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SECTION 3



Conjunctions

conjunction: a word that connects words, phrases, or sentences

coordinating (kō òr' də nāt' in) **conjunction:** a conjunction that joins equal parts



There are three types of **conjunctions**. **Coordinating conjunctions** are one type. Here are seven coordinating conjunctions. Use FANBOYS to remember them.

for and nor but or yet so

Coordinating means “putting in the same order.” Coordinating conjunctions join equal parts; they join words to words, phrases to phrases, or sentences to sentences.

Coordinating conjunction joining words:

Janice **and** Suzanne should pick strawberries this morning.

Coordinating conjunction joining phrases:

Go over the river **and** past the traffic light to reach the mechanic shop.

Coordinating conjunction joining sentences:

Ted wanted to visit us, **but** his cousins came to visit him.

A Draw a plus sign (+) above each conjunction.

1. The train engineer waved at the children and blew the whistle.
2. John has not seen the latest newspaper, nor has Steven.
3. It began to rain, yet we were able to finish planting the trees.
4. You may have roast beef or chicken in your lunch tomorrow.
5. King Saul sought to kill David, but David fled and escaped.
6. Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

38



Study Words: *conjunction, coordinating conjunction*

New

Conjunctions

Conjunctions connect words, phrases, and clauses. Coordinating conjunctions are single words that connect equal sentence parts. When using a coordinating conjunction, be sure that words are being connected to words, phrases to phrases, or clauses to clauses.

Students should memorize the coordinating conjunctions; there are only seven of them.

Section 3

Lesson 11

Conjunctions; Compound Subjects and Verbs

Pages 38 – 42

Objectives

- Learn Study Words: *conjunction, coordinating conjunction*
- Learn that coordinating conjunctions join equal parts
- Learn to identify coordinating conjunctions

Board Preparation

- New
 1. Jonny and Mike wanted to go along, but they're not here.
 2. Michelle thought that Ramon disliked fried squash, so she was surprised to see him take a second helping of it.
 3. Daryl and Mike are best friends.
 4. Yvonne smiled and waved at her good friend.
 5. The younger boys and the girls stayed inside.



- Put a plus sign above each coordinating conjunction.

- Jonny and Mike wanted to go along, but they're not here.
- Michelle thought that Ramon disliked fried squash, so she was surprised to see him take a second helping of it.



New

Compound Subjects and Verbs

Subjects joined by a conjunction are compound subjects. Likewise, verbs joined by a conjunction are compound verbs. This lesson explores an area of potential difficulty in the distinction between compound verbs and verb phrases. Students should be taught to look for the conjunction that joins verbs before calling a verb a compound verb.



- Draw a plus sign above each conjunction. Underline each subject once and each verb twice.

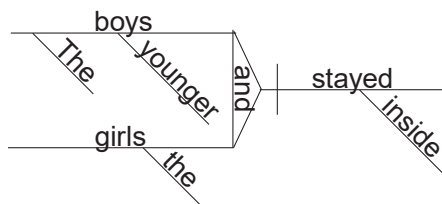
- Daryl and Mike are best friends.
- Yvonne smiled and waved at her good friend.

Diagram compound grammatical elements (subjects, verbs, objects, and so on) on a fork in the diagram.



- Diagram the sentence.

- The younger boys and the girls stayed inside.



Compound Subjects and Verbs

Sentences can have compound subjects and verbs. Compound subjects and compound verbs are joined with coordinating conjunctions.

Compound subject: Justin and Tom work at an orphanage.

Compound verb: Dad builds and repairs trailers.

Compound subject and verb: Dad and Grandpa build and repair trailers.

Do not confuse verb phrases with compound verbs. A verb phrase has helping verbs with a main verb, while a compound verb has two or more verbs joined by a conjunction. Sometimes a compound verb will include verb phrases.

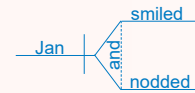
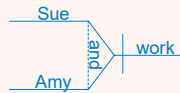
Verb phrase: Miss Judy has taught for more than ten years.

Compound verb phrase: Miss Judy has finished class and will grade the papers.

Diagram compound subjects or compound verbs on a fork in the diagram.

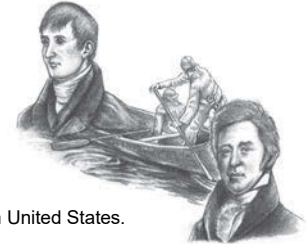
Sue and Amy work.

