



LANGUAGE ARTS

TEACHER'S GUIDE

▶ **7th Grade**

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LANGUAGE ARTS 700

Teacher's Guide

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Teacher Notes

INSTRUCTIONS FOR LANGUAGE ARTS

The LIFEPAC curriculum from grades two through twelve is structured so that the daily instructional material is written directly into the LIFEPACs. The student is encouraged to read and follow this instructional material in order to develop independent study habits. The teacher should introduce the LIFEPAC to the student, set a required completion schedule, complete teacher checks, be available for questions regarding both content and procedures, administer and grade tests, and develop additional learning activities as desired. Teachers working with several students may schedule their time so that students are assigned to a quiet work activity when it is necessary to spend instructional time with one particular student.

Language arts includes those subjects that develop the students' communication skills. The LIFEPAC approach to combining reading, spelling, penmanship, composition, grammar, speech and literature in a single unit allows the teacher to integrate the study of these various language arts subject areas. The variety and scope of the curriculum may make it difficult for students to complete the required material within the suggested daily scheduled time of forty-five minutes. Spelling, book reports and various forms of composition may need to be completed during the afternoon enrichment period.

Cursive handwriting is introduced in the second grade LIFEPAC 208 with regular practice following in succeeding LIFEPACs. Diacritical markings are defined in the third grade LIFEPAC 304. A pronunciation key including diacritical markings is provided after the vocabulary word lists in all subjects beginning with LIFEPAC 305.

This section of the language arts Teacher's Guide includes the following teacher aids: Index of Concepts, *Book Report Form*, *Books Read Chart*, Suggested and Required Material (supplies), Additional Learning Activities, and LIFEPAC Spelling Tests.

The *Book Report Form* and the *Books Read Chart* may be duplicated for individual student use.

The Index of Concepts is a quick reference guide for the teacher who may be looking for a rule or explanation that applies to a particular concept. It does not identify each use of the concept in the various LIFEPACs. The concepts change by grade level with the emphasis on phonics and reading skills changing to spelling and grammar for the older students.

Spelling tests contained in the handbook are final spelling tests and should be administered with each Language Arts LIFEPAC test. Many words such as 'piece' and 'peace' are dependent on meaning for correct spelling. By placing the spelling words in sentences, the spelling tests simplify the teacher's work of properly presenting the correct words from the LIFEPAC spelling lists.

The materials section refers only to LIFEPAC materials and does not include materials which may be needed for the additional learning activities. Additional learning activities provide a change from the daily school routine, encourage the student's interest in learning, and may be used as a reward for good study habits.

Language Arts 700 Teacher Notes

Concept	LIFEPAC	Section	Concept	LIFEPAC	Section
Antonyms	704	2	compound	706	4
Capitalization	706	1	direct address	706	2
Communication			possessive	706	2
listening	702	2	prepositions	706	3
taking notes	708	2	pronouns	701	2
nonverbal	708	3	(antecedent, case,		
speaking skills	704	3	demonstrative, personal,		
	707	2	possessive, reflexive)		
pronunciation	709	3	verbs		
Composition			auxiliary (helping)	702	3
autobiography	710	3	contractions	706	2
character sketch	707	3	definition	702	3
creative writing	704	2	inflections	702	3
paragraph writing	709	2	irregular	702	3
proofreading	704	2	linking	704	1
redundant phrases	705	2	principal parts	702	3
report	704	2	tense	702	3
summarizing	708	2	transitive/intransitive	704	1
English Usage			Prefixes	701	3
dialects	701	1		703	2
formal/informal/ nonstandard	705	2	Punctuation	706	2
word meaning	704	2	Reading Skills		
Homonyms	701	3	author's purpose	707	3
Literary Forms			character analysis	707	1,2
nonfiction	708	1	deductive reasoning	703	1
autobiography	707	3	details	707	2
biography	703	1	foreshadowing	707	1
nonsense verse	709	3	flashback technique	703	1
Parts of Speech			key events	708	1
adjectives	706	3	main idea	707	2
descriptive	704	2	rate/speed	707	2
adverbs	706	3	sequence of events	703	1
conjunctions	706	2,4	Root Words	701	3
nouns			Greek and Latin roots	703	2
common/proper	701	1	Sentence Structure		
			appositives	706	2
			clauses	706	2,4
			complements	704	1

