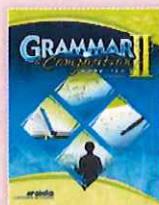


ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition



Two vital abilities, the ability to express one's ideas creatively as well as correctly and the ability to comprehend and interpret the written word skillfully, are built upon the elements which are included in English 8. *Grammar and Composition II* builds upon the skills learned in earlier grammar studies providing foundational practice of proper grammar and developing the basic composition skills used in outlining, summarizing, describing, researching, and creative writing. Students will also be introduced to new grammar rules and new writing techniques that will allow them to expand their writing skills.

Added Enrichment

- Review games
- Grammar Court procedures explained

Evaluation

- Grammar quizzes (22)
- Tests (8), quarter exams (2)
- Semester exam, final exam
- Compositions

Compositions

- Essay (Answer, Persuasive, Narrative)
- Summaries, Type Sketch, Dialogue
- Paragraph, Outline, Captions
- Limerick, Cinquain
- Book reports
- Research paper

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Grammar

- Capitalization:
 - Proper nouns and words formed from proper nouns:
 - Particular persons, places, things:
 - Political and economic organizations and alliances
 - Words referring to Deity and Holy Scripture
 - Words from proper nouns
 - Common noun or adjective when part of proper name
 - Titles of persons, titles of works
 - First word of every sentence
 - Pronoun I and interjection O
 - First word of every line of poetry
- Punctuation:
 - End marks:
 - Period for declarative sentences and abbreviations
 - Question mark for interrogative sentences
 - Exclamation point for exclamatory sentences
 - Commas:
 - Before a coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses
 - To indicate:
 - Omissions or avoid possible misreading
 - Nonessential elements in a sentence:
 - Appositive and appositive phrase
 - Participial phrase
 - Adjective and adverb clauses
 - Direct address
 - *Well, yes, no, or why*
 - Parenthetical expressions
 - To set off introductory phrases or clauses
 - In dates and addresses
 - After salutations and closings of letters
 - Semicolons:
 - Between independent clauses:
 - If not using coordinating conjunction
 - Joined by:
 - Transitional words
 - Coordinating conjunction if clauses already contain commas
- Between items in a series if the items contain commas

- Colons:
 - Before a list of items
 - To introduce a formally announced statement or quotation
- Between:
 - Chapter and verse of Bible reference
 - Hour and minute of time reference
- After salutation of a business letter
- Italics:
 - For titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, works of art, ships, trains, aircraft, and spacecraft
 - For words, letters, numbers referred to as such
 - For foreign words or phrases
- Hyphens:
 - To divide a word at the end of line
 - In compound numbers
 - In fractions
 - In prefixes before a proper noun or adjective
 - In prefixes *all-*, *ex-*, *self-* and suffix *-elect*
 - In compound adjectives before a noun
- Quotation Marks:
 - In a direct quotation
 - To enclose:
 - Titles of short poems, songs, chapters, articles, and other parts of books or magazines
 - A quoted passage of more than one paragraph: at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the last paragraph
- Apostrophes:
 - To form:
 - Possessive case of nouns
 - Individual possession within a group
 - Possessive case of compound words and words that show joint possession
 - Possessive case of indefinite pronouns
 - To show omissions from words
 - With s to form plurals of lowercase letters, numbers, signs, and words used as words
- Dashes:
 - After a series of words or phrases giving details about a statement that follows
 - To indicate an abrupt change or break in a sentence

Grammar & Composition cont. p. 138

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition cont.

Grammar cont.

- To set off parenthetical elements or confidential comments
- Parentheses: to enclose parenthetical elements
- Ellipses: to indicate an omission, unfinished thought, or pause
- The sentence:
 - Recognizing eight parts of speech
 - Definition of sentence
 - Kinds of sentences classified by purpose: declarative, imperative, interrogative, exclamatory
 - Recognizing subjects and verbs: complete subject, simple subject, complete predicate, simple predicate, and verb phrase
 - Overcoming problems locating subjects and verbs:
 - Finding:
 - Subject in an inverted sentence: interrogative sentence, sentence beginning with *there* or *here*
 - Subject of an imperative sentence
 - Verb phrase that is interrupted by other words
 - Diagramming subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing and diagramming compound subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing complements
 - Correcting fragments and run-on sentences
- Parts of speech:
 - Verbs:
 - Recognizing action, linking, and helping verbs:
 - Action: transitive and intransitive verbs
 - Distinguishing verbs from verbals
 - Using:
 - Principal parts of verbs
 - Regular verb endings, irregular verbs
 - Correct principal parts
 - Verb tenses:
 - Conjugation
 - Using progressive and emphatic forms
 - Using consistent verb tense
 - Using active and passive voice
 - Mood: indicative, imperative, subjunctive
 - Avoid incorrect verb forms
 - Use troublesome verbs correctly and avoid verb usage errors
 - Nouns:
 - Recognizing nouns: compound, collective, common, and proper
 - Keeping agreement of subject and verb:
 - Amounts may be singular or plural
 - Words ending in *-ics* as subjects may be singular or plural
 - Recognizing and diagramming nouns as predicate nominatives, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, direct address, and appositives
 - Gerunds
 - Gerund phrases
 - Diagramming gerund phrases
 - Infinitives
 - Infinitive phrases
 - Diagramming infinitive phrases
 - Noun clauses
 - Diagramming noun clauses
 - Pronouns:
 - Antecedents
 - Recognizing personal, interrogative, demonstrative, indefinite, compound (intensive and reflexive), relative
 - Keeping agreement of verbs and indefinite pronoun subjects
 - Making pronouns agree with their antecedents in number and in gender
- Nominative case:
 - For subjects, predicate nominatives, appositives of subjects, and appositives of predicate nominatives
- For appositives to subjects and appositives to predicate nominatives
- Objective case:
 - For direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions and for appositives of direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives to direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
- Possessive case
 - Using correct case for *who*, *whom*, *whoever*, and *whomever* and in incomplete clauses beginning with *than* or *as*
 - Avoid pronoun usage problems: double subject, possessive case before a gerund
- Adjectives:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adjectives:
 - Participles and proper adjectives
 - Infinitives as adjectives
 - Distinguishing adjectives from nouns and pronouns
 - Recognizing and diagramming predicate adjectives:
 - Diagramming compound verbs with one predicate adjective and separate predicate adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional and participial phrases as adjectives
 - Infinitive phrases as adjectives
 - Adjective clauses
 - Placing and punctuating adjective modifiers
 - Using adjectives in comparison
 - Avoiding double comparison and double negatives:
 - Supplying necessary words in comparison
 - Differentiating between *this/that* and *these/those*
- Adverbs:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adverbs
 - Infinitives as adverbs
 - Distinguishing adverbs from adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional phrases as adverbs
 - Infinitive phrases as adverbs
 - Adverb clauses:
 - Elliptical clauses
 - Correct placement of adverb modifiers
 - Distinguishing dependent clauses
 - Using adverbs in comparison
- Prepositions:
 - Recognizing prepositions, prepositional phrases, and objects of prepositions
 - Distinguishing between prepositions and adverbs
 - Using prepositions correctly
- Conjunctions: recognizing coordinating, correlative, and subordinating conjunctions
- Interjections
 - Diagramming interjections
- Sentence structure:
 - Defining dependent and independent clauses
 - Recognizing and diagramming simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences

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ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition *cont.*

Grammar *cont.*

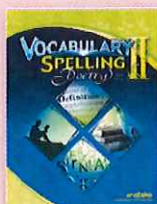
- Improving writing style
- Correct a choppy or monotonous style:
 - Begin sentence with an adverb, adverb phrase, adverb clause, or participial phrase
 - Begin sentence with an adjective, participle, prepositional phrase, or infinitive phrase
- Exact and vivid words

Composition

- Manuscript form: abbreviations, numbers, titles, hyphenation
- The Writing Process: plan, write, rewrite, edit
- Paragraphs:
 - Topic sentence
 - Summarizing sentence
 - Paragraph development
 - Development by examples, incidents, and reasons
 - Paragraph unity
 - Paragraph coherence: chronological order, order of importance, transitional expressions, space order, pronoun reference, and repetition
- Summaries: short and long works
- Essay answer (expanded)
- Outline
 - Topical and sentence outlines
 - Format of outline
 - Parallelism in an outline
 - Steps to preparing an outline

- Book Reports
 - Preparing
 - Written book reports including introduction, body, conclusion
 - Oral book reports: written preparation and oral presentation
- Creative dialogue: characters, setting, tone, dialogue, plot
- Persuasive essay: analyze audience, crafting argument, expanded thesis, providing supports
- Writing descriptions: type sketch, place
 - Steps: point of view, careful selection of details, arrangement of details, use of exact nouns and verbs
- Research paper:
 - Planning the paper: selecting subject, finding sources, writing bibliographies, making a preliminary outline, taking notes, writing notes, avoiding plagiarism
 - Writing the paper: introduction, body
 - Using parenthetical citations
 - Rewriting the paper: check organization, introduction, conclusion, unity, coherence, and citations
 - Editing the paper: check each paragraph, sentence, word; capitalization and punctuation
 - Preparing works cited page
 - Typing the paper
 - Documentation for research paper
- Writing poetry: limerick, didactic cinquain
 - Rhyme scheme, rhythm
- String-a-long Stories
- Personal narrative essay
- Writing captions
- The Library: Dewey Decimal System, Library of Congress classification system, using the catalog and reference section.

ENGLISH: Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry



Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry II emphasizes using an expanded vocabulary and applying spelling rules when analyzing challenging words. The goals of poetry memorization and recitation are an enjoyment and appreciation of poetic beauty and excellence.

