

**LEARN
TO
READ
AND
WRITE**

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Method of teaching page 61

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Aa Aa

Ee

Ee



Ii

Ii

Oo

Oo



Uu

Uu

A E O U I Y
a e o u i y

All Scripture is inspired
of God and beneficial
for teaching, for
reproving, for setting
things straight, for
disciplining in righ-
teousness, that the
man of God may
be fully competent,
completely equipped
for every good work.
—2 Timothy 3:16, 17.



Ss Ss

Nn

Nn

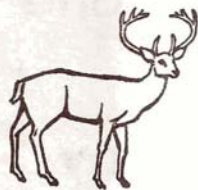


Tt

Tt

Rr

Rr



Dd

Dd

A	E	O	U	I	Y
a	e	o	u	i	y
U	I	Y	A	E	O
u	i	y	a	e	o
Y	A	E	O	U	I
y	a	e	o	u	i

Aa	at	add
	an	and
Ee	end	en'ter
Oo	or	or'der
	on	odd
Uu	un'der	un-done'
Ii	in	is it
Yy	dad'dy	sun'ny

Ss s n t r d Ss

sa	sat	sand
se	sense	send
si	sin	sit
so	sor'ry	Sod'om
su	sun	sun'set

- - -

sat'in	sis'ter	san'i-ty	
soon	seen	sis'sy	
stars	ass	es-tate'	
sat	sit	sin	sun

- - -

Sinners	soon	sorry.
Sunset	soon	seen.

Nn s n t r d Nn

na	nas'ty	nar'rate
ne	nets	nest
ni	nit	nin'ny
no	not	non'sense
nu	nut	nut'ty

- - -

on	in	sin
Nat	Nun	nod
net	not	nut
nat'ty	nin'ny	nut'ty

- - -

Ann enters a nursery.

Ann entertains Anna.

Tt s n t r d It

ta	tan	tat' ter
te	ten	test
ti	tin	tint
to	tot	tor' rent
tu	turn	tur' ret

tent	tense	ter'ror
tend	ten' der	ten' ant
a-tone'	at-tain'	at-tend'

at	it	Ted	Tad
tan	ten	tin	turn

Ted turns to sit.
Tad tends nets.

Rr s n t r d Rr

ra	ran	rat
re	rest	rent
ri	rid	rinse
ro	rot	rot'ten
ru	run	rut

rod	runt	rye
red	re-turn'	run'ner
rust'y	er'rand	ren'der
er'ror	ter'ror	ar-rest'
nor	door	snore
rid	rod	red

Rats eat nuts.

Do not run in a rut.

Run on the road.

Dd s n t r d *Dd*

da	Dan	dan' der
de	den	dent
di	did	din
do	dot	dot' ted
du	dust	dust' er

- - -

dan' dy	did	din' ner
dense	deed	den' tist
dis' tant	des' ti-ny	Don
dad	sad	mad
end	and	un' der

- - -

Dan desires dinner.
Is Don a dentist?

s n t r d
a e i o u

a an at and art
e end enter editor
i it in into inside
o on onto onset
u under unrest undo

ea eat east read
ee seen need seed
oo soon noon toot

s sat sun soon
n nut not nest
t tan ten tint
r ran rat rod
d did den dust

rest sit sister
sorry run estate

SUN AND STARS

Ann and Dan sat in the sand
sorry to see the sun set. Soon
they saw stars. Then it was
time for dinner. They did not
stay any longer. They see the
sun in the day and the stars at
night. Where are the stars
during the day?

- - -

the
was
time
night

then
saw
for
during

they
where
longer

- - -

s n t r d
a e i o u



Ll Ll

Ff

Ff



Hh

Hh

Kk

Kk



Mm

Mm

Ll l f h k m *Ll*
 s n t r d

la	lad	land
le	let	let' ter
li	lid	lin' en
lo	lord	lot
lu	lull	lust

- - -

land' lord	less	Lem' u-el
les' son	lift	last
lest	loss	list
left	led	felt
fell	tell	sell
lit' tle	Is' ra-el	Dan' iel

- - -

Lot left his home in Sodom.
 He lost his home, not his life.

Ff l f h k m *Ff*
 s n t r d

fa		fat		fan
fe		fell		fet' ter
fi		fit		fire
fo		for		for' est
fu		fun		fuss

- - -

fam' ine		fame		firm
from	fish	fill		fat' ling
fat' ty		fun' ny		ef' fort
af' ter		if		fun' nel
Fes' tus		fif' ty		fond
fat	fit	fan		fun

- - -

From house to house and door
 to door let us talk the truth.

Hh l f h k m *Hh*
 s n t r d

ha	had	hand	hat
he	hen	held	helm
hi	hid	hill	hit
ho	hot	hor'ror	
hu	hut	hunt	hum

him	-	hell	-	hun'dred
ham		han'dle		hint
his'to-ry		hor'rid		hum'ble

ho'ly	-	home	-	hay
he'ro		here		hire
hate		hu'mor		hy-e'na
Le'ah		No'ah		Ho-se'a
Ruth		I-sa'iah		Es'ther
hit		hot		hut

How many men in history had names like Herod, Noah or Hosea?

Kk l f h k m *Kk*
s n t r d

ka kar'at ka'ty-did
ke ken'nel ket'tle
ki kid king kin
ker'o-sene kin'dle
kil'o kill king'dom

Cc a e i o u *Cc*

ca can cal'cu-late
co cock col-lect'
cu cut cul'ture
cam'el cam'er-a cal'en-dar
com'et cot'ton Ca'naan-ites
Kid'ron Ko'rah Co-rin'thi-ans

Keep some corn cooking.

Can a man cancel the killing
of a calf or a kid?

Mm l f h k m *Mm*
s n t r d

ma	man	man'i-fest
me	met'al	men'u
mi	milk	min'is-try
mo	mod'el	mor'al
mu	must	mut'ton

- - -

man'tle	mar'ket	mar'ry
meat	melt	mid'dle
miss	mod'ern	myth
mys'tery	Mo'ses	Mes-si'ah
Mark	Mar'tha	Mary
mass	mess	miss
		moss

- - -

The name of the first man is Adam. He fathered all mankind.

The Messiah died on a stake to redeem the meek ones. Our faith in him leads to life.

s n t r d l f h k m

ai	faith	rain	entertain
ay	say	lay	may
ie	died	lied	fried
ou	our	house	out

- - -

Ro'mans	Ne-he-mi'ah	
Deu-ter-on'o-my	Na'hum	
	Lam-en-ta'tions	
A'mos	Sam'u-el	Tim'o-thy

- - -

sat	nut	try	ran
did	and	end	into
onto	under	aid	eat
seen	soon	say	fried
our	let	fire	hat
hate	king	can	man

- - -

sa na ta ra da la fa ha ka ma

God's Goodness

When you see the sunrise you should remember God. He lets the sun shine on all kinds of people. The sun shows God's goodness to all people. The sun helps the plants to grow so we can eat. Because of God's goodness to us we should honor him.

