



LIFE·PAC®

Language Arts

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Alpha Omega Publications®

LANGUAGE ARTS 406

CONTENTS

I. SECTION ONE	3
Some Facts about Seals	3
Book Reports	5
Handwriting and Spelling	11
II. SECTION TWO	19
Parables and Fables	19
Following Directions	22
Handwriting and Spelling	24
III. SECTION THREE	31
Poetry Review	32
Poetry Tips	33
Writing Poetry	36
Handwriting and Spelling	41

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LANGUAGE ARTS 406

In this LIFE PAC® you will find three new stories to help improve with your reading skills. You will learn new ways of giving a book report and a new rhyming pattern for poetry. You will find puzzles and poems and even a song to sing.

Your study and work in this LIFE PAC will help you write an outline, a story summary, and a title. You will also learn how to give and how to follow directions. You will learn to spell abbreviations and words with hyphens.

OBJECTIVES

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you should be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC.

When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to do the following:

1. Use improved reading skills.
2. Write an outline with Roman numerals and capital letters.
3. Write a summary of a story.
4. Write a title correctly.
5. Use a book list.
6. Give a good book report.
7. Compare parables and fables.
8. Follow and give directions.
9. Use words that help us to "see."
10. Write a poem in a new rhyming pattern.
11. Compare stanzas and paragraphs.
12. Define new vocabulary words.
13. Write with improved slant of letters.
14. Spell new words.

VOCABULARY

Study these new words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFE PAC.

active (ak' tiv). Lively; moving rather quickly much of the time.

bestow (bi stō'). To give, to put, or to place.

blubber (blub' ur). The fat of whales and other sea animals.

burdens (bēr' dunz). Heavy loads, duties, or sorrows.

cellar (sel' ur). An underground room used for storing food.

cherish (cher' ish). To hold dear or to treat with tenderness; to aid or protect.

fable (fā' bul). A story that is made up to teach a lesson, often about animals who can talk.

fiction (fik' shun). Something made-up; a story that is not a fact.

funnel (fun' ul). A hollow cone with a wide mouth at the top, ending at the bottom in a tube.

moods (müdz). Feelings.

moral (môr' ul). The lesson, inner meaning, or teaching of a fable, a story, or an event; having to do with right or wrong.

parable (par' u bul). A short story used to teach some truth or moral lesson.

prevail (pre vāl'). To be in general use; the most usual or strongest.

romp (romp). To rush and tumble in a playful manner.

snout (snout). The long nose of an animal.

stanza (stan' zu). A group of lines of poetry.

summary (sum' u re). Brief statement giving the main points.

tornado (tor nā' dō). A terribly strong wind.

verse (vèrs). A group of lines of poetry.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFE PAC appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are unsure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tèrm; it, ĭce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

I. SECTION ONE

In this section you will improve your reading with a story about seals and a story about a **tornado**. You will study several suggestions for writing a book report. As you review writing with the correct slant, you will practice writing abbreviations.

Finally, you will work a crossword puzzle using the names of months.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Use improved reading skills.
2. Write an outline with Roman numerals and capital letters.
3. Write a summary of a story.
4. Write a title correctly.
5. Use a book list.
6. Give a good book report.
12. Define new vocabulary words.
13. Write with improved slant of letters.
14. Spell new words.

Restudy these vocabulary words.

active	fiction	summary
blubber	funnel	tornado
cellar	snout	



SOME FACTS ABOUT SEALS

“Wow!” exclaimed Jeff. “An elephant seal weighs two and one-half tons!”

Jeff and Mike were reading about seals. Their teacher had asked them to give a report to the class.

“What about this?” asked Mike. “A harbor seal has no ears, just holes in the side of its head.” The boys went on reading. Each boy tried to find something interesting to tell the class. They discovered some interesting facts about seals.



Some seals have hair and can stay in the water as long as they wish. Their flippers are short. The young ones, called pups, are often born in the water. The seal is a quiet animal.

The sea lions and fur seals have very small ears. Their flippers are longer than some types of seals. Their young must be born on land because they cannot swim at birth. The seals with ears are quite noisy. They roar, bark, and howl.

The elephant seal has a **snout**. It fills with air when the seal roars. The elephant seal is the largest of all seals and is not very **active**.

Most seals are gray or brown, but some are spotted. Some have bands or rings of a darker color. They have a thick layer of fat, called **blubber**, under the skin. This fat keeps in the body heat.

"The elephant seal is a funny-looking animal, isn't it, Jeff?" said Mike.

"Yes, I think so," replied Jeff. "But I guess the elephant seals wouldn't think so! Let's show the class this picture of the seal with a snout."



Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1.1

Which kind of seal has no ears?

- a. harbor seal
- b. sea lion
- c. fur seal