



LANGUAGE ARTS

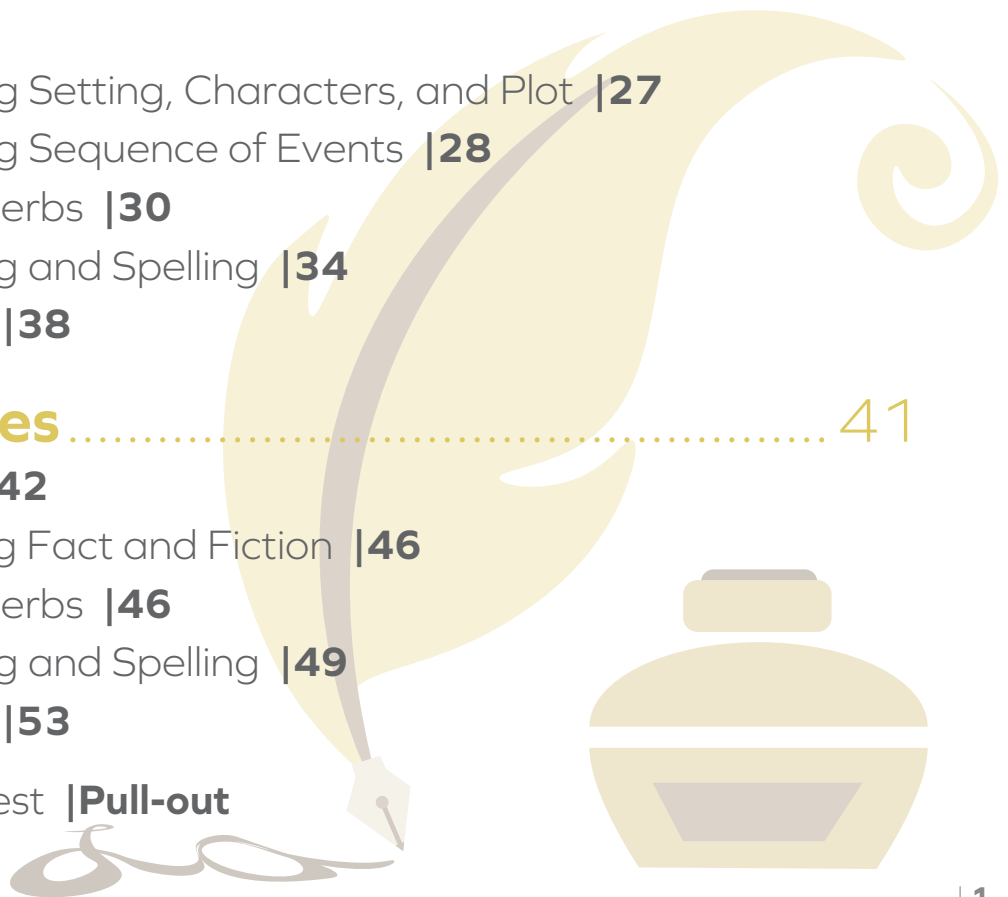
Student Book

► **4th Grade | Unit 7**

LANGUAGE ARTS 407

FACT AND FICTION

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FACT AND FICTION

Literature comes in many forms. In this LIFEPAC® you will study three of the forms: *biography*, *fable*, and *tall tales*. You will review how to select the main idea of a story. You will learn to describe the characters, plot, and setting of a story. You will learn to arrange events in the proper order. You will also learn how to write stories like the ones you read in this LIFEPAC.

Learning more about nouns and verbs will help you to write better stories. Learning the meaning and spelling of new words will also help you to be a better writer.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAC. Each section will list according to the numbers below what objectives will be met in that section. When you have completed this LIFEPAC, you should be able to:

1. Recognize different forms of literature.
2. Select the main idea of a story or paragraph.
3. Describe the setting, characters, and plot of a story.
4. Arrange events in the correct order in which they have happened.
5. Recognize fact and fiction.
6. Write a story.
7. Find the subject of a sentence.
8. Define a noun.
9. Recognize common and proper nouns.
10. Form plural and possessive nouns.

11. Define a verb.
12. Learn the kinds of words that are verbs.
13. Recognize present and past tenses of verbs.
14. Recognize helping verbs.
15. Form verb contractions.
16. Practice skills to improve handwriting.
17. Recognize and spell words with open and closed syllables.
18. Learn new words.
19. Spell new words.



1. BIOGRAPHY

In this section of your LIFEPAC, you will study the **biography** of Robert Goddard. The biography will help you to see that reading about the lives of people is interesting.

