

Section 2

In Section 2, you will . . .

- . . . work with vocabulary words
- . . . define words using context clues
- . . . identify foreshadowing in a story
- . . . analyze story characters and answer questions about story details
- . . . identify *victim* and *overcomer* mentalities in story characters
- . . . paraphrase lines from Hebrew poetry
- . . . identify types of parallelism in Hebrew poetry
- . . . analyze a character's choice and explain how it made "all the difference"
- . . . identify the theme of a stanza of poetry
- . . . review meanings of various Greek and Latin word roots
- . . . work with story verses
- . . . memorize James 1:5

A Man Who Had No Eyes

Lesson 6



"The soul of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing: but the soul of the diligent shall be made fat."

Proverbs 13:4

Develop Your Diction

futile

immaculate

reminiscence



Supply the correct form of a vocabulary word to complete each sentence.

1. In the parable of the rich man who planned to build bigger barns, Jesus taught that it is _____ to lay up riches on earth.
2. Derek shouted to get his brother's attention, but the thundering waterfall made it a _____ effort.
3. Too much _____ about the past may make us unhappy with the present.
4. After we finished spring cleaning, every room in the house was _____.



Read "A Man Who Had No Eyes."

Foreshadowing



Follow the directions.

5. List three details from the first page of the story that suggest that Parsons was blind without actually stating it.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
6. Write the first three words of the paragraph that suggests that Parsons knew more about the disaster than most people. _____

Character



Answer the questions about Mr. Parsons.

7. How did Mr. Parsons feel about being alive? _____
8. How did others regard him? _____
9. What made Mr. Parsons' position so unique was that he had attained it _____ and in spite of _____.



Answer the questions about the beggar.

He swallowed—a studied sob—and stood dumbly expectant. What do each of these phrases tell us about the beggar?

10. a studied sob
 - a. The sob was fake, a put-on to gain sympathy.
 - b. He was trying to stifle the sob.
11. dumbly expectant
 - a. He could no longer speak.
 - b. He was waiting for Parsons to give him more money and sympathy.
12. Reread the second paragraph of the story, which describes the beggar. What responses to the beggar does the description cause?

distrust
admiration
friendliness
repulsion



Read each question and the three answers given. Write *M* beside the answer that Marshall would give, *P* beside the answer Parsons would give. For one, both men would answer the same.

13. How often do you tell the story of how you were blinded?
 - a. _____ Several times a day.
 - b. _____ Only if someone asks.
 - c. _____ I don't remember much about how it happened.

14. Do you feel sorry for yourself because of your blindness?
- a. ____ Sometimes I do, but I don't let it paralyze me.
 - b. ____ No. My blindness has actually helped me.
 - c. ____ Yes. It's always been a hindrance—others can get ahead, but I can't.
15. How often do you have an appointment you must keep?
- a. ____ Two or three times a day.
 - b. ____ Nobody makes appointments with me.
 - c. ____ About once a month.
16. Did you climb over someone and force your way out ahead of him in the Shop 3 explosion?
- a. ____ Yes.
 - b. ____ No.
 - c. ____ I don't know.
17. Do you have hopes for a successful future?
- a. ____ How can I? I'm blind.
 - b. ____ Yes.
 - c. ____ After I'm successful at my new job.
18. Do you have many friends?
- a. ____ Yes.
 - b. ____ No. No one cares about people like me.
 - c. ____ I don't want any friends.



Answer the questions.

19. Who is the title of the story referring to? _____
20. Explain your answer. _____

Where Roads Diverge: Victim or Overcomer?

Mr. Parsons and Mr. Marshall provide a vivid contrast. One man has decided to make the best of his handicap; the other has become bitter, pitying himself because of his handicap. Each had made his choice.

Bad things still happen to people. It is common for people to paint themselves as victims, just as Mr. Marshall did: *Poor me! I've been wronged—don't you pity me?*

This is a natural response to trouble. Adam did it. He told God, "The woman You gave me told me to eat the fruit." As humans, we tend to think that if we can blame our problems on someone else, we don't have to take responsibility for them.

The *victim mentality* is a selfish person's choice. It is the road Mr. Marshall took. Even before the accident, he had been selfish—the true story of the Shop 3 explosion shows us that. The "poor victim," like Mr. Marshall, remains selfish. He is often interested in getting something for himself beyond just sympathy: money.

The *overcomer mentality* is different. An overcomer is diligent, even in the face of difficulties or handicaps. You may have heard the saying, "If life gives you lemons, make lemonade." Overcomers accept what God sends and work to make the best of it.



Write V for victim mentality or O for overcomer mentality.