Jan smiled and nodded.



- B** Underline each verb or verb phrase twice and each subject once. Draw a plus sign (+) above each conjunction.

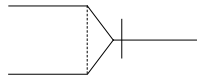
- The dog did not bark or whine all night.
- Owen and Loren built a cabin and sold it.
- Michael and Sarah will visit school tomorrow.
- Larry has finished math and will start on language arts.
- Lewis and Clark explored and mapped the northwestern United States.



- C** Diagram each sentence.

- Paul and Silas sang.

- The lame man arose and walked.





Lesson 11



Looking Back

**D** Write the letter of the correct definition in front of each term.

14. ____ first-person pronouns
 15. ____ second-person pronouns
 16. ____ third-person pronouns

- a. refer to the person or thing you are speaking about
 b. show you are talking about yourself
 c. refer to the person or thing you are speaking to

E Write *first*, *second*, or *third* to label each group of pronouns.

17. *You* and *your* are ____-person pronouns.
 18. *I*, *me*, *mine*, *my* are ____-person pronouns.
 19. *He*, *it*, *her*, *she*, *him*, and *they* are ____-person pronouns.

F Underline each pronoun. Draw an arrow from each pronoun to its antecedent.

20. Lyle set his toolbox on the back of the truck.
 21. Mary saw a hummingbird nest. In it were two tiny eggs.
 22. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks went to Arizona, where they will visit an Indian reservation.

G In each pair of sentences, cross out the one that has an unclear pronoun reference.

23. a. Carl took his trailer to the shop and welded it.
 b. Carl welded his trailer at the shop.
 24. a. Marlene said, "Mother, I saw your friend at church this evening."
 b. Marlene told Mother that she saw her friend at church last evening.

H Underline each noun and label it *C* for *common* or *P* for *proper*.

25. Ka Lae, Hawaii is the southernmost point of the United States.
 26. Delaware has an average elevation of sixty feet.
 27. The snowiest city in the United States is Rochester, New York.

Review



- What is paragraph unity? (*all sentences talk about the same idea*)
- Give an example of a third-person plural pronoun. (*Ex: them, they, their*)



I Write action or being to label each underlined verb or verb phrase.

28. _____ Joseph has searched diligently for answers to his questions.
 29. _____ He was in the library all afternoon.
 30. _____ He read the entire chapter again.
 31. _____ The answer had been in the textbook the whole time.

J Underline each compound noun. Use a dictionary if needed.

32. God gave each person a unique fingerprint.
 33. Ruth's sister-in-law went back to her home, but Ruth chose to go with Naomi.
 34. The older students buried a time capsule at school last week.

K Circle each adjective. Draw an arrow from each adjective to the noun it modifies.

35. A few restaurants in our town offer Greek dishes.
 36. Mary finished her puzzle with the picture of a lighthouse beside a stormy ocean.
 37. Faithful workmen built a large tower in the center of town and fastened a beautiful bell to it.
 38. The miser's skinny horse ate the grapevine rope and made the bell ring one afternoon.
 39. A kind man took the horse and gave him a warm stall, sweet hay, and grain.

L Underline each verb phrase twice.

40. We do not have a Christmas program every year.
 41. This will be the last program in the old school.
 42. Grandpa has rarely been late to church.
 43. Please do not forget your notebooks for the science project.



Penmanship



M Using your best handwriting, copy the sentences.

She tossed the paper into the fire; it tumbled out undamaged. Later her father found the crumpled paper and saved it.



Penmanship

Write a fact about Frances Ridley Havergal.



Lesson 11



Spelling - Patterns



Spelling Words

birthplace	cookbook	fishhook	outback	textbook
chopstick	eardrum	flashback	overpass	timberline
clipboard	earlobe	homemade	password	volleyball
cockpit	everlasting	lumberjack	tableland	wholesale

A compound word is two words joined into one. Compound words without a space between the two original words are called closed compounds.

N Write the spelling word that fits each description. Draw a slash between the words that form the compound.