- - -

God hates idols. An image or idol cannot see or talk. An idol is not God.

- - -

God rules as king for all the earth. The kingdom of God is not earthly but will cause much happiness to men on earth.



Pp

Pp

Cc

Cc



Yy

Yy

Ww

Ww



Bb

Bb

Gg

Gg



Pp p c y w b g *Pp*
 sntrd lfhkm

pa	pan	pants	pad
pe	pen	pet	pep' per
pi	pin	pill	pit
po	pod	pot	pol' ish
pu	pulp	pump	pun' ish

pub' lic	pad' dle	part
pet' rol	pep	pick
pil' lar	pop' u-lar	Paul
Pe' ter	pie	Pi' late
peace	pain	up' per
pan	pen	pin
		pun

Peter and Paul had a deep respect
 for the truth. They studied often
 about paradise.

Cc p c y w b g Cc

ce	cell	cen'ter
ci	cit'y	cin'der
cy	cyst	cyl'in-der
cent	cer'e-mo-ny	
cis'tern	cen'sor	cen'tu-ry

Yy l f h k m Yy

ya	yam	yard	yak
ye	yell	yes	yet
yo	you	your	yon'der
yaws	yelp	yel'low	
youth	young	your-self'	
cell	yell	well	bell

A city may be full of cement
and cinders, yet the parks are pretty.

Ww p c y w b g *Ww*
 sntrd lfhkm

wa	wag	wag'on	wait
we	wet	wed' ding	west
wi	win	will	wilt
wo	word	work	world

- - -

wa'ter		warm	wall
web		wel' come	went
wind		will' ful	win' ter
worth		wor' ship	law

- - -

we	way	win	wet
yet	get	pet	bet

- - -

We went for a walk by the water and talked about right worship and God's laws. We must worship God in spirit and in truth in harmony with his Word.

Bb p c y w b g *Bb*
 sntrd lfhkm

ba	bad	back	bam-boo'
be	bed	bend	best
bi	big	bid	bit' ter
bo	bod'y	bond	bot'tle
bu	bud	bulk	bub'ble

- - -

bell	bug	bag	book
ban	band	ba-nan'a	
bel'ly	belt	bit	
bot'tom	buck	buck'le	
bap'tism	Bi'ble	Bab'y-lon	
bat'tle	beast	bal'ance	

- - -

Studying the Bible leads to baptism
 and freedom from bondage to Bab-
 ylon the Great.

Gg p c y w b g *Gg*
 sntrd lfhkm

ga	gas	gag	gath' er
ge	get	gear	Ge-hen' na
gi	give	gift	gid' dy
go	got	God	god' ly
gu	gun	gulf	gum

	-	-	-
get	got	gut	gust
leg	beg	peg	keg

	-	-	-
gap	gam' ble	gang	
gos' pel	gild	gos' sip	
Gog	Ma' gog	goat	
Gal' i-lee	gill	Ga-la' tians	

Gog of Magog is the great enemy of God. Gog was not from Galilee or Galatia but from Magog.

p c y w b g

pan
cell
yes
word
Bible
God

Peter
city
you
worship
book
gas

public
cent
youth
work
battle
give

- - -

pain
gear
pie
you

paid
beast
die
your

aid
least
goat
deep

wait
east
boat
freedom

- - -

pan
cell
win
bad
pad

pen
yell
won
bed
cad

pin
well
get
bid
bad

pun
bell
got
bud
gad

s n t r d l f h k m p c y w b g

The Word of God

The Word is the spokesman of God. This is another title for Christ. He came to the earth and dedicated himself to doing God's will. He set the lead for us in the ministry, teaching publicly and from house to house. We should follow the same course to gain God's blessing.

The Word became flesh and walked the earth as a man. This was God's Son. He became the Messiah or anointed one. The prophecies that God had told Israel were fulfilled by him. Through faith in Christ we now share the hope of eternal life in God's new system of things. This is near at hand, since Christ has already been enthroned as King at God's right hand.



Jj Jj

Vv Vv

Vv Vv



Zz Zz

Xx Xx

Xx Xx



Qq Qq

Jj j v z x q *Jj*
 lf h km pcywbg

ja	jam	jab	jazz
je	jet	jel'ly	Jes' se
ji	jilt	jinx	j'in'gle
jo	job	joy	jol'ly
ju	jug	just	jump

ge	gem	gel' a-tin	germ
gi	gi' ant	gin' ger	gin

Je-ho' vah	Je' sus	Jah
jab	junk	germ
gyp' sy	a' gent	Josh' u-a
Judg' es	Gen' e-sis	Job
Jo' el	Jo' nah	John
Jer-e-mi' ah		gen' tle

Jam and jelly make John jolly.
 Jesus' name means Jehovah is
 salvation.

Vv j v z x q Vv

va val'id val'ley val'ue
 ve vent vel'vet veg'e-ta-ble
 vi vic'to-ry vin'di-cate
 vo vol-ca'no vol'un-tary
 vu vul'gar Vul'gate vul'ture

verse ven'er-ate ver'y
 ves'sel di-vine' ser'vant

Jehovah's victory at Armageddon
 will bring veneration to him.

Zz p c y w b g Zz

za Zach-a-ri'ah Zac-chae'us
 ze Zeb'e-dee Zech-a-ri'ah
 zi zig'zag zip'per
 zo zoo zoom Zo'ar

ze'bra ze'ro Zed-e-ki'ah
 Laz'a-rus Zeph-a-ni'ah buzz
 vis'it vi'sor wise rose
 eyes says gaze daze

We can see a zebra in a zoo.

Zebedee and Zacchaeus lived during Jesus' time. They had zeal for righteousness. They knew the land from Zoar to Zion.

- - -

Xx j v z x q *Xx*

ax	ax	ax'le	ax'i-om
ex	ex'it	ex'tra	ex'er-cise
ix	fix	six	mix
ox	box	fox	par'a-dox
ux	flux	crux	lux'u-ry

- - -

ex-am'ine	Ex'o-dus	ex-cuse'
ex-hort'	ex-cel'	ex'cel-lent

- - -

Exodus tells of the luxuries of Egypt and the exit of Israel. We do well to examine it.

What is similar about the words fox, box and ox?

Qq j v z x q Qq

qua quake quart qual'i-ty
que queen queer ques'tion
qui quick quiet quit
quo quo'ta quote quo-ta'tion

Do you qualify quickly?

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff
Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll
Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq
Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww
Xx Yy Zz

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee
Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj
Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo
Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt
Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy
Zz

Jehovah's Purpose for the Earth

Jehovah is the King of the universe. He has placed his Son Jesus as King of his kingdom.

Under the rule of Jesus the earth will become a paradise. Those who love truth and righteousness will be privileged to live through Armageddon. They will see God's purpose for the earth fulfilled. The whole earth will become like the garden of Eden. Now is the time for us to examine quickly our relationship to Jehovah so we will live to see these blessings.