Materials Needed for LIFEPAAC

Required:
None

Suggested:
King James Version of the Bible
Roget's *Thesaurus of Synonyms and
Antonyms*
dictionary

Additional Learning Activities

Section I Labeling with Nouns

1. Discussion Questions

- a. What do all the languages in the world have in common?
- b. Why do we need labels for food?
- c. How did God stop work on the Tower of Babel?
- d. Why couldn't they continue to work?
- e. What are synonyms?
- f. What are dialects?
- g. Where can you find many synonyms and antonyms?
- h. What is a category?
- i. What do we mean by a common noun?
- j. What do we mean by a proper noun?
- k. Where can we find the origin of names?
- l. What is a digraph?

2. To make this game, get a large piece of cardboard or poster-board, and cut a circle about two or three feet in diameter (You can also use backing cardboard from many kinds of pizzas.) Write a number of prefixes or suffixes around the edge of a circle. You can change the face of the circle by using extra overlap of paper if you want to do so. Then make a spinner. Put the spinner in the center of the circle with some kind of fastener. Make word cards for base or root words. Give an equal number of word cards to each student. Several can play the game. Each student spins the pointer. The group leader calls on each student and has him try to attach the prefix or suffix to the top card on his pile. The student should also pronounce the word he has formed by adding the prefix or suffix. The first student to get all his cards in the box wins.

3. Have a student look up information on the Morse code and make an oral or written report.

Section II Using Pronouns

1. Discussion Questions

- a. What are personal pronouns?
- b. What do first person pronouns do?
- c. When do you use a second person pronoun?
- d. When should you use a third person pronoun?
- e. What would happen if we didn't have personal pronouns?
- f. What are nominative pronouns?
- g. What does a pronoun follow when used as a predicative nominative?
- h. What are objective pronouns?

- i. What kind of pronoun do you use following a preposition?
 - j. What is a reflexive pronoun?
 - k. What do all reflexive pronouns end in?
 - l. How are Biblical pronouns categorized?
 - m. Name the demonstrative pronouns.
 - n. What is an antecedent?
2. Have the students circle all the pronouns they can find from a newspaper or magazine article.
 3. Have a student make his own Morse code. The student could take each letter of the alphabet and give it another symbol. After making a code he can let a friend decipher a message.

Section III Forming and Using Words

1. Discussion Questions
 - a. Why is it necessary to know how to make new words out of basic or root words?
 - b. Where are prefixes added to a word?
 - c. Which prefix may change its spelling?
 - d. When do adjectives become adverbs?
 - e. What happens to a silent *e* following a consonant when the suffix *-ly* is added?
 - f. When do adjectives become nouns?
 - g. What do we call words that have the same sounds?
 - h. How are proper nouns always written?
 - i. Is it possible to add two suffixes to a word?
 - j. Name two of the most common suffixes.
2. Write common words on the board and have the students tell you their homonyms.
3. Give a student a list of words and have him give the antonyms and synonyms for the words.

