



LIFE·PAC®

Language Arts

Mark Twain

Ernest Hemingway



Robert Frost



Alpha Omega Publications®

LANGUAGE ARTS 510

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Author:	Sandra Stone, M.A.
Editor-in-Chief:	Richard W. Wheeler, M.A.Ed.
Editor:	Elizabeth Loeks Bouman
Consulting Editor:	Rudolph Moore, Ph.D.
Revision Editor:	Alan Christopherson, M.S.



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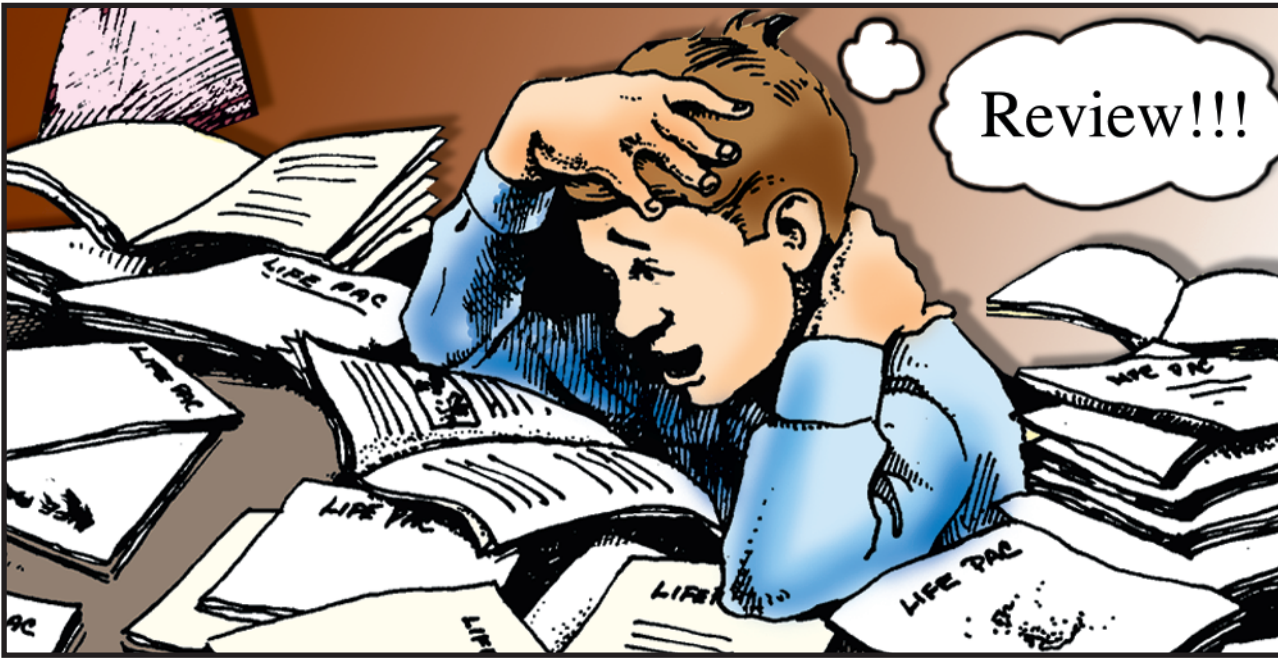
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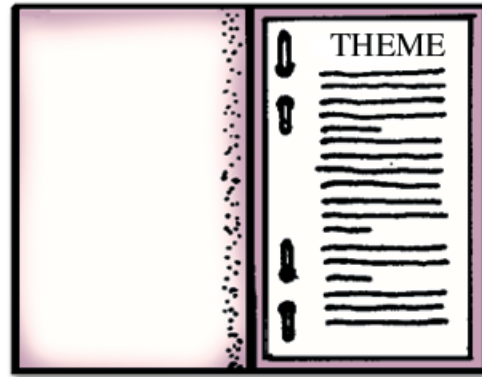


In this LIFE PAC® you will review Language Arts LIFE PACs 501 through 509. Reviewing all of this material is a big job! We do not want you to be overwhelmed like the boy in the illustration, so you will review only the basic concepts in literature, reading skills, grammar, and composition. For spelling, you will restudy twenty selected words from each LIFE PAC. You will also create your own folder of original compositions to share with your parents and friends. Follow the instructions below to prepare your folder. You will then be ready to add your compositions when indicated. Directions for what you will include in the folder will be given in two sections of this LIFE PAC.