Men and the animals will live at peace. There will be no more war. Sickness and death will also be gone. The faithful, zealous witnesses of old such as Joshua, Jephthah and Jonah will be resurrected to live in the restored paradise due to their having served Jehovah.

With the end of this system just around the corner we must quickly take our stand before it is too late. By examining the exodus account we have set before us the pattern of zealous action leading to life in the new system under Christ.

Aa	A' bel	A' mos	ape	
ai	aid	aim	pain	Cain
ay	bay	way	say	pay
ea	break	steak	great	
ei	rein	vein	veil	
eigh	eight	weight	neigh' bor	

By faith Abel offered God a sacrifice of greater worth than Cain.

Ee	Eve	E' den	Le' ah	
ea	beast	teach	preach	weak
ee	seed	feed	seem	need
ey	key	mon' key	tur' key	
ie	piece	niece	chief	thief

Adam called his wife's name Eve, because she had to become the mother of everyone living.

Ii	I' saac	i' dol	i-de' a	
ie	lie	pie		die
igh	high	sigh		thigh
ui	guide	guile		be-guile'
y	by	my	cry	try

By faith Abraham as good as offered up Isaac his only-begotten son. But he reckoned that God was able to raise him from the dead.

O o

oa

oe

ow

O' bed

coat

hoe

crow

owe

goat

toe

tow

woe

road

foe

blow

Woe for the earth and for the sea, because the Devil has come down to you, having great anger, knowing he has a short time.

U u

ew

ue

U' rim

new

due

u' nit

dew

hue

use

few

cue

Render to all their dues, to him who calls for the tax, the tax.

au

aw

aught

ought

oi

oy

oo

ood

ew

oo

ue

ui

ou

ow

ea

cause

paw

caught

brought

oil

boy

foot

good

crew

moon

true

bruise

out

now

earn

pause

law

taught

thought

boil

joy

book

wood

chew

zoo

clue

cruise

pout

town

earth

be-cause'

aw' ful

naught

fought

coil

toy

cook

stood

blew

bam-boo'

blue

bruis' er

pound

down

learn

a as in āble, cāre, ăm, ärm, ăsk, ăll
e as in ēve, ĕnd, thêre, prey
i as in ĭce, ĭll
o as in ōld, ôrb, ădd, ôther, dŏ
u as in ūse, rŭde, fŭll, ŭp, ŭrn
y as in flŷ, hŷmn

- - -

ch	change	chair	charge
	much	touch	church
	char' ac-ter	cha' os	ache
sh	shall	should	shoes
	she	fish	wash
th	the	then	there
	them	they	fifth
			that
wh	why	who	what
	where	which	while
			when
			whose

There is no honor greater than
 that of serving Jehovah. Now is
 the time when we should make our
 choice for God's kingdom, which
 will do away with all wickedness,
 while we still have the chance.

br	brown	brick	brute
cr	creek	crack	crane
dr	drive	drip	dress
fr	from	frame	fright
gr	green	grand	grow
pr	prov' erb	prac' tice	prac' ti-cal
tr	trip	trav' el	treat
bl	black	blue	blade
cl	clean	clear	cliff
fl	flow' er	flame	flat
gl	glass	glad	globe
pl	place	please	play
sl	sleep	slap	slay
sc	scrap	scratch	scat' ter
sk	sky	skin	ask
sm	smart	small	smell
sn	snap	sneak	snort
sp	space	speech	spark
spr	spread	spring	spray
st	strong	steal	street
sw	sweat	swear	sweep
tw	twelve	twin	twist

<u>b</u>	comb	debt	dumb
<u>e</u>	save	home	par' a-dise
<u>g</u>	sign	reign	gnat
<u>gh</u>	night	fight	light
<u>h</u>	hour	hon' est	John
<u>kn</u>	know	knee	knife
<u>l</u>	talk	walk	half
<u>n</u>	hymn	col' umn	sol' emn
<u>ps</u>	Psalms	psy-chol' ogy	
<u>t</u>	apos' tle	of' ten	lis' ten
<u>wr</u>	wrong	write	wrote

ph	phone	Ce' phas	Phar' i-sees
-ough	e-nough'	rough	tough
	cough	trough	

-dge	wedge	ledge	edge
-ich	ditch	witch	hitch
-ck	check	wreck	neck
-nk	bank	rank	plank
-nd	band	sand	land

Which letter in Psalms is silent? What other letters are sometimes silent? What does the "ph" in Phari-sees sound like? the "ough" in cough?

-ed	talked	walked	asked	
-er	her	oth' er	moth' er	o' ver
-ir	fir	sir	first	bird
-ur	fur	cur	turn	burn
-ar	far	car	bar	tar
-or	for	more	shore	core
-ang	rang	sang	bang	clang
-ing	ring	thing	bring	cling
-ong	strong	long	wrong	thong
-ung	rung	stung	clung	
-ous	re-li' gious	gra' cious	cau' tious	
-ite	bite	kite	trite	
-ight	light	tight	might	
-ness	bright' ness	wick' ed-ness		
-tion	sal-va' tion	con-di' tion		
-sion	per-mis' sion	com-mis' sion		
-tial	in-flu-en' tial	mar' tial	par' tial	

With the heart one exercises faith for righteousness, but with the mouth one makes public declaration for salvation.

Books of the Hebrew Scriptures

Genesis Exodus Leviticus Numbers
Deuteronomy Joshua Judges Ruth
1 Samuel 2 Samuel 1 Kings 2 Kings
1 Chronicles 2 Chronicles Ezra
Nehemiah Esther Job Psalms Proverbs
Ecclesiastes The Song of Solomon Isaiah
Jeremiah Lamentations Ezekiel Daniel
Hosea Joel Amos Obadiah Jonah Micah
Nahum Habakkuk Zephaniah Haggai
Zechariah Malachi

Books of the Christian Greek Scriptures

Matthew Mark Luke John
Acts Romans 1 Corinthians
2 Corinthians Galatians Ephesians
Philippians Colossians 1 Thessalonians
2 Thessalonians 1 Timothy 2 Timothy
Titus Philemon Hebrews James
1 Peter 2 Peter 1 John 2 John
3 John Jude Revelation

The first five books of the Hebrew Scriptures, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy, are called the Pentateuch. The first four books of the Christian Greek Scriptures, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, are called the Gospels.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	zero		7	seven		14		fourteen	
1	one		8	eight		15		fifteen	
2	two		9	nine		16		sixteen	
3	three		10	ten		17		seventeen	
4	four		11	eleven		18		eighteen	
5	five		12	twelve		19		nineteen	
6	six		13	thirteen		20		twenty	
21	twenty-one				24	twenty-four			
22	twenty-two				25	twenty-five			
23	twenty-three				26	twenty-six			

The books of the Bible are divided into chapters and verses. If we wish to explain what a soul is we might refer to Genesis chapter two and verse seven. The reference would be written this way: Genesis 2:7. Usually we would simply say, "Genesis two, seven." Find this scripture in the Bible.

