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Language Arts 806

LightUnit Overview

Penmanship: Students will copy facts about Alaska.

Spelling: Section 1— *gen* root

Section 2—prefixes *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, and *-ir*

Section 3—noun-forming suffixes *-age*, *-ence*, and *-ance*

Writing: This LightUnit will cover figures of speech, fables, and parables.

Section 1

Lesson 1

Figures of Speech; Using Figures of Speech

Pages 1 – 5

Objectives

- Learn about similes, metaphors, personification, and hyperbole
- Learn a couple of tips for using figures of speech

Class Preparation

- Choose one of your favorite stories with plenty of descriptive figures of speech to share with the class.

Board Preparation

- Review
 1. The commandment to love our enemies is in Matthew.
 2. Returning good for evil is a command Jesus gave.
 3. The boys building fence are my brothers.
- New
 4. The engineers had laid the road out as straight as an arrow.
 5. Let's nip this explosive situation in the bud.



New Figures of Speech

This lesson covers four familiar figures of speech. Most should be easily identifiable, but watch out for hidden or implied metaphors. Very rarely do metaphors directly state that something is something else; many times, the comparison is assumed, as in *a mountain of dishes* or *dark days*.

For class, read a good story or piece of writing that has a lot of figures of speech.

SECTION 1



1 Figures of Speech; Using Figures of Speech

Figures of Speech

English speakers and writers frequently use figures of speech. Figures of speech are expressions that do not literally mean what they say, instead using words to create vivid pictures or comparisons.

A simile compares unlike things by using the words *like* or *as*.

The dewdrops glistened like diamonds when the sun touched them.

“Eww,” Nan said, “those bananas are as green as grass.”

A metaphor states that one thing is another without using the words *like* or *as*.

The Lord is my rock and my fortress.

Silas was a bear of a man.

Metaphors can sometimes be hidden. In the example below, the statement *The paperwork was a mountain* is only implied—not stated directly. The expression is still a metaphor.

A mountain of paperwork awaited Joyce on her return to the office.

Personification gives human characteristics to nonliving things.

The trees sighed and whispered through the night.

A hyperbole is an exaggeration used to make a statement.

We waited forever before being served.

A Underline each figure of speech. Write *simile*, *metaphor*, *personification*, or *hyperbole* to label it. Underlines may vary as long as the core of the figure of speech is identified.

- personification The wheat waved and danced in the light breeze.
- metaphor The news was a crushing blow to the assembled delegates.
- simile This transmission shifts like butter.
- personification Rikers Creek murmured and laughed to itself on its way south.
- hyperbole “I pulled the rope a million times, and the mower still won’t start,” Jessica said.
- metaphor A flood of migrants poured through the border when it was opened.



Lesson 1

Using Figures of Speech

Use fresh, interesting figures of speech. *White as a sheet* and *old as the hills* are stale, overused expressions.

Laughter rose like bubbles.

Laughter bubbled up like soapsuds.

Avoid mixing metaphors. A mixed metaphor compares one thing at the start of a metaphor and ends up comparing it to something else.

Mixed: The teacher kept a tight rein on her revved-up students.

(A tight rein refers to horses, but revved-up refers to cars.)

Better: The teacher kept a tight rein on her rambunctious students.

B Rewrite the sentence, replacing the underlined simile with a fresh one.

- 7. The inside of the cave was as black as night.

Answers will vary; check only for apt descriptions.

○ **C** Rewrite the sentence, correcting the mixed metaphor.

8. Riot control police struggled to fence in the boiling crowd.

Answers will vary but should compare the crowd only to livestock ("fenced in") or to boiling liquid, but not both.

Review

D Underline each verbal or verbal phrase. Write *participial*, *gerund*, or *infinitive* to label it.

9. participial Standing on the bridge, we could see the ice jammed against the pillars below.
10. infinitive Carlos wants to become a doctor; then he hopes to help people in Mexico.
11. gerund "Sure," Mom said. "You can help me by tilling the garden."
12. gerund Paul's mission, preaching the Gospel, took him to many cities.
13. participial Kenneth, explaining his project, spoke clearly and loudly enough for all.
14. infinitive This evening I want to finish Kavik, the Wolf Dog.

2

1.



New Using Figures of Speech

By their very nature, figures of speech are creative writing. There are few rules to using them effectively. However, there are two things to watch out for. Make sure that any figures of speech used are fresh. Trite figures of speech lack the impact that a fresh comparison would make. Also make sure to not mix metaphors; keep comparisons consistent.



- Replace the overused simile with a fresh one.

4. The engineers had laid the road out as straight as an arrow. (*Draw a comparison to anything straight—other than an arrow.*)

- Correct the mixed metaphor.

