



LANGUAGE ARTS

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **7th Grade** | Unit 3

Language Arts 703

Biographies

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Biographies

Introduction

Reading can be pleasurable and informative. Through reading you can experience an exciting moment in history or a meaningful experience in a person's life. Your experience need not be limited to a certain country or a particular time. You may read about factual events or fantasy, actual people or fictionalized characters.

Biography is the literary form dealing with real people in real situations. This form is especially popular with teenagers. In this LIFE PAC® you will read about two very interesting people. One of these people is a man who gave his life so that all English-speaking people could have a Bible they would be able to read. The other person is a woman who was the wife of a United States President. She placed her life in danger because she wanted to save many national treasures, including the Declaration of Independence, from falling into the hands of the British who were entering Washington, D.C.

You will learn how to recognize the sequence, or order, of events that occur as you read these two brief biographical selections. This knowledge will not only help you to read better; it will also help to make writing easier for you.

Finally, you will learn why some words have many syllables. You will find how easy it can be to read and to spell some words with several syllables. You will also learn that parts of words often can help you determine the meanings of unfamiliar words.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFE PAC. When you have finished this LIFE PAC, you should be able to:

1. Identify the specific contributions made by William Tyndale and Dolley Madison.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of the philosophies expressed by William Tyndale and Dolley Madison.
3. Identify the sequence of events and actions in biographies and other forms of writing.
4. Recognize the flashback technique in a series of events.
5. Draw a logical conclusion from written material by following a sequence of events.
6. Identify and define prefixes that have been added to base words and root words.
7. Identify and define suffixes that have been added to base words and root words.
8. Demonstrate a knowledge of spelling principles by using the spelling and vocabulary words in this LIFE PAC correctly in written assignments.

1. BIOGRAPHIES AND SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

As you read the biographies in this section, be especially aware of the contributions made by these people. You will see how important the life of one individual can be in God's total plan. Try to relate these experiences to your own life; think of the place you have in God's plan and what contributions you can make.

The order in which the events occurred in these biographies will be important to your study in this section. See if you recognize a different approach taken to the sequence of events in the second biography.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Identify the specific contributions made by William Tyndale and Dolley Madison.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of the philosophies expressed by William Tyndale and Dolley Madison.
3. Identify the sequence of events and actions in biographies and other forms of writing.
4. Recognize the flashback technique in a series of events.
5. Draw a logical conclusion from written material by following a sequence of events.
8. Demonstrate a knowledge of spelling principles by using the spelling and vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK correctly in written assignments.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

amid (u mid'). Among; in the middle of.

Brussels (brus' ulz). Capital city in Belgium.

chronological (kron' u loj' u kul). Arranged according to sequence or order in time.

Cologne (ku lōn'). City in Germany.

deduce (di dūs'). To infer or draw a conclusion from given information.

Friends (frendz). Another name for Quakers.

frivolous (friv' u lus). Unimportant; not serious.

heretic (her' u tik). A person who does not agree with or obey the beliefs of a church.

hinder (hin' dur). Get in the way of; block.

infer (in fēr'). To draw a conclusion from facts; to guess.

loose-tongued (lūs' tungd'). To tell everything you know.

loot (lüt). Rob, seize, and carry away by force.

martyr (mār' tur). One who dies, suffers, or sacrifices everything for his beliefs.

memoirs (mem' wärs). Personal records of experiences or events the writer witnessed.

persecution (pēr' su kyü' shun). The act of causing people to suffer because of their beliefs.

Quaker (kwā' kur). A Christian denomination that opposes war and stresses a simple and godly life.

Reformation (ref' ur mā' shun). A sixteenth century religious movement that led to change and the Protestant Church.

refugee (ref' yu jē'). A person who escapes to safety.

Scripture (skrip' chur). The Bible.

smuggle (smug' ul). Bring into or take out of a country secretly and illegally.

wearisome (wir' ē sum). To cause tiredness or fatigue.

witty (wit' ē). Clever and amusing.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tērm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /ʃh/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.

BIOGRAPHY AS A LITERARY FORM

Biography, a form of literary prose that is closely related to history, attempts to describe a specific individual in a specific time and place. The personality and actions of character are explored through the historical events and information available to the author. A biographer usually gathers facts, arranges these facts about a person's life into **chronological** order to form a meaningful pattern, and interprets these facts. Occasionally, facts will not explain a person's actions; therefore, the biographer will try to imagine what thoughts or ideas probably caused that person to act.