Similarly we might refer to the sixth chapter of the book of Matthew, and in verses nine through thirteen we find Jesus' Model Prayer that is often called the Lord's Prayer or the Our Father. The citation is written this way: Matthew 6:9-13. Read this text from the Bible also.

Following are some basic Bible texts that we should know. Each one can find them in his own Bible and read them. John 17:3; Proverbs 1:7; Genesis 3:15; Matthew 24:14; Hebrews 11:1,6; 1 Timothy 3:1-10.

27	twenty-seven	50	fifty
28	twenty-eight	60	sixty
29	twenty-nine	70	seventy
30	thirty	80	eighty
31	thirty-one	90	ninety
32	thirty-two	100	one hundred
40	forty	101	one hundred and one

Learn to find and read these texts: Daniel 2:44; Isaiah 61:1-3; Psalm 119:105; Exodus 6:2,3; 2 Peter 3:13,14; Deuteronomy 32:4.

The Bible has 66 books from Genesis to Revelation. There are 150 Psalms. The letter of Jude has only 25 verses.

200	two hundred	600	six hundred
300	three hundred	700	seven hundred
400	four hundred	800	eight hundred
500	five hundred	900	nine hundred

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		1,000		one	thousand				
		2,000		two	thousand				
		1,000,000		one	million				
		2,000,000		two	million				

In the Bible numbers are used to indicate divisions between chapters and verses. In the text of the Bible, however, numbers are always spelled out.

In Revelation 7:4 and also in Revelation 14:1,3 we find that the number of those who will be united with Christ Jesus in his heavenly kingdom is one hundred and forty-four thousand. In figures this is shown as 144,000.

Numbers are frequently used to designate years. The kingdom of Jehovah was established in the heavens in the year 1914 C.E. Other important dates are: 1513 B.C.E., when the Israelites were liberated from slavery to Egypt; 607 B.C.E., when ancient Jerusalem and its temple were destroyed by the Babylonians; and 33 C.E., when the new covenant was made and the Christian congregation was formed.

You have learned to read and write the basic sounds used in the English language. You have learned to read and write numbers also to help you in your study of the Bible and of Bible literature. While you have made a good start, now it is important to continue to use what you have learned so that you will progress in your reading skill and will get full understanding of what you read.

The following pages in this booklet have been prepared with the idea of helping you learn to read fluently and easily. But before you continue in the booklet with this new material, it would be a good idea for you to go back to the beginning of the booklet and make a complete review of all you have studied so far. You will find that you can study it much more quickly this time, and you will remember it better.

After you have carefully reviewed all the material up to this point, then you should continue on with the material and practice reading each part until you can read it easily.

READING WITH UNDERSTANDING

It is important that you learn to read letters and print of various sizes. Most of the books and magazines that you will wish to read use letters or type much smaller than what has been used on the previous pages of this booklet. The size of letters being used here is a normal size. It is a size often used in *The Watchtower*. The size of the letters in your Bible may be even smaller.

On the following pages of this booklet you will find material in various sizes of type. Read this material section by section until you can read it easily. After you read each section be sure to see if you understand what you read by answering the questions at the end of the material.

Advancing in your reading ability will help you to enjoy the spiritual food Jehovah provides. Reading will help you to attain Christian maturity with good qualifications to teach others also.

JEHOVAH

“Who is Jehovah?” Has anyone ever asked you that question? Or have you perhaps asked that question yourself? Some persons, such as Pharaoh of Egypt, have asked defiantly, and the answer has come to them in a way that meant their destruction. Others honestly inquire about Jehovah so that they may act wisely, with benefit to themselves and to their loved ones.—Exodus 5:2; 7:4, 5.

The prophet Moses knew the meaning of the name “Jehovah,” and he tells us that Jehovah is God. Another psalmist tells us that Jehovah is the Most High over all the earth. As the only true God he is eternal and the King of eternity.—Psalm

83:18; Isaiah 57:15; 1 Timothy 1:17; Psalm 90:1, 2.

Jehovah is the great Purposer. His name means "He Causes to Become." When he revealed his name to Moses he did so in connection with declaring his purpose toward his chosen people. Therefore his name is understood to imply his purpose respecting his creatures.—Exodus 3:15-21.

Understanding Jehovah's purpose as he has revealed it through his inspired Word tends to draw his creatures closer to him. Love for Jehovah grows as we learn of the marvelous provisions he has made for those who love him and honor his name. He is the Giver of every good and perfect gift. (James 1:17) His greatest gift to mankind was the gift of his Son Jesus Christ in sacrifice for all those who will gain life in the righteous new order.

Jehovah, then, is the heavenly Father of our Lord Jesus Christ. He is not, as some would have us believe, a "tribal god of the Jews." No, but, instead, he is the Universal Sovereign. He is the Creator of heaven and earth. He is the only true and living God. In carrying out his purpose he will vindicate himself as the rightful Ruler of the universe.

Proverbs 1:7 says: "The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of knowledge." This is true, and if we fear Jehovah and honor him we will look into the Bible and search out information concerning him. He, in turn, will make himself known to us and draw us to himself and give us life through his Son Jesus Christ.—John 14:6; Isaiah 54:13.

1. What does the name "Jehovah" mean, and what does it imply?
2. What did Moses learn about the meaning of God's name?
3. Why should we want to know Jehovah today?

JESUS CHRIST

“So the Word became flesh and resided among us, and we had a view of his glory, a glory such as belongs to an only-begotten son from a father; and he was full of undeserved kindness and truth.” These are the words of John 1:14. The text is well known to Christians, because in just a few words it reminds them of many wonderful truths concerning the Son of God.

As John points out at the beginning of his Gospel, the Word is God’s original creation. In fact, he is only-begotten, because he is the only creation Jehovah God made without enlisting the aid of another person. We are told by the inspired writer that everything else that has been made has been made by God through this first and only-begotten Son.—John 1:1-3; Colossians 1:15-17.

As a mighty spirit Son in the heavens the Word was, as this name indicates, the chief spokesman of Jehovah. But his exalted and unique position next to his Father did not cause him to become proud and haughty. He did not try to assume authority that was not given him by the Father, nor did he try to turn other creatures to himself. He faithfully made himself subject and obedient to the Father in everything. At Philippians 2:5-8 we can read about the faithful course of this Son of God.

This text in Philippians tells us that, in coming to the earth as a human son of God, Jesus set an example of humility and obedience that all God’s creatures should follow. He was born of a Jewish virgin named Mary and lived the humble life of a carpenter’s son. He patiently taught the people publicly and in the homes both by word and by example. He suffered reproach from ungodly men.

Finally he was killed by religious hypocrites who hated his heavenly Father.

