

God's Gift of Language 4



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ANSWER KEY

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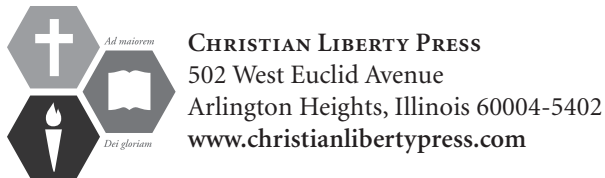
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Introduction

The *God's Gift of Language 4* (copyright © 2020 Abeka) course covers the subject areas of grammar and creative writing. Before starting this course, instructors are encouraged to become familiar with the format of the workbook.

The workbook is divided into sections. The main lesson section and the writing assignments are the only portions that will be required of CLASS students.

The main section of lesson pages (pp. 1–167) forms the bulk of the course. Note that the lesson numbers are at the bottom of the pages in very small print. Most of the lessons are one page, but the review lessons are two pages.

The writing assignment section (pp. 189–204) contains pages that are to be used for writing assignments. Some of those pages have lesson numbers to indicate when the assignment should be completed. **Take special note that the student will need to read four books (1 biography, 2 fiction, and 1 nonfiction) in order to complete the book reports for lessons 55, 105, 155, and 160. This will require advance planning to have the books read by the time the lesson comes up.**

The Homework section (pp. 206–270) and Take 5 section (pp. 272–309) provide extra practice on selected lessons. These sections may be considered optional and can be assigned at the teacher's discretion if the student needs extra drill work on certain concepts.

Also note that the glossary (pp. 171–185) can provide a useful reference for your student.

This answer key provides answers for all lesson pages, homework pages, and Take 5 pages. The phrase *Answers may vary* appears when there is more than one possible answer. For these cases, we have endeavored to provide helpful information. The creative writing assignments have no explicit answers, so *Answers will vary*. The student should follow the directions provided in the workbook for these. Notes for the instructor are written in *italics*.

A brief mention must be made of the proofreading mark for “insert.” The workbook has the student making the insert mark below marks of punctuation, such as periods, commas, and quotation marks (⤴). However, the normal convention is for periods and commas to appear below and inside the insert mark (⤴). Insert marks for punctuation marks above the line normally would be above the letter, pointing downward, with the quotation mark or apostrophe within the angle (⤴). It is not necessary to possibly confuse the student by teaching both ways, but this explanation is offered in the event that you see the insert mark executed differently in other contexts.

The answer key should be used by instructors to review their students' written work, and as an aid to help them guide students in answering their daily work questions if they have any problems.

Christian Liberty Press also publishes tests for this course; lessons covered by each test are indicated at the top of the test. However, note that grammar concepts are cumulative, and review questions may appear on any given test.

May God grant you wisdom and diligence as you seek to introduce the concepts of written communication to your students.

The Staff of Christian Liberty Press

TEXT KEY

Lesson 1, Page 1

◆ Think! A

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. yes | 4. no | 7. yes |
| 2. yes | 5. yes | 8. no |
| 3. no | 6. no | 9. yes |

◆ Think! B

1. lemonade is refreshing on a hot day.^Λ
2. i want a tall, icy glass now.^Λ
3. we can make some fresh lemonade after school.^Λ
4. lemonade is a delicious treat.^Λ

◆ Write! C

Answers will vary. The following are examples.

1. Jarod and Cyrus played in the basketball game.
2. After the basketball game, the team went out for pizza.
3. Their families enjoyed watching from the stands.

Lesson 2, Page 2

◆ Think! A

1. S wood blocks are trimmed into thin slats.^Λ
2. F a series of grooves
3. F are cut into the slats
4. F made of a mixture of graphite and clay
5. S long strips of lead are placed into the grooves.^Λ
6. S another slat of wood is glued to the first.^Λ
7. F held together with clamps until the glue is dried
8. S the glued slats are cut into individual strips.^Λ
9. S each strip of glued slat has a piece of lead at its center.^Λ
10. S the pencils are shaped and trimmed.^Λ

◆ Proof! B

1. The strip of metal that holds the eraser to the pencil^{lc} is called the ferrule.
2. A machine puts the ferrule onto the pencil^{lc} before it adds the eraser.
3. Pencils were not always sold^{lc} with attached erasers.
4. Today, erasers are made from rubber^{lc} or vinyl.

◆ Write! C

Answers will vary. The following is an example.

Jim left a broken pencil on the floor.

Lesson 3, Page 3

◆ Think! A

1. Int. What is your favorite food?[^]
2. Dec. I like making cookies best.[^]
3. Dec. We made chocolate chip cookies last week.[^]
4. Int. Did Sophia take some for lunch?[^]
5. Int. May I have a cookie after supper?[^]
6. Dec. Mother made more cookies this afternoon.[^]
7. Int. May I help, Mom?[^]
8. Int. When can we bake some more?[^]

◆ Write! B

Answers will vary.

