



LIFE·PAC®

Language Arts

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Alpha Omega Publications®

LANGUAGE ARTS 609

CONTENTS

I. SECTION ONE	3
Bible Stories, Parables, and Proverbs	3
Report Writing	11
Spelling and Handwriting	15
II. SECTION TWO	22
Bible Poetry and Prophecy	22
Report Writing	28
Spelling and Handwriting	36
III. SECTION THREE	43
Bible History and Law	43
Report Writing	47
Spelling and Handwriting	50

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LANGUAGE ARTS 609

The Bible was written to, for, and by real people. All the words of the Bible were written to real people living at the time the words were written. All the words of the Bible were written for real people, whenever they might live. All the words of the Bible were written by real people. What to write and how to write it was told to the writers by the Holy Spirit of God. Peter wrote (2 Peter 1:21), "...holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Nevertheless, real people were both the instruments of the writing and the reason for the writing.

Because God wanted real people—people He loves—to understand His will and walk in His way, He caused many of His teachings to be told in story form. Even history is a kind of story. Another means God used was poetic form. Poetry speaks to the feelings of people.

In this LIFEPAK® you will study the literary forms that are found in the Bible. You will study how to make a good written report, and you will make a written report on a Bible theme.

OBJECTIVES

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

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

1. Identify seven Bible literary forms.
2. Describe the main characteristics of Bible stories and parables.
3. Choose a specific topic for a written report.
4. Identify sources of information for a written report.
5. Describe the main characteristics of Hebrew poetry.
6. Describe the main characteristics of Hebrew prophecy.
7. Take notes for a written report.
8. Identify the purpose of writing a report.
9. Outline notes for a written report.
10. Tell why Bible history is different from other history.
11. Tell what is meant by the term "The Law" as used to identify Bible writing.
12. Draft, correct, and finalize a written report.
13. Spell new words correctly.
14. Correctly form letters.

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.

codified (kōd' u fīd). Arranged according to some system.

convince (kun vins'). Persuade firmly.

delegation (del' u gā' shun). A group of representatives.

exalted (eg zōl' tud). Filled with joy or a noble feeling.

exploit (eks' ploit). Bold unusual act; daring deed.

impose (im pōz'). Put a burden, tax, or punishment on.

incidental (in' su den tul). Happening or likely to happen in connection with something else.

intense (in tens'). Very great or strong.

intensify (in ten' si fī). To make stronger in feeling or idea.

lament (lu ment'). Weep; sorrow.

mock (mok). Laugh at; make fun of.

parallelism (par' u lel iz um). Likeness; correspondence; agreement.

penalty (pen' ul tē). Punishment.

projection (pru jek' shun). Part that sticks out.

raid (rād). An attack.

ritual (rich' ū ul). A form of system of rites or solemn ceremony.

species (spē shēz). Group of animals that have certain permanent characteristics in common.

specific (spi sif' ik). Definite; precise; particular.

stimulate (stim' yū lāt). Excite; rouse to action.

unleavened (un lev' und). Not leavened; made without yeast.

utterances (ut' ur uns es). Expressing in words or sounds.

valor (val' ur). Bravery; courage.

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, 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

Did you know that most of the “Bible stories” you have enjoyed hearing in Sunday school are “short stories” just like the ones in literature? You will study the short-story form and learn to find the short stories in the Bible. You will also learn about parables in the Old Testament as well as the New Testament. You will learn the way to start to make a report and begin the preparations for making a report on a Bible topic. You will also learn to spell new words with two, three, and four syllables. In handwriting you will practice writing difficult letters.

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

1. Identify seven Bible literary forms.
2. Describe the main characteristics of Bible stories and parables.
3. Choose a specific topic for a written report.
4. Identify sources of information for a written report.
13. Spell new words correctly.
14. Correctly form letters.

