the lever.

A hammer is another kind of lever. A hammer pulls a nail out of a piece of wood. Where is the fulcrum on a hammer?

Another kind of simple machine is an **inclined plane**. An **inclined plane** has a flat surface that is higher on one end. A ramp is an inclined plane that helps move objects. Often you see a ramp used to load or unload a truck. You can use an inclined plane to help move an object to a higher or lower place.

You might see inclined planes in other places. A slanted road is an inclined plane. A ramp for wheelchairs helps them move more easily into and out of buildings. Your bathtub is an inclined plane. The back of the bathtub is higher than the drain. This helps all the water to run down the drain after a bath.

A **wedge** is a simple machine that is used to push two objects apart. It is also used to cut or split an object. An **ax** is a wedge that splits wood. The front of a boat is a wedge that splits the water so the boat can pass through it more easily. A knife is a wedge that has a sharp edge to cut as it wedges the two pieces apart.

A **screw** is another simple machine that is used to hold objects together. A screw is really an inclined plane that is wrapped around a rod. A metal screw can hold two pieces of wood or metal together. A jar lid is a large screw. The ridges inside the lid of the jar are the ridges of the screw. These ridges hold the jar and the lid together.

A **wheel and axle** is a simple machine made of a rod attached to the center of a wheel. A wheel and axle is a special kind of lever that moves or turns objects. The axle, or rod, turns when you put force on the wheel.

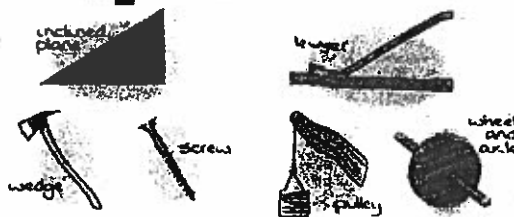
You probably have seen a wheel and axle on cars, roller skates, and wagons. A doorknob also is a wheel and axle. On a bicycle, you might see gears. Gears are wheels with jagged edges like teeth. The teeth help the wheels turn each other. You can find gears in bicycles, cars, and many other machines.

A **pulley** is a simple machine made of a wheel and a rope. The rope fits around the edge of the wheel. A person pulls down on the rope to raise the load. You can use a pulley to move a load up, down, or sideways.

A pulley can move an object to a place that is hard to reach. For example, you might use a pulley to raise a flag to the top of a pole. A pulley also can help move a heavy load.

People use tools to make work easier. People have been using simple machines for at least 5,000 years. There are six kinds of simple machines. They can be used together to make different kinds of machines.

Simple Machines



Name _____
Wednesday, May 15



Date _____

What Are Simple Machines?

Questions

1. Name the six kinds of simple machines.

_____ 2. Which kind of simple machine needs a fulcrum?

- A. screw
- B. inclined plane
- C. lever
- D. wedge

_____ 3. Which other kind of simple machine is a special kind of lever?

- A. wedge
- B. wheel and axle
- C. screw
- D. pulley

_____ 4. Which other kind of simple machine is a special kind of inclined plane?

- A. screw
- B. wheel and axle
- C. wedge
- D. pulley

_____ 5. _____ are wheels with jagged edges like teeth.

- A. gears
- B. screws
- C. wedges
- D. simple machines

_____ 6. Suppose you needed to move a load sideways and upward. Which simple machine could you use?

- A. screw
- B. wheel and axle
- C. wedge
- D. pulley

Name: _____

Simple Machine Questions

1. A broom is a lever. Where is the fulcrum? Explain.



2. An electric fan is made up of several simple machines. Tell where you would find an inclined plane on a fan. Also, tell where you would find a wheel and axle.

3. Explain how the shoelaces on your shoes are similar to pulleys.

4. The floor of a bathtub is an inclined plane. Explain.

Name: _____

Searching For Simple Machines

List two examples of each type of simple machine.