In all that he did here on earth Jesus showed that he was full of undeserved kindness and truth. He was a living image of the heavenly Father, Jehovah. He showed men what God is like and set the perfect example of what service to God should be. He was the Chief Agent and Perfecter of the faith in Jehovah God that will lead those who have it to eternal life in God's new earth.

By his death on the torture stake Jesus proved his devotion to his Father in heaven as the only true God and the Universal Sovereign. He proved that Jehovah can place creatures here on earth who will maintain integrity to him in spite of all the persecution Satan the Devil may bring against them. As a reward for his faithful course Jehovah rewarded Jesus with a resurrection from the dead to immortal spirit life in the heavens. God made him King of the kingdom of heaven.—1 Peter 3:18, 21, 22.

At the same time Jesus' death provided the needed ransom for dying mankind. (Matthew 20: 28) Through him obedient mankind may be saved from sin and death, which were brought upon them by the wicked course of the first human parent Adam.—1 Corinthians 15:22.

His name "Jesus" means "Jehovah is salvation." Thus in his own name he bore witness to the favor that Jehovah was showing forth through him. The word "Christ" is "Messiah" in the Hebrew language and points out this one as "the Anointed" of Jehovah, the one He chose to be his Vindicator and Chief Agent of life toward all mankind.

1. Why is Jesus Christ referred to as being only-begotten?
2. How did he show true humility and perfect obedience?
3. What did Jesus' death accomplish?
4. What does the name "Jesus" mean, and what does "Christ" mean?

ARMAGEDDON

To many persons today the name "Armageddon" sounds strange. Yet it designates something that all mankind will be made to know shortly. It would be to your advantage to learn about it now.

The war of Armageddon is the battle of Jehovah God Almighty that will destroy all the remaining wicked ones on earth. God's servants on earth will not have a part in that battle. It will be fought by Christ Jesus and his heavenly armies. It will vindicate Jehovah's sovereignty.

The name "Armageddon" appears only once in the Bible. That is at Revelation 16:16. Revelation also tells us that all the kings of the earth will be lined up against Christ Jesus in the fight.—Revelation 16:14; 19:19.

Jehovah's prophets long ago described God's destruction of the wicked. Jeremiah said that those slain by Jehovah would be from one end of the earth to the other end of the earth. (Jeremiah 25: 29-33) Isaiah said that Jehovah is against all the nations, and Zephaniah said that the blood of the wicked shall be poured out like dust and their bowels like dung.—Isaiah 34:1-8; Zephaniah 1:14, 17, 18.

A great and terrible battle it will be, but those who love God need not fear. Jehovah's wrath is expressed against those who defy him and his right to his own creation. Even the wicked are given ample warning so that they might change from their wicked way. Those that seek Jehovah and serve him are promised deliverance to life in God's new earth.—Zephaniah 2:2, 3.

1. What is the battle of Armageddon, and who will fight in it?
2. Who will lead Jehovah's armies?
3. What must those who want to live do now?

GOD'S KINGDOM

Jesus' model prayer recorded at Matthew 6: 9-13 is no doubt the most widely known portion of the Holy Bible. Yet even among those persons who repeat that prayer every day, how many are there who know or even think about what the words mean?

When repeating the words "Let your kingdom come," how many persons think about what God's kingdom really is? How enlightening it would be for those who pray to consider what is written at Isaiah 9:6, 7! How satisfying to learn that the kingdom prayed for is an actual government and that by it Christ Jesus is destined to rule the earth as the Prince of Peace!

Daniel's prophecy also shows that the kingdom of God is very real. Here it is pointed out that the Kingdom is going to destroy all the opposing kingdoms of men and establish Jehovah's sovereignty over the earth forever.—Daniel 2:44.

The Kingdom government is destined to fulfill every righteous desire of man. This is indicated by the words of the prayer, "Let your will take place, as in heaven, also upon earth." With God's will being done on earth as it is in heaven, what could there be left for man to desire? Just consider some of the things the Bible indicates as being God's will.

The earth is to be made a paradise for man's eternal habitation. (Luke 23:42, 43) The dead will be resurrected from the memorial tombs. (John 5: 28, 29) Men will have peace with other men and will even have peace with the wild animals. (Psalm 46:9; Hosea 2:18) They will enjoy perfect health. (Revelation 21:3, 4) Peace and prosperity will prevail. (Micah 4:3, 4) God's original purpose for the earth will be fulfilled.—Isaiah 55:10, 11.

God's kingdom means all of this. It also means vindication for God himself, for under the Kingdom rule every living thing will praise its Creator. There will be no other kingdom to demand the obedience of man and there will be no other god to demand worship that is not rightfully his.

To those who really want God's kingdom to come, the promises of the Bible concerning that kingdom are truly beautiful. With proper understanding of what the Kingdom is, they pray even more fervently the words of Jesus' model prayer: "Let your kingdom come. Let your will take place, as in heaven, also upon earth."

1. Where in the Bible do we find the words: "Let your kingdom come"?
2. What is God's kingdom, and who is its King?
3. What will the Kingdom accomplish here on earth?

A RIGHTEOUS NEW ORDER FOR MANKIND

Thinking persons will all agree that there is a great deal of wickedness in the earth today. They will also agree that man seems to be entirely unable to change these conditions for the better. Throughout nearly six thousand years all of man's many efforts to bring about a better system have failed. Now we find world conditions far worse than at any other time in human history.

But the Bible tells us not to fret because of evildoers and not to be envious of those that work unrighteousness. The psalmist gives the reason: "For like grass they will speedily wither." (Psalm 37:1, 2) Those who trust in Jehovah know that he is fully aware of the evil deeds of unrighteous ones and that in his due time he will destroy the wicked and all their wicked works.—Psalm 37:10.

Yes, God is mindful of the wicked ones, and he is mindful of the righteous too. Just read verses 11 and 29 of Psalm 37 and you will learn that the righteous and the meek ones of the earth will be preserved by Jehovah. They will be made to possess the land and dwell peacefully in it forever.

When Jesus was on earth he spoke of the end of this system, referring to the end of the present wicked system of things. He told his disciples exactly how conditions on earth would be immediately preceding

the destruction of the wicked. His prophetic words on this subject are recorded by three of the Gospel writers, and we can read them in Matthew 24, Mark 13 and Luke 21. It is of greatest interest to us today to read these words of Jesus and realize that this present generation is the one described. Jesus' prophecy concerning the end of the present wicked system of Satan clearly marks the years from 1914 C.E. onward as the "time of the end."

What other generation has seen world wars, famines, earthquakes, plagues, increased lawlessness, persecution of Christians, delinquency and crime to the extent this generation has? Careful observers must truthfully answer, None. We are in the generation marked by Bible prophecy. We are a favored generation if we recognize these facts and act wisely on the basis of that knowledge.