Spelling Tests

LIFEPAC TEST

1.	<u>originate</u>	Did that idea <u>originate</u> with you?	<u>originate</u>
2.	<u>antonym</u>	The <u>antonym</u> of large is small.	<u>antonym</u>
3.	<u>believe</u>	I <u>believe</u> you are telling the truth.	<u>believe</u>
4.	<u>encyclopedia</u>	Use the <u>encyclopedia</u> for your report.	<u>encyclopedia</u>
5.	<u>audience</u>	The <u>audience</u> became quiet.	<u>audience</u>
6.	<u>individual</u>	Try to resolve your <u>individual</u> differences.	<u>individual</u>
7.	<u>neighbor</u>	Mrs. Smith is our closest <u>neighbor</u> .	<u>neighbor</u>
8.	<u>duplicate</u>	It is a waste of time to <u>duplicate</u> efforts.	<u>duplicate</u>
9.	<u>language</u>	What <u>language</u> do you speak?	<u>language</u>
10.	<u>ceiling</u>	The <u>ceiling</u> needs painting.	<u>ceiling</u>
11.	<u>harmony</u>	They sang in perfect <u>harmony</u> .	<u>harmony</u>
12.	<u>orchestra</u>	The <u>orchestra</u> played selections by Bach.	<u>orchestra</u>
13.	<u>relief</u>	His <u>relief</u> was apparent by his smile.	<u>relief</u>
14.	<u>receive</u>	You should <u>receive</u> my letter soon.	<u>receive</u>
15.	<u>leisure</u>	I read in my <u>leisure</u> time.	<u>leisure</u>
16.	<u>category</u>	In which <u>category</u> does that tree belong?	<u>category</u>
17.	<u>communication</u>	Language is a form of <u>communication</u> .	<u>communication</u>
18.	<u>antecedent</u>	The pronoun must have an <u>antecedent</u> .	<u>antecedent</u>
19.	<u>bin</u>	She poured the flour into the <u>bin</u> .	<u>bin</u>
20.	<u>prefix</u>	Add a <u>prefix</u> to that word.	<u>prefix</u>
21.	<u>nominative</u>	This noun is a predicate <u>nominative</u> .	<u>nominative</u>
22.	<u>possessive</u>	His is the <u>possessive</u> form of he.	<u>possessive</u>
23.	<u>apostrophe</u>	Use an <u>apostrophe</u> "s" to show possession.	<u>apostrophe</u>
24.	<u>coarse</u>	The cloth is very thick and <u>coarse</u> .	<u>coarse</u>
25.	<u>here</u>	"I am right <u>here</u> ," his father said.	<u>here</u>
26.	<u>uninterrupted</u>	I want <u>uninterrupted</u> silence.	<u>uninterrupted</u>
27.	<u>course</u>	The <u>course</u> of the river has changed	<u>course</u>
28.	<u>comprehension</u>	Read for <u>comprehension</u> and enjoyment.	<u>comprehension</u>
29.	<u>antidote</u>	The doctor gave the <u>antidote</u> for the poison.	<u>antidote</u>
30.	<u>increase</u>	As you grow older you will <u>increase</u> in size.	<u>increase</u>
31.	<u>disrespectful</u>	Do not speak in a <u>disrespectful</u> way.	<u>disrespectful</u>
32.	<u>anecdote</u>	Uncle Andy told a funny <u>anecdote</u> .	<u>anecdote</u>
33.	<u>suffix</u>	Add a <u>suffix</u> at the end of the word.	<u>suffix</u>
34.	<u>there</u>	Your book is over <u>there</u> .	<u>there</u>
35.	<u>peace</u>	We hope for <u>peace</u> on Earth.	<u>peace</u>
36.	<u>stationery</u>	Tammy used her <u>stationery</u> to write a letter.	<u>stationery</u>
37.	<u>desert</u>	It is hot and dry in the <u>desert</u> .	<u>desert</u>
38.	<u>past</u>	It was <u>past</u> noon when it happened	<u>past</u>
39.	<u>alter</u>	We must <u>alter</u> our plans.	<u>alter</u>
40.	<u>principal</u>	Our <u>principal</u> is a good administrator.	<u>principal</u>
41.	<u>they're</u>	Do not call the youngest children; <u>they're</u> asleep already.	<u>they're</u>