Instructions for a Composition Folder

Materials needed: a 12" x 18" piece of construction paper, paper fasteners or yarn, writing paper (optional: poster paints, potato half)

Directions: Fold the construction paper in half. Choose a title and write it on the front of the folder along with your name (examples: "Notes by Ned," "Thoughts and Themes by Thelma," "Rachel's Writings," and so forth). Decorate your folder attractively. (Try this idea: Bring a potato half with a cut design from home. Dip the design in poster paint and print it on the folder.) Have your teacher check your folder.



Teacher check _____
Initial Date

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 six questions for judging a story's literary value.
2. Judge a story's value for character building by identifying good and bad character traits.
3. Identify three elements that make a story a pleasure to read.
4. Identify types of literature.
5. Identify forms of poetry.
6. Identify cadence, rhythm, rhyme, and stanzas.
7. Identify poetic devices.
8. Identify and use different kinds of nouns and pronouns.
9. Recognize the position and purpose of adjectives and use them correctly.
10. Identify an author's purpose and authority.
11. Identify the main idea, plot, setting, and characters.
12. Answer comprehension questions.
13. Infer or speculate about events.
14. Identify cause and effect.
15. Make Christian judgments.
16. Distinguish between fact and opinion.
17. Recognize the meanings of idioms.
18. Identify and use heteronyms.

19. Identify and use different kinds of verbs and adverbs.
20. Identify and use participles.
21. Change adjectives to adverbs by using the -ly suffix.
22. Identify information and details by scanning, skimming, and reading slowly.
23. Identify graphic aids and their uses.
24. Summarize.
25. Compare and contrast characters.
26. Use reading skills in Bible study.
27. Identify four kinds of sentences and punctuate them correctly.
28. Identify complete sentences, subject and predicate parts.
29. Arrange words in correct order.
30. Improve sentences by adding adjectives, adverbs, and using words correctly.
31. Write dialogue.
32. Spell words correctly.

VOCABULARY

Review these words. Learning the meanings of these words is a good study habit and will improve your understanding of this LIFEPAAC.

ballad (bal' ud). A poem or song that tells a story.

cadence (kã' duns). Rhythm.

comprehension (kom pri hen' shun). The act or power of understanding.

conundrum (ku nun' drum). A riddle whose answer involves a pun or play on words.

couplet (kup' lit). Two lines of poetry that belong together. They usually rhyme.

diacritical mark (dĩ u krit' u kul märk). A mark placed over a letter to show stress or accent.

dialogue (dĩ' u lôg). Conversation.

graphic (graf' ik). Of or about a drawing or picture.

heteronym (het' er õ nim). A word spelled like another word but different in pronunciation and meaning.

homonym (hom' u nim). A word having the same pronunciation as another word but a different meaning.

idiom (id' ē um). A phrase or expression whose meaning cannot be understood from the ordinary meanings of words.

infer (in fēr'). To find out by thinking; to conclude.

inspirational (in' spu ra' shu nul). Filling a person with thought, feeling, excitement; influencing someone.

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

judgment (juj' munt). Decision; opinion.

limerick (lim' ur ik). A form of humorous nonsense verse with five lines and a certain rhyme pattern.

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

metaphor (met' u fôr). A phrase or word that means one thing ordinarily but is applied to something else to make a comparison; a figure of speech.

negative (neg' u tiv). Not positive; saying no.

palindrome (pal' in drôm). Word, verse, or sentence that reads the same backward or forward.

personification (pur son' u fu kâ' shun). A figure of speech in which a lifeless thing or quality is spoken of as if it is alive.

pun (pun). A humorous use of a word that can have two meanings.

quatrain (kwot' rân). Stanza or poem of four lines.

simile (sim' u lē). An expressed comparison of two different things or ideas using "like" or "as"; a likeness between things.

speculate (spek' yu lâ't). Reflect; consider.

stanza (stan' zu). A group of lines of poetry, arranged according to a fixed plan.

stress (stres). Treat as important; put pressure on; emphasize.

summarize (sum' u rîz). To give only the main points.

symbolism (sim' bu liz um). Representation by symbols; use of symbols.

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, âge, cãre, fãr; let, êqual, tèrm; it, îce; hot, ôpen, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pût, rûle; 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.