



LIFE·PAC®

Language Arts

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Alpha Omega Publications®

LANGUAGE ARTS 409
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LANGUAGE ARTS 409

“Look out! Watch where you are going!” Has anyone ever said that to you? Whoever said it to you wanted to help you. They did not want you to fall, get hurt, or make a mistake.



It is important to listen and think carefully when you read and speak. You need to watch where you are going. You need to know what the author meant when he wrote the story. You need to remember the order in which things happened. You need to know the meanings of words.

Sometimes, when you are in a very quiet room, you do not hear everything. Sometimes, you do not hear your teacher when she uses a loud voice. Yet, you might hear your friend across the room whisper. You have to listen, watch, and think about where you are going. In this LIFEPAC®, you will learn some skills that will help you “watch where you are going.”

OBJECTIVES

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

When you have finished this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Accurately record the amount of time it takes you to read a story.
2. Find the main idea of a story or paragraph.
3. Tell the main details of a reading selection.
4. Arrange the events of a story in sequence.
5. Give the meanings of new vocabulary words.
6. Tell the difference between fiction and nonfiction.
7. Tell the author’s purpose for writing.

8. Tell the difference between fact and opinion.
9. Choose an interesting and worthwhile topic.
10. Gather information and take notes.
11. Make an outline.
12. Write a report.
13. Improve your handwriting.
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.

adobe (u dō' bē). A brick made of clay dried in the sun.

brier (brī' ur). Thorny or prickly bush.

crushed (krushd). Broken into pieces.

fry bread (frī bred). Type of bread fried in fat.

gargle (gar' gul). To wash or rinse the throat with a liquid.

gruffness (gruf' nes). A rough, stern way of speech.

hogan (hō' gôn). An earth-covered home of the Navajo Indians.

hues (hyüz). Different colors.

humble (hum' bul). Very poor or plain.

indented (in den' tid). To set in from the margin.

licks (liks). A place where natural salt is found. Animals find these places and lick them with their tongues.

mineral (min' ur ul). Something gotten from digging or mining the earth.

mutton (mut' un). Meat from sheep.

numerical order (nü mer' u kul ô' dur). Order of numbers—1,2,3, and so on.

preserve (pri zêrv'). Keep food from spoiling.

reservation (rez ur vā' shun). Land set apart for the Indians.

salary (sal' ur ē). Pay given for work.

seasoning (se' zu ning). Something that gives a better flavor.

sheepskin (shēp' skin). Skin of a sheep—especially with the wool on it.

unsavory (un sa' vur ē). Tasteless.

vivid (viv´ id). Very bright.
volume (vol´ yum). A book.
welled (weld). Filled up within.
whizzing (hwiz´ ing). Humming or hissing sound.
wounds (wündz). Hurts or injuries.
wove (wōv). To have formed some cloth, or a rug, by weaving threads together.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAAC 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, fär; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; 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

The speed you use when you read is not always the same. You read much faster when you read for fun or pleasure. You do not need to remember as many details when you read just for pleasure.

In this section, you will read a story about a Navajo (na´ vuh hō) Indian girl. Enjoy this story. You will figure out how much time it takes you to read the story. You will also learn to use some reading skills that will help you watch where you are going. You will practice skills to help you improve your handwriting and learn new spelling words.

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

1. Accurately record the amount of time it takes you to read a story.
2. Find the main idea of a story or paragraph.
3. Tell the main details of a reading selection.
4. Arrange the events of a story in sequence.
5. Give the meanings of new vocabulary words.
13. Improve your handwriting.
14. Spell new words.

Restudy these vocabulary words.

adobe

brier

fry bread

gruffness

hogan

hues

humble

mutton

reservation

sheepskin

vivid

welled

whizzing

wove



READING

People read for many reasons. When a person wants facts, he reads for information. Reading the newspaper, encyclopedia, directions, or a science book are examples of reading for information. When you read to get information, you usually read more slowly and carefully.

People also read for enjoyment. Usually, people read quite rapidly when they are reading for pleasure. Fiction, biographies (stories about people's lives), and stories about history are examples of reading for enjoyment.

Reading rate. In this section you will read a story for enjoyment. This story is fiction, but it is based on a real experience. In Section Two you will read an informational story to learn facts. You will time how long it takes you to read each story.

First, you will write down the time when you begin reading. When you finish reading, you will write down the time again. By subtracting the first time from the second time, you can tell how many minutes it took you to read.