The primary goal of a biographer is to give the reader an understanding of the personality of the person, as well as to give factual sequences of events as influenced by his period in history.

Common subject for biography include patriots, military leaders, religious figures, political leaders, artists, scientists, and other public figures. One of the best ways to become familiar with a certain philosophy or period in history is to read a biography of a person closely associated with it.

Some of the earliest biographical accounts are Biblical. The Old Testament records the lives of the patriarchs. The Gospels in the New Testament reveal the life of Jesus Christ. Other early works include Greek and Roman philosophers and the religious biographies of saints, **martys**, and others.

Later European biographies include such subjects as artists of the Renaissance and prominent statesmen. Many people consider the *Life of Samuel Johnson* by James Boswell to be the finest English biography.

Colonial America produced biographies as well. Many American biographies deal with clergymen and politicians. One of the outstanding American contributions is the six-volume *Abraham Lincoln* by Carl Sandburg.

When an author writes an account of his own life, he is writing an autobiography. One well-known autobiography was written by Benjamin Franklin.

A related type of writing is the **memoir**. A memoir is a personal record of events the writer has witnessed or experienced.

**Answer these questions.**

- 1.1 What is a biography? _____

- 1.2 What is the primary goal of the biographer? _____

- 1.3 What are some early biographies? _____

- 1.4 What is thought to be the finest English biography? _____

- 1.5 What are some American biographical contributions? _____

Define these terms.

- 1.6 autobiography: _____

- 1.7 memoir: _____

BIOGRAPHY OF WILLIAM TYNDALE

Sixteenth century England was swept by ideas of reform in politics and society, as well as religion. Feelings of dissatisfaction with the church were expressed by many Bible scholars. Several men wrote about their ideas for reform within the church. Others chose more direct methods. In Germany, Martin Luther nailed a list of ninety-five protests to the church door. Many people joined his efforts to form the Protestant Reformation. Luther's writings influenced English thought. Many religious leaders thought that the people should be able to read the Bible

in their own language. William Tyndale, who translated the Bible into English, was one of the leaders of the Reformation. This movement brought a shift in religious control. The people were allowed more control of religion as a result of the Reformation.

The two biographical selections you will study deal with very different subjects: one, a Christian martyr; the other, an American patriot. The first biography, that of William Tyndale, is set in sixteenth-century England.

William Tyndale, A Bible for the People

- 1 SLOWLY A SHIP with square sails moved into London harbor. It was loaded down with sacks of grain. Those were the days when King Henry VIII ruled England and when Martin Luther taught at Wittenberg University.
- 2 On the dock a young man named Jeffrey watched the slow ship and tapped his feet impatiently. He took a quick look around to see if anyone was watching. Then he felt his shirt to be sure the letter was safe in his pocket.
- 3 Simon, the grain merchant, had warned Jeffrey, "Above all, keep that letter secret!"
- 4 There! The ship was tied up at last. Jeffrey jumped aboard and ran to find the captain. He handed him the letter and the captain read it. Then he looked Jeffrey over carefully and said, "Come to my cabin."
- 5 When they were alone in the cabin, the captain said, "All right! Now listen carefully. Some of the sacks of wheat have a special mark. Those are the ones for Simon Fyshe, the grain merchant. You have a cart? Good!"
- 6 Jeffrey worked fast. Soon his loaded cart rumbled through the narrow streets of London toward the shop of his friend, Simon Fyshe. Within an hour, Jeffrey was helping the old grain merchant unload the sacks.
- 7 "Careful, not so fast," said the merchant as Jeffrey ripped a sack open. "Don't forget that wheat is valuable too. The harvest here in England was bad this year. People will want to buy every grain of wheat we have!"
- 8 "True," Jeffrey replied. "But what they will want even more is this!" Out from under the wheat he pulled a dusty book and held it high. "Look," he said, "the Word of God in English!"
- 9 He handed the book to the merchant. It was exciting to open the book and read the Gospels in plain English words. "Master Tyndale makes the words speak clear, doesn't he!" exclaimed the grain merchant.
- 10 Jeffrey nodded. "I've heard that Tyndale once told a priest who didn't know his Bible, 'If God spares my life, before many years I will cause the boy who drives the plow to know more of the **Scripture** than you do,' " he said.

