

Contents

Section 1

1. The Farmer's Treasure <i>Fable; Roots</i>	1
2. When Tata Prays <i>Hyperbole; Persuasive Writing</i>	5
3. Eliezer's Prayer	9
4. Poetry: Thou Art Coming to a King; The God of the Exodus <i>Hebrew Poetry</i>	13
5. Quiz 1; Extra Activity	17

Section 2

6. The Richest Prisoner; Poetry: Oh, Father, in My Testing Hour	18
7. Flor Silin's Gift	22
8. The Sweater <i>Foreshadowing</i>	26
9. Poetry: A Time to Talk; There Is a Season	30
10. Quiz 2; Extra Activity	34

Section 3

11. The Way It Is <i>Tone</i>	35
12. The Way It Is, continued	39
13. Dots and Dashes	43
14. Poetry: All Things Are Thine; Your Place	47
15. Self Check	51
16. LightUnit Test	54
Literary Terms	55
Poetic Terms	57
Glossary	58





4. Poetry: Thou Art Coming to a King; The God of the Exodus

△ Vocabulary dominion flint sanctuary

A Write each vocabulary word beside its definition.

1. _____ a holy place; a place of worship
2. _____ a kingdom over which someone rules
3. _____ a hard type of stone that produces a spark when struck against steel

Introducing the Poem

B Read about the poet on page 168 of the reader and answer each question.

4. What trade was John Newton involved in before his conversion? _____
5. What is one of Newton's most familiar hymns? _____



Read "Thou Art Coming to a King" (page 168).

After you read it, initial the line. _____

Interpreting the Meaning

C Circle the letters of the answers to each question. Each question has more than one answer.

6. Why should coming before an earthly king prompt someone to bring large petitions?
 - a. No request is too big for a king to grant.
 - b. A king has great wealth and power, so he can handle big requests.
 - c. A big request shows that the person asking recognizes the king's power.
 - d. A king might be annoyed if you take up his time with requests of little importance.
7. Why can we bring large petitions to God, our King?
 - a. No request is too big for Him to grant.
 - b. He has great wealth and power, so He can handle big requests.
 - c. A big request shows that the person asking recognizes His power.
 - d. He will be annoyed if you take up His time with requests of little importance.

Examining Poetry

D Complete each exercise.

8. Write two alliterative words from the first line. _____
9. These two words have a hard consonant sound. Circle the letter of the mood these alliterative words help set.
 - a. confidence b. fearfulness c. forcefulness d. helplessness
10. Scan the meter of the line of poetry. Thou art / com ing / to a / king
11. Circle the letter of the type of meter that is used and the effect it has.
 - a. anapestic: rolling b. iambic: skipping c. trochaic: marching

Introducing the Poem

The writer uses beautiful language to describe Israel's history of leaving Egypt and journeying in the wilderness. What picture does his figurative language create?



Read "The God of the Exodus" (page 169).

After you read it, initial the line. _____

Interpreting the Meaning

E Write the letter of each line of poetry beside the event or fact it describes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 12. _____ The mountain shook when God came down to Mt. Sinai to give the Law. | a. Judah was his sanctuary |
| 13. _____ God parted the waters and made a path through the Red Sea. | b. The sea saw it, and fled |
| 14. _____ Water gushed from the rock when Moses struck it at God's command. | c. The mountains skipped like rams |
| 15. _____ God's holy dwelling was with the Israelites. | d. Which turned the rock into a standing water |

F Complete the exercise.

16. The poet used personification and similes to describe the sea, mountains, and earth. Circle the letter of the idea his figurative language creates.
 - a. The sea, mountains, and earth quaver from time to time.
 - b. The sea, mountains, and earth are fixed in place by God's design.
 - c. The sea, mountains, and earth cannot remain still at God's presence.

Examining Poetry

Hebrew Poetry: Parallels

A poet turns ordinary language into poetry by choosing and arranging words to express his ideas and feelings. While poetry often includes patterns of rhyme and rhythm, Hebrew poetry focuses mainly on parallel patterns of thought. It is also rich in figurative language and imagery. Two types of parallels common to Hebrew poetry include the following:

Repeating parallel: The thought of the first line is repeated in the second line.

Thou hast forgiven the iniquity of thy people,
Thou hast covered all their sin. —Psalm 85:2

Contrasting parallel: The second line contrasts with the thought of the first line.

And he led them on safely, so that they feared not:
But the sea overwhelmed their enemies. —Psalm 78:53

G Complete each exercise.

17. In each repeating parallel from “The God of the Exodus,” underline the words in the second line that repeat the bold words from the first line.
 - a. **Judah** was his **sanctuary**,
And Israel his dominion.
 - b. The **mountains** skipped like **rams**,
And the little hills like lambs.
18. In each contrasting parallel from Proverbs 14, circle the contrasting word *but*.
Underline the words in the second line that contrast with the bold words from the first line.
 - a. A **sound heart** is the **life of the flesh**:
But envy the rottenness of the bones.
 - b. **Righteousness exalteth** a nation:
But sin is a reproach to any people.

Word Study

H Study the etymology and complete each exercise.

sanctuary [< L *sanctus*, holy] 14th century

19. Write the definition of the original word and its language of origin. _____
- △ 20. Use a Bible concordance to find two other words that contain the root *sanct*. Write each word and a Bible reference where it is found.
 - a. word _____ reference _____
 - b. word _____ reference _____

Review

I Write the letter of the author who matches each description and selection.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 21. _____ author of many fables; "The Farmer's Treasure" | a. Aesop |
| 22. _____ converted slave trader and hymn writer; "Thou Art Coming to a King" | b. Harvey Yoder |
| 23. _____ author of stories about Christians around the world; "When Tata Prays" | c. John Newton |

J Write the root that matches each definition.

24. to will or wish _____ holy _____ to warn _____

K Write the term that matches each definition.

25. _____ a short tale that teaches a moral
26. _____ a brief reference to something well-known or significant
27. _____ a contradiction between what is expected and what occurs
28. _____ an exaggeration used to emphasize a point

L Write a vocabulary word to match each clue.

damsel destitute eavesdrop foundry meager provender

- | | Clue 1 | Clue 2 |
|-----------|------------------------------------|---|
| 29. _____ | idiom: <i>dead broke</i> | antonym: <i>wealthy</i> |
| 30. _____ | French: <i>demoiselle</i> | etymology: < L <i>domina</i> , lady |
| 31. _____ | German: <i>futter</i> | synonym: <i>fodder</i> |
| 32. _____ | Spanish: <i>forja</i> | etymology: < L <i>fundere</i> , to melt, pour out |
| 33. _____ | idiom: <i>too little, too late</i> | antonym: <i>ample</i> |
| 34. _____ | idiom: <i>all ears</i> | synonym: <i>overhear</i> |

M Complete the memory verse.

35. Lay up for yourselves _____ in _____, where neither _____
 nor _____ doth _____, and where _____ do not
 _____ through nor _____. Matthew 6:20