ALTERNATE LIFE PAC TEST

1.	<u>originate</u>	Does the Nile <u>originate</u> in Egypt?	<u>originate</u>
2.	<u>antonym</u>	An <u>antonym</u> is a word having an opposite meaning.	<u>antonym</u>
3.	<u>believe</u>	Do you <u>believe</u> his story?	<u>believe</u>
4.	<u>encyclopedia</u>	I cannot find the "M" volume of the <u>encyclopedia</u> .	<u>encyclopedia</u>
5.	<u>audience</u>	The <u>audience</u> applauded the performance.	<u>audience</u>
6.	<u>individual</u>	Serve the cake on <u>individual</u> plates.	<u>individual</u>
7.	<u>neighbor</u>	My <u>neighbor</u> has a new dog.	<u>neighbor</u>
8.	<u>duplicate</u>	Send the <u>duplicate</u> and keep the original.	<u>duplicate</u>
9.	<u>harmony</u>	Your use of colors should produce <u>harmony</u> .	<u>harmony</u>
10.	<u>language</u>	I want to learn a foreign <u>language</u> .	<u>language</u>
11.	<u>ceiling</u>	There is a fly on the <u>ceiling</u> in the living room.	<u>ceiling</u>
12.	<u>orchestra</u>	Have you heard our city <u>orchestra</u> play?	<u>orchestra</u>
13.	<u>relief</u>	The rain was a welcome <u>relief</u> from the dry weather.	<u>relief</u>
14.	<u>receive</u>	Will he <u>receive</u> a Christmas card from them?	<u>receive</u>
15.	<u>leisure</u>	Hobbies are enjoyable <u>leisure</u> activities.	<u>leisure</u>
16.	<u>category</u>	Does the word "basketball" fit that <u>category</u> ?	<u>category</u>
17.	<u>communication</u>	Sign language is used for <u>communication</u> .	<u>communication</u>
18.	<u>antecedent</u>	The <u>antecedent</u> of "his" is John.	<u>antecedent</u>
19.	<u>bin</u>	The vegetable <u>bin</u> is full.	<u>bin</u>
20.	<u>prefix</u>	"Anti-" is a <u>prefix</u> in our spelling list.	<u>prefix</u>
21.	<u>nominative</u>	The <u>nominative</u> case is used for subjects.	<u>nominative</u>
22.	<u>possessive</u>	She is a <u>possessive</u> mother.	<u>possessive</u>
23.	<u>hear</u>	What do I <u>hear</u> ?	<u>hear</u>
24.	<u>been</u>	I have <u>been</u> sick for two days.	<u>been</u>
25.	<u>plain</u>	Use <u>plain</u> common sense to solve the problem.	<u>plain</u>
26.	<u>apostrophe</u>	An <u>apostrophe</u> is needed in contractions.	<u>apostrophe</u>
27.	<u>coarse</u>	<u>Coarse</u> sand can hurt your feet.	<u>coarse</u>
28.	<u>here</u>	<u>Here</u> is your hat.	<u>here</u>
29.	<u>uninterrupted</u>	The game was <u>uninterrupted</u> .	<u>uninterrupted</u>
30.	<u>dialect</u>	Which <u>dialect</u> does he speak?	<u>dialect</u>
31.	<u>synonym</u>	"Big" is a <u>synonym</u> for large.	<u>synonym</u>
32.	<u>melody</u>	They played a simple <u>melody</u> on the piano.	<u>melody</u>
33.	<u>weigh</u>	Did they <u>weigh</u> you yesterday?	<u>weigh</u>
34.	<u>relieve</u>	That man will <u>relieve</u> the guard at noon.	<u>relieve</u>
35.	<u>conceive</u>	He did <u>conceive</u> that idea.	<u>conceive</u>
36.	<u>siege</u>	Many people died in the <u>siege</u> of Vicksburg.	<u>siege</u>
37.	<u>homonym</u>	"Hare" is a <u>homonym</u> of hair.	<u>homonym</u>
38.	<u>achieve</u>	Did you <u>achieve</u> much in school today?	<u>achieve</u>

Alternate Tests

Reproducible Tests
for use with the Language Arts
700 Teacher's Guide

Complete these statements (each answer, 2 points).

1. Two words having the same meaning are called _____.
2. *Arizona* and *Indiana* are classified as _____.
3. *Girl* and *boy* are classified as _____.
4. *You* and *me* are classified as _____.
5. *Myself* and *yourselves* are called _____.
6. *These* and *those* are considered _____.
7. *Un -* and *anti -* are called _____.
8. A term for *-ly* and *-ness* is _____.
9. The noun to which a pronoun refers is called a/an _____.
10. A group of related objects belong to the same _____.

