



LIFE·PAC®

Language Arts

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Alpha Omega Publications®

LANGUAGE ARTS 602

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LANGUAGE ARTS 602

Communication is a strange word. A dictionary might define *communication* as *the passing of information from one to another*.

Some animals can communicate by making certain noises. Others can find meaning from some type of action. A deer, for example, can pass information by moving its ear or tail.

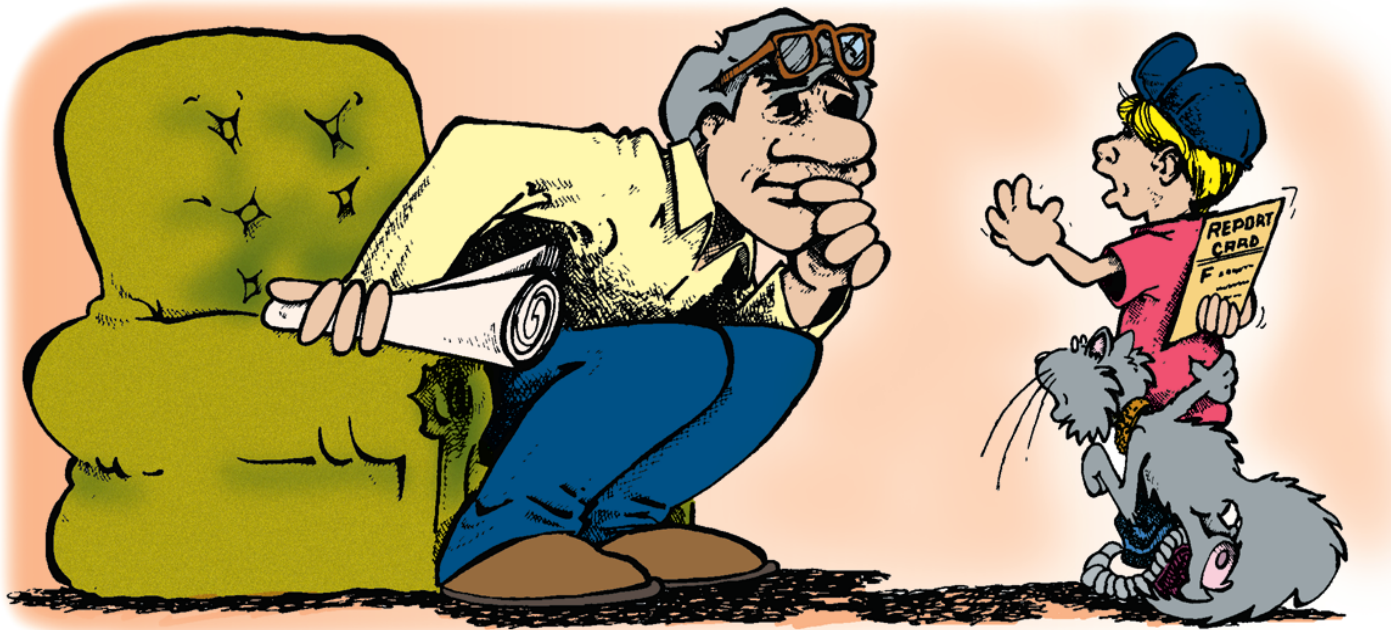
Human beings have many ways of communicating. A simple smile can sometimes get a message across as easily as a sentence. People can also communicate through actions or emotions, or through music or art.

People, like the animals, can understand simple forms of communication. You might be able to understand the meaning of a simple smile or frown, but it would become very frustrating if we had to depend completely on these kinds of communication.

However, human beings have the best means of communication available to them. That is, of course, the spoken language.

The Bible says that God created man in His own image. That creation included the ability to speak and to understand what is spoken.

The more skills we have to express ourselves, the more we can make ourselves understood, and the more we can understand as others express their ideas to us.



What would it be like if we couldn't talk,
And we couldn't visit with friends or chat?
We couldn't ask for the things we need.
Now, what do you think of that?

What would it be like if we couldn't talk,
And we couldn't get our ideas across?
Would we nod or tap or wiggle or knock
Or squirm or turn and toss?

Would a nod mean to go left or right?
I fear I've forgotten which way!
Would a wiggle mean that you're happy or sad,
'Cause you failed your math today?

