

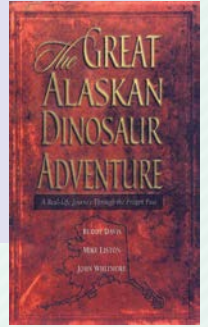
Quote Study: *The Great Alaskan Dinosaur Adventure*

by Buddy Davis, Mike Liston, and John Whitmore (p. 72)

The first exercise of each lesson starts with a special feature. The special features will alternate between quotes, picture studies, poems, hymns, and Scripture.

For this exercise we will study a quote from page 72 of *The Great Alaskan Dinosaur Adventure* by Buddy Davis, Mike Liston, and John Whitmore.

About 11:30 we stopped on a sand bar and took some pictures with the eerie, foggy river in the background. It was a much-needed break from a difficult morning of constant paddling and pulling the rafts along the shore. If we didn't keep paddling in the lead raft, the wind would shove the two trailing rafts loaded with gear, up against us. Sometimes they would get around us and there we would be, our three-raft train floating broadside and out of control down the river.¹



Let's **study** this quote and see what we can learn about communication. The author provides quite a bit of information, but some information is implied. Do you see any information that is implied? How do we know if it is 11:30 a.m. or p.m.? We know it is a.m. because the setting takes place in the morning. It is implied that there is more than one person on this raft trip by use of the word "we." An author can share information with readers without direct statements.

Read the quote again. **Answer** the questions. **Use** complete sentences.

What two scenes does the author describe?

1. _____

2. _____

What can you see in your mind when reading the quote?

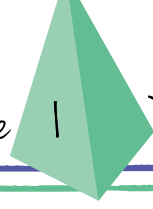
What can you hear in your mind when reading the quote?

Alternate –To happen or exist one after the other repeatedly²

Communication – The exchange of information

Implied – When we know something without it being specifically stated

¹ Davis, Buddy, Mike Liston, and John Whitmore. *The Great Alaskan Dinosaur Adventure*. Green Forest, AR: Master Books, 1998, p. 72.
² <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/alternate>.



We took this quote out of the middle of a nonfiction book. What do you think happened before and after this description? (You can find out if you read the book!)

| |
|---|
| Nonfiction – A true account |
| Fiction – Not true; not based on facts |

Write a paragraph that describes either something that happened before or after this break along the sandbar. Your paragraph will be fiction. The readers should be able to see, hear, taste, or feel something in their minds as they read your description. They should be able to recognize the setting. Be sure to include at least one implied detail in your paragraph.

Ask a family member to read your paragraph and tell you what the implied detail is.

Word Study

Match each vocabulary word to the correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ implied | a. the exchange of information |
| 2. _____ communication | b. true; based on facts |
| 3. _____ alternate | c. something is known without being directly stated |
| 4. _____ nonfiction | d. to happen or exist one after the other repeatedly |
| 5. _____ fiction | e. not true; not based on facts |

Vocabulary & Spelling

Write each vocabulary word on an index card. On the back of the card, **write** the definition and a sentence using the word. Use the cards to **test** yourself on the definition and spelling of the words.

Independent Reading

- Write** out your list of independent reading books using the form in the back of the book. **Discuss** with your teacher the books to put on your list and the assigned dates.
- Memorize** the following Scripture verse and recite it for your teacher. (Your preferred Bible translation may be used.)

Finally, brothers, whatever is true, whatever is honorable, whatever is just, whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is commendable, if there is any excellence, if there is anything worthy of praise, think about these things. Philippians 4:8


Grammar

Have you ever wondered why you need to know grammar rules? Using good grammar is important because it helps those with whom we are communicating better understand what we desire to express. This course will equip you with a good foundation and understanding of grammar rules as well as give you the tools to be a great communicator!



Sentences

Let's begin with a review of some basic concepts.

A **sentence** is a group of words that expresses a complete thought and can stand alone. A sentence must have a subject and a predicate. The **subject** is a noun (person, place, or thing) and is whom or what the sentence is about. The **predicate** contains a verb (action or state-of-being) and states something about the subject.

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Sentence | expresses a complete thought, can stand alone, contains a subject and a predicate |
| Subject | noun, whom or what the sentence is about |
| Predicate | verb, states something about the subject |

Example: God spoke the world into existence.

This is a complete sentence that contains a subject and a predicate. It expresses a complete thought and can stand alone.

The main topic of the sentence and whom the sentence is about is *God*. *God* is a noun and the subject. *Spoke into existence* contains the action verb and tells something about the subject. *Spoke into existence* is the predicate.