Match these synonyms (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|----|--------|
| 11. _____ | baby | a. | joyful |
| 12. _____ | glad | b. | home |
| 13. _____ | fast | c. | say |
| 14. _____ | tell | d. | go |
| 15. _____ | house | e. | swift |
| | | f. | infant |

Sort the following list of words into three categories. Write the name of the category in the first blank provided. Write three members of this category on the other lines (each item, 1 point; each category name, 2 points).

pear	rose	apple
Jones	lemon	Matthew
John	daisy	petunia

16. Category: _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. Category: _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. Category: _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____

Language Arts 701 Alternate Test

Write a proper noun for each common noun (each answer, 1 point).

28. car _____
29. book _____
30. school _____
31. city _____
32. state _____

Write the correct word. Watch for spelling changes (each answer, 1 point)

33. *dis* + color _____
34. *pre* + arrange _____
35. *in* + considerate _____
36. *un* + changed _____
37. *dis* + obey _____

Write the correct word. Watch for spelling changes (each answer, 1 point).

38. happy + *ly* _____
39. hard + *ness* _____
40. friend + *ly* _____
41. kind + *ness* _____
42. heavy + *ness* _____

Complete the following jingle (each answer, 1 point).

43. a. _____ before b. _____ , except after *c*

Circle the misspelled word (this answer, 1 point).

44. receive relieve liesure believe

Circle the correct word (each answer, 2 points).

45. Where have you (been/bin)?
46. I want to (buy/by) that book.
47. The Red Cross offers a (coarse/course) in first aid.
48. Let's sit (here/hear).
49. We have already (passed/past) Mary's house.

Complete these statements with the appropriate demonstrative pronouns (each answer, 2 points).

50. *This* , *that* , *these* , and *those* function as adjectives if they modify a _____.
51. Demonstrative pronouns indicate _____ objects.
52. The plural of *this* is _____.
53. The singular of *those* is _____.
54. *This* and *these* indicate that the object or objects are _____ to the speaker.

Complete these statements with the appropriate possessive pronouns (each answer, 2 points).

- 55. That bike is _____ .
- 56. The children sang _____ song.
- 57. This is _____ room.
- 58. The boy lost _____ book.
- 59. John and I bought that book: it belongs to _____ .

Complete these statements with appropriate reflexive pronouns (each answer, 2 points).

- 60. John wrote the letter all by _____ .
- 61. I want you to make your bed all by _____ .
- 62. Let them do it by _____ .
- 63. John hurt _____ .
- 64. Speak for _____ .

Answer these questions using complete sentences (each answer, 5 points).

- 65. How are some places named and what are the meanings of some personal names?

- 66. Why is all language a code?



Date _____

Score _____

Answer Keys

SECTION ONE

- 1.1 Hint:
Include books, notebooks, folders,
pens, pencils, paper, rulers.
- 1.2 Pictures will vary
- 1.3 Examples:
a. lad
b. lass
c. couch, davenport
d. automobile
e. earth, soil
f. buddy
g. glance, see
h. infant
i. board
j. stream, rivulet
- 1.4 Pictures will vary.
- 1.5 Teacher check
- 1.6 Teacher check
- 1.7 Example:
books
language arts
dictionary
mathematics
- 1.8 Example:
organizers
paper clips
notebook
folder
- 1.9 Example:
paper
construction
notebook
graph
- 1.10 Example:
art supplies
crayons
pencils
paints
- 1.11 Xerox; makes of cars
- 1.12 clouds; growing plants
- 1.13 lions; domestic (tame) animals
- 1.14 bacon; things with shells
- 1.15 Moses; some of the disciples
- 1.16 Any order:
a. Richard
b. Chicago
c. Arizona
d. Bible
e. Harvard
f. Mary
g. France
h. Mississippi River
i. David
j. Atlantic Ocean
- 1.17 Hint:
Be sure to capitalize the proper
nouns.
- 1.18 a. cities
b. oceans
c. continents
d. Presidents of the United States
- 1.19-1.22 Hint:
Your librarian, Sunday school
teacher, parents, or other
adults in your town should be
able to help you find this
information. There are
special books about the
meanings of names.
- 1.23 Teacher check
- 1.24 a. ie
b. ei
c. ie
d. ie
e. ei
f. ei
g. ei
h. ei
- 1.25 a. audience
b. achieve
c. relief
d. siege
e. relieve
f. believe
- 1.26 a. leisure
b. receive
c. conceive
d. ceiling
e. neighbor
f. weigh

