



“Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy.”

1 Timothy 6:17

Expanding Your Lexicon

enrage

exasperate

mimic



Replace the underlined words with a form of a vocabulary word.

1. Steve can make a precise imitation of the neighbor's old gander.

2. You can make a bull angry just by climbing over the fence into his pen.

3. Joey was filled with irritation when his tire went flat for the second time in one week.

Before You Read

All nations and peoples have folktales—special stories that are passed down from one generation to the next. Folktales are an important part of a nation's culture. A folktale differs from other short stories in three ways.

- The author of a folktale is not known.
- Folktales seem as if they could have happened anywhere and at any time.
- People pass their folktales on to their children by telling the stories orally.

“The Baker's Neighbor” is a folktale from South America. Its author is unknown. It could have taken place anywhere. It could have happened yesterday, a hundred years ago—or it could happen tomorrow! It was passed on for many years until it was written down.



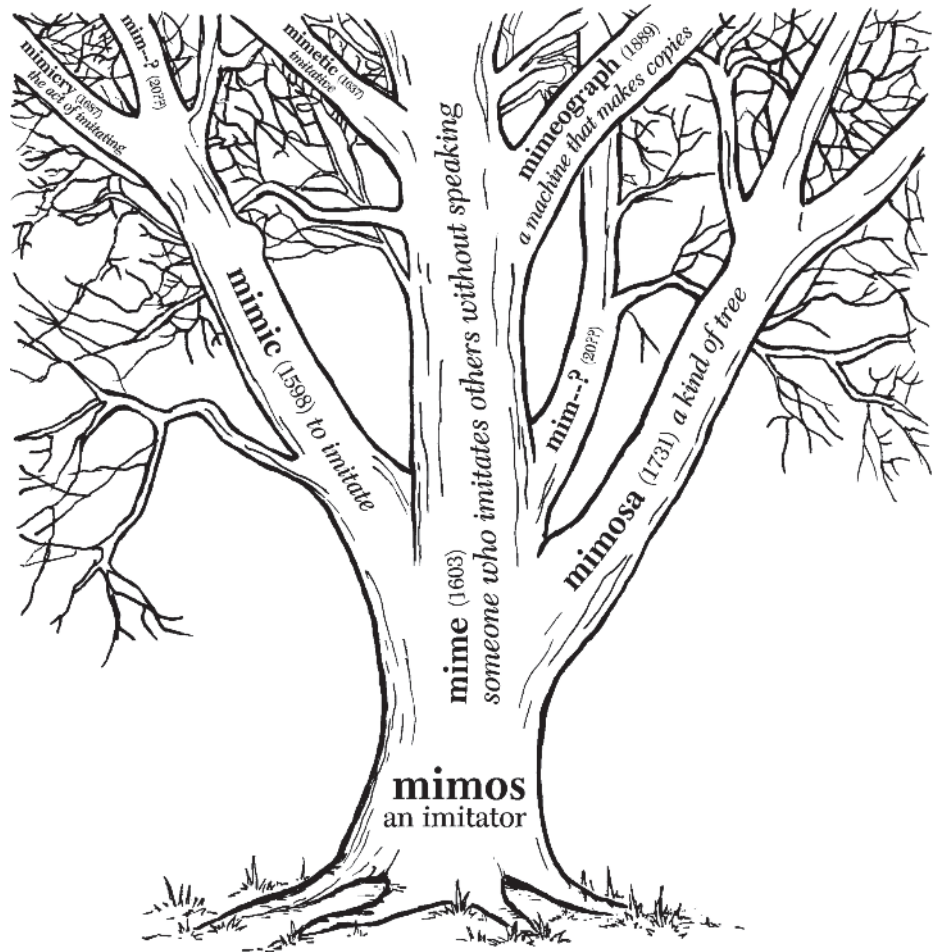
Read “The Baker's Neighbor.”

How Language Grows

Our language is always changing and growing. How does it happen? How do we get new words? Sometimes one word can give us several words. As a tree grows

many branches from one trunk, many words can “grow” from one original word.