Find the subjects and predicates in the following sentences.

God created man in his own image.

1. Subject: _____
2. Predicate: _____

Adam gave names to every living creature.

3. Subject: _____
4. Predicate: _____

A **fragment** is a group of words that cannot stand alone and does not express a complete thought. It will not be a complete sentence. A subject or predicate will be missing.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Fragment | does not express a complete thought, cannot stand alone, missing a subject or a predicate |
| Sentence | expresses a complete thought, can stand alone, contains a subject and a predicate |

Example: (Fragment) The boy in the yellow shirt.

What is the group of words above missing? It has a subject (*boy*), but it does not have a verb. It does not express a complete thought and cannot stand alone. It is a fragment.

Let's add the verb and predicate to make it a complete sentence:

Example: (Sentence) The boy in the yellow shirt likes to sing.



Example: (Fragment) Convinced Eve to eat of the tree.

This group of words has a predicate and a verb but is missing a subject. It cannot stand alone because it does not express a complete thought.

Example: (Sentence) The subtle serpent convinced Eve to eat of the tree.

By adding the subject (*serpent*), this group of words is now a complete sentence and expresses a complete thought.

Make the following fragments into complete sentences.

5. The brown lampshade. _____
6. Enjoys playing basketball. _____

Label the following groups of words as **F** for fragment or **S** for sentence.

7. _____ Adam and Eve heard the voice of the Lord.
8. _____ The church service begins soon.
9. _____ The beautiful bird.
10. _____ God told Adam and Eve not to eat of the tree.
11. _____ Shines brightly in my window.


Communication

On the third day of each lesson, we will look closely at communication. Remember, the main purpose for studying language is so we can be great communicators. In each lesson we will focus on communication through writing. Being able to write well is an important skill for your future as a student and as an adult. You will need to be able to properly present ideas and information through writing. We will begin with writing basics and work our way up to composing quality essays. In each lesson, we will also look at communication through our manners, or **courtesies**. Romans 12:10 tells us to prefer one another. Practicing good manners is a way to honor and prefer others.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour preferring one another.
Romans 12:10 (KJV)

Capitalization

- **Capitalize the first word of every sentence.**
- **Capitalize proper nouns that are specific persons**, like John Newton, specific places, like New England, and specific things, like World War II. Calendar days, deity (the One true God), and Scripture also fall under this category. Be sure to capitalize words formed from proper nouns, like Italian.
- **Capitalize the first word, last word, and all-important words of titles** of books, magazines, newspapers, poems, stories, plays, and art. Do not capitalize articles and prepositions in the title.
- **Capitalize titles of persons when they are used before a name**, like President Washington, Judge Matthews, or Aunt Gloria.
- **Capitalize the pronoun *I* and the interjection *O* (not “oh”).**

Rewrite the following sentences and correct the capitalization errors.

1. We are going to the veteran's day parade on Friday with your uncle mike.

2. she is reading *made in heaven* and studying genesis for her science paper.

3. Josiah and I are eating at the chinese restaurant tonight.

4. the fourth-grade class is learning about president reagan and his speech at the berlin wall.

5. “Why are you fearful, o you of little faith?” (matthew 8:26a; NKJV).

End Marks

Use a period to end a sentence that makes a statement or a request.

Example: Due to sin, Adam had to work the ground for food.

Use a question mark to end a sentence that asks a question.

Example: Did Amber go to the grocery store today?

Use an exclamation point to end a sentence that shows strong feeling or gives a command.

Examples: How beautiful is the sunrise today! | Do not go into the chicken coop!

Write a sentence of your own using either a question mark or an exclamation point.

Add the correct end marks to these sentences.

6. What kind of apple is in the basket____
7. Adam and Eve had to leave the Garden of Eden____
8. Feed the dogs before you go to bed____
9. Hurry to the emergency room____
10. What a delicious pie____

**Courtesy: Introductions**

Many people struggle with introducing other people to one another. The purpose of introductions is so that two people can get to know one another and feel comfortable around each other. If you know both people, you should make the introduction.

- Look people in the eye and speak clearly.
- Start with the name of the person that is older, has a higher-ranking position, or that you have known the longest.
- Inform them of your intent to introduce them to someone.
- State the name of the other person.

Examples: Mom, I would like for you to meet my new friend, Isaiah.
Mr. Clark, I would like to introduce you to our new music student, Jennifer Samples.

Practice a couple introductions today!

- Pretend you are introducing your grandmother and your teacher.
- Pretend you are introducing your pastor and your neighbor.