- 11 Simon Fyshe agreed, “Even a plowboy can read and understand this.”
- 12 Simon Fyshe, the grain merchant, had many visitors in the next few days. Hidden in the bundles they carried away were the precious books. A Mr. Bradford took a package to a monk near Reading. Other bundles went to Cambridge University.
- 13 The Bishop of London had made a law forbidding anyone in England to translate or print the Bible in English without permission from the church. Then when the bishop heard about the **smuggled** Bibles, he tried to stop them, too. He bought as many copies of Tyndale’s English Bible as he could and burned them at Paul’s Cross in London. Then a law was passed which ordered anyone who was caught with Tyndale’s English Bible in his possession to be fined or put in prison. Some persons who were caught were even burned as **heretics**. The harder the bishop worked, the more people wanted Tyndale’s Bible. Copies of Tyndale’s English Bible came in the baggage of travelers. They came buried in sacks of wheat or packed in bales of wool.
- 14 The bishop and the officers of the king asked, “Where do these Bibles come from? Who is this William Tyndale and where is he doing his work?”
- 15 Spies were sent to Europe to find Tyndale. “He is everywhere and nowhere,” wrote one of the spies. Tyndale was called a heretic. His life would be in danger if his enemies could find him.
- 16 William Tyndale was a learned man who had been a priest in England. His mind was fixed on one idea, to translate God’s holy Word from Greek and Hebrew into plain English so that everyone could read it. He had asked the bishop of London for permission to make an English translation, but he was turned away. The king and the leaders of the church had agreed that the Bible must be in Latin. No one was to be allowed to make an English translation.
- 17 Then Tyndale disappeared and the bishop could not find out where he went. Just about this time a mysterious Englishman signed up as a student at Wittenberg University. The name he wrote in the university book was William Daltin. Perhaps this was a secret way of writing “Tindal.” (Daltin—Tin-dal.)
- 18 If this really was Tyndale, he must have talked with Martin Luther in Wittenberg about translating the Bible. Tyndale kept on working to make his dream of an English Bible come true. Soon he moved to **Cologne** to be near the printer of his secret English book. As quickly as he finished a few pages of the Gospels, he gave them to the printers to set in type.
- 19 One day a man named Dobneck came to the printers in Cologne. He wanted them to print some of his books against Luther and got to know several of the printers quite well.
- 20 Often Dobneck stayed in the shop to talk with them, and once after they had several cups of wine, he heard a printer boast that whether King Henry VIII of England liked it or not, in a short time England would be Lutheran. Dobneck listened to the drunken printer talk about two Englishmen who were hiding in the city and who could read and write many languages.
- 21 Dobneck made up his mind to find the secret translator. He invited several of the printers to his room and brought out more and more wine to drink. **Loose-tongued** from drinking, one man stayed behind and told Dobneck a secret. In the shop they were printing three thousand copies of the New Testament in English. English merchants were paying for the books, and the work was already partly finished.

- 22 Dobneck acted fast. He went to the authorities to tell them about the “heretics” and their work. Men were sent to seize the books, but Tyndale was warned just in time. Snatching up the parts of the book already printed, he escaped from Cologne and went to Worms. Worms was a Lutheran city and there he was safe. In Worms he found other printers and finished his translation of the New Testament. Merchants promised to smuggle the copies into England.
- 23 So far Tyndale had been successful. Now he began work on translating the Old Testament. He decided to go to the harbor town of Antwerp, Belgium just across from England. There he could keep in touch with travelers from his homeland. Tyndale knew that Antwerp was a dangerous place because it was ruled by Roman Catholics. But he thought he would be safe because he lived in the house of an English merchant who supported the **reformation** of the church.
- 24 Two days a week Tyndale set apart for his “pastime” in his secret room. On Mondays he went about the city to help and encourage **refugees** from England who had fled to Antwerp to escape religious **persecution**. On Saturdays he walked about Antwerp “seeking every corner and hole where he suspected any poor person to dwell.” He tried to help these poor people in any way he could.
- 25 “Be careful of strangers,” the English merchant warned Tyndale. “I don’t trust the young Englishman, Henry Phillips.”
- 26 Tyndale did not listen to the warning. He rather liked the young man and they were often together. One day Phillips made sure that the English merchant was away. He invited Tyndale to have dinner with him. As they came down the steps out of the house, two men were standing in the street. Phillips pointed down at Tyndale’s head and the two men jumped on Tyndale, tied him up, and took him away to a prison near **Brussels**.
- 27 Tyndale was kept in prison for more than four months. The jailer and his daughter became Protestants because of Tyndale’s influence. Through them he sent a letter to the governor:
- 28 “And I ask to be allowed to have a lamp in the evening; it is **wearisome** to sit alone in the dark. Most of all I beg you to permit me to have my Hebrew Bible, Hebrew grammar, and Hebrew dictionary so that I may pass the time in study. And if any other decision has been made about me, to be done before winter, I will be patient and trust in God’s will for me.”
- 29 Early in October 1536, before help could come, Tyndale was taken from prison to the town square. There they strangled him and burned him at the stake as a heretic. To the end he thought about his country and the laws of the King against an English Bible. His last words were a prayer, “Lord, open the King of England’s eyes!”
-
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Answer these questions. Circle the letter beside the correct answer.

