



Vocabulary

△ flail ominous ply tether

The vocabulary words are in bold print in the reader the first time they appear. The glossary lists the root words of these bold words. For example, the bold words from this story are *flailing*, *ominously*, *plying*, and *tethered*; but they are listed in the glossary as *flail*, *ominous*, *ply*, and *tether*.

A Look up the vocabulary words in the LightUnit glossary. Complete each definition.

1. **flail**: to _____ or _____
2. **ominous**: _____
3. **ply**: to use _____
4. **tether**: to _____ an _____ with a rope or _____;
a _____ or chain used to tie an animal

Word Focus

traitorous

Traitorous (trā' tə rəs) means "false, disloyal; like a traitor." Often the word *traitorous* refers to a person who is not loyal to his friends or country, but in this story you will read about a traitorous little blaze.

B Write *yes* or *no* to answer each question.

5. Would a traitorous friend be a good friend to have? _____
6. Would a traitorous blaze be a helpful blaze? _____



Story Comprehension

C Read the introduction and write an answer to the question.

The title of this story gives you several hints about the story's content. It tells you there will be an enemy and that it happened in the wilderness. Use these clues and your imagination to think what the story might be about. What is something that could be an *enemy* in a *wilderness*?

△ 7. _____



Silently read "Enemy in the Wilderness" (pages 2-7).

D Write the answer to each question.

8. What is the enemy referred to in the title? _____
9. What were three of the things Mercie feared would feed the hungry enemy?

Word Meanings: Homonyms and Homophones

Homonyms are words with the same pronunciation and spelling but different definitions.

brush – a tool with bristles

brush – thick undergrowth

Homophones are words with the same pronunciation but different definitions and spellings.

bare, bear

nose, knows

beech, beach

E Circle the letter of the definition of each homonym as it is used in the story.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 10. ward (page 3) | a. to turn something aside | b. a hospital hallway |
| 11. brand (page 4) | a. a burning piece of wood | b. a mark burned on an animal |
| 12. hem (page 4) | a. a folded fabric edge | b. to close in |
| 13. trace (page 5) | a. to copy on paper | b. a path |
| 14. score (page 7) | a. a large number | b. points earned |



F Write the homophone for *bows* that is used in the story on page 4.

15. _____

G Write one way that fighting fires is different today than it was long ago.

△ 16. _____

Story Elements: Characters, Setting, Plot

The parts of a story are sometimes called **story elements**. Three main elements of a story are the characters, the setting, and the plot.

Characters – the people or animals in a story. The **main character** is the most important character in a story.

Setting – when and where a story happens.

Plot – the sequence of important events in a story. Plot can be divided into three parts:

Beginning: The characters, setting, and problem are introduced.

Middle: The characters work on solving the problem.

End: The problem is solved.

H Write the answer to each question about the characters and setting.

17. Who was the main character in “Enemy in the Wilderness”? _____

18. According to the introduction on page 2 of the reader, about how long ago did this story happen? _____

19. Although the story does not give the name of a place, what is one thing you know about where it happened? _____

I Write *beginning*, *middle*, or *end* to show where each event fits in the plot.

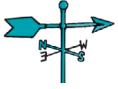
20. _____ The neighbors worked together to save their homes.

21. _____ Mercie Stark jumped to her feet and went to check on the fire.

22. _____ Mercie frantically tore out grass and undergrowth.



Oral reading class: "Enemy in the Wilderness" (pages 2-7)



Story Comprehension

A Write a sentence to answer each question about the characters.