Restudy these words.

delegation
exploit
intensify
mock

parallelism
raid
specific

stimulate
unleavened
valour (valor)



Teacher check _____
Initial Date



BIBLE STORIES, PARABLES, AND PROVERBS

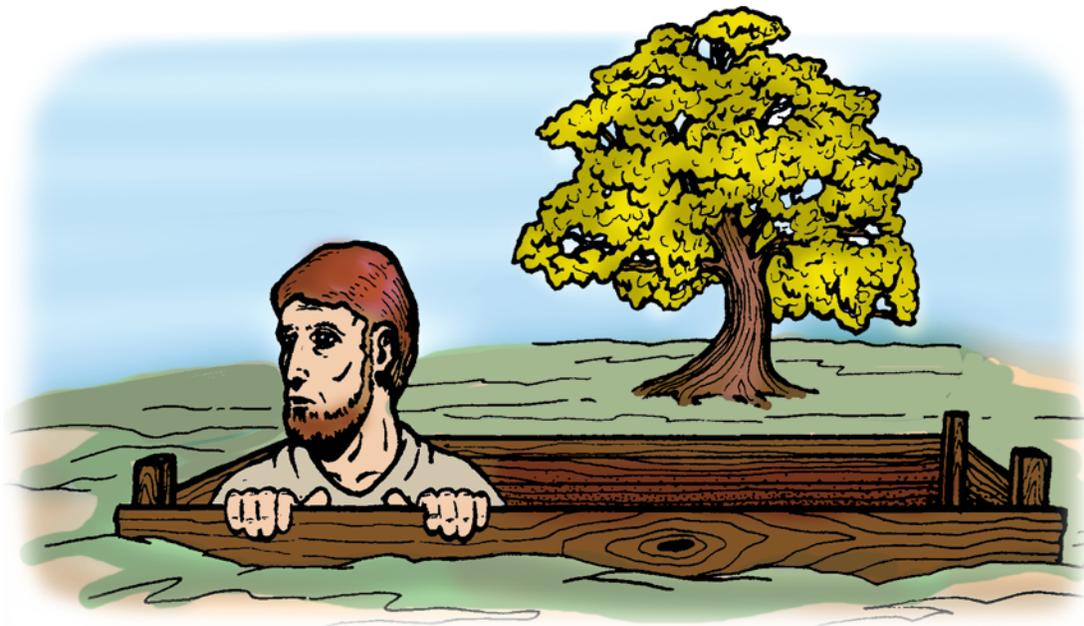
Stories are good teachers. Stories are more interesting than plain teaching, and stories show the right way by examples. Even short illustrations are stories of a kind. The “short story,” however, is a recognized literary form. Short stories, as a recognizable literary form, are found in the Bible. Parables are stories, too, but have a different form. Proverbs are short sayings that suggest good principles. You should learn to recognize and appreciate each of these Bible literary forms.

Short story. A literary form found in the Bible is the short story. The stories in the Bible are all true stories. An exact example of the short-story form is the book of Esther. The book of Ruth might be called a long short story. It fits the form of a novelette, but, of course, it is a true story.

To fit the short-story form, a story must have only a few main characters. Any other characters must be necessary to the action and not interesting in themselves. The time covered by the story must be brief—a few hours, a few days, or possibly two or three separated periods of time, all closely related in some way. Not much description is given, either of the looks of the characters, the look of the scenery, or the thoughts of the characters. A short story covers too brief a time to allow for describing character development. The action of the short story centers around one happening or possibly two or three closely related incidents.

Most of the short stories of the Bible have been included in the Pentateuch, the historical books of the Old Testament, and the Acts of the Apostles. Stories about the heroes of certain periods of history make history real. Especially in Bible history, stories about individuals who obeyed God or individuals who went against God's will are found. These stories make us understand that people make history.

Look for the "short stories" that are woven into the history of Israel. The one you are going to read is in Judges, Chapter 6. Here is the story of the call of Gideon, retold in today's language.



The Call of Gideon

Gideon drew himself up to the edge of the wine press pit and looked cautiously around. Not seeing any of the **raiding** Midianites, he climbed out of the pit and stretched. Gideon was a strong young man, but threshing the wheat was back-breaking work, and hot. Gideon threshed the wheat down in the wine-press pit so that the Midianites would not see it.

As Gideon wiped the sweat and threshing dust from his face and neck, he wondered how much longer his father would stay in Ophrah in