

# Creating an Artist's Image Palette

To get a sense of the variety of images author's use, we can construct an 'Artist's Image Palette', a collection of words and phrases used by professional authors to create powerful mental images.

## Creating an Artist's Image Palette using Choice Read #3

1. In your reading groups search for powerful images in the novel you are reading.
2. Group these phrases in one of the following categories: Mood and Tone, Activity, Traditional Parts of Speech, Brush strokes
3. Each person must contribute at least 30 different images for the Artist palette for your chosen book

Your images can range from one-word selections to four or five word phrases. After you have collected at least 30 images (10 of which can be one-word selections) you and your reading group can sort them into their respective categories:

**Mood and Tone:** words that describe the author's feelings or feelings that you may have when you read a particular word or phrase

**Activity:** conflict descriptions (interactions with others, nature, animals, and so on), setting descriptions (city scenes, country scenes, wilderness scenes, interior scenes), character descriptions (facial features, dress, speech, actions).

**Traditional parts of speech:** noun images (people, places, buildings, objects, animals), verb images (actions, movements), and adjective images (characteristics such as color, shape, size, sensory details).

**Brush strokes:** appositives, absolutes, participles, adjectives out of order, action verbs.

- ☞ Appositives: a noun that adds a second image to a preceding noun  
Example: "The raccoon, **a scavenger**, enjoys eating turtle eggs."
- ☞ Absolutes: a two-word combination—a noun and an *ing* or *ed* verb added onto a sentence  
Example: "The mountain climber edged along the cliff, **hands shaking, feet trembling.**"
- ☞ Participles: *ing* verb tagged on the beginning or end of a sentence  
Example: "**Hissing, slithering, and coiling**, the diamond-scaled snakes attacked their prey."
- ☞ Adjectives Out of Order: leaving one adjective in its original place and shifting others after the noun  
Example: "The large bull moose, **red-eyed and angry**, charged the intruder."
- ☞ Action Verbs: verbs that *do not* passive or *being* verbs  
Example: "The gravel road **curled** around the left side of the barn."

**Mood and tone Words**

**Activity**

**Traditional parts of speech**

**Brush Strokes**