5. Let's nip this explosive situation in the bud. (*Either compare the situation to an explosion: "Let's defuse this explosive situation," or to a plant: "Let's nip this situation in the bud."*)

Review



- What are verb forms that function as nouns and always end in *-ing*? (*gerunds*)
- Which verb forms are adjectives and end in *-ing*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-t*, or *-n*? (*participles*)
- What verb form is preceded by the word *to*? (*infinitive*)



- Tell if the underlined phrase is a participle, gerund, or infinitive.
 1. The commandment to love our enemies is in Matthew. (*infinitive*)
 2. Returning good for evil is a command Jesus gave. (*gerund*)
 3. The boys building fence are my brothers. (*participle*)

Lesson 1



E Write the possessive form of each expression.

15. Gabriella's and Maria's shoes the shoes of Gabriella and Maria
16. Jaden and Ashley's father the father of Jaden and Ashley
17. the committee's decision the decision of the committee
18. my brother-in-law's parents the parents of my brother-in-law

F Write vt if it is transitive or vi if it is intransitive to identify each underlined verb. If it is transitive, circle the receiver of the action.

19. vt In 1867, the United States bought Alaska from Russia for \$7,200,000—less than 2 cents per acre.
20. vi Many Americans disapproved of the purchase, thinking it was a waste of money.
21. vt Alaska was nicknamed "Seward's Icebox" after William Seward.
22. vt William Seward, the Secretary of State, had encouraged the purchase.

G Underline the correct verb.

23. Each of those pumpkins look, looks rotten at the center.
24. Neither of these bags is, are mine; I think they are Nicole's.

H Write simple, compound, or complex to label each sentence.

25. simple Ella walked to the window, opened the drapes, and enjoyed the warm sunshine.
26. complex The explorer Vitus Bering and his crew, who were Russians, were the first Europeans in Alaska.
27. compound The price of gasoline has risen drastically, and our family has reduced our trips to town.

I Circle the letter of the correctly punctuated sentence in each pair.

28. (a) Two words describe Alaskan brown bears: massive and formidable.
b. Two things about Alaskan brown bears that amaze me are: their size and ferociousness.
29. a. The Alaskan cities with the greatest population are as follows Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.
(b) The Alaskan cities with the greatest population are as follows: Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau.



Lesson 1

J Circle each comma that should be a semicolon.

30. Alaska is larger than Texas, California, and Montana combined, but its population is smaller than that of any other state except Wyoming.
31. Alaska has beautiful scenery and an abundance of wildlife, therefore, it is a popular vacation spot.

K Put brackets around each dependent clause. Circle the introductory words.Write *adjective* or *adverb* to label the function of the clause.

32. adverb In 1982, the starting line for the Iditarod race was moved to Settlers Bay, because there was no snow in Anchorage.
33. adjective Many of the people and dog teams, who start the race, do not finish.
34. adjective The teams take off at two-minute intervals according to an order, that is determined by drawing numbers.

L Match each verb tense with its description.

35. b happened in the past
36. f will happen before some time in the future
37. a happening now
38. e happened before something else in the past
39. c will happen
40. d happened at an indefinite time in the past

- a. present
b. past
c. future
d. present perfect
e. past perfect
f. future perfect

M Underline each noun of direct address. Add commas where needed.

41. Peter said, "Master, we have toiled all the night, and have taken nothing: nevertheless at thy word I will let down the net."
42. "Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention please?" the speaker said.

Penmanship

N Using your best handwriting, copy the sentence about the Alaskan flag.

In October 1926, a contest was held in Alaskan schools for children in Grades 7-12 to submit a design for an Alaskan flag.



Penmanship

Copy a sentence about the Alaskan flag.



Spelling – Patterns

Spelling Words

benign	generator	genius	homogenize	kindred
congenial	generic	genre	ingenuity	malignant
genealogy	generosity	genuine	innate	naive
generation	genesis	germinate	kindergarten	nativity

The root *gen* has to do with family, beginnings, or natural talents and characteristics. It comes from the Proto-Indo-European root *gene* “to give birth; to beget.”

Q Write the spelling word that fits each description. Circle each *gen* root.

43. genuine real; not a fake, a substitution, or an imitation
44. generator a device that produces something such as electricity or smoke
45. congenial pleasant and sociable
46. genre a specific kind of literature or art
47. genesis the start or origin of something
48. genealogy the record of someone's ancestors
49. homogenize to make everything in a substance uniform; used to keep milk fresh
50. ingenuity problem-solving skill or resourcefulness
51. generic not a name brand; not distinctive; a general example of its class
52. generosity willingness to give money or things to those in need
53. genius a talented, smart, or naturally skilled person
54. generation the average length of time between the birth of parents
the birth of their children

P Write the spelling word that fits each description.

55. germinate to start to grow or sprout
56. kindergarten a class or category of children between four and six years old
57. nativity a person's birth or place of birth

Q Write the Section 1 spelling words in your notebook.