In the grammar part of this section, you will learn several things about nouns. You will improve the shape of your letters as you practice handwriting skills, and you will learn to recognize and spell words with closed syllables.

Objectives

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

1. Recognize different forms of literature.
2. Select the main idea of a story or paragraph.
7. Find the subject of a sentence.
8. Define a noun.
9. Recognize common and proper nouns.
10. Form plural and possessive nouns.
16. Practice skills to improve handwriting.
17. Recognize and spell words with open and closed syllables.
18. Learn new words.
19. Spell new words.

Vocabulary

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

biography (bī og' ru fē). The story of a person's life.

communication (ku myü nu kā' shun). Giving or exchanging information or news by speaking or writing.

fiction (fik' shun). Something imagined or made up; a made-up story.

launch (lônch). Push out or put forth into the air.

lunar (lü' nur). Of or like the moon.

novel (nov' ul). A long story.

orbit (ôr' bit). The path of a heavenly body around another heavenly body.

probe (prōb). An unmanned spacecraft carrying scientific instruments used to report information about space or other planets.

rocket (rok' it). Engine used to make spacecraft leave the earth.

satellite (sat' u līt). A heavenly body that travels around a planet.

thrust (thrust). Push with force.

timid (tim' id). Shy.

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, ôrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /TH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ or /ə/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.



Biography

The story you are about to read is a short biography. The word biography comes from two Greek words: *bio*, which means *life*, and *graph*, which means *write*. Therefore, *biography* means a *written story of a person's life*.

The Moon Is Not Green Cheese

10, 9, 8, 7

When Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon on July 20, 1969, he found that this natural **satellite** of the earth was made of rocks and dirt and not green cheese.

A **rocket** was used to **thrust** Mr. Armstrong so far away from the earth. Because of the discoveries of Robert Goddard, an American rocket scientist, Neil Armstrong was able to go to the moon and to learn about it. Dr. Goddard is considered the father of modern rocketry.

Robert Hutchings Goddard was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, on October 5, 1882. He was the only child of a bookkeeper, salesman, and machine shop owner. Robert's boyhood was quiet and peaceful.

Early in Robert's youth, he became excited with the factories in his town. These factories were making machines and other goods for a growing America. He read science books and dreamed of great inventions.

In 1898 Robert read *War of the Worlds*, a science-**fiction novel** by H. G. Wells. This story stirred his youthful imagination and set him to dreaming of building a space machine that would fly. One day Robert climbed a cherry tree in his backyard. He imagined how wonderful it would be to



| Space station

build a spacecraft that might possibly fly to Mars. When he climbed down from the tree, he knew the direction his life would take.

6, 5, 4,

At Clark University where Dr. Goddard taught, he experimented in his laboratory with rockets. On March 16, 1926, on his Aunt Effie's farm in Auburn, Massachusetts, he **launched** the world's first successful flight of a rocket.

The rocket stayed in the air for two and one-half seconds, rose to a height of 41 feet, went a distance of 184 feet, and traveled an average speed of 64 miles per hour. Many years later, a rocket would speed at 17,000 miles per hour to launch a satellite into **orbit** around the earth.

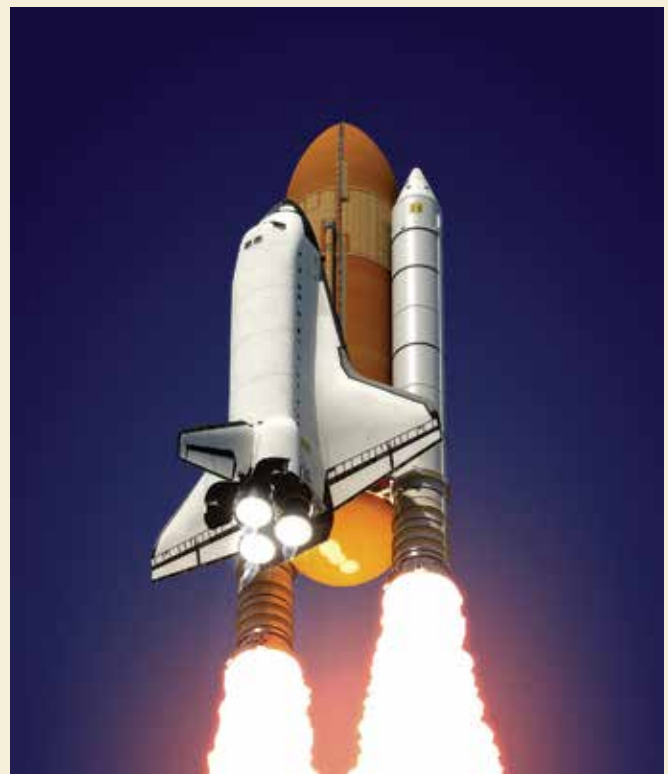
Many other workable ideas came from the mind of this **timid** man. One idea he had was to invent a manned and an unmanned spacecraft that would reach the moon and planets and return to earth. Another idea was the building of a manned station on the moon.