Over two thousand years ago, the Greeks used the word *mimos* to describe someone who imitated another person, especially in a silly, mocking manner. English writers borrowed the word *mimos* to speak of copying. Here are some English words that come from *mimos* and the year they were first used in writing.



ous Review

Write the meanings of these words from the story.

4. *industrious* = full of _____
5. *furious* = _____

Lessons from the Story

Do these activities.

6. What had the baker's neighbor been given to enjoy? _____
7. What did the baker love more than anything else in the world? _____
8. Read the story verse. From whom did the baker's wealth come? _____
9. Why did the baker enjoy counting his neighbor's money so much?

10. The story verse warns rich people not to be highminded. *Highminded* means “proud.” In what way was the baker highminded?
- He baked very good bread.
 - He loved to have money.
 - He thought no one should be allowed to enjoy the smell of his bread baking without paying for it.
 - He enjoyed very much getting to count his neighbor's money.
11. The children mocked the baker, saying: “Oh, please, would you give us the smells on credit, sir?” What did they mean?
- Can we have the smells if we pay for them?
 - Can we have the smells for free?
 - Can we have the smells now but pay for them later?
12. The Bible says that the love of money is the root of all kinds of evil. What evil grew out of the baker's love of money? _____

The baker thought money was very important. To him, it was the most important thing. But Jesus told us that some things are more important than money and the things we own.

Jesus said, “Take heed, and beware of covetousness [greed]: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.”



List three things that are more important to you than money.

- ☐ 13. _____
- ☐ 14. _____
- ☐ 15. _____

The Main Idea



Read the paragraph. Circle the letter of the sentence that best states the main idea.

16. Every morning when the baker looked up from counting his money, he saw his neighbor. Every morning he became angrier. The placid satisfaction and sheer pleasure on the face of his neighbor enraged the industrious baker. His lazy neighbor was enjoying the results of his own hard work for nothing.
- The greedy baker was angry because his neighbor was enjoying his hard work for nothing.
 - The greedy baker hated to see his neighbor being so lazy.
 - The greedy baker loved his stack of money.



“But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you.”

Matthew 5:44



Memorize Matthew 5:44 and say it to someone.

Expanding Your Lexicon

transaction

tenant

cite

quantity

impulse

employ



Study the words in your glossary and match.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. ____ quantity | a. sudden, spur-of-the-moment urge |
| 2. ____ employ | b. quote or refer to |
| 3. ____ cite | c. amount |
| 4. ____ impulse | d. hire someone to work for wages |
| 5. ____ transaction | e. renter, one who occupies a house or land |
| 6. ____ tenant | f. business deal |



Read “Advertising for a Thief.”

Word Parts: para-

The prefix *para-* is found in many familiar words: *parachute*, *paramedic*, *parallel*, *paragraph*, and many more. *Para-* can have two meanings.

➤ **“beside, near”**

paramedic = beside + a doctor = one who works beside a doctor

➤ **“contrary against”**

parachute = against + chute (a fall) = a device to slow down a fall



Think about what each word means and circle the correct meaning of *para-*.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| 7. parasol | (<i>sol</i> means “sun”) | beside | against, contrary to |
| 8. paragraph | (<i>graph</i> means “write”) | beside | against, contrary to |
| 9. paralyze | (<i>lyze</i> means “free”) | beside | against, contrary to |
| 10. parallel | (<i>allos</i> means “another”) | beside | against, contrary to |

Can You Infer?

Inferring facts means understanding something the story did not directly say. For example, nowhere in “Advertising for a Thief” did the writer directly say that Betty liked to read. But you can infer that from other things the writer did say.



Put a ✓ if you can infer the fact to be true. Be ready to explain your answers in class.

11. _____ Betty’s house did not have an attic.
12. _____ Grandmother grew her own onions instead of buying them at the store.
13. _____ Grandmother’s story happened many years ago.
14. _____ Grandfather and Grandmother had no children.
15. _____ Grandfather was a tanner.
16. _____ Grandfather was a farmer.
17. _____ Betty had no cousins.



Answer the question.

18. Why did Mr. Townsend cry when Grandmother offered him something to eat?

Narration

In “Advertising for a Thief,” Grandma *narrates* the story of Grandfather’s advertisement. Narration organizes writing according to the time sequence of events. This makes it easy to remember. Narration also helps keep our attention, because we like to hear stories.