44. _____ someone who harvests timber; a logger
45. _____ a vivid memory of an earlier incident
46. _____ the pilot's compartment in an airplane
47. _____ continuing indefinitely
48. _____ self-manufactured; made in one's residence
49. _____ a bridge over a highway or railway
50. _____ the location of one's birth
51. _____ a book used to educate students
52. _____ the highest point of tree growth on a mountain
53. _____ the soft bottom part of the ear
54. _____ remote rural areas, especially in Australia
55. _____ a small piece of metal curved into a hook and used to catch fish
56. _____ a collection of recipes compiled into a book
57. _____ an arrangement of characters that unlocks a computer system
58. _____ a small board that holds papers in a clip at the top
59. _____ a wide, high, and flat piece of land
60. _____ a tightly stretched membrane in the inner ear

△ O Write the Section 3 spelling words in your notebook.

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Spelling

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

Spelling Words for Section 3

<i>birthplace</i>	<i>cookbook</i>	<i>fishhook</i>	<i>outback</i>	<i>textbook</i>
<i>chopstick</i>	<i>eardrum</i>	<i>flashback</i>	<i>overpass</i>	<i>timberline</i>
<i>clipboard</i>	<i>earlobe</i>	<i>homemade</i>	<i>password</i>	<i>volleyball</i>
<i>cockpit</i>	<i>everlasting</i>	<i>lumberjack</i>	<i>tableland</i>	<i>wholesale</i>

Lesson 12

Prepositions

Pages 43–47

Objectives

- Learn Study Words: *preposition*, *object of the preposition*
- Learn to identify prepositional phrases in a sentence
- Learn that objects of the preposition can never be subjects

Board Preparation

- New
 - stepped+box
set+table
house+lawn



Study Words: *preposition*, *object of the preposition*

New

Prepositions

Like conjunctions, prepositions are connecting words. Unlike conjunctions, prepositions do not connect equal parts. Prepositions connect a noun or a pronoun to another word in the sentence. In the example sentence *The toddler climbed up the stairs*, the preposition *up* connects the idea of *climb* with the idea of *stairs*.

Prepositions exist only as part of a phrase. The phrase often begins with the preposition and ends with the noun or pronoun called the object of a preposition.



- Have the class suggest prepositions to connect the words in the three pairs above. Replace the plus sign with a preposition and an adjective or two. See how many prepositions you can find for each pair. Hint: adverb phrases will be easier than adjective phrases!
 - Suggestions:
 - stepped *into* the box
 - set *on* the table
 - house *with* the big lawn



Prepositions

preposition: a word that connects a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence

object of the preposition: the noun or pronoun that follows the preposition and tells *whom* or *what* about the preposition



Prepositions connect nouns or pronouns to other words. Here are the ten most common prepositions: *at*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *with*, *of*, *on*, *to*, *in*, and *about*.

You will be memorizing groups of prepositions over the next several lessons until you know the complete list of prepositions in the Reference Section of your LightUnit.

Prepositions always start a phrase. A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun or pronoun called the **object of the preposition**. It tells *whom* or *what* about the preposition.

prep object
Michelle lives (in town.)

prep object
Mother cleans (for Mrs. Grimsby.)

Adjectives can come between the preposition and the object of the preposition. These adjectives modify the object of the preposition.

Michelle lives (in a quiet town.)

Mother cleans (for elderly Mrs. Grimsby.)

Sentences can have more than one prepositional phrase. These phrases can occur beside each other or in separate parts of the sentence.

The man (with Father) lives (in those apartments) (across the street.)

The object of a preposition is never the subject of a sentence.

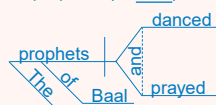
All (of the lambs) survived the cold night.

Some (of the boys) cleaned up the yard.

Prepositional phrases are diagrammed under the words they modify. To diagram prepositional phrases, place the preposition on a slanted line under the word it modifies. Put the object of the preposition on a horizontal line connected to the slanted line. Any adjectives are diagrammed under the object of the preposition.

The prophets (of Baal) danced and prayed.

The girl (with the cast) walked carefully.





Lesson 12

- A** Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Underline the object of each preposition.

1. The country of Benin is flat and forested by the coast.
2. Digger barked at the skunk in the garden.
3. Mrs. Kruse looked on her desk for the letter from Jill.
4. A guide led fifteen of the tourists to the volcano.
5. Roger went with me to Kentucky.
6. One of the clerks at the market placed our new rug in the car.

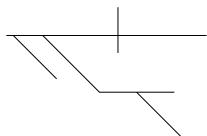
- B** Put parentheses around each prepositional phrase. Underline each subject once and each verb or verb phrase twice.