- 1.8** Into what language did William Tyndale translate the Bible?
 a. German b. Latin c. English d. Hebrew
- 1.9** What occupation did Tyndale have before he worked on translating the Bible?
 a. grain merchant b. priest c. printer d. neither a, b, nor c
- 1.10** In what city did a man named Dobneck almost capture Tyndale?
 a. Antwerp b. Worms c. Brussels d. Cologne
- 1.11** Who finally betrayed Tyndale?
 a. Simon Fyshe b. Jeffrey c. Henry Phillips d. William Daltin
- 1.12** Which part of the Bible did Tyndale first translate?
 a. The Gospels b. The Old Testament
 c. The New Testament d. The Psalms

Answer these questions.

- 1.13** In what city was Tyndale kept in prison and then burned at the stake?

- 1.14** In what year was Tyndale martyred? _____
- 1.15** What two actions show us that Tyndale was a person who had high Christian ideals?
 a. _____
 b. _____
- 1.16** The English king and leaders of the church had agreed that the Bible could be translated into what language? _____
- 1.17** What were three penalties that people might suffer if they were caught with Tyndale's Bible in their possession?
 a. _____
 b. _____
 c. _____
- 1.18** Who were two important people who lived at the same time as William Tyndale?
 a. _____
 b. _____

SELF TEST 1

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.01 William Tyndale translated the Bible from Hebrew and Greek into _____ .
- 1.02 The name of the city where Tyndale was kept in prison and burned at the stake was _____ .
- 1.03 Possibly William Tyndale went to Wittenberg University for a short time. While there, he may have met _____ .
- 1.04 When an author writes an account of his own life, it is called an _____ .
- 1.05 Dolley Madison's religious background was _____ .
- 1.06 Dolley Madison was famous for _____ .
_____ .
- 1.07 Dolley Madison demonstrated her patriotism and courage by _____ .
_____ .
- 1.08 Some of the earliest biographies include a. _____
and b. _____ .

Write these definitions (each answer, 4 points).

- 1.09 sequence of events _____

- 1.010 sequence of actions _____

- 1.011 biography _____

- 1.012 flashback technique _____

1.013 deduction _____

1.014 memoir _____

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1.015 _____ | place where Dolley Madison was born | a. John Todd |
| 1.016 _____ | place where Dolley grew up | b. U.S. Constitution |
| 1.017 _____ | name of Dolley's first husband | c. Washington, D.C. |
| 1.018 _____ | name of famous document Dolley saved from falling into the hands of the enemy | d. North Carolina |
| 1.019 _____ | name of the President who first asked Dolley to serve as hostess for dinners at the White House | e. Declaration of Independence |
| 1.020 _____ | painting of a famous President that Dolley saved from destruction | f. George Washington |
| 1.021 _____ | name of Dolley's father | g. Virginia |
| 1.022 _____ | name of the city the British invaded | h. Mr. Payne |
| | | i. Thomas Jefferson |
| | | j. Philadelphia |

Write the letter to show the sequence of events in proper order (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.023 _____ a. William Tyndale translated part of the Old Testament.
- 1.024 _____ b. William Tyndale escaped from Cologne to Worms.
- 1.025 _____ c. Tyndale translated the Holy Gospels.
- 1.026 _____ d. Tyndale was captured in Antwerp and put in jail in Brussels.
- 1.027 _____ e. Tyndale finished translating the New Testament.

Circle the correct letter of the action that occurs first (each answer, 2 points).

1.028 After he went to bed, the telephone rang.

- a. He went to bed.
- b. The telephone rang.
- c. Both happened at the same time.

1.029 I tried my best, and I finally learned to ski.

- a. I tried my best.
- b. I finally learned to ski.
- c. Both happened at the same time.

66 83	SCORE _____	TEACHER _____	initials	date
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ABC Take your spelling test of Spelling Words-2.



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