Inclined Plane

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Wedge

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Screw

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Lever

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Pulley

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Wheel and Axle

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

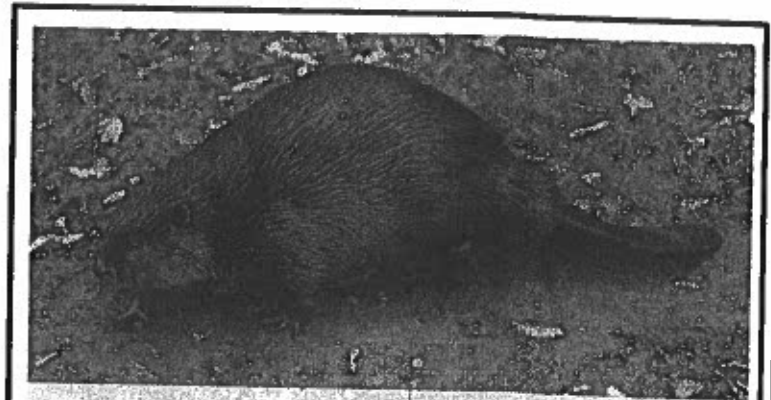
Name: _____

(7)

The Busy Beaver

By Guy Belleranti

Imagine you're walking along a beautiful stream. You happen to spot a large pile of sticks, logs, mud, and stones right in the water. Chances are you're in beaver territory, and you're looking at either a beaver dam or beaver lodge.



A beaver is a member of the rodent family.

What's the difference between a beaver dam and a beaver lodge?

Beavers build dams on rivers and streams to stop moving water. The dam creates large ponds of still water behind it. In these ponds, beavers build homes called lodges. When the water current is too strong or the water is too deep, beavers can't build a dam. When this happens, they will build their lodge on the edge of the river or stream.

Why do beavers live in lodges?

Lodges provide beavers with shelter from hot or cold weather and a safe place to hide from predators such as wolves, bobcats, cougars, and coyotes. Lodges also give beavers a place to store food for the winter.

How do beavers get the sticks and logs for these structures?

They use their strong front incisor teeth to cut down trees and chop them into small pieces. They use their mouths and feet to drag the sticks into position.

How do beavers go in and out of their lodges? Do they have doors?

No, beaver lodges do not have doors. Entrances to lodges are always through hidden underwater openings. The beaver must dive underwater to find the entrance. Beavers design their lodges this way so predators can't find their way in.

Are there rooms inside of a beaver lodge?

Most beaver lodges have two rooms, called dens. One den is for drying off when a beaver exits the water. The other den is where the beavers spend most of their time.

What kind of foods do beavers eat?

They are herbivores, which means they eat only plants. They love to munch on woody plants like trees and shrubs and aquatic plants like lily pads, sedges, and cattails.

Do beavers live alone?

Each beaver lodge usually houses a father, a mother, and young beavers. Newborns are called kits. When they're just over a year old, they're called yearlings. Together this beaver family group is called a colony.



A beaver's home, called a lodge, is usually built in the middle of a pond.

Where do beavers live?

Beavers live across most of North America. They can also be found in Europe and Asia.

How big are beavers?

Except for the South American capybara, the beaver is the largest rodent in the world. They can grow over three feet long not including the tail and weigh over 60 pounds.

In what ways is a beaver's body adapted to its surroundings?

A beaver's body is built perfect for the water. It has large webbed back feet for paddling through water. Its large, flat tail is perfect for steering. It also has a thick, waterproof fur coat.

How long can a beaver stay under water?

Most humans can hold their breath for about a minute. A beaver has specially adapted lungs. It can hold its breath and stay underwater for as long as fifteen minutes.

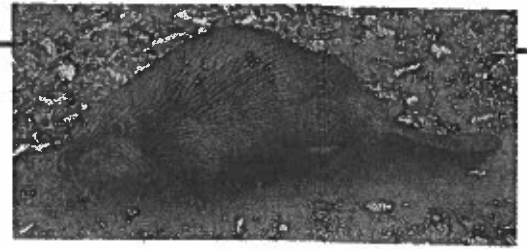
Where can I learn more about beavers?

There are so many things to learn about beavers. You can find terrific books about beavers in most libraries. The Internet has countless beaver articles, pictures, and videos as well.