7. All of our cows are Holsteins.
8. A group of camels is called a *caravan*.
9. The flock of geese rose from the field.

- C** Diagram each sentence.

10. The windows on the porch shook.

11. The field of wheat waved gently.



- D** Complete each sentence.

12. A prepositional phrase always begins with a _____.
13. A _____ or _____ called the _____ of a preposition always ends a prepositional phrase.
14. The object of a preposition is never the _____ of a sentence.

- △ **E** Memorize the first column of prepositions on page 64 of the Reference Section in your LightUnit. Recite them to your teacher.

Review



- List the third-person pronouns. (*he, she, it, they, him, her, them, his, their*)
- All the sentences in a paragraph should talk about the _____. (*same idea*)
- What are the seven coordinating conjunctions? (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*)



Looking Back



F Draw a plus sign (+) above each coordinating conjunction.

15. Rachel and Robert looked for their hamster, but it had escaped.
16. Logan hadn't used the microscope, nor had Ryan.
17. The city raised the levees, yet the flood still came.
18. Sabrina or Stephanie will pick the order up, so please have it ready by noon.

G Underline each verb twice and each subject once. Draw a plus sign (+) above each conjunction.

19. Carter cleaned and painted an old tool chest.
20. Edith and Frieda cook and clean for their grandparents.

H Write a pronoun to replace each underlined antecedent.

21. My dad and I both enjoy _____ fishing trips to Canada.
22. "James, don't forget _____ lunch," Mom called.
23. Anne's eyes widened as Brittany told _____ about the house fire at their neighbors.

I Write the correct word(s) to complete each statement.

24. First-person pronouns are pronouns that show that you are talking about _____.
25. A _____ pronoun refers to the person you are talking to.

J Put the correct punctuation mark at the end of each sentence. Write the letter for the correct type of sentence.

26. _____ They will never break this sealed tomb
27. _____ There's an angel coming this way
28. _____ What's going on
29. _____ Peter, go see the empty tomb for yourself

- | |
|---|
| a. declarative
b. imperative
c. exclamatory
d. interrogative |
|---|



Lesson 12

K Rewrite the sentence to correct the unclear antecedent.

- 30. When the movers dropped the piano on the stepstool, they ruined it.

L Underline each verb or verb phrase twice. Label each verb *av* for *action verb*, *hv* for *helping verb*, or *bv* for *being verb*.

31. Worldwide, nearly 1.4 billion lightning flashes occur each year.
 32. Major wildfires have been started by lightning flashes.
 33. The firefighter will be at the station soon.
 34. Jesus said, "I will come and heal him."

M Underline each subject once and each verb twice. Write the sentence pattern abbreviation for each sentence.

35. _____ Clouds are almost everywhere on the earth.
 36. _____ Water condenses on dust particles in the air.
 37. _____ This water then falls as rain.
 38. _____ Areas with the heaviest rainfall are often near mountains.

N Circle the letter of each sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

39. a. Storm spotters watch severe weather and report their observations.
 b. Storm spotters watches severe weather and reports their observations.
 40. a. Clouds form when warm air rises and condenses.
 b. Clouds forms when warm air rise and condense.

O Write *adj* or *adv* to label each underlined word.

41. The thief could not rest easy until he confessed what he had done.
 42. Lessons on nouns are usually easy lessons for sixth graders.



Penmanship

Write a quote from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Lesson 12



P Complete the definition for each term.

43. Adjectives modify _____ or _____ and answer the questions

44. Adverbs modify _____ and answer the questions _____



Penmanship



Q Using your best handwriting, copy the sentence.

"Music is the universal language of mankind." —Henry Wadsworth Longfellow



Spelling - Pronunciation



R Cut out Section 3 spelling words on page 67.

S Do each exercise.

45. Write each spelling word that has a short *i* sound.

46. Write each spelling word that has a long or a short *a* sound.

T Write the spelling word for each pronunciation.

47. _____ ir' lōb 50. _____ vā' lē bōl

48. _____ teks(t)' bŭk 51. _____ ir' drəm

49. _____ kūk' bŭk

U Write the Section 3 spelling words in your notebook.

47



Spelling

Spelling Words for Section 3

birthplace
chopstick
clipboard
cockpit

cookbook
eardrum
earlobe
everlasting

fishhook
flashback
homemade
lumberjack

outback
overpass
password
tableland

textbook
timberline
volleyball
wholesale