Spelling

Read the list of spelling words together. Discuss unfamiliar words.

Spelling Words for Section 1

<i>benign</i>	<i>generator</i>	<i>genius</i>	<i>homogenize</i>	<i>kindred</i>
<i>congenial</i>	<i>generic</i>	<i>genre</i>	<i>ingenuity</i>	<i>malignant</i>
<i>genealogy</i>	<i>generosity</i>	<i>genuine</i>	<i>innate</i>	<i>naive</i>
<i>generation</i>	<i>genesis</i>	<i>germinate</i>	<i>kindergarten</i>	<i>nativity</i>

2

Compound-Complex Sentences



Compound-Complex Sentences

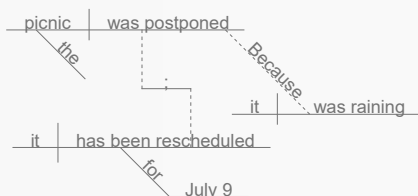
Two or more independent clauses combined with at least one dependent clause form a compound-complex sentence. As its name suggests, it is a compound sentence with the addition of a dependent clause.

[Because it was raining,] the picnic was postponed, but it has been rescheduled for July 9.

Aleksandr Baranov built Sitka in 1804; this town, [which was located on Kodiak Island,] was the capital of Russian America until 1867.

To diagram a compound-complex sentence, first diagram the independent clauses in the order in which they appear in the sentence. Then diagram the dependent clause under the word it modifies.

[Because it was raining,] the picnic was postponed; it has been rescheduled for July 9.



- A** Underline each independent clause. Put brackets around each dependent clause. Write *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex* to label each sentence.

- complex The feathers of the ptarmigan, [which lives in Arctic regions,] change from brown to white during the winter.
- compound We had a hard frost last night, and the leaves are falling fast.
- compound-complex You cannot run or hide from God; [wherever you are,] He is there too.
- simple In the 1850s, the Russians first offered to sell Alaska to the United States.
- compound-complex The two countries began to negotiate, but the American Civil War, [which lasted from 1861 to 1865,] delayed the proceedings for several years.

6

**New** Compound-Complex Sentences

A compound-complex sentence is a compound sentence with at least one dependent clause. It combines characteristics of both compound and complex sentences.

To diagram a compound-complex sentence, first diagram the two independent clauses. Then diagram the dependent clause.

Lesson 2

Compound-Complex Sentences Pages 6–10

Objectives

- Identify compound-complex sentences
- Diagram compound-complex sentences

Board Preparation

- Review
 - The hope of becoming rich lured thousands to Alaska.
 - The Inuit needed about six caribou skins to make a pair of pants and a parka.
 - John, cutting and stacking blocks of snow in a spiral, made an igloo.
- New
 - The man who brought an antique ice cream machine provided ice cream for the whole crowd.
 - Most of the trains that travel on the railroad behind our house are freight trains, but there are some Amtrak trains as well.
 - We shopped for some dress material, but the fabric store had nothing nice or suitable.
 - Paul gave Timothy encouragement and advice in two of his epistles.
 - We ventured into the cave that Fred discovered, but high water stopped us.



- Put brackets around each dependent clause. Tell whether each sentence is simple, compound, complex, or compound-complex.
- The man [who brought an antique ice cream machine] provided ice cream for the whole crowd. (*complex*)
 - Most of the trains [that travel on the railroad behind our house are freight trains], but there are some Amtrak trains as well. (*compound-complex*)
 - We shopped for some dress material, but the fabric store had nothing nice or suitable. (*compound*)
 - Paul gave Timothy encouragement and advice in two of his epistles. (*simple*)

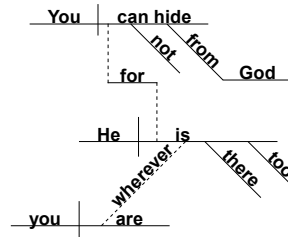
Lesson 2

B Write *simple*, *compound*, *complex*, or *compound-complex* beside each description.

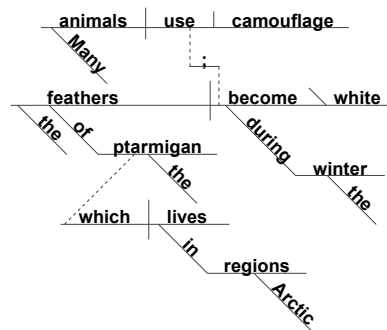
- compound two independent clauses
- simple one independent clause
- complex one independent clause and one or more dependent clause
- compound-complex two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause

C Diagram each sentence.

- You cannot hide from God, for wherever you are, He is there too.

