



LIFE·PAC®

Language Arts

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Alpha Omega Publications®

LANGUAGE ARTS 508

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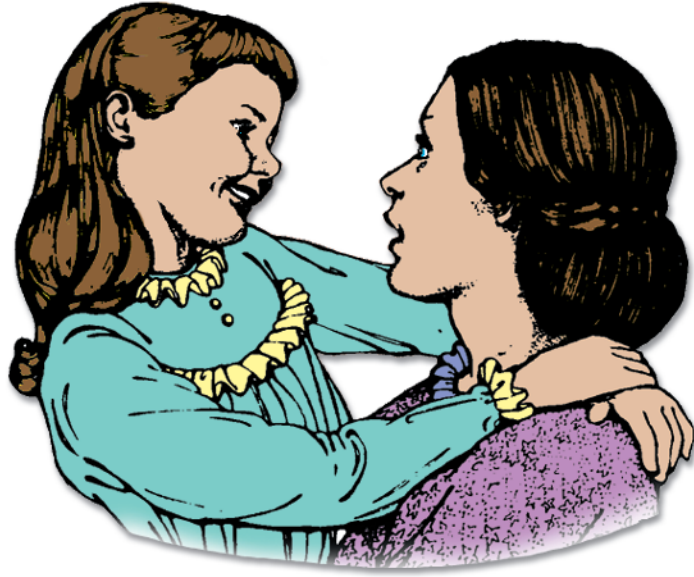
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LANGUAGE ARTS 508

Language is one of God's benevolent gifts to you. The Bible says in Proverbs 15:23, "A man hath joy by the answer of his mouth: and a word spoken in due season, how good is it!" One of the greatest pleasures people have is sharing thoughts and ideas through speech and writing. Studying Language Arts LIFEPAAC 508 will be a further step in learning how to use the English language. You will learn how to make words work for you when you share your ideas with other people.

Words are symbols. When you use these symbols in the proper order and correct form, people will understand exactly what you are saying or writing. As you study, be challenged to use your gift of language to honor Jesus Christ.

OBJECTIVES

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

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

1. Identify and use singular and plural past, present, and future forms of verbs.
2. Classify and use regular and irregular verbs.
3. Identify verbs of being and verbs of action.
4. Use verbs in forming contractions.
5. Identify participles and their uses in sentences.
6. Spell words with suffixes that change verbs into nouns.
7. Spell some homonyms with long ā.
8. Describe the difference between a parable and a fable.

9. List the literary elements of a parable and of a fable.
10. Tell the difference between moral lessons and spiritual meanings.
11. Identify adverbs and describe their function.
12. Use adverbs to show degrees of comparison.
13. Write sentences containing adverbs that modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.
14. Change adjectives to adverbs by using the *-ly* suffix.
15. Define and use new vocabulary words.
16. Improve handwriting slant.

VOCABULARY

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

acceptable (ak sep' tu bul). Worth accepting; agreeable.

Aesop (ē' sop). A Greek writer of fables.

associate (u sō' shē āt). To connect in thought; join as a companion, partner, or friend.

comparative (kum par' u tiv). The second degree of comparison of an adjective or adverb; to show a greater degree or amount than others.

comparison (kum par' u sun). Finding likenesses and differences.

consume (kun sūm'). To use up; spend, eat or drink; burn up.

contrast (kon' trast). To show differences by comparing two things.

dismount (dis mount'). To get off a horse or bicycle; to get down from something.

element (el' u munt). One of the parts of which anything is made.

encounter (en koun' tur). To meet unexpectedly.

fictitious (fik tish' us). Not real; imaginary.

fine (fīn). A sum of money paid as punishment for breaking a law or regulation.

generation (jen u rā' shun). All of the people born in the same period.

humble (hum' bul). Low in position or condition; modest, not proud.

imply (im plī'). To mean without saying so; express indirectly; suggest.

indolence (in' du luns). Dislike of work; laziness, idleness.

investigate (in ves' tu gāt). To look into thoroughly, search carefully, examine closely.

irregular (i reg' yu lur). Not according to rule; out of the usual order or natural way.

literary (lit' u rer' ē). Having to do with literature.

multitude (mul' tu tūd). A great many; a crowd.

positive (poz' u tiv). Without doubt; sure.

precise (pri sīs'). Very definite or correct; exact, accurate.

predicate (pred' u kit). Word or words that tell what is said about the subject of a sentence.

refer (ri fêr'). To direct attention, relate, apply.

spiritual (spir' u chû ul). Of or having to do with spirit.

standard (stan' durd). According to rule; model.

superlative (su pèr' lu tiv). Showing the highest degree of comparison; used of an adjective or adverb.

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, fār; let, ēqual, tèrm; it, ĭce; hot, ōpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rŭle; 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 Bible is your guide book for living. In it you can read many verses about what people say and think. Words you say and think are the symbols you use to communicate with God, other people, and yourself. King David knew how important his thoughts and spoken words were to God. He prayed, (Psalm 19:14) "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation [thoughts] of my heart, be acceptable in your sight, O Lord...." When you think about what you want to say to others, you are using language. People learn the structure of language so they can communicate in a meaningful way.

Words are divided into classes known as parts of speech. This division gives every word in a sentence a special task. As a result, when the words are arranged in meaningful thought patterns, the words become complete sentences.

In this section, you will study verbs. Verbs show the action in a sentence, or the state of being of the subject. They tell what the subject of the sentence does.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

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

1. Identify and use singular and plural past, present, and future forms of verbs.
2. Classify and use regular and irregular verbs.
3. Identify verbs of being and verbs of action.
4. Use verbs in forming contractions.

5. Identify participles and their uses in sentences.
6. Spell words with suffixes that change verbs into nouns.
15. Define and to use new vocabulary words.
16. Improve handwriting slant.

Restudy these vocabulary words.

consume

investigate

irregular

predicate



MAIN VERBS

In the English language, verbs are the key words that unlock the action of a sentence. You have learned that the **predicate** is the verb with all of the words that modify it. Without verbs our thoughts are incomplete. Verbs tell the listener or reader what is happening, what has happened, or what is going to happen. Verbs usually express action; that is, verbs usually tell what the subject does. A verb that expresses action is called an *action verb*. Verbs may also tell what the subject is. A verb that tells what the subject is, is called a *verb of being*.

The box contains a summary of the information you have read so far about verbs.

1. Verbs are found in the predicate of a sentence.
2. Verbs may express action.
3. Verbs may express a state of being.
4. Verbs help to make a sentence complete.



1.1

Complete this activity.

In the hidden word puzzle find ten verbs that can be used to express different ways in which people and animals can move.

c a l s m o n o s
w a l k p b r v t
l v j i k r u n r
j u m p e n i m u
z z e t l o w n t
c u o m o n t a t
y r i a n s k l k
t l a o p e r e p
x u t w y r y a t
j o g w l i m p o