3, 2, 1

When America's first manned space shuttle, the *Enterprise*, left complex 39-A from the John F. Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida, scientists used more of this shy man's ideas.

At least thirty orbiting **communication** satellites, half a dozen **lunar probes**, more space shuttles, even "colonies" of spacecraft—all of these began as ideas in the mind of Dr. Goddard. At least two hundred of his ideas are being used by scientists around the world.

Dr. Goddard did not live to see where his work would lead. He died on August 10, 1945, just as the world was entering the "Space Age" of jets and rockets. If Dr.



| Rocket

Goddard had lived a few years longer, he probably would have been quietly delighted when astronauts walked on the moon, when the “Star Trek®” television programs challenged the imaginations of thousands of people around the world, and when scientists sent manned and unmanned spacecraft to other planets and back to Earth. O, the power of ideas and dreams!



Complete this activity.

- 1.1** List any ideas or dreams you have for space travel. Share your answers with a friend.



Teacher check:

Initials _____ Date _____



Answer *true* or *false*.

- 1.2** _____ Robert Hutchings Goddard launched a rocket on March 16, 1926.
- 1.3** _____ Robert Goddard went to the moon.
- 1.4** _____ The first rocket went to the moon.
- 1.5** _____ Dr. Goddard had many ideas that are being used today.
- 1.6** _____ Dr. Goddard died in 1945.

Selecting the Main Idea

Every story has a *main idea*. The main idea tells the most important thing the writer wants you to know from his story.

Every paragraph also has a main idea. The main ideas of the paragraphs will tell you about the main idea of the whole story.

Remember that main ideas are *usually* found in the first sentence of a paragraph. They are sometimes found in the middle or at the end of a paragraph. The main idea of a story is usually found either in the first or in the last paragraph of the story.



Complete this activity.

1.7

Put an **X** in front of the sentence that best states the main idea of the biography you just read.

- a. _____ The moon is made of dirt and rocks.
- b. _____ Robert Goddard decided early in his youth what he would do with his life.
- c. _____ Dr. Goddard is the father of modern rocketry.
- d. _____ Dr. Goddard had many dreams and creative ideas.
- e. _____ O, the power of ideas and dreams!



Answer these questions.

1.8

Which paragraph of the biography contains the main idea of the story?

1.9

What is the main idea of the first paragraph?

Exploring Nouns

A noun is the name of something. It is the name of a person, place, or thing. Nouns have an important place in sentences. Nouns also have different forms. In this grammar part of Section One, you will learn several things about nouns.



Complete these activities.

- 1.10** Copy Genesis 2:19 and 20. Notice that one of Adam’s jobs was to name the birds and animals. The names he gave them are nouns.

- 1.11** Underline the nouns in this paragraph. Ask yourself, “Is this word the name of a person, place, or thing?” You will underline 11 nouns.

Many other workable ideas came from the mind of this timid man. One idea he had was to invent a manned and unmanned spacecraft that would reach the moon and planets and return to earth. Another idea was to build a manned station on the moon.

- 1.12** Write a noun in each blank in these sentences:

- The _____ is red, white, and blue.
- We live in a _____ .
- My pet is a _____ .
- On Sundays we go to _____ .
- My _____ will visit us.
- Adam named the _____ .
- On the trees are green _____ .

A noun may be the *subject* of a sentence. The subject answers the question, “Who or what is doing something or being something in this sentence?”

Study these examples. The subject is underlined. The subject may be more than one word. *Remember:* Ask who or what is doing something or being something in each sentence.

Examples:

Thomas Edison became interested in experimenting with different materials at the age of eleven.

His first laboratory was in his mother’s basement.

Children often visited him there.

Sports held no interest for the young scientist.

The Grand Trunk Railroad hired him as a newsboy.

His parents objected to this job for their son.

The hard-working newsboy became a good businessman.

Edison’s mind helped him to be successful in his work.