Added Enrichment

- Spelling and vocabulary:
 - Spelling and vocabulary lists (28) including review list at end of each quarter:
 - Spelling words (560)
 - Vocabulary words (280)
 - Organized by spelling rules, suffixes, homonyms, compound words, and commonly misspelled words
 - Application exercises (56)
 - Review exercises (29)
- Each vocabulary word includes:
 - Pronunciation, part of speech
 - Synonyms, antonyms, related forms
 - Definition, sample sentence
- Pronunciation key
- Teacher resource: vocabulary mastery sentences
- Poetry teacher resource: introductions for each poem

Evaluation

- Spelling and vocabulary quizzes:
 - Weekly (28)
 - Quarterly review (1 each quarter; each counts as 2 quiz grades)
- Poetry quizzes:
 - Written (7)
 - Oral (2)

➤ RED indicates first introduction of content.

Spelling & Vocabulary Skills Development

- Master spelling and vocabulary lists including:
 - Vocabulary words and definitions
 - Words that follow the spelling rules
 - Commonly misspelled words
 - Homonyms
- Use vocabulary words in sentences and in proper context

- Memorize vocabulary definitions
- Be able to identify commonly misspelled words
- Apply spelling and phonics concepts through daily teacher-directed oral practice and independent written practice
- Learn:
 - Synonyms and antonyms of vocabulary words

Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry cont. p. 140

ENGLISH: Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry *cont.*

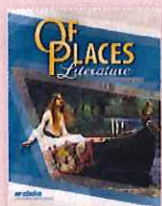
Spelling & Vocabulary Skills Development *cont.*

- To distinguish between homophones
- Practical spelling tips and suggestions by studying Keys to Good Spelling
- Spelling rules:
 - Use *i* before *e*, except after *c*, or when sounded like long *a*
 - Double a final consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel
 - Change *y* to *i* when adding suffixes
 - Drop the silent *e* before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel
 - Learn exceptions to the spelling rules
 - Creating a compound word doesn't change the spelling of the two parts
 - Adding a prefix to a word doesn't change the word's spelling

Poetry Skills Development

- Memorize 9 lyrical poems
- Develop appreciation of poetry
- Lay foundation for future literature study
- Perform in front of an audience
- Recite in unison
- Use appropriate expression and volume
- Increase vocabulary
- Demonstrate comprehension of emotion and content
- Develop a mental visualization of the poem
- Discuss meaning and purpose of poems
- Use proper observation of punctuation

ENGLISH: Literature



Of Places uses young people's interest in other places to teach Christian character traits such as compassion, courage, and sacrifice. Not only will students gain exposure to people of different ages, nationalities, races, cultures, and economic levels through a variety of literary selections, but they will also learn to enjoy reading wholesome literature. Many of the selections in *Of Places* were written by famous authors and are well-known classics that are an important part of a student's education. *Of Places* features excerpts from classics such as *A Tale of Two Cities*, *The Jungle Book*, *Ben Hur*, *The Hiding Place*, and *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow*.

Literary Value

- 96 authors, including well-known authors such as Emily Dickinson, Mark Twain, Carl Sandburg, Booker T. Washington, and Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Prose selections (55), poems (57), and plays (3)
- Character-building themes such as personal sacrifice, humility, conquering sin, and hard-work ethics
- Literary terms such as the dramatic structure, irony, tone, dialect, metaphor, and assonance and consonance

Added Enrichment

- Footnotes define and explain unfamiliar words
- Comprehension and discussion questions after selections
- Character-building quotations and verses
- Introductory paragraphs for interest and background information
- Author biographies and photos for important authors to know
- Suggested compositions (descriptions, summaries, poems, narratives, and imaginative stories)

Evaluation

- Speed and comprehension quizzes (12)
- Homework reading quizzes (17)
- Tests (12), quarter exams (2)
- Semester exam, final exam

► RED indicates first introduction of content.

Reading Skills Development

- Develop skills in reading speed and comprehension
- Further develop oral reading skills
- Be able to identify significant quotations and the selections in which they are featured
- Increase vocabulary
- Recognize basic literary devices in the selections

Comprehension, Discussion & Analysis Skills Development

- Develop proper discernment according to the truths of Scripture
- Answer factual, interpretive, and inferential comprehension and discussion questions
- Improve ability to use deductive reasoning, understand cause and effect, and draw conclusions
- Apply literary devices throughout the text
- Build appreciation for good literature and a love of reading

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition



Two vital abilities, the ability to express one's ideas creatively as well as correctly and the ability to comprehend and interpret the written word skillfully, are built upon the elements studied in English 9. *Grammar and Composition III* provides foundational practice of proper grammar and develops the basic composition skills utilized in outlining, researching, and composing a variety of rhetorical expositions and creative writing.

Added Enrichment

- Review games
- Grammar Court procedures explained

Evaluation

- Grammar quizzes (26)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam
- Compositions:
 - Book reports: full (2), short (1), oral (1)
 - Paragraph (1)
 - Research paper (1)
- Optional (graded at teacher discretion):
 - Outline
 - Essays: short formal, full formal, comparison and contrast, literary
 - Literary dramatization
 - Short story

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Grammar

- Capitalization:
 - Proper nouns and words formed from proper nouns:
 - Particular persons, places, things
 - Political and economic organizations and alliances
 - Words referring to Deity and Holy Scripture
 - Words from proper nouns
 - Common noun or adjective when part of proper name
 - Titles of persons, titles of works
 - First word of every sentence
 - Pronoun I and interjection O
 - First word of every line of poetry
- Punctuation:
 - End marks:
 - Period:
 - For declarative sentences and abbreviations
 - For indirect question and polite request
 - Question mark for interrogative sentences
 - Exclamation point for exclamatory sentences
 - Commas:
 - Before a coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses
 - To indicate:
 - Omissions or avoid possible misreading
 - Nonessential elements in a sentence:
 - Appositive and appositive phrase
 - Participial phrase
 - Adjective and adverb clauses
 - Direct address
 - Well, yes, no, or why
 - Parenthetical expressions
 - To set off introductory phrases or clauses
 - In dates and addresses
 - After salutations and closings of letters
 - Semicolons:
 - Between independent clauses:
 - If not using coordinating conjunction
 - Joined by:
 - Transitional words
 - Coordinating conjunction if clauses already contain commas
 - Between items in a series if the items contain commas

- Colons:
 - Before a list of items
 - To introduce a formally announced statement or quotation
- Between:
 - Chapter and verse of Bible reference
 - Hour and minute of time reference
- After salutation of a business letter
- Italics:
 - For titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, works of art, ships, trains, aircraft, and spacecraft
 - For words, letters, numbers referred to as such
 - For foreign words or phrases
- Hyphens:
 - To divide a word at the end of line
 - In compound numbers
 - In fractions used as adjectives
 - In prefixes before a proper noun or adjective
 - In compound adjectives before a noun
- Quotation marks:
 - In a direct quotation
 - To enclose:
 - Titles of short poems, songs, chapters, articles, and other parts of books or magazines
 - A quoted passage of more than one paragraph: at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the last paragraph
- Apostrophes:
 - To form:
 - Possessive case of nouns
 - Individual possession within a group
 - Possessive case of indefinite pronouns
 - To show omissions from words
 - With s to form plurals of letters, numbers, signs, and words used as words
- Dashes:
 - After a series of words or phrases giving details about a statement that follows
 - To indicate an abrupt change or break in a sentence
 - To set off parenthetical elements or confidential comments
- Parentheses:
 - To enclose:
 - Parenthetical elements
 - Brief confirmatory information

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition *cont.*

Grammar *cont.*

- The sentence:
 - Definition of sentence
 - Kinds of sentences classified by purpose: declarative, imperative, interrogative, exclamatory
 - Recognizing subjects and verbs: complete subject, simple subject, complete predicate, simple predicate, and verb phrase
 - Overcoming problems locating subjects and verbs:
 - Finding:
 - Subject in an inverted sentence: interrogative sentence, sentence beginning with *there* or *here*
 - Subject of an imperative sentence
 - Verb phrase that is interrupted by other words
 - Diagramming subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing and diagramming compound subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing complements
 - Correcting fragments and run-on sentences:
 - Correcting run-ons by comma and coordinating conjunction
 - Correcting run-ons by semicolon or subordination
 - Sentence structure:
 - Defining dependent and independent clauses
 - Recognizing and diagramming simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences
 - Recognizing noun clauses used as subjects of independent clauses
 - Consistency of subject, tense, or voice
- Improving communication
 - Conciseness and subordination
 - Business letters and memos
 - Proofreading skills
 - Effective listening
 - Avoiding gobbledygook
 - Word choice
 - Parallel structure
 - Presentations
 - Exact and vivid words
- Parts of speech:
 - Recognizing eight parts of speech
- Verbs:
 - Recognizing action (transitive and intransitive), linking, and helping verbs
 - Distinguishing verbs from verbals: participles, gerunds, and infinitives
 - Using principal parts of verbs
 - Regular verb endings
 - Irregular verbs
 - Using correct principal parts
 - Verb tenses:
 - Progressive and emphatic forms
 - When to use the tenses
 - Using consistent verb tense
 - Active and passive voice
 - Mood: indicative, imperative, subjunctive
 - Avoid incorrect verb forms
 - Use troublesome verbs correctly and avoid verb usage errors
 - Use exact and vivid verbs
- Nouns:
 - Recognizing nouns
 - Compound, common, proper, and collective
 - Concrete and abstract
- Keeping agreement of subject and verb
- Recognizing and diagramming nouns as predicate nominatives, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, direct address, and appositives
 - Using nominative absolutes
 - Using exact and vivid nouns
- Pronouns:
 - Antecedents
 - Recognizing personal, interrogative, demonstrative, indefinite, compound, relative
 - Keeping agreement of verbs and indefinite pronoun subjects
 - Making pronouns agree with their antecedents in number and in gender:
 - Using expressions that agree with the object of the preposition such as *one of those who (which, that)*
- Nominative case:
 - For subjects, predicate nominatives
 - For appositives of subjects, appositives of predicate nominatives, appositives to subjects, and appositives to predicate nominatives
- Objective case:
 - For direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives of direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives to direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
- Possessive case
 - Using correct case for *who*, *whom*, *whoever*, and *whomever* and in incomplete clauses beginning with *than* or *as*
 - Avoid pronoun usage problems: double subject, possessive case before a gerund
- Adjectives:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adjectives: participles and proper adjectives and infinitives as adjectives
 - Distinguishing adjectives from nouns and pronouns
 - Recognizing and diagramming predicate adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional, participial, and infinitive phrases as adjectives
 - Adjective clauses
 - Placing and punctuating adjective modifiers
 - Using adjectives in comparison
 - Avoiding double comparison and double negatives
 - Using exact and vivid adjectives
- Adverbs:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adverbs
 - Infinitives as adverbs
 - Distinguishing adverbs from adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional and infinitive phrases as adverbs
 - Adverb clauses
 - Correct placement of adverb modifiers
 - Distinguishing dependent clauses:
 - Advanced technique to determine dependent clauses as noun, adjective, or adverb
 - Using: adverbs in comparison, exact and vivid adverbs
- Prepositions:
 - Recognizing prepositions, prepositional phrases, and objects of prepositions
 - Distinguishing between prepositions and adverbs
 - Using prepositions correctly

