

13. Which of these situations includes satire?
- When Job’s friends came to visit him, they began to lecture him, thinking that he must have sinned to bring such troubles on himself. After enduring much “preaching” from them, Job said bitterly, “No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you.”
 - Jesus preached against the false teachings of the scribes and Pharisees, who pretended to be righteous but were not. Several times He said, “Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites!”

Review

 Write metaphor, simile, personification, or allusion.

14. _____ “...the graceful white petals of beautiful snow.”
15. _____ “I took my power in my hand, And went against the world;
‘Twas not so much as David had, But I was twice as bold.” —Emily Dickinson
16. _____ “If you listen you can hear Spring laughing with a windy sound.”
—Eunice Tietjens
17. _____ “I wandered lonely as a cloud That floats on high o’er vales and hills.”
—William Wordsworth

 Follow the directions.

18. Write a simple definition for *prejudice*. _____
19. Explain why prejudice is wrong. _____

After Many Days

Lesson 9

 “Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.” Ecclesiastes 11:1

Develop Your Diction

embankment	intimidate	confirm
allure	impassive	dispassionate



 Write the vocabulary word that correctly replaces the underlined word or phrase.

- _____ The secretary called to make sure of my appointment.
- _____ The reserved expression of Maria’s face gave no clue to her feelings.
- _____ All the men and boys worked to build a wall of rocks and earth before the dam broke.

4. _____ People with strong opinions sometimes frighten others without meaning to.
5. _____ Jesus refused to be swayed by the enticement of Satan's temptations.
6. _____ Everett's impartial attitude made him an ideal confidant.



Read "After Many Days."

Main Idea



Chose the sentence that best states the main idea for each paragraph.

Example: It was 1917, the year that the Bolshevik revolution spread to southern Russia, coming at last to Gnadenfeldt. The communist Bolsheviks killed many wealthy landowners and divided their estates among the local peasants. After six months of revolution, the government army had managed to rout the communists. Bolshevik soldiers were rounded up and exiled to Siberia.

- a. The Bolsheviks gained control of Russia; then the government armies won.
 - b. In Russia, the common destination for enemy troops was Siberia.
 - c. The Bolsheviks killed many people.
7. The government's armies continued for several months to punish the Bolsheviks, but then the Bolsheviks again gained the upper hand. Thousands of poor Russian peasants joined the Bolsheviks—allured by the prospect of free land. They seized large farms and estates. All across Russia they burned barns and houses, and either murdered or arrested the landowners.
 - a. In 1917, Russian peasants were greedy for land.
 - b. Bolsheviks burned many homes and barns.
 - c. The Bolsheviks and peasants joined forces to take the control of Russia from the government.
 8. The communists sent thousands of "undesirables" to Siberia, so Aaron's neighbors were a mix of fellow Mennonite farmers, former officials of the republican government, and criminals thought too petty to be bothered with in the Soviet prisons of the west. A communist government was set up, and people were put to work in factories and forests; but most lived in poverty, plagued by hunger, sickness, and despair.
 - a. Life in Siberia under the communists was miserable and hard.
 - b. Siberia is a land of many forests and factories.
 - c. Many of the undesirables of Russia were sent to Siberia.



Write a sentence that gives the main idea of this paragraph.

Aaron did not worry about the sentencing. He only dreaded separation from his wife and children. But he knew his brothers, who lived near Irkutsk, would care for his family if he were sent to prison. Calmly he resigned the outcome to God and gently encouraged his

family: “We can only do as God leads us. Let us wait and see what we receive from His hand.”

- △ 9. _____

Bread Upon the Waters

“Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days.”

This verse doesn’t mean that we should literally throw bread into the water. This expression is used as a figure of speech. It means that we should be willing to give generously to others. By doing this we know we will be blessed—we will “find it” again.



Follow the directions.

10. Write the verse that Aaron read to his family to explain his actions.

11. What made the judge decide to release Aaron and give him immigration papers?

12. How did the story verse come true for Aaron? _____

Dictionary Review

pilfer rouse embankment allure
 confirm intimidate impassive dispassionate



Write the correct vocabulary word with its definition.