 **Worldview**

The Bible

In this lesson we are going to start learning about the Bible. When you hold a Bible, it looks like one big book. In fact, the Bible is a library of books, a collection of sixty-six books.

Bible – “the books”

The English word **Bible** is derived from the Greek *ta biblia*, meaning “the books.”

While the word *Bible* often refers to the Christian Scriptures, it can also be used to describe a comprehensive and authoritative book, such as *The Home Repair Bible*.

For our study, the Bible is recognized as the sixty-six books of our Holy Bible.

The Bible, our library of Scriptures, contains 66 books written by 40 different authors in 3 different languages over a 1,500-year period, yet it tells God’s plan. We learn about the Creation, the Corruption (the Fall), the Catastrophe (Noah’s Flood), the Confusion (of Babel), Christ, the Cross, and the Consummation.¹ Even though there were human authors, all Scripture is inspired by one divine Author, God.

All Scripture is breathed out by God and profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, and for training in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, equipped for every good work. 2 Timothy 3:16–17

For now, imagine walking into a library and seeing all the books. You notice there are sections that the books are organized into. This library may organize the books into sections such as biography, history, how-to, etc.



The Bible also has sections that its books are organized into. We will be going into that in greater detail in the coming weeks.

Answer the questions below.

1. How many different authors wrote the Bible? _____
2. How many different languages was the Bible written in? _____
3. Over how many years was the Bible written? _____

Finish writing out the verse below.

4. All Scripture is _____

(2 Timothy 3:16–17).

¹ These are the 7 C’s of History per the Answers in Genesis ministry.

Summary – States the main points of a longer passage or work

Read and Summarize

Learn about how God began to create our world. **Read** Genesis 1:1–10 from your Bible. You may choose to read about this account in *God’s Story* or another Bible book.

Next, **write** a **summary** of what you have read. Be sure to include the main characters and what is happening in the Bible passage. It may help to jot down the key points in your notebook before you start to write your summary.

The length of your summary will vary depending on the passage you are summarizing but should be at least a paragraph. Be sure to use complete sentences, proper punctuation, and correct spelling. Do not copy word for word the passage you have read. Rather, tell what happened in your own words.

(*Hint:* There is a summary in the book *God’s Story* that is written for younger students. This is a good example of a summary. If you have this book, you may study it, but be sure to write your summary in your own words.)

In one or two sentences, **what** is the main message of this biblical account?

Sketch a picture that represents something from the Bible passage you read. You may copy an image from your Bible, *God’s Story*, or another Bible book, or create your own. You may add color to your sketch. You may also opt to pick a word from the Scripture you read and create a word art image. (See the back of the book for word art examples.)



- Recite** Philippians 4:8 for your teacher. (Your preferred Bible translation may be used.)
- Use your spelling index cards to **test** for mastery. Continue to **practice** until you can spell all the vocabulary words.

Word Study Review

Match the vocabulary word with the correct definition.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ implied | a. the exchange of information |
| 2. _____ communication | b. true; based on facts |
| 3. _____ alternate | c. something is known without being directly stated |
| 4. _____ nonfiction | d. to happen or exist one after the other repeatedly |
| 5. _____ fiction | e. not true; not based on facts |

Grammar Review

Study the sentence and **answer** the questions.

The water rushes over the rocks.

1. What is the subject in the sentence above? _____
2. What is the predicate in the sentence above? _____
3. What expresses a complete thought, can stand alone, and contains a subject and a predicate?

4. What does not express a complete thought, cannot stand alone, and is missing a subject or a predicate?

Label the following groups of words as **F** for fragment or **S** for sentence.

5. _____ Satan is very crafty.
6. _____ Have beautiful blooms.
7. _____ I am inspired by God's beautiful creation.

Make the following fragments into complete sentences.

8. Sings loudly in the morning. _____
9. Told the boy in the room. _____
10. Politely handed me the book. _____

Communication Review

Rewrite the following sentences and correct the capitalization errors.

1. The garden of eden was a spectacular place.

2. Michelle and i are going to the mexican restaurant on tuesday.

3. Mount vernon in virginia was the home of president George Washington.

Add the correct end marks to the following sentences.

4. What time are we leaving for the soccer game ____
5. How bright the moon is tonight ____
6. The church has a playground that we can use ____
7. Please turn off the light ____
8. Watch out for that car ____

**Worldview Review**

Fill in the blanks.

1. What does the word Bible mean? _____
2. How many different authors wrote the Bible? _____
3. How many different languages was the Bible written in? _____
4. Over how many years was the Bible written? _____
5. **Write** out 2 Timothy 3:16-17.

2 Timothy 3:16-17