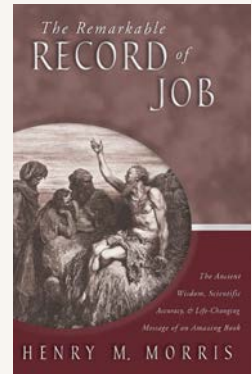


For the first semester of this course, you have the privilege of reading *The Remarkable Record of Job*, a commentary on the Book of Job from the Bible. During the second semester, you will read the Book of Job for yourself. A Bible **commentary** is a book or website that makes observations and interpretations of biblical texts, often covering a single book of the Bible, but sometimes just a particular section of Scripture. It can be written in a verse-by-verse style or take a broader approach, examining the overall theme and purpose of a book. Such is the commentary written by Dr. Henry Morris, *The Remarkable Record of Job: The Ancient Wisdom, Scientific Accuracy, & Life-Changing Message of an Amazing Book*.

A Bible **commentary** is a book or website that makes observations and interpretations of biblical texts.

Dr. Morris was born on October 6, 1918, and lived to be 87 years old. He was known for his important role in the modern creation movement, often being referred to as the “father of modern creation science.” He co-authored the book *The Genesis Flood*, offering strong scientific evidence for a young earth and a real global Flood.¹ Dr. Morris was the founder of the Institute for Creation Research, which is dedicated to research and education in the fields of science relevant to the study of origins. He wrote more than 60 books on topics that include creation science, evolution, and apologetics. He lectured worldwide and participated in over 100 debates with evolutionary scientists.²



While some scholars have suggested the Book of Job is primarily about the suffering of godly people, Dr. Morris uses solid logic and the whole of God’s Word to come to a different conclusion about the purpose of this mysterious biblical account. The Book of Job is a masterpiece of literature. You will enjoy its many literary devices and profound truths as you follow Dr. Morris on an intriguing journey into the unseen world of spiritual beings and the unfathomable love and power of Almighty God. Even many biblically illiterate people have heard of Job and may joke about “feeling like Job” when hardships come.

Write a paragraph detailing what you currently know about Job and the Book of Job. What are your impressions about this book? What have you heard others say about Job?

1. https://creationwiki.org/Henry_Morris
2. https://www.icr.org/henry_morris/

Study the vocabulary words from this week's reading selection. Then **begin reading** Chapter 1 of *The Remarkable Record of Job*, starting with the section titled, "The Most Fascinating Book in the Bible" and reading through the end of "Who Was Job?" The Glossary of Job at the back of this book contains a more extensive vocabulary list.

Vocabulary

secular humanism	(n.) a human-centered philosophy that rejects the supernatural and claims to rely on reason, logic, and naturalism
introspective	(adj.) characterized by self-examination of one's thoughts and feelings
repudiate	(v.) to refuse to accept something, seeing it as invalid or unauthorized
patriarchal period	(n.) an early period in human history referring to early fathers like Adam, or fathers of the Hebrew people, such as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob
canonical	(adj.) having the authority of Scripture; seen as the inspired Word of God (canon)
primeval	(adj.) of or relating to the earliest stages of human history
pantheism	(n.) a doctrine equating God to forces of nature; it worships all gods indifferently, tolerating all types of worship through cults, creeds, and religions
polytheism	(n.) the belief in or worship of more than one god
blasphemous	(adj.) relating to impious and irreverent speech about God or sacred things; showing a lack of respect for God
verbatim	(n.) in the exact words; repeating something word for word
paragon	(n.) a model of excellence or perfection ¹
contemporary	(n.) one of approximately the same age as another or living in the same time period
escheweth	(v.) (archaic English) the act of avoiding or shunning, particularly in terms of avoiding sin

Write a sentence using three vocabulary words from the list.

- ☐ **Choose** six vocabulary definitions you are the least familiar with and write them on index cards. **Check** the box when done.

Memorize the verse by the Review Day of this lesson. You may choose the Bible translation or use the one given.