➤ RED indicates first introduction of content.

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition cont.

Grammar cont.

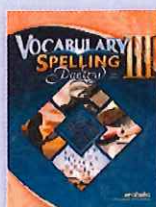
- Conjunctions:
 - Recognizing coordinating, correlative, and subordinating conjunctions
- Interjections:
 - Definition
 - Punctuation with interjections
 - Other parts of speech used as interjections
- Diagramming interjections

Composition

- The Writing Process: plan, write, rewrite, edit
- Paragraph
 - Introduction to the paragraph
 - Paragraph structure
 - Paragraph unity
 - Paragraph coherence
- Essay answer
- Outline
 - Using proper outline form
 - Steps to preparing an outline
 - Making an outline
- Critical book reviews
- Preparing written book reviews

- Preparing short form book reviews
- Giving oral book reviews
- Research paper:
 - Planning the paper: selecting subject, finding sources, writing bibliography cards, making a preliminary outline, taking notes, writing note cards, avoiding plagiarism
 - Writing the paper: introduction, body
 - Using parenthetical citations
 - Rewriting the paper: check organization, introduction, conclusion, unity, coherence, and citations
 - Editing the paper: check each paragraph, sentence, word; capitalization and punctuation
 - Preparing works cited page
 - Typing the paper
 - Documentation for research paper
- The Library: Dewey Decimal System, Library of Congress Classification System, using the catalog and reference section
- Writer's Corners
 - Crafting a thesis sentence
 - Rhetoric: persuasion by logic
 - Compare-contrast paragraph and essay
 - Literary dramatization
 - Short story
 - Literary essay

ENGLISH: Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry



The lists of challenging words in *Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry III* emphasize the application of several spelling rules, the addition of specific suffixes, and the necessity of learning frequently misspelled words. To expand students' vocabulary, words and definitions are taken from *Themes in Literature* and other ninth-grade subjects. The goals of poetry recitation and memorization are an enjoyment and appreciation of poetic beauty and excellence.

Added Enrichment

- Spelling and vocabulary:
 - Spelling lists (32) including review list at end of each 9 weeks:
 - Spelling words (560)
 - Vocabulary words (336)
 - Organized by spelling rules, suffixes and prefixes, compound words, homophones, and commonly misspelled words
 - Practice exercises (140)
- Each vocabulary word includes:
 - Pronunciation, part of speech
 - Definition, sample sentence
 - Synonym, antonym, related form
 - Pronunciation key
 - Teacher resource: vocabulary mastery sentences
- Poetry: footnotes define and explain unfamiliar words

Evaluation

- Spelling and vocabulary quizzes:
 - Weekly (28)
 - Quarterly review (1 each 9 weeks; each counts as 2 quiz grades)
- Poetry quizzes: written (8), oral (2)

➤ RED indicates first introduction of content.

Spelling & Vocabulary Skills Development

- Master spelling lists including:
 - Vocabulary words and definitions
 - Words that follow the spelling rules
 - Sound-alike suffixes
 - Commonly misspelled words
 - Homonyms
- Use vocabulary words in proper context
- Memorize vocabulary definitions
- Be able to identify commonly misspelled words

- Apply spelling and phonics concepts through daily teacher-directed oral practice and independent written practice
- Learn:
 - Synonym, antonym, and related forms of vocabulary words
 - To distinguish between homophones
 - Practical spelling tips and suggestions by studying *Keys to Good Spelling*
- Spelling rules:
 - Use *i* before *e*, except after *c*, or when sounded like long *a*
 - Double final consonant before adding suffix beginning with vowel

Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry cont. p. 158

ENGLISH: Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry *cont.*

Spelling & Vocabulary Skills Development *cont.*

- Change *y* to *i* when adding suffixes
- Drop the silent *e* before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel
- Learn exceptions to the spelling rules
- Creating a compound word doesn't change the spelling of the two parts
- Adding a prefix to a word doesn't change the word's spelling

Poetry Skills Development

- Memorize 10 lyrical poems
- Develop appreciation of poetry
- Lay foundation for future literature study
- Perform in front of an audience
- Recite in unison
- Use appropriate expression and volume
- Increase vocabulary
- Demonstrate comprehension of emotion and content
- Develop a mental visualization of the poem
- Discuss meaning and purpose of poems
- Use proper observation of punctuation

ENGLISH: Literature



Themes in Literature reflects these twelve themes: truth and wisdom, courage, power of words, humility, beauty, love, justice, temperance, joy and peace, perseverance, faith and hope, and time and eternity. As the student becomes familiar with classics such as *The Wind in the Willows*, *The Three Musketeers*, *Don Quixote*, and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, he learns to appreciate a well-written presentation of a theme. This appreciation not only aids in increased enjoyment of literature but also provides the foundation needed to critically analyze it. This then can serve as a stimulus for corresponding creative essays.

Literary Value

- 94 authors, including well-known writers such as Mark Twain, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Helen Keller, William Shakespeare, Edgar Allan Poe, and Leo Tolstoy
- Prose selections (57), poems (49), and plays (5)
- Literary terms such as comic relief, static and dynamic characters, romanticism, realism, paradox, aside, and allegory

Added Enrichment

- Footnotes define and explain unfamiliar words
- Comprehension and discussion questions after selections
- Character-building quotations and verses
- Introductory paragraphs for interest and background information
- Author biographies and photos for important authors to know
- Suggested compositions (descriptions, summaries, poems, plays and imaginative stories)

Evaluation

- Assigned homework reading quizzes (18)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam

➤ RED indicates first introduction of content.

Reading Skills Development

- Develop skills in reading speed and comprehension
- Further develop oral reading skills
- Be able to identify significant quotations and the selections in which they are featured
- Increase vocabulary
- Recognize basic literary devices in the selections

Comprehension, Discussion, & Analysis Skills Development

- Develop proper discernment according to the truths of Scripture
- Answer factual, interpretive, and inferential comprehension and discussion questions
- Improve ability to use deductive reasoning, understand cause and effect, and draw conclusions
- Build appreciation for good literature and a love of reading
- Recognize the character-building and life-enriching themes that divide units
- Develop an understanding of people's motives and feelings while recognizing consequences of particular actions
- Learn to analyze literature while studying selections
- Comprehend and appreciate the basic elements of a work of literature
- Learn to appreciate the rhyme, rhythm, and figurative language of poetry

ENGLISH: Grammar



Grammar IV builds upon the grammar foundation established in previous years and introduces new concepts to further enhance the students' knowledge of basic grammar.

Added Enrichment

- Review games

Evaluation

- Grammar quizzes (21)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam

► **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Grammar

- Mechanics:
 - Abbreviations
 - Using numbers in a sentence
- Capitalization:
 - Proper nouns and words formed from proper nouns:
 - Particular persons, places, things:
 - Political and economic organizations and alliances
 - Words referring to Deity and Holy Scripture
 - Words from proper nouns
 - Common noun or adjective when part of proper name
 - Titles of persons, titles of works
 - First word of every sentence
 - Pronoun I and interjection O
 - First word of every line of poetry
- Punctuation:
 - End marks:
 - Period for declarative sentences, indirect question, and polite request
 - Question mark for interrogative sentences
 - Exclamation point for exclamatory sentences
 - Commas:
 - Before a coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses
 - To indicate:
 - Omissions or avoid possible misreading
 - Nonessential elements in a sentence:
 - Appositive and appositive phrase
 - Participial phrase
 - Adjective and adverb clauses
 - Direct address
 - *Well, yes, no, or why*
 - Parenthetical expressions
 - To set off introductory phrases or clauses
 - In dates and addresses
 - After salutations and closings of letters
 - Semicolons:
 - Between independent clauses:
 - If not using coordinating conjunction
 - Joined by:
 - Transitional words
 - Coordinating conjunction if clauses already contain commas
 - Between items in a series if the items contain commas
 - Colons:
 - Before a list of items
 - To introduce a formally announced statement or quotation
 - Between:
 - Independent clauses when second clause further explains first one
 - Chapter and verse of Bible reference
 - Hour and minute of time reference
 - After salutation of a business letter
- Italics:
 - For titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, works of art, ships, trains, aircraft, and spacecraft
 - For words, letters, numbers referred to as such
 - For foreign words or phrases
- Hyphens:
 - To divide a word at the end of line
 - In compound numbers
 - In fractions used as adjectives
 - In prefixes before a proper noun or adjective
 - In compound adjectives before a noun
- Quotation marks:
 - In a direct quotation
 - To enclose titles of short poems, songs, chapters, articles, and other parts of books or magazines
 - To enclose a quoted passage of more than one paragraph: at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the last paragraph
- Apostrophes:
 - To form:
 - Possessive case of nouns
 - Individual possession within a group
 - Possessive case of indefinite pronouns
 - To show omissions from words
 - With s to form plurals of letters, numbers, signs, and words used as words
- Parentheses:
 - To enclose:
 - Parenthetical elements
 - Brief confirmatory information
- Ellipses:
 - To indicate:
 - A word, phrase, or whole portion of text omitted from a quotation
 - An unfinished thought, pause, or silence
- Dashes:
 - After a series of words or phrases giving details about a statement that follows
 - To indicate an abrupt change or break in a sentence
 - To set off parenthetical elements or confidential comments

