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 (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.

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. ____________________________

D 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
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.
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.
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.

**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.
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.

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

22. He giveth _______________ to the _______________; and to _______________
    that have no _______________. Isaiah 40:29