1.27 Examples:
To achieve means to accomplish something. An antonym is a word that means the opposite of another word. An audience is a group of people gathered in a place to see or hear. To believe is to accept something as real or true. A category is a group or division in a general system of classification. The ceiling is the inside, top covering of a room. Communication is the giving or exchanging of information or news. To conceive is to form an idea in the mind. Dialect is a variation of language spoken by a specific group of people. A duplicate is something exactly like something else. An encyclopedia is a book or set of books giving information on all branches of knowledge. Harmony is agreement of feelings, ideas, or actions. A homonym is a word having the same pronunciation, spelling, or both

as another word. An individual is one person, animal, or thing. Language is human speech. Leisure is time free from required work in which a person may amuse himself. Melody is made up of musical sounds in agreeable succession or arrangement. Neighbors are people who live near other people. An orchestra is a group of musicians playing together on various instruments. To originate is to invent or cause to be. Performance is carrying out, or doing, a deed. To receive is to take into one's own hands or possession. Relief is the removal or lessening of some cause of pain or distress. To relieve means to set free from an obligation. A siege is the surrounding of a fortified place by enemy forces. A synonym is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. To weigh is to find the weight of something.

SECTION TWO

2.1 Example:
On (my) tenth birthday (my) family gave (me) a puppy. Because (she) was red (we) called (her) Ginger. Ginger is just like one of the family. (She) has (her) own bed in (my) room and (her) own dish in the kitchen. (I) even gave (her) a blanket and some toys. (She) can sit and beg. (She) loves to be tickled and brushed. (I) take (her) for a walk every day.

2.2 Example:
On Billy James' tenth birthday Billy James' family gave Billy James a puppy. Because the puppy was red Billy James' family called the puppy Ginger. Ginger is just like one of the family. Ginger has Ginger's own bed in Billy James' room and Ginger's own dish in the kitchen. Billy James even gave

Ginger a blanket and some toys. Ginger can sit and beg. Ginger likes to be tickled and brushed. Billy James takes Ginger for a walk every day.

2.3 Teacher check

- 2.4
- a. her
 - b. her
 - c. They
 - d. her
 - e. she
 - f. them
 - g. you
 - h. I
 - i. Your
 - j. my
 - k. Your
 - l. my

2.5 turned back on itself

2.6 The action in the sentence is turned back on the actor (subject) when one is used.

- 2.7 myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, herself, itself, themselves
- 2.8 Sentences will vary. Check for subject/reflexive pronoun agreement.
- 2.9
- | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|
| nominative | objective | possessive |
| a. I | a. me | a. my |
| b. He | b. me | b. my |
| c. he | c. me | c. his |
| d. He | d. me | d. thy |
| e. he | e. me | e. thy |
| f. I | f. me | f. mine |
| g. I | g. me | g. my |
| h. thou | | h. my |
| i. they | | i. my |
| j. Thou | | |
| k. thou | | |
| l. I | | |

- 2.10 S
this these
that those
- 2.11 that, those
- 2.12 this, these
- 2.13 teacher check
- 2.14 Circle she. Draw arrow to Sally.
- 2.15 Circle his. Draw arrow to Jeff.
Circle They. Draw arrow to flowers.
- 2.16 Circle her. Draw arrow to Carole.
- 2.17 Circle their. Draw arrows to Lisa, Beth.
- 2.18 his
- 2.19 their
- 2.20 me
- 2.21 themselves
- 2.22 he
- 2.23
- An anecdote is a short account of some interesting incident or event.
 - An antecedent is the noun referred to by a pronoun.
 - An antidote refers to medicine or a remedy.