ENGLISH: Grammar *cont.*

Grammar *cont.*

- The sentence:
 - Definition of sentence
 - Kinds of sentences classified by purpose: declarative, imperative, interrogative, exclamatory
 - Recognizing subjects and verbs: complete subject, simple subject, complete predicate, simple predicate, and verb phrase
 - Overcoming problems locating subjects and verbs:
 - Finding:
 - Subject in an inverted sentence: interrogative sentence, sentence beginning with *there* or *here*
 - Subject of an imperative sentence
 - Verb phrase that is interrupted by other words
 - Diagramming subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing and diagramming compound subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing complements
 - Correcting fragments and run-on sentences:
 - Sentence structure:
 - Defining dependent and independent clauses
 - Recognizing and diagramming simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences
 - Recognizing noun clauses used as subjects of independent clauses
- Clear and effective diction
- Parts of speech:
 - Recognizing eight parts of speech
- Verbs:
 - Recognizing action (transitive and intransitive), linking, and helping verbs
 - Distinguishing verbs from verbals: participles, gerunds, and infinitives
 - Using:
 - Principal parts of verbs
 - Regular verb endings, irregular verbs
 - Using correct principal parts
 - Verb tenses:
 - Using progressive and emphatic forms
 - When to use the tenses
 - Active and passive voice
 - Mood: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive
 - Avoid incorrect verb forms
 - Use troublesome verbs correctly and avoid verb usage errors
- Nouns:
 - Recognizing nouns:
 - Compound, common, proper, and collective
 - Concrete and abstract
 - Substantives
 - Keeping agreement of subject and verb
 - Recognizing and diagramming:
 - Nouns as predicate nominatives, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, direct address
 - Nouns as appositives
 - Recognizing and diagramming objective complements
- Using and diagramming:
 - Gerund phrases
 - Noun clauses
- Pronouns:
 - Antecedents
 - Recognizing personal, interrogative, demonstrative, indefinite, compound, relative
- Keeping agreement of verbs and indefinite pronoun subjects
- Making pronouns agree with their antecedents in number and in gender
- Nominative case:
 - For subjects, predicate nominatives
 - For appositives of subjects, appositives of predicate nominatives, appositives to subjects, and appositives to predicate nominatives
- Objective case:
 - For direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives of direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives to direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
- Possessive case
 - Using correct case for *who*, *whom*, *whoever*, and *whomever* and in incomplete clauses beginning with *than* or *as*
 - Avoid pronoun usage problems: double subject, possessive case before a gerund
- Adjectives:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adjectives: participles and proper adjectives and infinitives as adjectives
 - Distinguishing adjectives from nouns and pronouns
 - Recognizing and diagramming predicate adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional and participial phrases as adjectives
 - Infinitive phrases as adjectives
 - Adjective clauses
 - Using adjectives in comparison
 - Avoiding double comparison and double negatives
- Adverbs:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adverbs
 - Infinitives as adverbs
 - Distinguishing adverbs from adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional phrases as adverbs
 - Infinitive phrases as adverbs
 - Adverb clauses
 - Distinguishing dependent clauses:
 - Advanced technique to determine dependent clauses as noun, adjective, or adverb
 - Using: adverbs in comparison
- Prepositions:
 - Recognizing prepositions, prepositional phrases, and objects of prepositions
 - Distinguishing between prepositions and adverbs
 - Using prepositions correctly
- Conjunctions:
 - Recognizing coordinating, correlative, and subordinating conjunctions
- Interjections:
 - Definition
 - Punctuation with interjections
 - Other parts of speech used as interjections
 - Diagramming interjections
- Word study:
 - Usage and diction:
 - Glossary of diction

ENGLISH: *Composition with Vocabulary and Spelling IV*



Focused on advancing students' writing and spelling skills, *Composition with Vocabulary and Spelling IV* features lessons demonstrating the importance of clarity and logic. Annotated project examples guide students through the process of drafting concise and coherent compositions. Throughout twenty units, students also apply spelling rules and etymology while learning vocabulary terms from fields of history, fine arts, science, and business.

Added Enrichment

- Spelling and vocabulary
 - Spelling words (400)
 - Vocabulary words (240)
- Spelling lists (20)
 - Organized by spelling rules, common prefixes or roots, history, fine arts, science, or business themed words, and countries and territories
- Vocabulary lists (20)
 - Organized by words to know, prefixes and roots, and highlights in history, fine arts, science, or business
 - Each vocabulary word includes:
 - Pronunciation
- Part of speech and definition
- Sample sentence
- Synonyms and antonyms
- Related forms of the word
- Practice exercises (80)
- Vocabulary chart showing:
 - Prefixes (52), suffixes (48)
 - Greek and Latin roots and meanings (108)
- Guidelines for solving analogy questions
- Pronunciation key

Evaluation

- Compositions:
 - Compare-contrast essay
 - Process essay
 - Critical book review (2)
 - Description paragraph
 - Personal narrative
 - Research paper and author project
 - Formal oral presentation
 - Online review
 - Literary essay
- Optional (graded at teacher's discretion):
 - Cultivating Creativity (12)
 - Freewriting (9)
- Spelling and vocabulary quizzes:
 - 20 list quizzes
 - Quarterly review (1 each 9 weeks; each counts as 2 quiz grades)

► **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Composition

- The Writing Process
 - The thesis
 - Improving Writing Style: parallelism
 - The outline
 - Preparing and writing topical and sentence outlines
- The Paragraph
 - Planning and writing the paragraph
 - Rewriting the paragraph with Improving Writing Style: unity, coherence, subordination, stringy style, choppy style, monotonous style, conciseness
 - Editing the paragraph
- Expository writing
 - The Compare-Contrast Essay
 - Planning (Reading with Purpose charts), writing, rewriting, and editing the compare-contrast essay
 - Improving Writing Style: point of view
 - The Process Essay
 - Planning, writing, rewriting, and editing the process essay
- The Critical Book Review
 - Reading and evaluating a work
 - Planning (Reading with Purpose charts) and writing the critical book review
 - Citing sources
 - Using quotations, paraphrases, and summaries
 - Rewriting and editing the critical book review
- Narrative Writing
 - The Description Paragraph
 - Planning, writing, rewriting, and editing the description paragraph
 - Improving Writing Style: correct tense sequence, active voice, and using a consistent subject
- The Personal Narrative
 - Planning the personal narrative
 - Developing plot structure
 - Creating believable dialogue
 - Implementing dialogue tags
 - Incorporating voice
 - Writing, rewriting, and editing the personal narrative
- The Author Project
 - The Critical Book Review
 - Reading and evaluating a work
 - Planning (Reading with Purpose charts), writing, rewriting, and editing the critical book review
 - The Author Research Paper
 - Planning the research paper (Reading with Purpose charts)
 - Creating a working bibliography
 - Organizing a preliminary outline
 - Taking notes over outside sources
 - Finalizing the outline for the composition
 - Writing, rewriting, and editing the research paper
 - Finalizing the research paper
 - Title page
 - Pledge page
 - Finalized bibliography page
- Applied Writing
 - Formal Oral Presentation
 - Planning the oral presentation
 - Planning the visual
 - Delivering the presentation
 - Improving Writing Style: gobbledygook, jargon, triteness, levels of usage, exact and vivid words, placing and punctuating modifiers
- The Online Review
 - Planning and writing the online review

Composition cont.

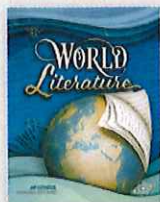
- The Literary Essay
 - Planning (Reading with Purpose charts), writing, rewriting, and editing the literary essay
- Cultivating Creativity
 - Writing prompts and freewriting exercises throughout each unit of the book
- Resource Material
 - The Library
 - The Dictionary
 - Documentation
 - Footnotes, endnotes, and parenthetical citations

Spelling & Vocabulary Skills Development

- Master spelling lists including:
 - Vocabulary words and definitions
 - Words that follow spelling rules
 - Prefixes and roots
 - Themed words in the topics of history, fine arts, science, and business terms
 - Countries and territories
 - Words to know
- Use vocabulary words in proper context
- Memorize vocabulary definitions
- Be able to identify commonly misspelled words
- Apply spelling and phonics concepts through daily teacher-directed oral practice and independent written practice
- Develop ability to solve analogy questions
- Master 60 roots and 40 prefixes

- Learn more than 1,000 synonyms, antonyms, and related forms for vocabulary words
- Analyze word meanings based on their prefixes, roots, and suffixes
- Learn spelling rules
 - *i* before *e* except after *c* or when sounded like *a* as in *neighbor* and *weigh*
 - Double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel if the word has only one syllable or is accented on the last syllable and if the word ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel.
 - Do not double the final consonant before a suffix if the last syllable is not accented.
 - Do not double the final consonant before a suffix if the word does not end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel.
 - For words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to *i* before all suffixes except those beginning with *i*.
 - In adding a suffix to a word ending in silent *e*, retain the *e* if the suffix begins with a consonant, but drop the *e* if the suffix begins with a vowel.
 - Drop the final *e* when *-ment* is added to words ending in *dge*.
 - Retain the final *e* in words ending in *ce* or *ge* when *-able* or *-ous* is added.
 - When two words are compounded (put together as one), the spelling of the two parts does not change.
 - When a prefix is added to a word, the spelling of the word itself does not change.
 - Spell by syllables and say the word aloud or in your mind as the word will be written, not as it may be pronounced.
 - Learn to distinguish between homophones.
 - Learn lists of commonly misspelled words.