Neither have I gone back from the commandment of his lips; I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food.
Job 23:12

1. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/paragon>



Writing Mechanics & Word Choice

Writing Mechanics & Word Choice

The term **writing mechanics** refers to the rules that govern written language. The term *grammar* refers to the rules of spoken language. However, these terms are interrelated, as some elements of language pertain to both written and spoken communication. Some of these rules govern capitalization, parts of speech, punctuation, sentence structure, and spelling. Most of the grammar rules you have learned throughout your education have been applied to your speaking *and* writing. Some language experts use the terms interchangeably, while others prefer a distinction. We will use the terms interchangeably.

Word choice refers to the words a writer selects to convey their purpose or point. Improper word use can affect credibility and confuse the reader. It can convey the wrong message and distort the writer's intended meaning. With over 170,000 words in the English language, choosing the right word can be challenging. However, some rules and tips can guide you to the right choice.

Just as a community needs moral standards for the good and safety of its members, the rules of writing mechanics and word choice enable writers and speakers to communicate effectively using agreed-upon standards for speaking and writing. Studying and applying these communication standards will make you an effective communicator through your spoken and written words.

We will explore several common errors in writing mechanics, grammar, and word usage. Learning to identify when you have made these errors and promptly fixing them is a skill that will serve you well.

We will start by **reviewing** sentence basics.

Every sentence needs a **subject noun** (the person, place, or thing the sentence is about) and a **predicate** (what the subject does or is). A sentence that does not contain both elements is no sentence at all. It is referred to as a **sentence fragment**. Sentence fragments often occur because of improper punctuation.

Ex.: (Fragment) Our church offers several programs. Such as men's, women's, and children's ministries. (The second "sentence" has no verb, so it is a fragment.)

(Revision) Our church offers several programs, such as men's, women's, and children's ministries. (By combining the clauses with a comma, the fragment is eliminated.)

Revise the sentence fragments.

1. Juanita diligently planned the wedding. Considering every detail.

2. Our previous mayor's policies were hotly disputed. And the reason for his impeachment.

Review the eight parts of speech.

The Eight Parts of Speech	
Noun	names a person, place, or thing. <i>Ex.</i> : house, pen, Caden, hope, Texas <i>Caden</i> helped his <i>mother</i> fold <i>laundry</i> .
Verb	shows action or state of being. <i>Ex.</i> : elevate, conquer, smile (action); am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been (state of being) Hannah <i>is</i> (state of being) my best friend. Hannah <i>plays</i> (action) volleyball on the weekends.
Adjective	describes or modifies a noun or pronoun and tells <i>what kind, how many, or which one</i> . <i>Ex.</i> : purple, compassionate, elderly, seventeen, abstract The museum contained a room dedicated to <i>abstract</i> art.
Adverb	describes or modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb and tells <i>when, where, how, or how often</i> . <i>Ex.</i> : quickly, never, yesterday, faithfully The mouse <i>quickly</i> ran for cover!
Pronoun	takes the place of a noun. <i>Ex.</i> : he, she, it, they, their, him, her, its Addison ran a mile in gym class. <i>She</i> had the best time.
Conjunction	joins words or phrases. <i>Ex.</i> : yet, for, and, unless, because, as if, although I enjoy the spring weather, <i>yet</i> autumn is so refreshing.
Preposition	describes a relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word that follows. <i>Ex.</i> : to, with, for, under, between, into, at We ran <i>over to the car</i> to greet Grandmother. (prepositions begin phrases; e.g., <i>over to the car</i>)
Interjection	expresses a feeling, makes a request, or gives a command and is often (but not always) followed by an exclamation point. <i>Ex.</i> : Wow! Oh no! Well, Hello, <i>Wow!</i> The rally got out of control until the shouting finally began to abate.

Examine the underlined words in the excerpt from *Life of Washington* by Anna C. Reed. **Write** the words on the line next to the part of speech they represent.