The Bible and physical facts show us more encouraging things. They prove that God's heavenly kingdom is already set up in full operation under the reigning King Christ Jesus. Under the Kingdom, righteous rule will extend over all the earth after the wicked are destroyed. (Psalm 72:1-8) The good news concerning this kingdom is already cheering the hearts of hundreds of thousands of honest-hearted persons in nations the world over.—Matthew 24:14.

In recognition of Jehovah's established kingdom there is today a theocratic society among whom the prophecy of Micah 4:3, 4 is being fulfilled. Men and women who love righteousness from all nations are being drawn together in true Christian fellowship by the pure worship of the true God, Jehovah.

According to Jehovah's inspired promise, these sincere people look forward to surviving the end of this wicked system and living forever in the righteous new earth of God's making. (2 Peter 3:13) In God's new order they will be joined by others whom Christ will resurrect from the dead. As one body united in righteousness they will make the earth a glorious paradise.—John 5:28, 29.

A righteous new earth for mankind it will be. Yes, and a righteous new heavens and earth to bring lasting praise to its Creator, Jehovah God, and to its King, Jesus Christ.

1. Why should the righteous not fret because of evildoers?
2. Where in the Bible do we find God's promise that the meek and righteous will possess the earth?
3. What proves we are living in the last days of the wicked system of Satan?
4. Where in the Bible do we find the promise of a new heavens and a new earth?

THE THEOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

When we contemplate the order and organization reflected in the inanimate creation of the starry heavens, it should not seem strange to any of us to learn that God has an organization of his creatures here on earth. He does have such an organization. By observing it as well as by observing the starry heavens at night, we can appreciate the truthfulness of Paul's observation that "God is a God, not of disorder, but of peace."—1 Corinthians 14:33, 40.

Order implies organization. The order seen in the inanimate creation and the order observed in the true Christian congregation must be an order directed by God. Therefore we refer to such order or organization as "theocratic," that is, "ruled by God."

But how can an organization on earth today be theocratic? Jehovah made this arrangement through his Son Jesus Christ. Nineteen centuries ago the theocratic organization was set up among men who were anointed by God's spirit to become members of the "body of Christ." Although shortly after the death of the apostles the true theocratic organization was, for the most part, lost from the sight of worldly historians, Jehovah has seen fit to preserve it and bring it to the fore in a powerful way during these last days of the old system of Satan. He has made the theocratic organization a rallying point for righteously disposed men of all nations.

Jesus Christ is the head of the theocratic organization of his body members, who make up the "congregation of God." This arrangement has remained unchanged throughout the centuries. The members recognize Christ's headship and follow his example of sticking close to God's inspired Word, using it to direct their lives in service to Him.

The congregation is compared to a perfect human body. (1 Corinthians 12:12-18) At Revelation 7:4 and 14:1, 3 we are told that it has 144,000 members. Today there is just a remnant of that total number here on earth. It is around them that Jehovah has seen fit to build up a huge theocratic society of true Christian servants of God. Under the direction of the remnant of those spiritually anointed to be of Christ's heavenly body, the principles of theocratic organization extend throughout every feature of activity of the Christian congregation.

Theocratic law is set forth in the Bible. The Bible is our means of examining the organization to see that it is theocratic. For example: In an organization there must be direction and supervision entrusted to certain individuals. Who will be assigned these positions of

service in a theocratic way? By whom will they be assigned?

No man can take to himself such rights. But in the Bible, at 1 Timothy 3:1-10, 12, 13 and at Titus 1:5-9, the requirements for persons holding such service positions are clearly defined. Only those qualifying according to God's Word can be appointed to positions of responsibility in the theocratic organization. Furthermore, we learn that these qualities that are required of servants come as a result of the operation of God's spirit upon the individual. (Galatians 5:22-24) Thus it is seen that God himself assigns service positions to those whom he chooses. He does so through his theocratic organization.—1 Corinthians 12:18.

The remnant of Christ's body members on earth today have been appointed by God as the "faithful and discreet slave" to have charge over the Kingdom interests on earth. As such the anointed remnant provide abundant spiritual food for all the household of faithful Christians. (Matthew 24:45-47) As a result of their tireless work under the guidance of Jehovah's holy active force, the good news of God's kingdom is being preached throughout the inhabited earth.—Matthew 24:14.

This preaching work has caused hundreds of thousands of honest-hearted persons to recognize the modern theocratic organization. They have been drawn to it because of its main attraction—the worship of Jehovah God. They see in the theocratic organization the operation of Jehovah's spirit, and they join the remnant in inviting still others to come and fellowship in right worship.

In Jehovah's due time theocratic order will extend throughout all the universe. His enemies will be destroyed. All mankind will be united under theocratic rule. Jehovah's works in heaven and on earth will reflect the order of his rule forever.—Psalm 19.

1. What example do we have of the order established by God?
2. What does "theocratic" mean?
3. What attracts honest-hearted persons to the theocratic organization?

LOVE

When discussing the sign of his second presence and the conclusion of this system of things, Jesus said to his disciples: "Because of the increasing of lawlessness the love of the greater number will cool off." (Matthew 24:12) The great lack of love in the world today is a sure evidence that we are living in the time about which Jesus spoke.

But what is love and how can it be cultivated so that it will not cool off? Persons interested in life should learn the answers to these questions, because without principled love it will be impossible to survive the end of this wicked system.

It is difficult to define love because love is a quality that manifests itself in acts of unselfishness. We cannot understand it apart from its many manifestations. One thing is evident above all else, though. The love of the greater number has cooled off because they have turned cold toward God. Let us read this from 1 John 4:7, 8:

“Beloved ones, let us continue loving one another, because love is from God, and everyone who loves has been born from God and gains the knowledge of God. He that does not love has not come to know God, because God is love.” The world, by turning away from God, has turned away from love and is unable to practice love. To learn about love we must learn about God. Knowledge of him will teach us how to cultivate this marvelous quality.

Love is an attribute of God. He implanted this attribute in his intelligent creatures, but not all of them continued to use it in a proper way. Love, properly directed, is manifested in our complete, unbreakable attachment to Jehovah and to his theocratic organization. It is also evidenced in our unselfish deeds to other creatures and in our active concern for their eternal welfare.

Principled love can be cultivated only by those who have God's spirit. (Galatians 5:19-23) This again explains why the world is without such love. It does not have God's spirit.

God's greatest expression of love for his creatures was the giving of his beloved Son that we might have life. This was complete unselfishness on His part. He was not obligated to man in any way, but out of love he was moved to show undeserved kindness to sinful mankind.—1 John 4:8-11, 16; John 3:16.

God thus set the pattern of love for us. If he loved us when we were really his enemies, then we should love our fellowman and show that love in a godly way by unselfish acts in his behalf.—Matthew 22:37-39.

Love is the greatest of the many gifts of God's spirit. It is love that identifies the Christian congregation today. (John 13:35) It identifies those having God's spirit.—1 Corinthians 13:1-13.