ENGLISH: *Literature*



In previous years, students read mostly for enjoyment, but now they will learn about analysis of literature by studying a variety of literary and rhetorical terms and devices. Students will read classics from the literary canon which reflect the historical and cultural viewpoints of authors from around the world analyzed through a biblical worldview.

Art appreciation is also an important part of the literature study in English 10. As the author uses words to paint visual images in our minds, the artist uses his brush to paint a story. *World Literature* includes great works of art that reflect each unit.



Literary Value

- 113 works from around the world
- Prose selections (45), poems (59), essays (8), dramas (5), and novel (1)

Added Enrichment

- Footnotes define and explain unfamiliar words
- Pronunciation guides for foreign words
- Comprehension and discussion questions after selections
- Introductory paragraphs for literary, historical, and cultural information
- Review games
- Author biographies

- Literary terms, themes, and significant structures identified throughout
- Reading strategies at the beginning of each selection

Evaluation

- Comprehension quizzes (16)
- Homework reading quizzes (41)
- Optional reading quizzes (78)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Reading Analysis Skills Development

- Develop skills in analysis and comprehension
- Be able to identify significant quotations and the selections in which they are featured
- Increase vocabulary
- Further develop writing skills
- Learn various literary genres, including short story, essay, novel, and lyric, narrative, and dramatic poetry
- Learn meaning and use of literary terms and devices such as theme, plot, imagery, figurative language, point of view, dramatic structure and denouement
- Learn meaning and use of rhetoric (*logos*, *pathos*, and *ethos*) and rhetorical devices such as rhetorical questions, anaphora, and antithesis
- Study the development of plot, theme, setting, and character

Comprehension, Discussion & Analysis Skills Development

- Read entire works: *The Scarlet Pimpernel* and *Julius Caesar*
- Study drama and learn about Elizabethan and Greek theaters
- Develop proper discernment according to the truths of Scripture
- Answer factual, interpretive, and inferential comprehension and discussion questions
- Improve ability to use deductive reasoning, understand cause and effect, and draw conclusions
- Build appreciation for good literature and a love of reading
- Learn to analyze literature while studying selections
- Comprehend and appreciate the basic elements of a work of literature
- Learn to appreciate the rhyme, rhythm, and figurative language of poetry

Poetry Skills Development

- Memorize 10 lyrical poems
- Develop appreciation of poetry
- Lay foundation for future literature study
- Perform in front of an audience
- Recite in unison
- Use appropriate expression and volume
- Increase vocabulary
- Demonstrate comprehension of emotion and content
- Develop a mental visualization of the poem
- Discuss meaning and purpose of poems
- Use proper observation of punctuation

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition



The abilities to express ideas creatively and to skillfully comprehend the written word are built upon the study elements which are included in English 1.1. The *Handbook of Grammar and Composition* and *Workbook V* build upon the grammar foundation established in previous years and introduce new concepts to further enhance the students' knowledge of basic grammar. In addition, *Handbook of Grammar and Composition* emphasizes writing through assignments in argumentative essay, narrative essay, exposition of a process, literary character analysis, critical book reviews, and a research paper. Several smaller writing assignments are also included throughout the text.

Added Enrichment

- Review games

Evaluation

- Grammar quizzes (17)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam
- Compositions:
 - Character trait paragraph
 - Book reviews: oral, full (1 each)
 - Paragraph, character sketch (1 each)
- Essays: argumentative, narrative (1 each)
- Character analysis, rhyming poem, classification, application letter, résumé, research paper (1 each)
- Optional (graded at teacher discretion):
 - Paragraphs, short book reviews
 - Character analysis, one-act play, outline, essay
 - Summary, descriptions, type sketch, poems
 - Exposition of a process

► **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Grammar

- Capitalization:
 - Proper nouns and words formed from proper nouns:
 - Particular persons, places, things:
 - Political and economic organizations and alliances
 - Words referring to Deity and Holy Scripture
 - Words from proper nouns
 - Common noun or adjective when part of proper name
 - Titles of persons, titles of works
 - First word of every sentence
 - Pronoun I and interjection O
 - First word of every line of poetry
- Punctuation:
 - End marks:
 - Period for declarative sentences, abbreviations, indirect question, and polite request
 - Question mark for interrogative sentences
 - Exclamation point for exclamatory sentences
 - Commas:
 - Before a coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses
 - To indicate:
 - Omissions or avoid possible misreading
 - Nonessential elements in a sentence:
 - Appositive and appositive phrase
 - Participial phrase
 - Adjective and adverb clauses
 - Direct address
 - *Well, yes, no, or why*
 - Parenthetical expressions
 - To set off introductory phrases or clauses
 - In dates and addresses
 - After salutations and closings of letters
 - Semicolons:
 - Between independent clauses:
 - If not using coordinating conjunction
 - Joined by:
 - Transitional words
 - Coordinating conjunction if clauses already contain commas
 - Between items in a series if the items contain commas
- Colons:
 - Before a list of items
 - To introduce a formally announced statement or quotation
 - Between:
 - Independent clauses when second clause further explains first one
 - Chapter and verse of Bible reference
 - Hour and minute of time reference
 - After salutation of a business letter
- Italics:
 - For titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, works of art, ships, trains, aircraft, and spacecraft
 - For words, letters, numbers referred to as such
 - For foreign words or phrases
- Hyphens:
 - To divide a word at the end of line
 - In compound numbers
 - In fractions used as adjectives
 - In prefixes before a proper noun or adjective
 - In compound adjectives before a noun
- Quotation Marks:
 - In a direct quotation
 - To enclose:
 - Titles of short poems, songs, chapters, articles, and other parts of books or magazines
 - A quoted passage of more than one paragraph: at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the last paragraph
- Apostrophes:
 - To form:
 - Possessive case of nouns
 - Individual possession within a group
 - Possessive case of indefinite pronouns
 - To show omissions from words

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition *cont.*

Grammar *cont.*

- With *s* to form plurals of letters, numbers, signs, and words used as words
- Dashes:
 - After a series of words or phrases giving details about a statement that follows
 - To indicate an abrupt change or break in a sentence
 - To set off parenthetical elements or confidential comments
- Parentheses:
 - To enclose:
 - Parenthetical elements
 - Brief confirmatory information
- Brackets:
 - To enclose editorial comments within quotations
 - To replace parentheses within parentheses
- The sentence:
 - Definition of sentence
 - Kinds of sentences classified by purpose: declarative, imperative, interrogative, exclamatory
 - Recognizing subjects and verbs: complete subject, simple subject, complete predicate, simple predicate, and verb phrase
 - Overcoming problems locating subjects and verbs:
 - Finding:
 - Subject in an inverted sentence: interrogative sentence, sentence beginning with *there* or *here*
 - Subject of an imperative sentence
 - Subject before its appositive
 - Verb phrase that is interrupted by other words
 - Diagramming subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing and diagramming:
 - Compound subjects and verbs
 - Complements: direct object, indirect object, objective complement, predicate nominative, predicate adjective
 - Fragments and run-on sentences
 - Recognizing and diagramming simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences
 - Sentence improvement:
 - Unity and coordination
 - Subordination:
 - Choosing what to subordinate
 - Avoiding upside-down, illogical, and excessive subordination
 - Placement of modifiers:
 - Avoid:
 - Squinting modifiers and split constructions
 - Dangling participial phrases
 - Dangling gerund and infinitive phrases
 - Elliptical clauses
 - Pronoun reference
 - Clear and logical construction
 - Parallelism
 - Point of view:
 - Avoid unnecessary shifts in:
 - Subject, voice, and tense
 - Mood, person, number, discourse, and tone
 - Consistency of subject, tense, or voice
 - Clear and effective diction
 - Conciseness
- Parts of speech:
 - Recognizing eight parts of speech

- Verbs:
 - Recognizing action (transitive and intransitive), linking, and helping verbs
 - Distinguishing verbs from verbals: participles, gerunds, and infinitives
 - Using principal parts of verbs
 - Regular verb endings
 - Irregular verbs
 - Using correct principal parts
 - Verb tenses: progressive and emphatic forms
 - When to use the verb tenses
 - Using logical verb tense sequence between clauses and between verbals and independent clause
 - Avoiding unnecessary shifts in sentences: in subjects, verb tense, voice of verbs
 - Active and passive voice
 - Mood: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive
 - Avoid incorrect verb forms
 - Use troublesome verbs correctly and avoid verb usage errors
- Nouns:
 - Recognizing nouns:
 - Compound, common, proper, and collective
 - Concrete and abstract
 - Substantives
 - Keeping agreement of subject and verb
 - Recognizing and diagramming nouns as predicate nominatives, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, direct address, appositives, and objective complements
 - Using parallelism
- Pronouns:
 - Antecedents
 - Recognizing personal, interrogative, demonstrative, indefinite, compound, relative
 - Recognizing reflexive and intensive pronouns
 - Keeping agreement of verbs and indefinite pronoun subjects
 - Making pronouns agree with their antecedents:
 - In number and in gender
 - In person
 - Nominative case:
 - For subjects, predicate nominatives
 - For appositives of subjects, appositives of predicate nominatives
 - For appositives to subjects, appositives to predicate nominatives
 - For complements of the infinitive to *be*
 - Objective case:
 - For direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives of direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For appositives to direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions
 - For subjects of infinitives and complements of the infinitive to *be*
 - Possessive case
 - Using correct case for *who*, *whom*, *whoever*, and *whomever* and in incomplete clauses beginning with *than* or *as*
 - Avoid pronoun usage problems: double subject, possessive case before a gerund
- Adjectives:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adjectives: participles and proper adjectives and infinitives as adjectives