We'd be in a terrible fix if we couldn't talk,
Or if language wasn't real!
But I'm glad I know what it's like to talk,
So I can say what I really feel!

OBJECTIVES

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

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

1. Define two kinds of root words.
2. Tell whether or not a root word can be used as a word by itself.
3. Identify and define prefixes and suffixes.
4. Form new words by combining prefixes and/or suffixes with root words.
5. Define vocabulary words by the way they are used in sentences.
6. Identify and define synonyms and antonyms.
7. Supply synonyms and antonyms for words in a sentence.
8. Tell the main idea of a story.
9. Give details of a story.
10. Put the events of a story in their proper order.
11. Speculate what may have happened between events in a story.
12. Give the true meanings of idiomatic expressions.
13. Tell the difference between facts and opinions.
14. Tell whether or not a sentence is valid (supported by facts).
15. Tell implied meanings.
16. Tell whether an event is right or wrong.
17. Define adjectives and adverbs.
18. Expand sentences by adding adjectives and adverbs.
19. Spell words correctly.
20. Use the first nineteen objectives in story writing.

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.

adverb (ad' vĕrb). A word that extends or limits the meaning of verbs.

antique (an tĕk'). Something made long ago.

antonym (an' tu nim). A word that means the opposite of another word.

comprehend (kom' pri hend'). To understand.

idiomatic expression (id' ē u mat' ik ek spresh' un). An expression whose meaning cannot be understood from the ordinary meanings of the words in it.

imply (im plī'). Mean without saying so directly.

juniper (jū' nu pur). An evergreen shrub or tree of the same family as the pine.

loveliness (luv' lē nis). Beauty.

modify (mod' u fī). Change somewhat.

obsolete (ob' su lēt). No longer in use; out-of-date.

padlock (pad' lok'). A lock that hangs by a curved bar and can be put on and removed.

picturesque (pik' chu resk'). Making a picture for the mind; pretty enough for a picture.

prosper (pros' pur). To be successful; to have good fortune.

quaint (kwānt). Strange or odd in an interesting, pleasing, or amusing way.

refresh (ri fresh'). Make fresh again; renew.

snagged (snagd). Caught.

speculation (spek' yu lā' shun). Thought.

statistics (stu tis' tiks). Facts presented with numbers.

valid (val' id). True; supported by fact or authority.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK 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

In this section, you will learn to spell some two-syllable words. You will also learn some helpful handwriting hints. Pay special attention to the importance of root words and how their meanings can be changed. The lessons presented in this section should be very valuable in helping you improve your vocabulary.

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

1. Define two kinds of root words.
2. Tell whether or not a root word can be used as a word by itself.
3. Identify and define prefixes and suffixes.
4. Form new words by combining prefixes and/or suffixes with root words.
5. Define vocabulary words by the way they are used in sentences.
6. Identify and define synonyms and antonyms.
7. Supply synonyms and antonyms for words in a sentence.
19. Spell words correctly.

Restudy these words.

antique

antonym

obsolete

padlock



SPELLING AND HANDWRITING

Helpful spelling hints are given at the beginning of this section, but they are meant to be used for all spelling lists. Spacing of letters is practiced in the handwriting section.

Spelling. Each spelling list in this LIFE PAC will be given at the beginning of each section. Studying each unit will be up to you. A helper or teacher will give you a practice spelling test. At the end of each section, you will take the spelling test on a separate piece of paper.

Some helpful hints for studying your words follow.

1. Look at the word.
2. Check in your dictionary if you are not sure of its meaning, or how to pronounce it.
3. Say the word.
4. Listen for sounds that have unusual spellings.
5. Think of how the word is made. For example, how many syllables does the word have? Does the word have any prefixes or suffixes? Does the word have any silent letters?
6. Write the word. Say the word as you write it so you can associate the sound of the word with the correct spelling. When you have written the word once, check to see that you have spelled it correctly. Then practice writing the word several times.

Learn to spell the words from "Spelling Words-1."

Spelling Words -1

absent
achieve
ascend
billion
chapter
college
commit

conduct
conscience
create
forgive
gracious
humble
joyful

mercy
presence
progress
reserve
sacred
version