◆ Write! C

Answers will vary.

◆ Think! D

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. S | 3. S | 5. S |
| 2. F | 4. S | 6. F |

Lesson 4, Page 4

◆ Think! A

1. Imp. Sing unto the Lord a new song![^] (or [^].)
2. Imp. Pray without ceasing.[^]
3. Exc. That is a huge spider![^]
4. Exc. I love music class![^]
5. Exc. I cannot wait to see my grandpa![^]
6. Imp. Please close that window.[^]
7. Imp. Be very careful![^] (or [^].)
8. Imp. Be careful with your glasses.[^]

◆ Write! B

Answers will vary.

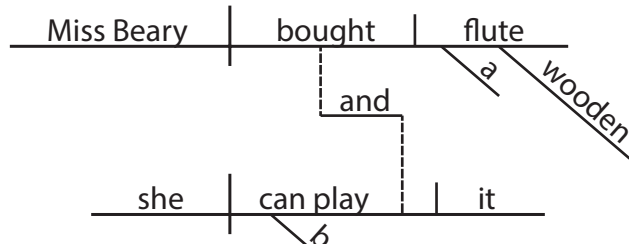
◆ Write! C

Answers will vary.

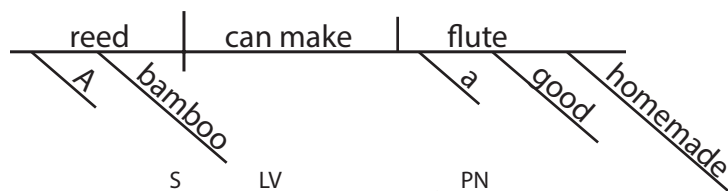
Lesson 147 Homework, Page 262

Think!

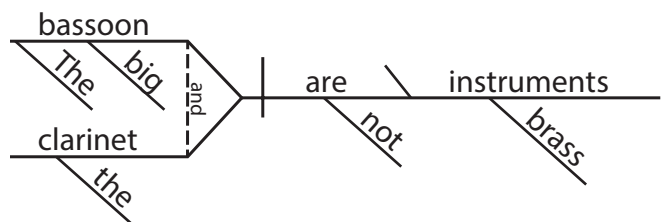
1. Miss Beary | bought a wooden flute, and she | can play it beautifully.



2. A bamboo reed | can make a good homemade flute.



3. The big bassoon and the clarinet | are not brass instruments.



4. Have | you | heard the bagpipes?



Lesson 147, Take 5, Page 304

1. Adj. The flute | is one of the oldest **musical** instruments.
2. Pro. Because of the tuba's large size, it | is often a difficult instrument
3. Adv. By practicing faithfully, a beginner | can play the clarinet **skillfully**.
4. N The trombone's moveable part | is called a slide.
5. V The saxophone | was invented in the 1840s by Adolphe Sax.

Lesson 148, Page 146

Think! A

2. Drills bore many holes (**into** the cylinders) (**of** wood), each (**in** its proper place).
3. Several pieces (**of** the hollowed wood) are combined (**into** one bassoon).
4. (**In** all), a bassoon is made (**of** six separate pieces), but not all (**of** them) are made (**of** wood).

5. Even (**with** both hands) (**on** the instrument), a musician will still need help (**with** the support) (of the bassoon).
6. Several types (of straps or harnesses) can support the weight (of the instrument).

◆ Think! B

2. He | uses a specific combination (of keys and holes) (for each note).
3. Typically, the voice (of the bassoon) | stays (in the lower range) (of notes).
4. (In many orchestra pieces), the bassoon | plays (with the cello).
5. (At the beginning) (of the second movement) (of Dvořák's "Symphony No. 9"), a solo | is played (by a bassoonist).

◆ Remember! C

1. Dec. My next-door neighbors are moving away.[^]
2. Int. What can I do to help them during this busy time?[^]
3. Dec. I might mow their lawn, walk their dog, or wash their car while they are packing.[^]
4. Exc. I will miss them so much![^]
5. Imp. Pray that God will protect them as they move.[^]
6. Dec. I am glad that I am old enough to help others.[^]

□ Lesson 148, Take 5, Page 304

1. The oboe is a member of the woodwind family.
2. Its name comes **from** the French language and means "high-pitched wood."
3. The oboe is an instrument **with** two reeds.
4. An oboe and a clarinet have many differences **on** the inside.
5. A larger instrument **in** the same family is the English horn.

Lesson 149, Page 147

◆ Think! A

1. Adv. (Before the concert), many orchestra members | were warming up.
2. Prep. The large crowd | made it warm (**in** the auditorium).
3. Prep. Mr. Black | cannot hold the enormous contrabass saxophone (**without** help).
4. Prep. Mr. Black | sits (in a chair) and sets his saxophone (**between** special supports).
5. Prep. (**After** the performance), the crowd | gave a huge round (of applause).
6. Adv. The curtain | came down (at the end) (of the concert).

◆ Write! B

Answers will vary.