Name: _____

The Busy Beaver

By Guy Belleranti



1. Why do beavers build dams?

2. List four predators of the beaver that are mentioned in the article.

3. Why are the entrances to beaver lodges underwater?

4. A capybara is...

- a. the largest species of beaver
- b. a rodent that is smaller than a beaver
- c. a rodent that is larger than a beaver
- d. a predator that hunts beavers

5. How long can beavers stay underwater?

- a. about half an hour
- b. about a quarter of an hour
- c. about an eighth of an hour
- d. more than an hour

Solve each problem.

1) $50 \overline{) 7,080}$

2) $74 \overline{) 3,848}$

3) $41 \overline{) 9,389}$

4) $11 \overline{) 4,948}$

5) $21 \overline{) 6,594}$

6) $46 \overline{) 1,496}$

7) $11 \overline{) 3,916}$

8) $13 \overline{) 9,804}$

9) $79 \overline{) 6,148}$

10) $55 \overline{) 8,682}$

11) $92 \overline{) 1,380}$

12) $24 \overline{) 6,744}$

Answers

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

NAME _____



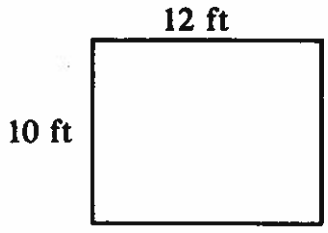
Problem-Solving Skills

Drawing a Picture

Example Solve.

How many square feet of carpet does Lori need to cover a floor that is 12 ft long and 10 ft wide?

Step 1
DRAW A PICTURE



Step 2
SOLVE

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline 120 \text{ ft}^2 \end{array}$$

Solve: Draw a picture for each problem.

1. A triangular track is 15 m on each side. How many meters will Jose run if he goes around the track once?

Answer _____

2. Inez has 12 tee shirts. $\frac{1}{3}$ are blue. How many are blue?

Answer _____

3. Maria wants to cover a door with cork. The door is 2 m high and 1 m wide. How many square meters of cork does Maria need?

Answer _____

4. Paul entered an elevator on the fifth floor. It went up 4 floors, then went down 6 floors before he got off. On what floor did he get off?

Answer _____

5. Mike ate $\frac{1}{5}$ of the spinach pie Pat ate $\frac{2}{5}$ of it. How much spinach pie was eaten?

Answer _____

6. A gift box is 20 in. long, 10 in. wide, and 3 in. high. What is its volume?

Answer _____

Name: _____

Great Minds: Vincent van Gogh

by Lydia Lukidis

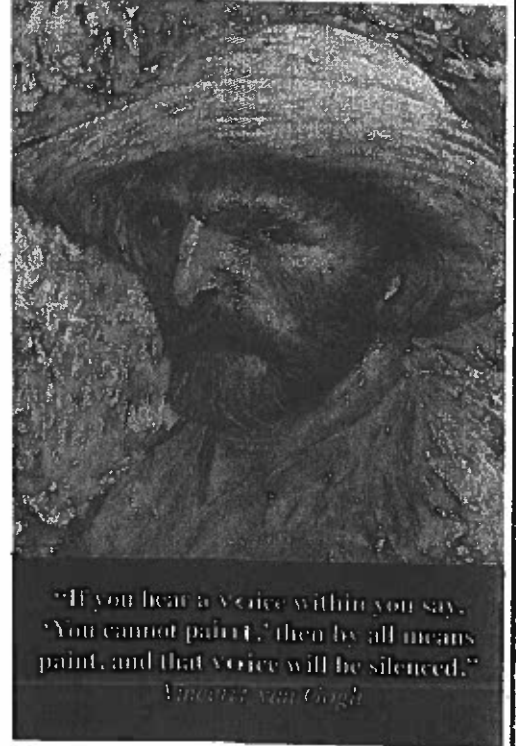
Vincent van Gogh was a famous artist and painter. Today, he is known for such paintings as "The Starry Night" and "Sunflowers." But the funny thing about fame is that sometimes you don't get appreciated while you're alive. Such is the case with Van Gogh. He wasn't recognized for this great work until after his death.