- An apostrophe is a mark used to show the omission of letters in contractions.
 - Comprehension is the act or power of understanding.
 - A demonstrative word points out an object.
 - To be disrespectful is to show no courtesy.
 - Increase is to make greater or more numerous.
 - Nominative refers to a pronoun case used as the subject or the predicate nominative of a verb.
 - Objective refers to a pronoun case used as the direct object of a verb or as the object of a preposition.
 - Possessive refers to the case of pronouns showing ownership.
 - A prefix is a word or a syllable used at the beginning of a word to change its meaning or to form another word.
 - Reflexive refers to pronouns ending in self or selves referring back to the subject.
 - A suffix in an addition made at the end of a word to form another word of a different meaning or function.
 - Someone undistinguished is not famous or well known.
 - Uninterrupted means continuous.
- 2.24 Sentences will vary. Be sure homonyms are used correctly and sentences are punctuated correctly. Examples:
- The golf course has coarse grass.
 - Did you see the dear little deer?
 - The coal has been in the bin.
 - Come here and hear this noise.

SECTION THREE

- 3.1 The prefixes change the meaning of the root word.
- 3.2 Sentences will vary.
- unattractive; The vase was unattractive.
 - unchanged; Her condition remains unchanged.
 - unwelcome; People who misbehave are unwelcome here.

Self Test Keys

SELF TEST 1

- | | | | |
|---|--|-------|--|
| 1.01 | synonyms | 1.024 | planets |
| 1.02 | dialects | 1.025 | Mars |
| 1.03 | noun | 1.026 | Earth |
| 1.04 | category | 1.027 | Neptune |
| 1.05 | proper noun | 1.028 | Jupiter |
| 1.06 | making the workmen speak
different languages | 1.029 | Presidents |
| 1.07 | use the same labels for
the same objects | 1.030 | Kennedy |
| 1.08 | Words represent objects and
convey the idea of the
object to the hearer. | 1.031 | Jefferson |
| 1.09 | cow | 1.032 | Lincoln |
| 1.010 | pets (household) | 1.033 | Ford |
| 1.011 | Genesis | 1.034 | specific |
| 1.012 | books of the New Testament | 1.035 | capitalize |
| 1.013 | sled | 1.036 | Any order:
a. descriptions
b. famous events
c. original settlers
d. heroes |
| 1.014 | vehicles with wheels | 1.037 | family occupations or locations
Any order: |
| 1.015 | ball | 1.038 | Elizabeth |
| 1.016 | birds | 1.039 | Egypt |
| 1.017 | pillow | 1.040 | Moses |
| 1.018 | musical instruments | 1.041 | America |
| Categories any order; members any
order under specific category: | | 1.042 | Bible |
| 1.019 | states | 1.043 | Lake Erie |
| 1.020 | Virginia | 1.044 | Kansas |
| 1.021 | California | 1.045 | Jonathan |
| 1.022 | Wisconsin | 1.046 | New York |
| 1.023 | Florida | 1.047 | Europe |

SELF TEST 2

- | | | | |
|-------|--|-------------|--|
| 2.01 | the Tower of Babel | 2.022 | its |
| 2.02 | code | 2.023 | mine |
| 2.03 | synonyms | 2.024 | C |
| 2.04 | dialects | 2.025 | I |
| 2.05 | related | 2.026 | C |
| 2.06 | red (answers will vary) | 2.027 | C |
| 2.07 | a. capitalized
b. specific | 2.028 | C |
| 2.08 | noun | 2.029 | C |
| 2.09 | personal | 2.030 | me |
| 2.010 | demonstrative | 2.031 | C |
| 2.011 | ownership | 2.032 | me |
| 2.012 | a. self
b. selves | 2.033 | C |
| 2.013 | nominative | 2.034 | Any order:
a. that
b. these
c. this
d. those |
| 2.014 | objective | | |
| 2.015 | Any order:
a. my
b. mine
c. our
d. ours
e. your
f. yours
g. his
h. her
i. hers
j. its
k. their
l. theirs | 2.035 | this |
| 2.016 | his | 2.036 | that |
| 2.017 | our | 2.037 | near |
| 2.018 | their | 2.038 | farther away |
| 2.019 | her | 2.039 | adjectives |
| 2.020 | your | 2.040 | people |
| 2.021 | My | 2.041 | Thou |
| | | 2.042 | Thee |
| | | 2.043-2.044 | Either order: |
| | | 2.043 | Thy |
| | | 2.044 | Thine |
| | | 2.045 | Thyself |

