



# ANSWER KEY

LEVEL 6

**Note:** This answer key only includes pages for which the child has to write information on the course book page. Thus, there is not a page in this answer key that corresponds to every page in the course book.

**Tip:** It is very important to the success of the course that you check the child's work daily (even for advanced learners), giving feedback or help as needed.

**Tip:** If the child is not understanding a certain concept, and you are not sure how to help him or her, visit [www.jennyphillips.com/videos](http://www.jennyphillips.com/videos) to see if there is a video on the topic that the child and you can watch. Jenny Phillips is continually adding videos to this page in which she explains language arts concepts contained in the courses.



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"So have I," said the man. "I suppose you're a stranger here, like myself."

"Yes, I am."

"Well, let me see what I can do." Wrenching one of the fence posts out of the ground, he flattened the wire and made a passage wide enough for both of them to pass over.

Together they went into the house and ministered to the sick woman. And that night Elizabeth decided that the poor people of her own country were as much in need of physical and spiritual comfort as the heathens who lived in less civilized regions of the world. She would dedicate her work as a Sister of Mercy to her native land of Australia. The wilderness of the bushland would call upon all her energy and devotion as a missionary nurse.

### Commas with Dependent Clauses

Read and complete:

When a dependent clause is at the beginning of a sentence, set it off with a comma. When a dependent clause is at the end of a sentence, usually do not set it off with a comma. (If needed, refer to the Level 6 Reference Sheet at the beginning of this course book for help on dependent and independent clauses or subordinating conjunctions.)

**Examples:** When you finish the book, we will go to the park.  
We will go to the park when you finish the book.

**Exercise:** Underline the dependent clauses, circle the subordinating conjunction, and insert commas where needed.

- If you listen you might hear an owl.
- You might hear an owl if you listen.
- When it gets dark we will look for owls.
- We will look for owls when it gets dark.
- As soon as I got in my tent I heard an owl.



### Sentence Diagramming

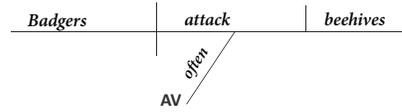
Diagram the sentences below. Add the letters AJ under adjectives and the letters AV under adverbs. If you are new to sentence diagramming or need a review, watch step-by-step videos on [www.jennyphillips.com/videos](http://www.jennyphillips.com/videos) to learn steps 1–5.

Example: The little girl slowly nibbled the huge carrot.

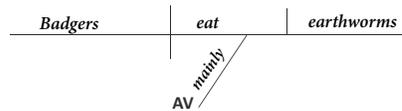


True facts about badgers!

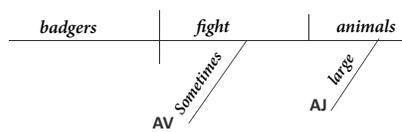
Badgers often attack beehives.



Badgers mainly eat earthworms.



Sometimes badgers fight large animals.



### Commas with Introductory Words

Read and complete:

Place a comma after an introductory word or set of words at the beginning of a sentence. An introductory word could be taken off the sentence without changing its meaning.

**Examples:** Indeed, that is wonderful! | Fortunately, we had not left yet.

Common introductory words are

yes	for example	suddenly	however	first	next	thus
no	in fact	fortunately	actually	indeed	well	also

**Exercise:** Place a comma after introductory words. The information in each sentence is true.

- Yes Australia is the 6th largest country by area.
- Also a desert area known as the "outback" covers much of Australia.
- Australia is the least inhabited continent.
- No Tasmania is not a separate country; it is part of Australia.
- Actually aborigines make up only 2% of Australia's population.
- Indeed many plants in Australia cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

### Introduction to SAVED AT SEA

Read and complete:

In the next lesson, you will begin reading the first book in the Level 6 Reader. The book is titled *Saved at Sea* and was first published in 1879. The leading character, or one of the main characters in a book, is called the **protagonist**. Alick Fergusson is the leading protagonist in *Saved at Sea*. He lives with his grandfather on a small island off the coast of Scotland. Locate Scotland on the map. Alick's grandfather is the keeper of



the lighthouse. Jem Millar is the grandfather's assistant. Jem and his family are the Fergusson's only neighbors. The book was written by British author Amy Walton (1849–1939), better known as Mrs. O.F. Walton (short for Mrs. Octavius Frank Walton; Octavius Frank was her husband's name). She wrote many children's books that quickly became popular; they all had strong Christian messages. She lived in Scotland for four years, so she was very familiar with the setting she chose for *Saved at Sea*.

### Pastel Techniques

Practice different pastel techniques by creating a copy of the chart on the next page. Use any colors you desire. (Note: This assignment was also part of the Level 4 course and is designed to be repeated for review.)



a little more enthusiasm?" he asked impatiently. "I wonder if you really appreciate the value of your work."