Where there is love there is no envy or strife. There is no jealousy or hatred. There is no tearing down or finding fault. Love brings peace and unity. It brings joy and rejoicing. It brings truth and life.

Yes, God is love and his new order will be ruled by love. The way of love is the way of life. It is the surpassing way all Christians must pursue. (1 Corinthians 12:31) We must begin to pursue it now by learning of God's love and the love of his Son Jesus Christ. If we follow their example of love, they will preserve us alive into the new order, that we might share in their love forever.—John 17:3.

1. Why is there so little love manifested in the world today?
2. How is love manifested?
3. What was God's greatest expression of love toward his creatures?
4. Why is it important to show love?

THE BIBLE

In the year 1513 B.C.E. God caused his prophet Moses to begin a written record of the divine revelations. Moses included in his writings the outstanding revelations made by God prior to his time. Beginning with this first inspired writer God inspired a total of over thirty-five different men to make a written record of His revelation of himself to mankind. The writing of God's revelations continued over a period of more than 1,600 years, coming to a close toward the end of the first century of the Christian era.

The entire collection of inspired writings in which God reveals himself and his purpose to man we call the Bible. About three-quarters of it was written originally in the Hebrew and Aramaic languages, and for that reason it is properly called the Hebrew-Aramaic Scriptures. The last one-fourth was written in the Greek language and is called the Christian Greek Scriptures. There are thirty-nine books in the former section and twenty-seven in the latter.

As should be expected, God's written revelation of himself is in complete agreement with his works that we see manifest about us in the visible creation. The Bible is without contradiction. It is harmonious within itself and is in complete agreement with the proved facts of modern science. It furnishes a practical guide for man in today's troubled world. It gives us the complete revelation of God, so that we can know who he is and what his purpose is.

The greatest testimony we have to the authenticity of the Bible is in the words of the Son of God. At John 17:17 Jesus' words are recorded: "Your word is truth." In addition to this direct testimony of Jesus we can point to fulfilled prophecy as the most outstanding circumstantial evidence of the Bible's authenticity. Literally hundreds of prophecies have been fulfilled even during this generation since 1914 C.E.

The Bible is, in fact, the only sure guide for mankind today. The apostle Paul tells us that it was written especially for us who are living during the present time of the end.—Romans 15:4; 1 Corinthians 10:11.

No other book has ever had so many enemies. Yet the Bible has survived all efforts to destroy it. It is now available, all or in part, in more than one thousand two hundred languages. Truly the Bible is the Word of God.

1. Who was the first inspired Bible writer, and when did he begin to write?
2. Explain some of the proofs we have that the Bible is the inspired Word of God.

TEACHING OTHERS ALSO

Study of the Bible is essential to Christian maturity. The Christian cannot be content with knowing just the elementary doctrines of the faith. He must continue advancing in accurate knowledge. He must progress in gaining understanding and insight into God's Word.—2 Timothy 2:15; Hebrews 6:1, 2.

To be established firmly in the faith Christians need to make sure of all things pertaining to the faith. (1 Thessalonians 5:21) Realizing that "man must live, not on bread alone, but on every utterance coming forth through Jehovah's mouth," Christians should read God's Word and study it daily.—Matthew 4:4.

It is especially important for parents to teach the Bible to their children. In order to be able to do this they must be able to read. Jehovah commanded Israel:

"Listen, O Israel: Jehovah our God is one Jehovah. And you must love Jehovah your God with all your heart and all your soul and all your vital force. And these words that I am commanding you today must prove to be on your heart; and you must inculcate them in your son and speak of them when you sit in your house and when you

walk on the road and when you lie down and when you get up."—Deuteronomy 6:4-7.

By the time you have advanced to the point of reading this page, you should have become fluent in your ability to read God's Word. You are able to continue with a course of study of the Bible and Bible literature that will help you to grow strong in the Christian faith. Already you should have a keen appreciation of the spiritual advantage you have gained. You should, therefore, also realize how important it is that others who have not yet learned to read and write do so without delay.

Jesus commanded his followers that they should love one another. He said the second-greatest commandment was that each one should love his neighbor as he loves himself. (John 15:12; Matthew 22:37-39) It would be an expression of your love for your neighbor for you to teach him to read and write. It is especially important to help each one in your own family to learn to read God's Word.

This booklet that you have already studied is all the aid you need. Others can learn to read and write in the same manner that you have learned. You would do well to study the booklet through again to make sure that you understand all the points expressed, and then finally study carefully the following outline explaining the method of teaching. If you have a Bible study with someone who cannot read, you might try teaching him to read by using this booklet for a half hour following the study.

1. What problem hinders many Christian people from advancing to maturity?
2. Why is regular Bible study so essential?
3. In what way can you show love for your brothers who are not able to read and write?
4. What preparation should you make to qualify for teaching others?

METHOD OF TEACHING

Every person who enrolls in the class to learn to read and write should have his own personal copy of this booklet. Also, he will need a notebook and pencil. The teacher should have a blackboard and chalk or something that can be used to show the correct method of writing.

The vowels are taught first, beginning on page 3, in the following manner:

a. The instructor will print the letter "A" on the blackboard and point to it in the booklet. He will give the short sound for this letter and explain that this is the sound found in the word "Adam." The illustration representing Adam will help the students to remember the sound of the letter "A." He will explain that this is the form the letter takes in printed material. Next the instructor can explain that this letter has another form. "A" is called a capital letter, but it also has a lowercase form, printed "a." The students should learn to print both forms.

b. The instructor will then show how to write the letter "A" on the blackboard in cursive or writing style as shown next on the page. He should check with each student to be sure the letters are being written correctly and in a way that can be easily read. Each student will write each letter several times in both the capital and lowercase forms, pronouncing it, saying, "A as in Adam," etc.

c. Apart from initially learning to print each letter, the emphasis in the course will be to learn to read the printed page, but to write in longhand. Thus as the course progresses the teacher will write out the letters, syllables and words rather than printing them, so the students can copy them during class and also practice writing when doing homework.

d. Proceed with teaching each of the other vowels in the same manner, using the words shown: *E* for *egg*, *I* for *ink*, *O* for *ox* and *U* for *umbrella*.

After studying this material and reviewing it carefully, the class will go on to page 4, where the letter "Y" as a vowel is added. The students can be taught the "Y" sound as in "tyranny," noting that the "I" and the "Y" sounds here are the same. The instructor may explain that the sound of the letter "I" is frequently represented by the letter "Y." The students should learn to write this letter also.

The instructor may next conduct an oral review with both the group and individually, having the students identify the vowels as they write them on the blackboard, telling the words with which they have been associated. The students next can be asked to close their booklets and see if they can remember how to write the different letters from memory.

Continuing with the material on page 4, the students may pick out the vowels they find in the scripture. Then the teacher may read the scripture to them and show them the words he reads from the booklet. Again the students will pick out the vowels in the scripture and write them. The vowels should be easily recognized by the students before starting to study the consonants on page 5.