A noun is either a common noun or a proper noun. A *common noun* is the name of anything in a group. A common noun begins with a lowercase letter except as the first word of a sentence.

A *proper noun* is the name of a special person, place, or thing. A proper noun always begins with a capital letter.



Underline the subject of each sentence.

- 1.13** People of Babylon were ordered to worship King Darius.
- 1.14** Any disobedient person would be thrown into the lions' den.
- 1.15** Three times a day Daniel prayed to his God.
- 1.16** Wicked men reported this act to the king.
- 1.17** King Darius ordered that Daniel be thrown into the lions' den.
- 1.18** All night in the palace, the king fasted and prayed that Daniel would not be hurt.
- 1.19** God's angel closed the mouths of the lions.
- 1.20** The lions did not touch Daniel.
- 1.21** Darius declared that the God of Daniel was the living God.
- 1.22** Daniel enjoyed success in the time of King Darius and King Cyrus.



Write a proper noun as the subject of each sentence.

- 1.23** _____ is my friend.
- 1.24** _____ plays baseball.
- 1.25** _____ is my pet.
- 1.26** _____ visits us often.
- 1.27** _____ wrote a book.



Write a proper noun for each common noun.

- 1.28** city _____
- 1.29** day _____
- 1.30** month _____
- 1.31** teacher _____
- 1.32** language _____
- 1.33** street _____

SELF TEST 1

Write true or false (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.01** _____ The moon is made of rocks and dirt.
- 1.02** _____ Robert Goddard is considered the father of modern rocketry.
- 1.03** _____ Neil Armstrong stepped onto the moon in 1869.
- 1.04** _____ In a cherry tree, young Robert decided he would build rockets.
- 1.05** _____ Later, Goddard taught at Clark University and experimented in his laboratory.
- 1.06** _____ Goddard launched the first successful rocket on March 16, 1926.
- 1.07** _____ At least two hundred of Dr. Goddard's ideas are being used by scientists around the world.
- 1.08** _____ Goddard died in 1945.
- 1.09** _____ A biography is the written story of a person's life.
- 1.010** _____ The main idea of a story tells the most important thing the writer wants you to know from his story.

State the main idea of "The Moon Is Not Green Cheese" (this answer, 5 points).

1.011 _____

Write the difference between a common noun and a proper noun (this answer, 5 points).

1.012 _____

Write the meanings of these words about rockets (each answer, 4 points).

1.013 launch _____

1.014 orbit _____

1.015 satellite _____

1.016 thrust _____

Draw a line under the subject of each sentence (each answer, 2 points).

1.017 Heidi lived with her grandfather.

1.018 Her friend was named Peter.

1.019 Peter cared for the goats.

1.020 The goats ate grass as they climbed the mountain.

Write a common noun in each blank in these sentences (each answer, 2 points).

1.021 At school we play _____ .

1.022 When it rains, wear your _____ .

1.023 For breakfast I eat _____ .

Write a proper noun in each blank in these sentences (each answer, 2 points).

1.024 The father of modern rocketry is _____ .

1.025 A newsboy who became a scientist was _____ .

1.026 The man who was thrown into the lions' den was _____ .

Write the plural form of these singular nouns (each answer, 2 points).

1.027 rocket _____

1.028 church _____

1.029 bus _____

1.030 child _____

1.031 knife _____

1.032 lady _____

1.033 monkey _____

1.034 deer _____

Write the possessive form of these singular nouns (each answer, 2 points).

1.035 horse _____

1.036 tree _____

1.037 wolf _____

1.038 man _____

Write the possessive form of these plural nouns (each answer, 2 points).

1.039 sheep _____

1.040 houses _____

1.041 foxes _____

1.042 women _____

1.043 keys _____

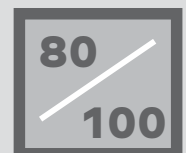


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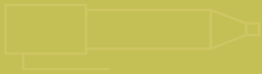
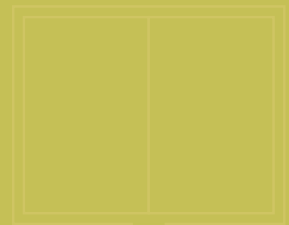
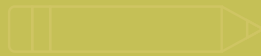
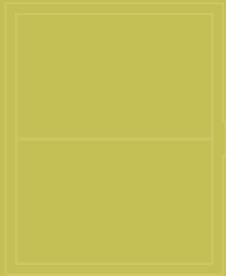
Score _____

Initials _____

Date _____



Take your spelling test of Spelling Words-1.



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