1. Why did Mercie take time to move her pet gander before she started helping Father?

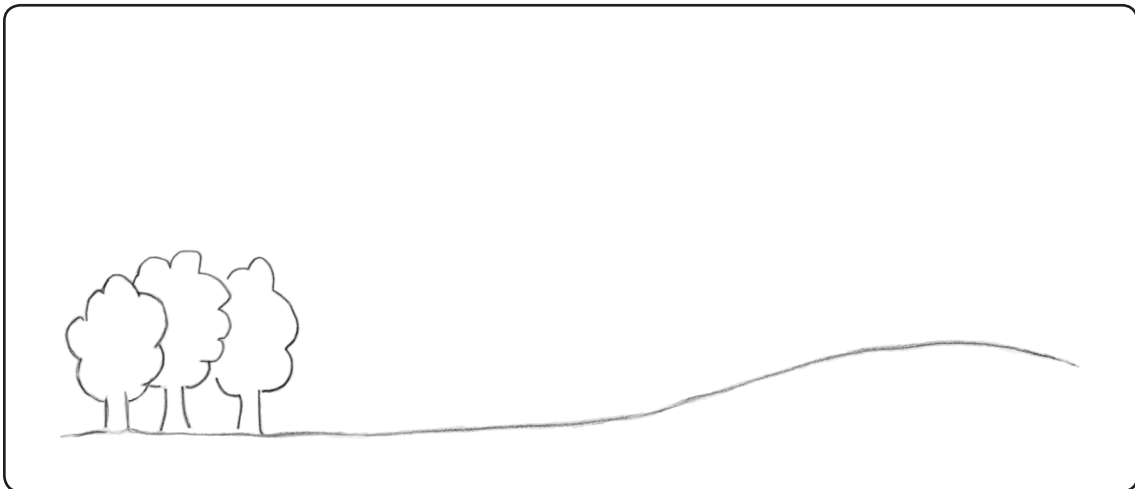
2. Why did Father keep fighting the fire even when he thought their house would burn?

△ 3. What was a careless thing that Zebedee Crook did? _____

△ 4. What was a wise thing that Fane did? _____

B Add at least three more details to the picture to illustrate the setting of the story.

△ 5.





C Complete each sentence with the descriptive verb the author used to help you feel or hear the frantic action taking place.

6. "Zebedee's brush fire has escaped," she _____.
7. "The hoe!" _____ Father as he _____ down toward the smoke.
8. Then Mercie had to leave Father's side, _____ back to beat it out, and _____ on again to the main line of defense.
9. Fane and Wullie _____ up.

Literal and Figurative Language

Literal language uses words in their ordinary or usual way. **Figurative language** uses ordinary words in unusual ways to create special effects. The expressions used in figurative language are called figures of speech.

Figurative: Defeat stared them in the face.

Literal: It seemed obvious that they would be defeated.

D Write *literal* or *figurative* to identify each example.

10. a. _____ The fire had spread beyond its boundaries.
b. _____ The fire had escaped like a savage creature.
11. a. _____ The fire seemed to lose heart.
b. _____ The fire burned less fiercely.



Lesson Verse

Even so the tongue is a little member, and boasteth great things.
Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth! James 3:5

This verse compares careless words to a fire. A few careless words can cause a great deal of trouble and sorrow just as Mr. Crook's fire did.



Lesson 2

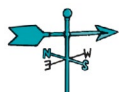
E Write the letter of the damage these careless words could cause.

- a. An important bill disappears, and the company charges a fine.
- b. A rumor goes around school, and a student loses several friends.
- c. The fire alarm goes off, and you are punished for giving a false alarm.

12. ____ “I saw Nellie looking over at Philip’s paper during the test.”

13. ____ “I dare you to pull that switch and see what happens.”

14. ____ “I don’t think Dad would mind if you looked at his mail.”



Looking Back

F Write *characters, setting, or plot* to match the definition of each story element.

15. _____ the sequence of important events in a story

16. _____ the people or animals in a story

17. _____ when and where a story happens

G Write a vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

flailed ominous plied tether

18. Grace forgot to _____ the goat, and she found him on the front porch.

19. The _____ appearance of the sky warned us of a possible tornado.

20. Caddie’s arms _____ as she tried to keep her balance on the fence.

21. Jesse _____ the hammer, nailing down one shingle after the next.

H Complete the memory verse for this LightUnit. See the introductory page of this LightUnit.

22. He giveth _____ to the _____; and to _____
that have no _____ he increaseth _____. Isaiah 40:29