13. _____ inexpressive 16. _____ steal
14. _____ make afraid 17. _____ stir up
15. _____ a raised structure



Write the correct vocabulary word to complete each phrase.

18. call to _____ the time of the appointment
19. neutral, _____ feeling
20. the _____ of honor and wealth

Hide God's Word



Write Philippians 2:4 from memory.

21. _____

Diction From the Roots Up



Define the word roots.

22. *annus* _____

23. *quattuor* _____



Read the sentences and write a simple definition for each underlined word.

“Quadruple the value of your first guess,” Nan read from the Probe card. “I hope I get the 15-point one—then I’ll have 60 points!”

24. quadruple _____

Did the year 2000 or 2001 mark the beginning of the new millenium?

25. millenium _____

Quiz 2

Lesson 10

Use this checklist to prepare for the quiz.

- Study the vocabulary words.
- Know Philippians 2:4 by memory.
- Be sure you know the meaning of *foreshadowing*.
- Be sure you know *plot*, *conflict*, *crisis*, *climax*, and *resolution*.
- Know how to label a plot map.
- Know the meaning of *prejudice* and be able to explain why it is wrong.
- Be sure you can answer questions about the stories and story characters.
- Be sure you can identify figures of speech: metaphor, simile, personification.
- Know the meaning of *allusion*, *satire*, and *paraphrase*.
- Know how to find the main idea of a paragraph.
- Know what an essay is.
- Be able to identify satire.
- Know the meanings of the Latin word roots *annus* and *quattuor*.



Tell your teacher when you are ready for Quiz 2.

Section 3

In Section 3, you will . . .

- . . . work with vocabulary words
- . . . answer questions about the stories
- . . . identify allusions in a story
- . . . understand what a symbol is and explain a symbol used in the story
- . . . identify the rhyme scheme of a poem
- . . . identify eye rhyme in a poem
- . . . learn the meaning of the Latin word root *junctum*
- . . . memorize Mark 8:35

Three Visitors in the Night, Part 1

Lesson 11



“And the LORD called Samuel again the third time. And he arose and went to Eli, and said, Here am I; for thou didst call me. And Eli perceived that the LORD had called the child.”

1 Samuel 3:8

Develop Your Diction

menial

segregate

impetuous

ad infinitum

diffident

hysteria



Answer the questions.

1. Who would be most likely to demonstrate *hysteria*?
 - a. a man asleep
 - b. a man who is cold
 - c. a man trapped in a mine
2. Which of these jobs would be considered the most *menial*?
 - a. bank manager
 - b. errand boy
 - c. congressman
3. Which of these is *not* an example of *segregation*?
 - a. Many restaurants have separate eating areas for smokers and nonsmokers.
 - b. If you pay more, you can ride an airplane first class and get more comfortable seats.
 - c. During much of the 1900s, laws prevented blacks from attending the same schools as whites.
4. Which is *not* a synonym for *impetuous*?
 - a. hasty
 - b. impulsive
 - c. careful
 - d. forceful
5. Which sentence describes how a *diffident* person would act when visiting a strange church?
 - a. He would introduce himself to the others his age and join in their conversation.
 - b. He would leave immediately so that no one could talk to him.
 - c. He would stand shyly in a corner until someone came to talk to him.

6. What is the literal meaning of *ad infinitum*? _____



Read “Three Visitors in the Night,” Part 1.

Indirect Revelation

If a writer told us everything in long narrative or descriptive passages, a story would soon become boring. Writers use various techniques to share information. Dorothy Clarke Wilson reveals some of Ida’s feelings through the letter she writes. The letter gives us a chance to “hear” Ida thinking about her situation. The author also uses dialogue and narrative to give information.



Read the paragraphs and answer the questions.