He was born in 1853 in the Netherlands. He had two brothers and three sisters. His father and grandfather were ministers while his mom took care of the family and household duties. Some other members of his family worked in the arts, like his younger brother Theo. Theo worked in an art gallery in Paris. He supported Van Gogh's art career and the two were close.

When he was young, Van Gogh enjoyed drawing but never considered it as a career. In fact, he had many other jobs before becoming a full time artist. For example, he worked as a teacher, a sales clerk in a bookstore, and followed his father's footsteps as a minister and missionary.

But at the age of 27, he decided to follow his heart and pursue art full time. His first drawings were made using pencils, charcoal sticks, and watercolors. He preferred to draw pictures of middle class and poor people. One of his earliest famous paintings was called "The Potato Eaters." It showed a peasant family chowing down on some potatoes for dinner.

Soon after, Van Gogh started using oil paints. In the beginning, he liked darker colors. Not only that, but his paintings were often sad and a bit gloomy. His brother Theo tried to sell his paintings, but nobody wanted to buy them. Then Theo introduced him to a new style of painting called Impressionism. This style is not about painting something realistic. It's more about capturing a moment in time or an "impression" of something.



Van Gogh eventually moved to Paris to learn more about this style. His work was influenced by such painters as Claude Monet and Paul Gauguin. He started to use brighter colors and changed the way he used his paint brush. He was also passionate about painting portraits of people. When he couldn't find someone to model for him, he would practice by painting himself. He painted many self-portraits over the years.

Though he was inspired by the Impressionist painters, he developed his own version. For example, he started painting with small stripes and swirls instead of dots. He was considered a "Post-impressionist" painter. Sometimes he would dump a lot of paint onto the canvas and make a few rough brush strokes. It would take weeks for some paintings to dry.

In the last few years of his life, he painted hundreds of pictures. Many of these became his best work. He was obsessed with his art. Some days, he would barely eat. He never got married or had children, and became the stereotypical "crazy and intense artist." One night, he had an argument with his friend Paul Gauguin. Right after that, he cut off part of his earlobe in a fit of passion. He's seen wearing a bandage over his ear in some of his self-portraits.



Van Gogh's famous "The Starry Night" painting

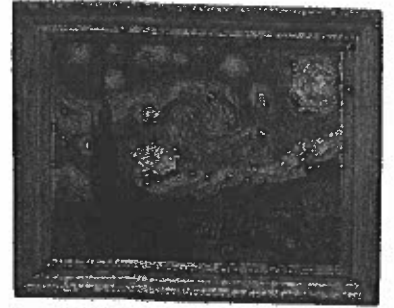
Soon after, he checked himself into a mental health hospital. It is said that he suffered from mental illness and depression. He also had epilepsy. But he continued to paint. In fact, he created one of his life's masterpieces, a painting called "The Starry Night," while in the hospital. In 1890, he took his life at only 37 years old.

Today, he's considered one of the greatest painters of all time. And as you can imagine, some of his paintings sell for millions of dollars. "Portrait of Doctor Gachet" was sold for \$82.5 million. That's a world record! There are still about 800 of his oil paintings and over a thousand water colors and sketches of his work.

Name: _____

Great Minds: Vincent van Gogh

by Lydia Lukidis



1. Based on the information in the article, who was an important supporter of Van Gogh's art career?
 - a. His fellow painter, Paul Gauguin
 - b. His brother, Theo
 - c. His father and mother
 - d. He did not have any supporters of his art career during his lifetime.

2. All of the following are famous paintings by Vincent van Gogh, except...
 - a. "Sunflowers"
 - b. "Water Lilies"
 - c. "Portrait of Doctor Gachet"
 - d. "The Potato Eaters"

3. What did Van Gogh do when he couldn't find anyone to model for his artwork?

4. Describe one of the struggles that Van Gogh had during his life.

5. What kind of painter was Van Gogh? What was this artistic movement all about?