"I certainly do appreciate it," she replied. "But I make no special claims about it. All I want to do is show my treatment to the doctors and to let them make their own conclusions."

"Well, I, for one," said the surgeon, "am convinced."

And thus it went—most of the physicians still hostile, a few of them doubtful but ready to be shown, and now and then a doctor admitting that he had been won over to her cause.

Little by little, the number of her supporters grew larger. The thought that "Elizabeth Kenny has something" had taken root. Final victory seemed in sight, when, suddenly, there fell another blow. An Australian radio announcer known as "The Watchman" began one of his broadcasts over a national hook-up with the following frightful words: "The news I am about to bring will mean sorrow and disappointment to our people throughout the land." And then he went on to say that the Kenny system had been investigated in London and found to be a fraud!

This was indeed a stunning blow. Elizabeth Kenny's crusade appeared on the verge of final defeat—even when Sir Frederick Menzies, of the British Ministry of Health, cabled to Australia that the radio statement was untrue and that the report of his committee on the Kenny treatment was not yet ready. The next day "The Watchman" retracted his statement and humbly apologized for having made it. But the damage had been done. His original report had spread like a forest fire. Would she be able to put it out and replant the seeds of hope in the hearts of her countrymen? At the moment she hardly knew. "Few people," she declared bitterly, "are strong enough to stand alone and defy the world in their belief of what is right!"

But Elizabeth Kenny was one of those people who are most strong when they are compelled to stand alone.

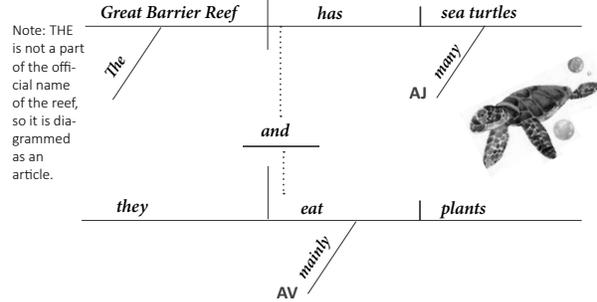
### Little Lord Fauntleroy: Chapter 9

Read Chapter 9 of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*.

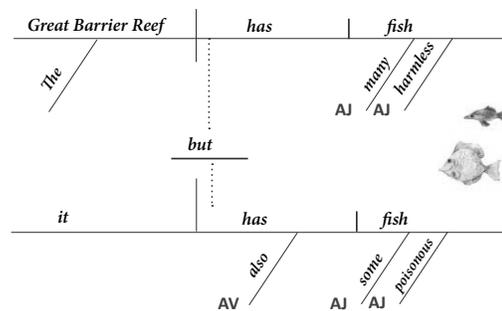
### Diagramming Compound Sentences

Diagram the sentences below. Add the letters AJ under adjectives and the letters AV under adverbs. If needed, watch step-by-step videos on [www.jennyphillips.com/videos](http://www.jennyphillips.com/videos) to learn step 7 (diagramming compound sentences).

The Great Barrier Reef has many sea turtles, and they mainly eat plants.



The Great Barrier Reef has many harmless fish, but it also has some poisonous fish.



### Dependent Clause or Prepositional Phrase?

Read and complete.

Some words can function as a subordinating conjunction or a preposition. Subordinating conjunctions come at the beginning of a dependent clause, which have a SUBJECT and a VERB (but indicate more to come). Prepositions come at the beginning of a prepositional phrase, which does NOT HAVE A VERB.

**Examples:** The preposition "after" starts the prepositional phrase, which does NOT have a verb.

After the long winter, spring finally woke up the earth.

The subordinating conjunction "after" starts the dependent clause, which does have a verb.

After winter ended, spring finally woke up the earth.

Is the underlined part of each sentence a prepositional phrase or dependent clause? Circle the correct choice.

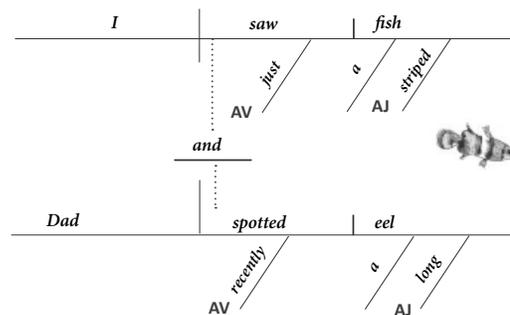
- I haven't seen a turtle since last week.  
 prepositional phrase    dependent clause
- I haven't seen a turtle since I went swimming last week.  
 prepositional phrase    dependent clause
- After the presentation ended, we put on our snorkels.  
 prepositional phrase    dependent clause
- During the bad weather, we could not go scuba diving.  
 prepositional phrase    dependent clause
- Because the weather was bad, we could not go scuba diving.  
 prepositional phrase    dependent clause