You say you wish you could be a missionary like me. *Don’t say that!* I’m not a missionary and never will be. But you’re not like me. You always were more—more spiritual, Annie darling. You might really like it here. I can see you going into the *zenanas* and visiting the little wives and mothers. Some of them have to live all their lives within four walls, and they’re so young, Annie, not near as old as you and I—

7. What does the letter tell us about Ida’s feeling about being a missionary?

8. What does it say about the way Ida sees herself spiritually?

“Oh, yes, *ammal!*” the voice, too, well modulated and speaking in cultured English, was unsteady. “I desperately need your help. My wife, a young girl of only fourteen, is dying in childbirth. The barber woman can do nothing for her and she says she must die. And, *ammal*, she is such a lovely girl!”

9. What does this passage tell us about marriage age in India?

Since her return to India, Ida had become well acquainted with the caste system, that ancient institution separating Hindus by reason of birth into rigid social groups. Though once an undoubted aid to economic security, insuring to every person some occupation, however menial, it had acquired grave evils through the centuries. The original four castes—priests, warriors, merchants, laborers—had been divided and subdivided *ad infinitum*, each group maintaining its own rigid exclusiveness. Then, below all the castes and subcastes, was the vast army of untouchables who, born to the so-called unclean occupations, like leather-working, washing, sweeping, filth removal, were doomed to complete segregation.

10. Which statement best fits what the paragraph says about the age of the caste system?
- The caste system started hundreds of years ago.
 - The caste system was created in the 1950s.
 - The caste system is two hundred years old.

Allusion

You remember that an *allusion* is an indirect reference to some historical or literary person, event, or place. An allusion helps the reader make a connection in his mind and expands the point the writer is making. Though an allusion is an indirect or passing mention of something, it is usually important to the story.

“Three Visitors in the Night” contains several allusions to Bible stories.

Funny how often things seemed to come in threes, even the calls of birds! Temptations. The crowing of cocks. A voice speaking to a young boy as he lay wakeful, like this, on his bed.



Match each allusion with the Bible character to which it refers.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 11. ____ Temptations. | a. Peter, at Jesus' trial |
| 12. ____ The crowing of cocks. | b. Jesus, in the wilderness |
| 13. ____ A voice speaking to a young boy as he lay wakeful. | c. Samuel, at the temple |



Notice that Ida thinks of incidents from the Bible that involved temptation and God's call.

14. What was Ida's temptation? _____
15. What was God's call to Ida? _____

Samuel had known just what to do when he heard his name called three times. The priest Eli had told him. And he had not only known just what to do. *He had wanted to do it.*

There had been only one Samuel lying on his bed, waiting, listening. But here were two Idas, one tremulously aware, the other rebelling with every fiber of her taut body. As the night wore on they struggled, one with the other.



Answer the questions.

16. What does this comparison reveal to Ida about what is going on inside of her?
- She wishes she were a doctor so she could help the women.
 - She wishes she knew just what to do.
 - She realizes she does not like India.
 - She realizes she does not really want to hear God's voice.
17. What does the phrase “there were two Idas” mean?

Word Usage



Explain the use of the word *vanished* in this sentence.

18. The anxious young husband had vanished. In his place stood a haughty and outraged Brahmin. _____

Three Visitors in the Night, Part 2

Lesson 12



“For whosoever will save his life shall lose it; but whosoever shall lose his life for my sake and the gospel’s, the same shall save it.” Mark 8:35



Memorize Mark 8:35 and say it to someone.

Develop Your Diction

invariable

noncommittal



Complete the exercises.

- A reply that doesn’t give a clear indication of someone’s feeling is _____.
- If something never changes, it is _____.



Read “Three Visitors in the Night,” Part 2.

Figurative Language



Read the paragraphs and answer the questions.

‘It wasn’t fair. Life wasn’t supposed to be like this. And death. She had thought it necessary to die only once. But already today she had died three times. Must it be so every day to the end of life, not just three times but as many times as there were dying women within possible reach of one’s hands?’

- What does the phrase “Already today she had died three times” mean?
 - She was so sad that it felt as if she had died.
 - Three people had died because she couldn’t help, and she felt responsible.
 - Three times she had “died to herself” and what she wanted in order to obey God and do what He wanted.