



LIFE·PAC®

Language Arts

Mark Twain

Ernest Hemingway



Robert Frost



Alpha Omega Publications®

LANGUAGE ARTS 405

CONTENTS

I. SECTION ONE	2
Reading Skills: "A Lesson In Faith"	
(Part One)	3
Paragraphs	9
Handwriting and Spelling	11
II. SECTION TWO	17
Reading Skills: "A Lesson In Faith"	
(Part Two)	18
Capital Letters	21
Handwriting and Spelling	23
III. SECTION THREE	29
"The Hobby of Stamp Collecting"	30
Punctuation Marks	35
Handwriting and Spelling	40
IV. SECTION FOUR	44
Writing Stories	45
Handwriting and Spelling	48

Author:	Joseph N. Heath, M.S. Ed.S.
Editor-in-Chief:	Richard W. Wheeler, M.A.Ed.
Editor:	Blair Ressler, M.A.
Consulting Editor:	Rudolph Moore, Ph.D.
Revision Editor:	Alan Christopherson, M.S.



Alpha Omega Publications®

804 N. 2nd Ave. E., Rock Rapids, IA 51246-1759

© MCMXCVI by Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. All rights reserved.

LIFEPAC is a registered trademark of Alpha Omega Publications, Inc.

All trademarks and/or service marks referenced in this material are the property of their respective owners. Alpha Omega Publications, Inc. makes no claim of ownership to any trademarks and/or service marks other than their own and their affiliates', and makes no claim of affiliation to any companies whose trademarks may be listed in this material, other than their own.

LANGUAGE ARTS 405

This LIFE PAC® includes a story about a girl named Jeannie whose faith was strengthened. Reading about Jeannie and answering the questions about the story will help you become a better reader. The story is written in two parts, or “chapters.”

You will learn something about the hobby of stamp collecting. You will improve your understanding of capital letters, punctuation, and paragraphs. You will use this knowledge to write your own story. Also you will test your spelling ability as you practice your very best handwriting.

OBJECTIVES

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

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

1. Tell the difference between cause and effect.
2. Select the main idea of a story.
3. Put the events of a story in the order in which they happened.
4. Decide what is likely to happen next in a story.
5. Describe the author’s purpose in writing a story.
6. Identify figures of speech.
7. Identify paragraphs.
8. Demonstrate the proper use of capital letters and punctuation marks.
9. Define new vocabulary words.
10. Write a story.
11. 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.
album (al’ bum). A book of blank pages for stamps or photographs.
anniversary (an’ u ver’ sur ē). Yearly honoring of a past event.
appointment (u point’ munt). A fixed time set for people to meet.

cancel (kan' sul). To cross out by drawing a line or lines over.

commemorative (ku mem' u rā' tiv). Preserving or honoring the memory of some person or event.

conversation (kon vur sā' shun). Spoken words between two or more persons.

decision (di sizh' un). Making up of one's mind; deciding.

delay (di lā'). Put off to a later time.

dialogue (dī' u lôg). Conversation between two or more persons.

emergency (i mēr' jun sē). A sudden need for immediate action.

faith (fāth). Believing or trusting.

foster parents (fô' stur par' unts). People who take the place of the father and the mother in raising and caring for a child.

issue (ish' ü). To print, put out, or deliver something for sale.

operation (op u rā' shun). A method of using medical instruments on the body as a result of some injury.

orphanage (ôr' fu nij). A home where children who have no living parents live and are cared for.

perforate (pèr' fu rāt). Make a row or rows of holes through.

prop (prop). To hold up by placing a support under or against.

respond (ri spond'). To answer or to reply.

topic (top' ik). A subject that people think, write, or talk about.

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

Jeannie is a nine-year-old girl who has had much sadness in her life. Though she loves God, she wonders if He cares for her. Reading "A Lesson In Faith" (Part One), will improve your understanding of the problems of other people. It will also improve your reading skills.

This section will help you to write paragraphs. You will also learn to spell new words and practice your handwriting.

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

1. Tell the difference between cause and effect.
2. Select the main idea of a story.
3. Put the events of a story in the order in which they happened.
4. Decide what is likely to happen next in a story.
7. Identify paragraphs.
9. Define new vocabulary words.
11. Spell new words.

Restudy these vocabulary words.

appointment faith operation respond
decision foster parents orphanage topic
delay



READING SKILLS: "A LESSON IN FAITH" (Part One)

This story is true but the names and place have been changed. You can learn a lesson about **faith** from this story. You can also learn some important reading skills by studying the story carefully.



"A Lesson In Faith" (Part One)

1. Jeannie was nine years old. She looked around at her new home. Her eyes were filled with tears. She had suffered beyond her years already. Now, for the first time

in her young life, she was starting to feel sorry for herself.

2. To begin with, her new father had lost his job. The company he worked for had been bought by a larger company. The new company had its own man to put into the position that had been her father's. Jeannie and her **foster parents** had been forced to move away from their friends in the city.
3. Jeannie had hated the thought of moving to a small town. She wouldn't be seeing her old friends anymore. Somehow, she didn't care just now to make new friends. She didn't care to explain why she couldn't walk like other girls and boys—Jeannie's second reason for feeling sorry for herself.
4. The third reason was having to move before school was out. That **decision** was made in March. Her father couldn't wait until June. He needed to go to work right away. The **operation** that had been planned when school ended in June now had to be **delayed**—the fourth reason Jeannie felt sorry for herself. Jeannie had prayed to God to heal her right foot ever since she could remember. But God didn't seem to be hearing her prayers. Her unanswered prayer was a fifth reason she felt sorry for herself.
5. Jeannie's birth mother and father had been killed in an automobile accident when Jeannie was only four years old. She could barely remember them. She had been at home asleep with the baby sitter. The next morning Jeannie was told that her parents would not be coming home again. The nice people at the **orphanage** had not been able to have the necessary operation performed. The doctors had told her foster parents that there was only give a fifty-fifty chance that the operation would be successful.
6. Now it was April. The family had moved—a new town—a new neighborhood—a new church. On Monday, she would be starting in a new school—new everything. Jeannie was so tired of new things. Too many new things was the sixth reason that Jeannie felt sorry for herself.