As the severe cold increased, the sufferings of the troops caused Washington great anxiety, and he determined to seek some better shelter for them than that of tents. He could not separate them with safety, and he determined on removing to a place called the Valley Forge, on the west side of the Schuylkill, about twenty-four miles distant from Philadelphia. The march of the army might have been traced by the marks of many naked, bleeding feet on the frozen earth.¹

3. Nouns: _____, _____, _____
4. Verbs: _____, _____, _____
5. Adjectives: _____, _____, _____, _____
6. Adverb: _____
7. Pronouns: _____, _____
8. Conjunction: _____
9. Prepositions: _____, _____, _____

1. Anna Reed, *Life of Washington* (Green Forest, AR: Attic Books, 2013), p. 108.



Communication

Communication Introduction

Communication occurs every moment you are awake. The expression on your face, the words you speak, your body language, and what you type or write all communicate what is going on inside you. Your thoughts are the avenue through which you talk to yourself or God. We were born to communicate, yet our communication needs to be governed. In Matthew 12:36, Jesus says, “But I say to you that for every idle word men may speak, they will give account of it in the day of judgment” (NKJV). Wow!

God’s Word, the greatest work of literature in history, has much to say about what and how we communicate. It teaches that our words are important. The world needs strong communicators who understand their audience and can present the truth of the gospel accurately and clearly. We are wise to study communication from the One who created it.

In the course, we will:

- study biblical communication
- learn several terms related to written communication
- practice listening and speaking
- write interesting essays
- look closely at five aspects of communication
- develop self-marketing skills (résumé writing, proposals, and job applications)

Study these written communication terms.

About the Author	relevant information about the author of a book, article, or other written work that ranges from a couple of sentences to a page; found at the beginning or end of the written piece
Abstract Diction	refers to discussing something intangible (not detectable by the five senses); the use of words to describe non-physical objects (describing something as relaxing instead of blue)
Acronym	a word formed from the first letter of each word in a phrase (CIA=Central Intelligence Agency)

About the Author

Look for the *About the Authors* section at the front of this book. What names do you see? Sarah Gabel (that’s me!) and Kristen Pratt. We both wrote an *About the Author* description of ourselves, as we are the authors of this course. We included relevant information about our qualifications for writing curriculum, our love for homeschooling, and our commitment to the Lord.

Write an *About the Author* section for yourself. Imagine you have written a book about being homeschooled. Include relevant information to show you are qualified to write about the topic. Share some of your skills or hobbies so the reader learns something interesting about you.

You could include your *About the Author* at the beginning or end of essays you write during this course.

Abstract Diction

Since abstract diction uses intangible or abstract words, no picture is created in a reader's mind. Abstract word examples include *love, emotions, politics, freedom, intelligence, hate, progress*, etc. These words are necessary in our writing, yet we do not want to overuse abstract words and neglect concrete words that create a mental picture, like *home, mountain, job, storm, or sneakers*.

1. **Add** three concrete words to make this abstract diction more engaging.

Silas loves the freedom he feels when engaging in physical exercise. It is a joy to feel progress in this area, and he knows it is good for his mental well-being.

Acronyms

Write the phrases these common acronyms stand for. The first one has been done for you. If you are unsure, ask a parent to help you.