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition *cont.*

Grammar *cont.*

- Distinguishing adjectives from nouns and pronouns
- Recognizing and diagramming predicate adjectives
- Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional and participial phrases as adjectives
 - Infinitive phrases as adjectives
 - Adjective clauses
- Placing and punctuating adjective modifiers
- Using adjectives in comparison
- Avoiding double comparison and double negatives
- Adverbs:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adverbs
 - Infinitives as adverbs
 - Nouns as adverbs
 - Distinguishing adverbs from adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional phrases as adverbs
 - Infinitive phrases as adverbs
 - Adverb clauses
 - Correct placement of adverb modifiers
 - Distinguishing dependent clauses
 - Using adverbs in comparison
- Prepositions:
 - Recognizing prepositions, prepositional phrases, and objects of prepositions
 - Distinguishing between prepositions and adverbs
 - Using prepositions correctly
- Conjunctions:
 - Recognizing coordinating, correlative, and subordinating conjunctions
 - Using parallel structure
- Interjections:
 - Definition
 - Punctuation with interjections
 - Other parts of speech used as interjections
 - Diagramming interjections
- Recognizing and diagramming:
 - Nominative absolute and expletives
 - Nominative absolute phrases
- Word study:
 - Using the dictionary:
 - Kinds of dictionaries
 - Selecting a dictionary
 - Using the dictionary
 - Parts of the dictionary
 - Usage and diction:
 - Levels of usage
 - Using correct diction
 - Using clear and effective diction
 - Appropriateness
 - Exactness and vividness
 - Figurative language
 - Gobbledygook
 - Jargon
 - Triteness

- Wordiness:
 - Sentences beginning with *there, it, and this*
 - Wordy expressions
 - Redundancies
- Glossary of diction

Composition

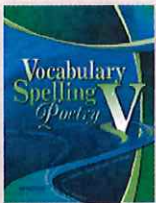
- Manuscript form:
 - Abbreviations, numbers, titles
 - Abbreviations in footnotes and parenthetical references
- The Writing Process: plan, write, rewrite, edit
- Introducing paragraphs (7):
 - Topic sentence
 - Summarizing sentence
 - Paragraph development by examples, incidents, reasons, comparison and contrast, and combination of methods
 - Paragraph unity
 - Paragraph coherence: chronological order, order of importance, transitional expressions, space order, pronoun reference, and repetition
 - Paragraph with proper emphasis
- Essays:
 - Essay answer
 - Narrative essay
 - Argumentative essay
- Outline:
 - Topical and sentence outlines
 - Format of outline
 - Parallelism in an outline
 - Steps to preparing an outline
- Paraphrase (5)
- Summaries (6)
- Writing about a process (Exposition of a Process)
- Classification paper
- Extended definition
- Writing descriptions about persons, places, and things:
 - Steps: point of view, careful selection of details, arrangement of details, use of exact nouns and verbs
- Character sketch
- Type sketch
- Character analysis
- The library:
 - The catalog
 - The reference section:
 - Encyclopedias, dictionaries, special dictionaries, atlases
 - Handbooks of miscellaneous information, books of quotations
 - Biographical aids, reference works on literature
 - Other specialized reference works
 - The *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature*
 - Internet sources
 - The Dewey Decimal System
 - The Library of Congress Classification System
- Critical book reviews: written and oral review
- Writing letters:
 - Friendly: letter parts, thank-you note, bread-and-butter note
 - Business:
 - Letter parts, order letter, request letter, complaint letter
 - Letter to a government official
 - Letter of application, résumé

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition *cont.*

Composition *cont.*

- Research paper:
 - Planning the paper:
 - Selecting subject
 - Finding sources:
 - Encyclopedia, periodical databases
 - *Essay and General Literature Index*, published bibliographies
 - Writing bibliography cards
 - Making a preliminary outline
 - Taking notes: writing note cards, avoiding plagiarism
 - Writing the paper: introduction, body
 - Using parenthetical citations
 - Rewriting the paper: check organization, introduction, conclusion, unity, coherence, and citations
- Editing the paper: check each paragraph, sentence, word; capitalization and punctuation
- Typing the paper:
 - General information
 - Formatting pages: title page, pledge page, outline page, first page, and succeeding pages
 - Inserting footnotes or endnotes
- Additional guidelines:
 - Abbreviations in citation entries
 - Ellipsis marks in quotations
 - Block quotations
- Documentation for research paper:
 - Parenthetical citations
 - Endnotes and footnotes
- Typing instructions

ENGLISH: Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry



Mastering the vocabulary and spelling words in *Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry V* will greatly help students in their writing, speaking, and reading comprehension. Students will memorize nine poems throughout the year. The benefits of reciting and memorizing poetry are learning an appreciation of poetic excellence, enriching their personal lives, and laying a foundation for future literature studies. Students will also further develop their ability to analyze words by studying prefixes, roots, and suffixes.

Added Enrichment

- Spelling and vocabulary:
 - Spelling lists (24):
 - Spelling words (360)
 - Vocabulary words (144)
 - Organized by spelling rules, suffixes, homonyms, compound words, and commonly misspelled words
- Vocabulary lists:
 - Organized by word origin, prefixes and suffixes, and vivid and precise verbs
 - Each vocabulary word includes:
 - Pronunciation, etymology
 - Part of speech, definition
 - Sample sentence
- Synonyms, antonyms
- Related forms of the word
- Practice exercises (100), including:
 - Pretest over vocabulary words and their meanings
 - Cumulative review of vocabulary words and definitions
- Review games
- Vocabulary chart showing:
 - Prefixes (48), suffixes (48)
 - Greek and Latin roots and meanings (100)
 - Guidelines for solving analogy questions
 - Pronunciation key
 - Index includes vocabulary words; prefixes, roots, suffixes; synonyms, antonyms

Evaluation

- Spelling and vocabulary quizzes:
 - Weekly (20)
 - Quarterly review (1 each 9 weeks; each counts as 2 quiz grades)
- Poetry quizzes: written (7), oral (2)

► RED indicates first introduction of content.

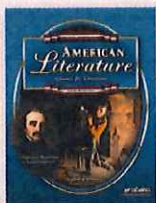
Spelling & Vocabulary Skills Development

- Master spelling lists including:
 - Vocabulary words and definitions
 - Words that follow the spelling rules
 - Sound-alike suffixes
 - Commonly misspelled words
 - Homonyms
- Use vocabulary words in proper context
- Memorize vocabulary definitions
- Be able to identify commonly misspelled words
- Apply spelling and phonics concepts through daily teacher-directed oral practice and independent written practice
- Learn to distinguish between homophones
- Learn practical spelling tips and suggestions from *Keys to Good Spelling*
- Master 48 prefixes, 100 roots, and 48 suffixes

Poetry Skills Development

- Memorize 9 lyrical poems
- Develop appreciation of poetry
- Lay foundation for future literature study
- Perform in front of an audience
- recite in unison
- Use appropriate expression and volume
- Increase vocabulary
- Demonstrate comprehension of emotion and content
- Develop a mental visualization of the poem
- Discuss meaning and purpose of poems
- Use proper observation of punctuation

ENGLISH: *Literature*



American Literature presents a variety of selections that reflect the faith, doubts, longings, accomplishments, and emotions of the American people. Students will further develop their skills in analyzing literature as they study several genres and time periods of American literature. In addition, students will learn about significant American authors and their influential works while reading classics such as *Moby Dick*, *Ben Hur*, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *The Innocents Abroad*, and *The Song of Hiawatha*. Since art appreciation is an important part of the literature study in English 11, *American Literature* includes paintings that reflect the themes and time periods of each unit.

Literary Value

- 105 authors, including works by well-known writers such as Washington Irving, Will Rogers, Mark Twain, Phyllis Wheatley, and Walt Whitman
- Prose selections (45), poems (175), plays (2), essays (25)

Added Enrichment

- Footnotes to define and explain unfamiliar words
- Comprehension and discussion questions after selections
- Character-building quotations and verses
- Introductory paragraphs for interest and background info
- Author biographies
- Literary terms defined and explained throughout
- Glossaries of literary terms and vocabulary-building words
- Unit reviews

Evaluation

- Comprehension quizzes (18)
- Homework reading quizzes (35)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam

► **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

Reading Skills Development

- Develop skills in reading speed and comprehension
- Further develop oral reading skills
- Be able to identify significant quotations and the selections in which they are featured
- Increase vocabulary
- Further develop writing skills
- Study various literary forms: short story, essay, novel, narrative poetry, and descriptive poetry
- Study meaning and use of literary terms and devices such as theme, plot, imagery, figurative language, aphorism, character analysis, conceit, dialect, epitaph, local color, pun, realism, rhetorical devices, and understatement
- Study the development of plot, theme, setting, and character(s) in short stories, essays, and classical works of literature
- Study historical backgrounds and writing techniques to better understand American literary periods

Comprehension, Discussion & Analysis Skills Development

- Read entire novel: *The Scarlet Letter*
- Develop proper discernment according to the truths of Scripture
- Answer factual, interpretive, and inferential comprehension and discussion questions
- Improve ability to use deductive reasoning, understand cause and effect, and draw conclusions
- Build appreciation for good literature and a love of reading
- Develop an understanding of people's motives and feelings while recognizing consequences of particular actions
- Learn to analyze literature while studying selections
- Comprehend and appreciate the basic elements of a work of literature
- Learn to appreciate the rhyme, rhythm, and figurative language of poetry
- Develop a greater understanding and appreciation for American culture and heritage

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition



English 12 is designed to incorporate a program of English literature, composition, grammar, vocabulary, and outside reading into a senior-level English class. The study of grammar is not stressed in the senior year as much as in earlier years because of the extensive background that students should have gained from previous study; however, grammar is still taught briefly each day. Grammar instruction includes correcting homework exercises from *Workbook VI for Handbook of Grammar and Composition* and briefly presenting new material from *Handbook of Grammar and Composition*.