The consonants shown on page 5 should be reviewed as a group, because they are used in the following pages in making up the words in the vocabulary. The instructor will give the name

of each letter and the sound it represents according to the illustrations: *S* for *Samson*, *N* for *nest*, *T* for *tent*, *R* for *rat* and *D* for *deer*. The students will learn the consonants by the same method they learned the vowels. They will write the letter several times, pronouncing it and associating it with the word in the illustration. On page 6 the students will practice reading the vowels in various orders and type sizes. Next they learn to read and write simple words combining the letters learned.

On page 7, after reviewing the consonants on the first line, the instructor will show how to combine the consonant with each of the vowel sounds to form syllables: *sa*, *se*, *si*, *so* and *su*. The students will write and pronounce these several times, learning to recognize the syllables by sound and by sight. Following the syllables on page 7 are words in which they are used in combination. The students will be taught to pronounce and write these words so they can be easily recognized. Other simple syllables can be formed by placing the consonant after the vowel, for example: *as*, *es*, *is*, *os* and *us*. Words in which some of these syllables are found are also shown in the vocabulary and may be shown to the students.

Double vowels are introduced for the first time on page 7, also the silent final "e," and these should be mentioned. Finally, simple sentences are shown using words and sounds that the students should be able to identify. The instructor will help the students, to be sure they understand the words listed, how to say them and how to write them before proceeding to the following page. It may be mentioned that words and sentences proceed from left to right. Each lesson should start with reviewing the various consonant sounds, saying, "S as in *Samson*, N as in *nest*," etc. The students may also review the consonant and vowel combinations, saying, "sa, na, ta," etc. While at this point sentences with the consonants they are acquainted with are very limited, the students can make up simple sentences using the words they have learned and other words. The teacher may write these on the board and the students can point out the words they recognize. They may also point out the consonants and vowels they recognize in each sentence.

Each class period should begin with a short review of the previous study. It is also good to have more extensive reviews from time to time so the previously considered material will not be forgotten. Some material for review is provided in the booklet after each set of consonants is considered, but the instructor may enlarge on these reviews, using material that has been previously studied with the group.

Combination vowel sounds may be called to the attention of the students, as the "ai" sound on page 8 and "ea" on page 10. Explain that usually when vowels appear together the first vowel is pronounced with a long vowel sound. In the reading practice on page 13 some new letters and words are introduced. The teacher may point these out to the students after first letting them find the words they know. Then the new words and letters can be discussed, and the group can try reading the material several times to become familiar with it.

Five more consonants are shown on page 14, with pictures representing the sounds as follows: *letter*, *fork*, *hut*, *king* and *mop*. The letters these represent are then introduced. The same method of teaching these will be followed. Where Bible names are mentioned, as on page 15, it is good for the teacher to tell

the students something about the person or place. The students can be encouraged to make up sentences telling a little about the person after the teacher has related it. The teacher can write these out, and the students can point out the words they recognize. The teacher will try to keep examples and words Bible-oriented, where practical to do so.

When Bible books are mentioned, as on pages 17 and 20, it is good for the students to be helped to find these books in their Bible. Note the introduction of long vowel sounds on page 17. Since some new letters as yet unfamiliar to the students are introduced on page 21, they may endeavor to find the words they know. The teacher may help them with the words and sounds with which they are not familiar, and they can practice reading these several times, to get acquainted with how to read this material. The unfamiliar consonants will be discussed in greater detail later. After the students get to page 21 it would be appropriate to teach them to read and write at least one simple Bible text each week so they have a feeling of accomplishment. They should also be taught to write their names early in the course.

The fact that several letters have more than one sound can be mentioned to the students as the sounds are introduced; for example, the "k" sound of "c" on page 18 and the "s" sound of "c" on page 24, etc. On page 22 the illustrations are for the words: *pen, cent, yarn, wagon, bell* and *girl*. On page 30 the illustrated words are: *jar, volcano, zebra, ax* and *queen*. In reviewing the consonants shown on page 31, the students may say, "ja, va, za, ex and qua." After the alphabet is reviewed on page 34, it would be appropriate to help the students to read scriptures currently being used in the sermon. Various vowel sounds are shown on pages 36 and 37, first the long sound and then combination sounds. Page 38 shows the usage of diacritical marks to indicate various vowel sounds. Little time need be spent on this. Common consonant combinations are shown starting on page 38. Silent letters, various consonant combinations, and concluding sounds and syllables are found on pages 40 and 41. Next the books of the Bible are listed, followed by numbers and reading exercises. After the numbers are discussed on pages 43 and 44, it would be helpful to show the students how to fill out field service report slips and Bible study reports.

It has been found advantageous for the classes to be held at least two or even three times a week where possible, so that the students will make more rapid progress. Between classes they should be given material to practice so they will have copy work to bring to show the teacher at the start of the next class. The teacher may write out the words that he wants the students to practice and copy at home. In many congregations the classes will be supervised by the Theocratic Ministry School instructor or other competent brother. Classes will be held at times convenient to the majority. Some have found it good to hold the class, in small groups, before the congregation book study. Others have had separate classes while the Theocratic Ministry School was in session. When it is difficult for students to get together regularly at other times, some have even found it good to have the group study together for a short time before going in the service.

This material is not intended to teach a person a new language, but, rather, to learn the language he knows. Much patience and repetition are required. When the students are acquainted with the necessary consonants, it may be helpful to them if the teacher points out rhyming words or word families, such as *sad, had, bad*, etc.

At first the literacy class need not be an hour long but can be shorter. As the class gets going, the time may be increased. No division between the lessons is indicated. This will make it possible for the instructor to conduct the class at a pace that all are able to follow. It will not be necessary to try to cover the material a page at a time. The group should not go on to new material until the previous material has been fully covered and is well understood. However, the instructor will want to keep the interest of the students. The study will have to keep moving ahead at a reasonable pace to hold the attention of the majority of the students.

After your teaching of the material in the booklet is finished, it would be good to have the class continue on reading some of the Society's publications that they will be using in field service, such as *"This Good News of the Kingdom,"* or, perhaps, several selected chapters from the *Paradise* book. Finally, practice reading *Watchtower* paragraphs, discussing with the class new words and the meaning of the material.

All the instruction should be given with humility and patience on the part of the instructor. It should be the desire of the instructor to help the students enrolled in the course to learn to read and write so that they are able to advance to maturity of understanding of God's Word. He should take a genuine interest in the progress of each student. The instructor should be well prepared to conduct each class session and should encourage the students to do the regular homework assigned. The instructor will want to make each class period as lively and interesting as he can. The instructor should reflect the fruitage of God's spirit of love and an attitude of helpfulness. (1 Cor. 13:4-7) It will be a great satisfaction for the instructor to be able to help ones he is teaching to learn to read and write fluently so that they will grow to spiritual maturity as they progress in understanding and appreciation of God's Word, the Bible.