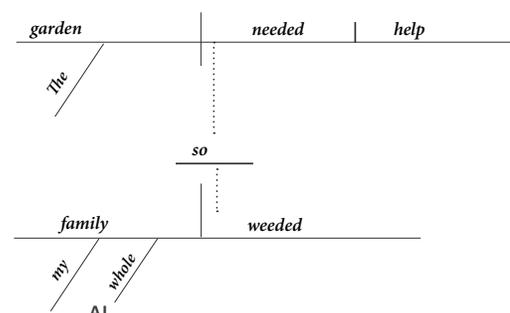
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I just saw a striped fish, and Dad recently spotted a long eel.



The garden needed help, so my whole family weeded.



## Poetry Reading Practice

Complete the following items:

1. Read the poems on this page, and then put them in order of your favorite, with your #1 being the poem you liked most. Remember to capitalize the first and last words in the title of a book or poem, and all of the words in between, except for very short words such as THE, A, OF, TO, and AND.

#1 \_\_\_\_\_

#2 \_\_\_\_\_

#3 \_\_\_\_\_

Answers will vary.

2. Find and circle at least one use of personification (a figure of speech in which non-human things are given human attributes) on this page.
3. Underline at least three lines on this page that use alliteration (when words that are next to each other or close together have the same beginning sound).
4. Practice reading your favorite poem on this page. Then read it to your parent, teacher, or school group using expression and confidence.

*A Green Cornfield*

The earth was green, the sky was blue:  
I saw and heard one sunny morn  
A skylark hang between the two,  
A singing speck above the corn;

A stage below, in gay accord,  
White butterflies danced on the wind,  
And still the singing skylark soared  
And silent sank, and soared to sing.

**Answer Key Note:** The child only needs to circle one use of personification. All uses are circled for your reference. Also, the child only needs to underline three lines that use alliteration. All lines that include alliteration are circled for your reference.

The cornfield stretched a tender green  
To right and left beside my walks;  
I knew he had a nest unseen  
Somewhere among the million stalks:

And as I paused to hear his song  
While swift the sunny moments slid,  
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,  
And listened longer than I did.

*Who Has Seen the Wind?*

Who has seen the wind?

Neither I nor you:

But when the leaves hang trembling  
The wind is passing thro'.

Who has seen the wind?

Neither you nor I:

But when the trees bow down their heads  
The wind is passing by.

*The Rainbow*

Boats sail on the rivers,  
And ships sail on the seas;  
But clouds that sail across the sky  
Are prettier than these.  
There are bridges on the rivers,  
As pretty as you please;  
But the bow that bridges heaven,  
And overtops the trees,  
And builds a road from earth to sky,  
Is prettier far than these.

ended in failure. And the failure, in part at least, was due to her own sharp tongue. But she still believed in the good sense of the American doctors. And there was one place in America where the doctors would perhaps be most likely to listen to her. This was the famous Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. Her medical friends in Australia had advised her to visit the clinic, where some of the world's greatest physicians and surgeons had dedicated their lives to a crusade against pain. She took the train for Minnesota.

## Farther/Further

Complete:

*Tip:* To remember that the word "farther" expresses physical distance, remember that it starts with "far," which has to do with distance.

Circle the correct word for each sentence.

1. Claire walked farther, further into the forest.
2. How much farther, further south is Lake Tahoe?
3. I wanted farther, further evidence.
4. The hospital was farther, further away than expected.

## Christina Rossetti: Month Poems

Read:

Christina Rossetti wrote a poem for each month of the year. Read the following excerpts of some of those poems.

*January*

Cold the day and cold the drifted snow;  
Dim the day until the cold dark night.  
Crackle, sparkle, faggot; embers, glow  
Someone may be plodding through the snow.

*February*

I've brought some snowdrops; only just a few  
But quite enough to prove the world awake,  
Cheerful and hopeful in the frosty dew,  
And for the pale sun's sake.

*April*

Pretty little three  
Sparrows in a tree,  
Light upon the wing;  
Though you cannot sing,  
You can chirp of spring:  
Chirp of spring to me,  
Sparrows, from your tree.

*August*

Wheat sways heavy, oats are airy,  
Barley bows a graceful head;  
Short and small shoots up canary;  
Each of these is someone's bread.

## Poetry Writing

- Choose a month to write a poem about. Then fill out the chart on the next page. You will use the page to help you write the poem in the next lesson.