2.046	<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Pronouns</u>
	Jerry	their
	Tim	They
	books	it
	library	his
	Tim	She
	book	it
	librarian	himself
	cart	they
	Jerry	
	corner	
	cart	
	library	

SELF TEST 3

3.01	synonyms	3.021	dis
3.02	category	3.022	im
3.03	noun	3.023	anti
3.04	dialect	3.024	ir
3.05	prefix	3.025	dis
3.06	suffix	3.026	im
3.07	homonyms	3.027	dis or un
3.08	pronoun	3.028	im
3.09	demonstrative	3.029	un
3.010	possessive	3.030	pre or in
3.011-3.013	Examples:	3.031	friendliness
3.011	scared	3.032	gamely
3.012	volume	3.033	lonesomeness
3.013	ship	3.034	merrily
3.014	flowers	3.035	finally
3.015	Example: daisy	3.036	sadness
3.016	pre	3.037	handily
3.017	anti	3.038	shakiness
3.018	in	3.039	finely
3.019	un	3.040	suddenly
3.020	il		

Test Keys

**Language Arts 701
LIFEPAC TEST**

1. synonyms
2. homonyms
3. possessive pronouns
4. reflexive pronouns
5. demonstrative pronouns
6. proper nouns
7. prefixes
8. suffixes
9. antecedent
10. category
11. c
12. d
13. a
14. e
15. b
- 16.-23. Categories any order; members any order under specific category.
16. colors
17. red
18. blue
19. orange
20. course subject
21. English
22. math
23. science
24. relatives
25. brother
26. niece
27. aunt
- Examples:
28. First Bible Church
29. Lake Superior
30. Hudson River
31. Bible
32. San Francisco
33. antifreeze
34. predestination
35. illiterate
36. uncomfortable
37. disagree
38. angrily
39. dirtiness
40. homely
41. gladness
42. openness
43. a. I
b. E
44. C
45. A
46. circle relieve
47. shone
48. dessert
49. Capitol
50. stationery
51. too
52. this

Language Arts 701 Test Key

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-----|---|
| 53. | That | 63. | himself |
| 54. | Those | 64. | yourself selves |
| 55. | These | 65. | themselves |
| 56. | nouns | 66. | itself |
| 57. | his | 67. | Answer should include:
creation of languages, confusion
of labels, disruption of com-
munication |
| 58. | my | 68. | Answer should include:
variations within languages –
different labels for same
objects |
| 59. | our | | |
| 60. | their | | |
| 61. | your | | |
| 62. | ourselves | | |

Alternate Test Keys

Language Arts 701 Alternate Test Key

1. synonyms
2. proper nouns
3. common nouns
4. personal pronouns
5. reflexive pronouns
6. demonstrative pronouns
7. prefixes
8. suffixes
9. antecedent
10. category
11. f
12. a
13. e
14. c
15. b
16. proper name
17. Jones
18. James
19. Matthew
20. fruit
21. pear
22. lemon
23. apple
24. flowers
25. rose
26. daisy
27. petunia
28. Example:
Ford
29. Example:
Black Beauty
30. Example:
Heritage
31. Example:
Chicago
32. Example:
Arizona
33. discolor
34. prearrange
35. inconsiderate
36. unchanged
37. disobey
38. happily
39. hardness
40. friendly
41. kindness
42. heaviness
43. a. *i*
b. *e*
44. liesure
45. been
46. buy
47. course
48. here
49. passed
50. noun
51. inanimate or nonliving
52. these
53. that
54. close
55. Examples:
mine, hers, his, yours
56. Example:
their
57. Examples:
his, her, my, their, our,
your
58. his
59. us
60. himself
61. yourself
62. themselves
63. himself
64. yourself

Language Arts 701 Alternate Test Key

65. Example:
Some places are named because of geographic features (Long Island).
Others were named for important events, heroes, and founding groups.
Personal names often reflected what the person did for a living (Miller).
Others represented a quality (Amy: *Beloved*—Earl: *Noble*).
66. Example:
Each word is a symbol or label that represents an object or idea. Some objects have more than one label and these duplicate labels are called synonyms. Dialects also cause duplication.



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