Added Enrichment

- Review games

Evaluation

- Grammar quizzes (17)
- Tests (8), mid-semester tests (2)
- Semester exam, final exam
- Compositions:
 - Essays (5)
 - Argumentative essay
 - Oral book reviews (2)
 - Full book review
 - Vocation project
- Character analysis
- Extended definition
- Optional (graded at teacher discretion):
 - Paragraphs, book reviews
 - Character sketch, original poem
 - Extemporaneous compositions, résumé
 - Descriptions, narrative

Grammar

- Capitalization:
 - Proper nouns and words formed from proper nouns:
 - Particular persons, places, things:
 - Political and economic organizations and alliances
 - Words referring to Deity and Holy Scripture
 - Words from proper nouns
 - Common noun or adjective when part of proper name
 - Titles of persons, titles of works
 - First word of every sentence
 - Pronoun I and interjection O
 - First word of every line of poetry
- Punctuation:
 - End marks:
 - Period for declarative sentences, abbreviations, indirect question, and polite request
 - Question mark for interrogative sentences
 - Exclamation point for exclamatory sentences
 - Commas:
 - Before a coordinating conjunction joining two independent clauses
 - To indicate:
 - Omissions or avoid possible misreading
 - Nonessential elements in a sentence:
 - Appositive and appositive phrase
 - Participial phrase
 - Adjective and adverb clauses
 - Direct address
 - *Well, yes, no, or why*
 - Parenthetical expressions
 - To set off introductory phrases or clauses
 - In dates and addresses
 - After salutations and closings of letters
 - Semicolons:
 - Between independent clauses:
 - If not using coordinating conjunction
 - Joined by transitional words
 - Joined by coordinating conjunction if clauses already contain commas
 - Between items in a series if the items contain commas
- Colons:
 - Before a list of items
 - To introduce a formally announced statement or quotation
- Between:
 - Independent clauses when second clause further explains first one
 - Chapter and verse of Bible reference
 - Hour and minute of time reference
- After salutation of a business letter
- Italics:
 - For titles of books, magazines, newspapers, plays, works of art, ships, trains, aircraft, and spacecraft
 - For words, letters, numbers referred to as such
 - For foreign words or phrases
- Hyphens:
 - To divide a word at the end of line
 - In compound numbers
 - In fractions used as adjectives
 - In prefixes before a proper noun or adjective
 - In compound adjectives before a noun
- Quotation Marks:
 - In a direct quotation
 - To enclose:
 - Titles of short poems, songs, chapters, articles, and other parts of books or magazines
 - A quoted passage of more than one paragraph: at the beginning of each paragraph and at the end of the last paragraph
- Apostrophes:
 - To form:
 - Possessive case of nouns
 - Individual possession within a group
 - Possessive case of indefinite pronouns
 - To show omissions from words
 - With s to form plurals of letters, numbers, signs, and words used as words
- Dashes:
 - After a series of words or phrases giving details about a statement that follows
 - To indicate an abrupt change or break in a sentence
 - To set off parenthetical elements or confidential comments

Grammar & Composition cont. p. 207

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition *cont.*

Grammar *cont.*

- Parentheses:
 - To enclose:
 - Parenthetical elements
 - Brief confirmatory information
- Brackets:
 - To enclose editorial comments within quotations
 - To replace parentheses within parentheses
- The sentence:
 - Definition of sentence
 - Kinds of sentences classified by purpose: declarative, imperative, interrogative, exclamatory
 - Recognizing subjects and verbs: complete subject, simple subject, complete predicate, simple predicate, and verb phrase
 - Overcoming problems locating subjects and verbs:
 - Finding:
 - Subject in an inverted sentence: interrogative sentence, sentence beginning with *there* or *here*
 - Subject of an imperative sentence
 - Subject before its appositive
 - Verb phrase that is interrupted by other words
 - Diagramming subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing and diagramming compound subjects and verbs
 - Recognizing and diagramming complements: direct object, indirect object, objective complement, predicate nominative, predicate adjective
 - Fragments and run-on sentences
 - Recognizing and diagramming simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences
 - Sentence improvement:
 - Unity and coordination
 - Subordination:
 - Choosing what to subordinate
 - Avoiding upside-down, illogical, and excessive subordination
 - Placement of modifiers:
 - Avoid:
 - Squinting modifiers and split constructions
 - Dangling participial phrases
 - Dangling gerund and infinitive phrases
 - Elliptical clauses
 - Pronoun reference
 - Clear and logical construction
 - Parallelism
 - Point of view:
 - Avoid unnecessary shifts in:
 - Subject, voice, and tense
 - Mood, person, number, discourse, and tone
 - Consistency of subject, tense, or voice
 - Clear and effective diction
 - Conciseness
- Parts of speech:
 - Recognizing eight parts of speech
 - Verbs:
 - Recognizing action (transitive and intransitive), linking, and helping verbs
 - Distinguishing verbs from verbals: participles, gerunds, and infinitives
 - Using principal parts of verbs
 - Regular verb endings
 - Irregular verbs
 - Using correct principal parts
 - Verb tenses: progressive and emphatic forms
 - When to use the verb tenses
 - Using logical verb tense sequence between clauses and between verbals and independent clause
 - Avoiding unnecessary shifts in sentences: in subjects, verb tense, voice of verbs
 - Active and passive voice
 - Mood: indicative, imperative, and subjunctive
 - Avoid incorrect verb forms
 - Use troublesome verbs correctly and avoid verb usage errors
 - Nouns:
 - Recognizing nouns:
 - Compound, common, proper, and collective
 - Concrete and abstract
 - Substantives
 - Keeping agreement of subject and verb
 - Recognizing and diagramming nouns as predicate nominatives, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, direct address, appositives, and objective complements
 - Using parallelism
 - Pronouns:
 - Antecedents
 - Recognizing personal, interrogative, demonstrative, indefinite, compound, relative
 - Recognizing reflexive and intensive pronouns
 - Keeping agreement of verbs and indefinite pronoun subjects
 - Making pronouns agree with their antecedents:
 - In number and in gender
 - In person
 - Nominative case:
 - For subjects, predicate nominatives, appositives of subjects, appositives of predicate nominatives, appositives to subjects, and appositives to predicate nominatives
 - For complements of the infinitive *to be*
 - Objective case:
 - For direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions and for appositives of direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions and for appositives to direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions
 - For subjects of infinitives and complements of the infinitive *to be*
 - Possessive case:
 - Using correct case for *who*, *whom*, *whoever*, and *whomever* and in incomplete clauses beginning with *than* or *as*
 - Avoid pronoun usage problems: double subject, possessive case before a gerund
- Adjectives:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adjectives: Participles and proper adjectives and infinitives as adjectives
 - Distinguishing adjectives from nouns and pronouns
 - Recognizing and diagramming predicate adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional and participial phrases as adjectives
 - Infinitive phrases as adjectives
 - Adjective clauses
 - Placing and punctuating adjective modifiers
 - Using adjectives in comparison
 - Avoiding double comparison and double negatives

ENGLISH: Grammar & Composition *cont.*

Grammar *cont.*

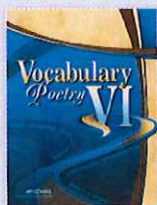
- Adverbs:
 - Recognizing and diagramming adverbs
 - Infinitives as adverbs
 - Nouns as adverbs
 - Distinguishing adverbs from adjectives
 - Using and diagramming:
 - Prepositional phrases as adverbs
 - Infinitive phrases as adverbs
 - Adverb clauses
 - Correct placement of adverb modifiers
 - Distinguishing dependent clauses
 - Using adverbs in comparison
- Prepositions:
 - Recognizing prepositions, prepositional phrases, and objects of prepositions
 - Distinguishing between prepositions and adverbs
 - Using prepositions correctly
- Conjunctions:
 - Recognizing coordinating, correlative, and subordinating conjunctions
 - Using parallel structure
- Interjections:
 - Definition
 - Punctuation with interjections
 - Other parts of speech used as interjections
 - Diagramming interjections
- Recognizing and diagramming:
 - Nominative absolute and expletives
 - Nominative absolute phrases
- Word study:
 - Using the dictionary:
 - Kinds of dictionaries
 - Selecting a dictionary
 - Using the dictionary
 - Parts of the dictionary
 - Usage and diction:
 - Levels of usage
 - Using correct diction
 - Using clear and effective diction
 - Appropriateness
 - Exactness and vividness
 - Figurative language
 - Gobbledygook
 - Jargon
 - Triteness
 - Wordiness:
 - Sentences beginning with *there*, *it*, and *this*
 - Wordy expressions
 - Redundancies
 - Glossary of diction

Composition

- Manuscript form:
 - Abbreviations, numbers, titles
 - Abbreviations in footnotes and parenthetical references
- The Writing Process: plan, write, rewrite, edit