21. ____ “The soul of the sluggard desireth, and hath nothing.”
22. ____ “The soul of the diligent shall be made fat.”
23. ____ He thinks the world owes him something.
24. ____ He is suing someone because of injuries he suffered in an accident.
25. ____ He is putting everything he has into serving the Lord and others.
26. ____ His problems and struggles have made him bitter.
27. ____ His problems and struggles have made him better.
28. ____ Mr. Ames was hit by a drunk driver. Now he’s in a wheelchair. He became a friend to the man who hit him. He helped him become a Christian and kick his drinking habit.
29. ____ Mr. Ames was speeding when he had a wreck. Now he’s suing the highway department for not having a warning sign near the intersection where he wrecked.
30. ____ Tom struggles to keep his math grades above passing, but he doesn’t let it get him down. He says he’s glad that language arts and social studies are easier for him.
31. ____ Tom struggles to keep his math grades above passing. He thinks that since math is so hard for him, the teacher shouldn’t make him do as much work as the others. He complains that she is just picking on him.

News From Nicaragua

Lesson 7



“But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil . . . if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also . . . Give to him that asketh thee.”

Matthew 5:39, 40, 42

Develop Your Diction

prostrate

torrent

intense



Write the associated words with the correct vocabulary word.

rapids

exhausted

flood

anger

acute

flat

concentrated

weak

river

1. prostrate _____
2. torrent _____
3. intense _____



Read “News From Nicaragua.”

Setting

In the beginning of his letter, Pablo Yoder describes the setting of the story he is about to tell. What are the important features of the setting? How does the setting provide an appropriate background for the story?

Coming back to Nicaragua was an adjustment. We knew it would be. Waslala is hot, hot, hot. Every day we are shrouded in smoke. The slash-and-burn system makes the whole area so smoky, your eyes burn. This lasts for a month—then the rains will come. There are locusts everywhere. During the day their song is so shrill it almost drives you crazy. At night they charge indoors after the light.



Follow the directions and answer the questions.

4. Name three important aspects of the physical setting.

5. What mood does this create for the story? _____

Thinking About the Story



Follow the directions and answer the questions.

6. Name two things that show the *loco* and the young man with him did not get along well.

7. Explain the irony in the robber’s final statement: *Feliz noche*.

8. Why had the mission most probably decided not to pay ransoms?

9. True or False: If you are brave and courageous, you will never be afraid. _____

10. From the story, explain your answer to No. 9. _____

David said, “Blessed be God, which hath not turned away my prayer, nor his mercy from me” (Psalm 66:20). This verse is always true for God’s children. He does not turn away His children’s prayers. He never withholds His mercy from them, either.

11. How did God answer their prayers? _____

12. Is this story told by a first- or third-person narrator? _____
13. a. Who is the protagonist in the story? _____
- _____ b. Who is the antagonist? _____

Resist Not Evil

“But I say unto you, That ye resist not evil . . . if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also . . . Give to him that asketh thee.”



Answer the questions.

14. How did the Christians respond to the *loco*'s command that they lie face down on the floor?

15. Give an example of their obedience to the command “resist not evil.”

16. Give an example of their obedience to the command “if he will take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.” _____
17. Give an example of their obedience to the command “give to him that asketh thee.”

18. How much money did the Christians lose altogether? _____
19. Did that bother them? _____ What did bother them? _____

Diction From the Roots Up—Review



Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 20. ____ centurion | a. a passenger vehicle, like a tricycle, pedaled by the driver |
| 21. ____ hydrospace | b. a person who works with a doctor as an aide |
| 22. ____ pedicab | c. the regions under the ocean |
| 23. ____ paramedic | d. a Roman officer in charge of one hundred men |
| 24. ____ terrain | e. the physical features of a piece of land |

Review



Briefly define each term. Then give an example of a character from one of the stories in this LightUnit who had each quality.

25. *integrity* a. _____
_____ b. _____
26. *victim mentality* a. _____
_____ b. _____

27. *overcomer mentality* a. _____
 _____ b. _____



Underline the choice that describes each excuse Thomas could have made.

Yesterday Thomas walked across Mr. Jamison's farm. He took his slingshot and shot at starlings wherever he saw them. He missed one near Mr. Jamison's barn but heard glass tinkling right after he shot. He decided to head home.

Today Mr. Jamison's son asked Thomas if he was going to pay for the window he broke.

28. "What window? You have a broken window? You can't prove it—could have been anyone."
attacking the motive appeal to ignorance appeal to majority attacking the man
29. "You probably did it yourself. You were out shooting your slingshot just the other day."
attacking the motive appeal to ignorance appeal to majority attacking the man
30. "You're blaming it on me because you don't like me."
attacking the motive appeal to ignorance appeal to majority attacking the man
31. "Well, if I broke it, so what? Lots of people don't bother to pay for such things anymore."
attacking the motive appeal to ignorance appeal to majority attacking the man

Where Shall Wisdom Be Found?

Lesson 8



"If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not; and it shall be given him."

James 1:5



Memorize James 1:5 and say it to someone.

Today's selection is from the book of Job in the Old Testament. Job is one of the poetic books of the Bible. Hebrew poetry uses parallels rather than rhyme and meter to give each poem structure.

Parallel is formed from the prefix *para-* "beside" and the word *allalone* "one another."



Answer the question.

1. What does *parallel* mean? _____

Before You Read

Job lived many years ago, about the time of Abraham. The Book of Job probably was written before any other book of the Bible. It is one of the wisdom books.



Read "Where Shall Wisdom Be Found?"