2. ASAP: As Soon As Possible

3. GOAT: _____

4. LASER: _____

5. SCUBA: _____

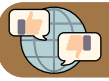
6. FBI: _____

7. NASA: _____

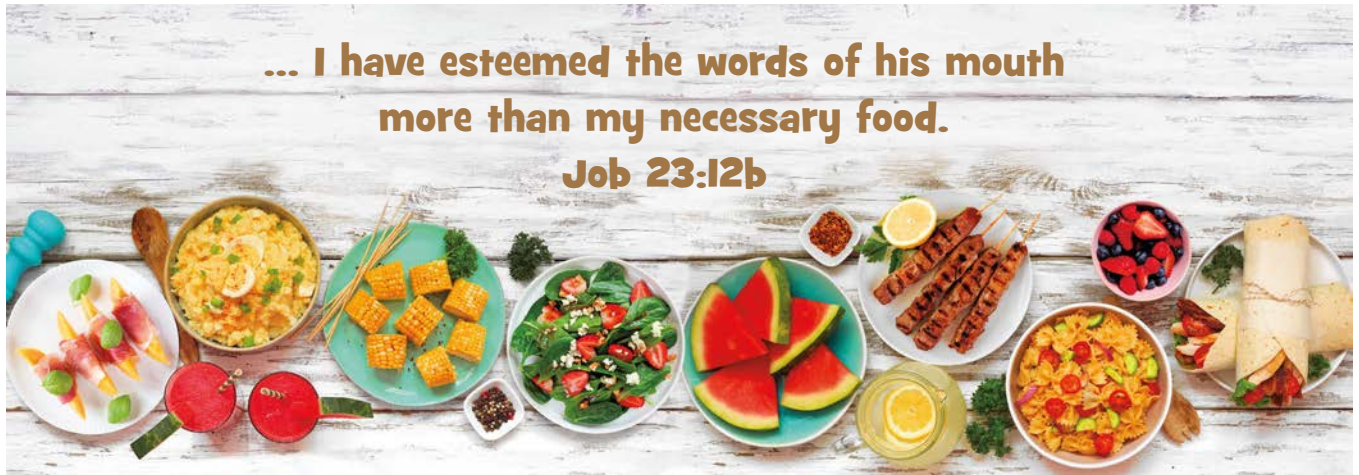


Read the Scripture and **write** a response stating how the verse applies to daily communication.

[N]either filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor coarse jesting, which are not fitting, but rather giving of thanks. Ephesians 5:4 (NKJV)



Worldview & Literary Analysis



The Special Feature in this week's lesson defined a Bible commentary as a book or website that offers observations and interpretations of a biblical text. It is imperative to realize, however, that a commentary is the interpretation of fallible human beings and not the inspired Word of God. Some commentaries may not rightly interpret the Scriptures, while others stay as true to the Word as humanly possible. As you go through this course, you will see that Dr. Morris takes great pains to interpret the Book of Job based on historical facts and references to other portions of Scripture.

Finish reading this week's assignment from *The Remarkable Record of Job* given in Exercise 1.

1. **List** the reasons Dr. Morris believes Job has fascinated readers for generations. (p. 11)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____

Dr. Morris uses the words "sparkles" and "vibrates" when describing the Book of Job. **What** mental picture do you see when you hear God's Word described with lively verbs?

2. **Why** is it important to keep in view the heavenly perspective with which the Book of Job begins and ends? (p. 12)

3. **Fill in** the blanks for the evidence that suggests Job existed before the nation of Israel. (p. 12)

“There is no _____ in the book of the nation of Israel—no mention of _____, or _____, or any of the judges, kings, or _____ of Israel. Yet the Book of Job has always been _____ by the children of Israel as one of the _____ books of Scripture.”

Does the fact that the nation of Israel accepted the Book of Job as God’s Word lend it credibility in your mind? Why or why not?

4. **What** is perhaps the most significant evidence that Job predated Mosaic laws? (p. 13)

Summarize the first two paragraphs of the section titled, “Who Was Job?”

5. **Why** do some modern critics of the Bible pick apart the Scriptures? (p.15)

6. **What** is the possible meaning of Job’s name? (p. 15)

What is the meaning of your name? (If you don’t know, ask a parent or do an internet search with permission.)

7. It is possible that Job’s life overlapped with **which** two patriarchs? (p. 15)

a. _____ b. _____

8. Job shows knowledge of the primeval ages described in Genesis 1–11. **List** four major events that took place in these chapters. (*Hint: They are mentioned in the section, “The Oldest Book.”*)

a. _____ c. _____

b. _____ d. _____



Review

- ☐ **Update** the Reading List chart with books you have read this week.
- ☐ **Recite** Job 23:12 from memory to your instructor.