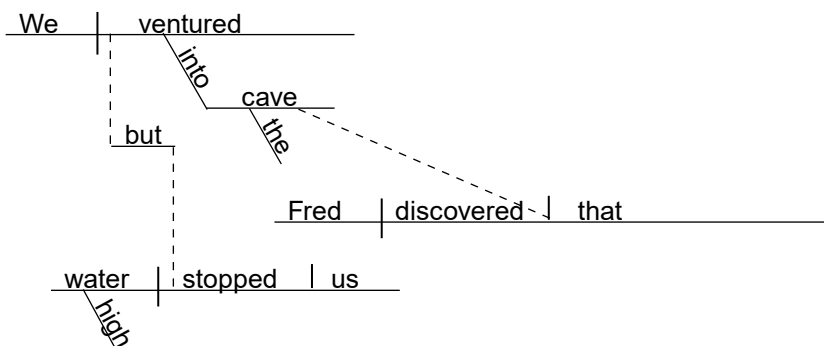


- Many animals use camouflage; the feathers of the ptarmigan, which lives in Arctic regions, become white during the winter.



- Diagram the sentence.

- We ventured into the cave that Fred discovered, but high water stopped us.





Lesson 2

Review

D Write *simile*, *metaphor*, *personification*, or *hyperbole* to label each figure of speech.

12. metaphor You can always tell when Clayton is playing outside.
His voice is a megaphone.
13. hyperbole "What do you have in this suitcase? It weighs a ton!" Jamin groaned.
14. personification "The waters saw thee; they were afraid: the depths also were troubled" (Psalm 77:16).
15. simile "Your car needs new struts, sis," Eddie said.
"It rides like an old stagecoach."

E Cross out each incorrect expression. Write the correct number or date above it.

16. Turn to page ~~twenty~~ ²⁰ of Chapter ~~nine~~ ⁹ and begin reading.
17. The library is open from ~~8 o'clock in the morning~~ ^{eight or 8 in the morning} until ~~7:30 p.m. in the evening~~ ^{or 7:30 in the evening}.
18. Around ~~B.C. 4~~ ^{4 B.C.}, Caesar Augustus ordered the census that sent Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem.
19. ~~5~~ ^{Five} good emperors ruled in Rome from ~~96-180 A.D.~~ ^{A.D. 96-180} and led Rome through a time of growth.

F Put brackets around each clause. Underline the correct pronoun.

20. "I know [who, whom] I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able. . ."
21. I haven't heard [who, whom] the school board hired.
22. Mr. Warren said, "I'm glad I met Jacob, for it was he [who, whom] told me about Jesus."

G Circle each infinitive phrase used as an adjective. Draw an arrow to the word it modifies.

23. Christine's favorite place (to be on a snowy winter day) is at home with her family.
24. The next job (to do this afternoon) is clearing the walks and sweeping off the van.

H Underline each appositive or appositive phrase. Write *ap* above each appositive.

25. The Bering Strait is named for Vitus Bering, a Russian explorer. ^{ap}
26. Megan's friend Kara wrote a report on the flora and fauna of Alaska. ^{ap}

Review



- Which figure of speech compares items without using *like* or *as*? (*metaphor*)
- Which figure of speech uses exaggeration to make a point? (*hyperbole*)
- Which figure of speech uses *like* or *as* to compare objects? (*simile*)
- Which figure of speech gives human characteristics to non-living things? (*personification*)



- Underline each verbal phrase. Tell if it is a *participle*, *gerund*, or *infinitive*.
 1. The hope of becoming rich lured thousands to Alaska. (*gerund*)
 2. The Inuit needed about six caribou skins to make a pair of pants and a parka. (*infinitive*)
 3. John, cutting and stacking blocks of snow in a spiral, made an igloo. (*participial*)



I Write present, present perfect, past, past perfect, future, or future perfect.

27. future perfect will have explained
 28. future will explain
 29. present explains
 30. present perfect has explained
 31. past explained
 32. past perfect had explained

J Add single and double quotation marks where needed.

33. Miles said, "Move that box carefully; it says 'Fragile, Handle With Care.'"
 34. Mr. Wadel asked his class, "Which person in the Bible asked, 'How often shall I forgive my brother?'"
 35. Holly asked, "Wasn't it Helen Keller who said, 'Happiness does not come from without; it comes from within?'"

K Underline each verb or verb phrase twice. Write active or passive to label it.

36. passive The 2021 Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race was won by Dallas Seavey.
 37. active On an average, the residents of Fairbanks can see the aurora borealis, or the northern lights, 240 nights per year.
 38. active Tammy and her brother Ivan were rowing frantically against the wind.

L Write coordinating, correlative, or subordinating to label each group of conjunctions.

39. subordinating after, although, as, before, if, until, as soon as, whenever
 40. correlative both-and, either-or, neither-nor, not only-but also
 41. coordinating for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so



Journal

Use this time for an unscored journaling exercise.

Journal

- **M** What is a common proverb that your parents (or teachers) use? Write about a time that proverb affected your decisions.