- Introducing paragraphs:
 - Topic sentence
 - Summarizing sentence
 - Paragraph development by examples, incidents, reasons, comparison and contrast, and combination of methods
 - Paragraph unity
 - Paragraph coherence: chronological order, order of importance, transitional expressions, space order, pronoun reference, and repetition
 - Paragraph with proper emphasis
- Essays (6):
 - Essay answer
 - Narrative and argumentative essays
- Outline:
 - Topical and sentence outlines
 - Format of outline
 - Parallelism in an outline
 - Steps to preparing an outline
- Extended definition
- Writing descriptions about persons, places, and things (6):
 - Steps: point of view, careful selection of details, arrangement of details, use of exact nouns and verbs
- Character sketch
- Critical book reviews: written and oral review
- Writing letters:
 - Friendly: letter parts, thank-you note, bread-and-butter note
 - Business:
 - Letter parts, order letter, request letter, complaint letter, and letter to a government official
 - Letter of application, résumé
- Vocation Project (Research paper):
 - Planning the paper:
 - Selecting subject
 - Finding sources: encyclopedia, periodical databases, *Essay and General Literature Index*, published bibliographies
 - Writing bibliography cards
 - Making a preliminary outline
 - Taking notes: writing note cards, avoiding plagiarism
 - Writing a questionnaire cover letter and conducting an interview
 - Writing the paper: introduction, body
 - Using parenthetical citations
 - Rewriting the paper: check organization, introduction, conclusion, unity, coherence, and citations
 - Editing the paper: check each paragraph, sentence, word; capitalization and punctuation
 - Typing the paper:
 - General information
 - Formatting pages: title page, pledge page, outline page, first page, and succeeding pages
 - Inserting footnotes or endnotes
 - Additional guidelines:
 - Abbreviations in citation entries
 - Ellipsis marks in quotations
 - Block quotations
- Documentation for research paper:
 - Parenthetical citations
 - Endnotes and footnotes
- Typing instructions

ENGLISH: *Vocabulary, Poetry*



Knowing and using a selection of choice vocabulary words gives high school students an advantage, whether it is in a job interview, on a college entrance exam, or simply in meeting today's expectations for expression and communication. Mastering the vocabulary words in *Vocabulary, Poetry VI* will help students in their writing, speaking, and reading comprehension. Many of the words are taken from *English Literature*. Students will study the antonyms and synonyms included with the definitions and learn prefixes, root words, and suffixes, expanding their vocabulary even further. Students will also memorize ten poems throughout the year. The students will benefit from reciting and memorizing poetry.

Added Enrichment

- Vocabulary lists (12):
 - Total words and definitions (144)
 - Organized by word origin or by roots, prefixes, and suffixes
- Practice exercises (100) including:
 - Pretest over vocabulary words and their meanings
 - Cumulative review of vocabulary words and definitions
- Each vocabulary word includes:
 - Pronunciation, etymology, part of speech
 - Definition, sample sentence
 - Synonyms, antonyms
 - Related forms of the word
 - Pronunciation key
 - Vocabulary chart showing:
 - Prefixes (48), suffixes (48)
 - Greek and Latin roots and meanings (100)
 - Guidelines for solving analogy questions
 - Index includes vocabulary words; prefixes, roots, suffixes; synonyms antonyms

Evaluation

- Weekly quizzes (8)
- Quarterly review (1 each 9 weeks; each counts as 2 quiz grades)
- Poetry quizzes: written (9), oral (1)

➤ **RED** indicates first introduction of content.

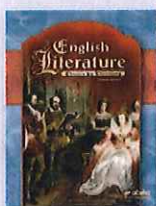
Skills Development

- Master vocabulary words and definitions
- Use vocabulary words in sentences and in proper context
- Memorize vocabulary definitions
- Master 48 prefixes, 100 roots, and 48 suffixes
- Learn more than 1,000 synonyms, antonyms, and related words for vocabulary words
- Analyze word meanings based on their prefixes, roots, and suffixes
- Develop ability to solve analogy questions
- Apply spelling and phonics concepts through teacher-directed oral practice and independent written practice

Poetry Skills Development

- Memorize 10 lyrical poems
- Develop appreciation for poetry
- Lay foundation for future literature study
- Recite in unison
- Use appropriate expression and volume
- Increase vocabulary
- Demonstrate comprehension of emotion and content
- Develop a mental visualization of the poem
- Discuss meaning and purpose of poems
- Use proper punctuation in writing and reciting poems

ENGLISH: *Literature*



English Literature presents a chronological study of English literature from the Anglo-Saxon period to the Modern Age (twentieth century). Classics such as *Beowulf*, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Paradise Lost*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *David Copperfield*, and *The Canterbury Tales* were chosen not only for their literary value but also for their character development. Students will learn about a variety of literary genres and will further analyze literature through in-depth studies of a tragedy, an allegory, and a novel. In order to help students visualize the works and time periods they are studying, *English Literature* contains a variety of illustrations and photographs of English people, places, and art.

Literary Value

- 105 authors, including well-known writers such as Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Geoffrey Chaucer, Daniel Defoe, Charles Wesley, and Oscar Wilde
- Prose selections (24), poems (221), plays (4), essays (13), devotional works (7), and sermon (1)

Added Enrichment

- Footnotes define and explain unfamiliar words
- Comprehension and discussion questions after selections
- Character-building quotations and verses
- Introductory paragraphs for interest and background information
- Author biographies and literary terms
- Glossary of literary terms
- Unit reviews
- Introduction to each literary period describing literary characteristics of that age

Evaluation

- Comprehension quizzes (22)
- Homework reading quizzes (29)
- Tests (8), 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam, final exam

ENGLISH: *Literature* cont.

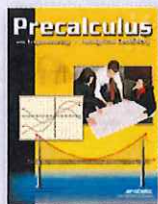
Reading Skills Development

- Develop skills in reading comprehension
- Further develop oral reading skills
- Be able to identify significant quotations and the selections in which they are featured
- Increase vocabulary
- Further develop writing skills
- Study various literary forms: lyric and epic poetry, drama, allegory, Romantic and Victorian poetry, and modern fiction
- Study meaning and use of literary terms and devices such as theme, plot, imagery, figurative language, analogy, aside, caesura, carol, exemplum, idyll, kenning, madrigal, metonymy, ode, rondeau, scop, surrealism, and terza rima
- Study historical backgrounds and writing techniques to better understand each literary period
- Study the development of plot, theme, setting, and character(s) in short stories, essays, and other notable works of English literature

Comprehension, Discussion, & Analysis Skills Development

- Read entire works: *The Pilgrim's Progress* and *Macbeth*
- Develop proper discernment according to the truths of Scripture
- Answer factual, interpretive, and inferential comprehension and discussion questions
- Improve ability to use deductive reasoning, understand cause and effect, and draw conclusions
- Build appreciation for good literature and a love of reading
- Develop an understanding of people's motives and feelings while recognizing consequences of particular actions
- Learn to analyze literature while studying selections
- Comprehend and appreciate the basic elements of a work of literature
- Learn to appreciate the rhyme, rhythm, and figurative language of poetry

MATHEMATICS: *Precalculus*



The purpose of *Precalculus* is to teach the student how to select and apply various techniques to solve mathematical problems in a skillful, systematic, and logical manner. Students will learn the underlying principles of trigonometry and interrelationships of lines and functions with graphical and analytical problem-solving techniques from a study in analytical geometry. The study culminates with an introduction to selected calculus topics.

Also available: *Consumer Mathematics* and *Business Mathematics* on Electives pp. 226–230.

Topical Interest Essays

- The History of Pi
- Distance of travel due to earth's rotation
- Mathematics in Astronomy—Eratosthenes' calculation of earth's circumference
- Sir Isaac Newton
- Oscilloscope Measurement of Household Voltage
- Mathematics in Engineering
- The Place of Imaginary Numbers
- Euler's Formula $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$
- Missile Guidance Technology
- Mathematics in Physics—Projectile Motion
- Mathematics in Biology
- Summation—A Calculation of Pi
- The Design of Cylindrical Containers
- Mathematics in Physics—Fluid pressure on a vertical surface

Evaluation

- Quizzes (49)
- Tests (9)
- 9-weeks exam (2)
- Semester exam
- Final exam

➤ RED indicates first introduction of content.

Trigonometry & Analytical Trigonometry

- Basic trigonometric ratios
- Solving right triangles
- Advanced trigonometric ratios
- Trigonometric functions
- Solving trigonometric equations
- Trigonometric graphs:
 - Intercepts
 - Symmetry, sinusoid
 - Amplitude, period, key angles, key points
 - Vertical and horizontal scaling
 - Vertical and horizontal translation
 - Phase shift
 - Vertical asymptotes
- Signs of the functions by quadrant
- Periodic motion: simple harmonic motion, frequency, rotating object, suspended object
- Identities:
 - Reciprocal, cofunction, Pythagorean, quotient

- Negative angle, double angle, half angle
- Sum and difference, product to sum, sum to product
- Verifying
- Used to find unknown values
- Special angle function values (30° , 45° , etc.; $\frac{\pi}{6}$, $\frac{\pi}{4}$, etc.)
- Inverse function values using a calculator
- Function values:
 - Angles in degrees
 - Angles in radians
 - Finding unknown function values
 - Function values using the unit circle, line diagrams of function values
 - Using a calculator, using right triangles, using special triangles:
 - 30° – 60° – 90°
 - 45° – 45° – 90°
 - 90° ; $\frac{\pi}{6}$ – $\frac{\pi}{3}$ – $\frac{\pi}{2}$, $\frac{\pi}{4}$ – $\frac{\pi}{4}$ – $\frac{\pi}{2}$
- Reducing trigonometric function angles: reference angle, reference triangle
- Rewriting as a cofunction