Vocabulary Review

Match the words to the correct definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ pantheism | a. of or relating to the earliest stages of human history |
| 2. _____ repudiate | b. having the authority of Scripture; seen as the inspired Word of God |
| 3. _____ patriarchal period | c. an early period in human history referring to early fathers like Adam, or fathers of the Hebrew people, such as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob |
| 4. _____ primeval | d. to refuse to accept something, seeing it as invalid or unauthorized |
| 5. _____ introspective | e. characterized by self-examination of one's thoughts and feelings |
| 6. _____ secular humanism | f. a human-centered philosophy that rejects the supernatural and claims to rely on reason, logic, and naturalism |
| 7. _____ canonical | g. a doctrine equating God to forces of nature; it worships all gods indifferently, tolerating all types of worship through cults, creeds, and religions |
| 8. Define commentary. | |

9. **Write** a sentence using the words *contemporary* and *verbatim*. You may change suffixes.



Writing Mechanics & Word Choice Review

1. **List** two results of improper word choice in writing.

a. _____ b. _____

2. Approximately **how** many words are there in the English language?

3. **Rewrite** the sentence, correcting any errors.

Me and my family drove all day in our hot van. Arriving too late to check into our rental

4. **Write** a sentence that includes a noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

Communication Review

1. **List** three ways humans communicate.

a. _____ c. _____

b. _____

2. **Explain** abstract diction in your own words.

List two acronyms not presented in this lesson. **Include** the abbreviation and the words it stands for.

Worldview & Literary Analysis Review

1. **What** must we realize when reading a commentary?

What do you believe Job meant when he said, "I have esteemed the words of his mouth more than my necessary food" (Job 23:12b)?

QUARTER ONE

Lesson 1, Exercise 2, Day 2, Pages 21–22

1. Juanita diligently planned the wedding, considering every detail.
2. Our previous mayor's policies were hotly disputed and led to his impeachment. *Or* Our previous mayor's policies were hotly disputed and were the reason for his impeachment.
3. cold, Washington, earth
4. caused, determined, might have been traced
5. severe, great, twenty-four, bleeding
6. not
7. he, them
8. and
9. of, with, from

Lesson 1, Exercise 3, Day 3, Page 24

1. Answers will vary. *Ex.*: Silas loves the freedom he feels when he laces up his sneakers and runs. It is a joy to feel the wind blow through his hair as he takes off running up the street. He knows it is so good for his mental well-being.
2. As Soon As Possible
3. Greatest Of All Time
4. Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
5. Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
6. Federal Bureau of Investigation
7. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Lesson 1, Exercise 4, Day 4, Pages 25–26

1.
 - a. Its insights are remarkably modern.
 - b. Its message is needed today more than ever.
 - c. It sparkles with beautiful poetry and vibrates with deep emotion.
 - d. Its insights penetrate human nature.
 - e. It offers insight into modern science.
 - f. It probes the very heart of God.
2. Otherwise, we may become entangled in the introspective humanistic philosophies that God Himself eventually repudiates.
3. “There is no hint in the book of the nation of Israel—no mention of Moses, or Abraham, or any of the judges, kings, or prophets of Israel. Yet the Book of Job has always been accepted by the children of Israel as one of the canonical books of Scripture.”
4. The almost universal drift of the early nations into pantheistic idolatry after the dispersion at Babel had not yet infected the tribes mentioned in Job. The tribes all believed in the true God of creation.
5. They pick apart the Scriptures to conform to their own humanistic biases.
6. The most commonly accepted meaning is “hated” or “persecuted.”
7.
 - a. Noah
 - b. Shem
8.
 - a. Creation
 - b. the Fall
 - c. the Flood
 - d. the Dispersion

Lesson 1, Review, Day 5, Pages 27–28

Please see Review Answer Key located after the Exercise Answer Key.