Telling a story is sometimes the best way to teach a lesson. We might try to teach a lesson by writing all the reasons we should love our enemies. Or we might list ways to show love. Neither would be as interesting as Grandmother’s story.

Do you remember the two kinds of narrators? A first-person narrator uses the first-person pronouns *I* and *me*. A third-person narrator uses the third-person pronouns *he*, *she*, and *they*.



Do these activities.

19. What kind of narrator is Grandmother in “Advertising for a Thief?”

first person

third person

20. Number the events in order.

- a. ____ Grandfather put the notice in the paper.
- b. ____ Mr. Townsend promised to lead a different life if Grandfather would stand by him.
- c. ____ The Townsends came to live in the tenant house.
- d. ____ Mr. Townsend began working and the family had enough to eat.
- e. ____ Grandfather promised to employ Mr. Townsend at good wages.
- f. ____ Grandfather opened the door to find Mr. Townsend with the hides over his shoulder.
- g. ____ Grandfather saw a man with a heavy load entering the Townsend yard next door.

The Story Verse



Answer the questions.

21. How did Grandfather practice this verse? _____
22. Which sentence best states the theme of “Advertising for a Thief”?
- a. Doing good to your enemies turns out to be good for them and for you.
 - b. You should love your enemies so they won’t steal from you any more.
 - c. You cannot trust your neighbors.
 - d. Always keep valuable possessions in a secure place.

Review



Choose the best answer to complete the analogy.

23. *Onion* is to *garden* as *apple* is to _____. **tree** **orchard** **fruit**



Write denotation or connotation.

24. _____ the idea a word suggests, beyond its meaning
25. _____ the exact, literal meaning of a word

Hide God’s Word



Write Matthew 5:44 from memory.

26. _____
- _____
- _____



“Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.

James 1:27

Expanding Your Lexicon

vague

stifling

souvenir

sacred



Write each vocabulary word with its synonym.

1. _____ memento

3. _____ smothering

2. _____ unclear

4. _____ holy



Write each vocabulary word with a word akin to it.

5. _____ altar

7. _____ instructions

6. _____ postcard

8. _____ smoke



Read “The Sari with the Silver Border.”

What Kind of Character? What Kind of Narrator?



Answer the questions.

9. What was most important to Bonita at the beginning of the story? _____

10. What was most important to Bonita at the end of the story? _____

11. Write the first four words of the sentence that gives evidence of this change in Bonita's attitude. _____

12. Write the term you have learned for a character who changes. _____

13. What kind of narrator tells this story? **first person** **second person** **third person**

True or False?



Write true or false.

14. _____ Bonita's home was in a large Indian city.
15. _____ Jehanara had been a widow for six years.
16. _____ The Indian marketplace was a tranquil, happy place.
17. _____ Before Jehanara met Bonita, she had never heard of Jesus.

Jehanara's Problem



Answer the questions.

18. Why did Jehanara's brother-in-law want to charge Bonita's mother so much for the wedding sari? _____
19. Jehanara's sari was worn only once. When was that? _____



Circle the letter of the best answer.

20. What statement most accurately reflects Jehanara's feelings about living with her father?
 - a. Living with her father would be easy.
 - b. Living with her father would be more difficult than living with her brother-in-law.
 - c. Living with her father would be easy compared to living with her brother-in-law.
 - d. Living with her father would be difficult, but at least she would not be beaten if she lived with him.
21. Which of the following statements best represents what Jehanara believed before she met Bonita?
 - a. A person has many lives.
 - b. A person has two lives.
 - c. A person is born, dies, and then goes to heaven.

Jehanara's Prayer



Answer the questions.

22. What did Jehanara write on the piece of paper she threw at the idol? _____

23. What was supposed to happen if her paper stuck to the idol? _____

24. Did her paper stick? _____
25. What did Jehanara say she would ask God in her prayer with Bonita?

26. What was Jehanara's reason for asking God for this? _____

27. Did God give her exactly what she asked for? _____
28. How did God answer her prayer? _____

29. In Jeremiah 33:3, God says, "Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and shew thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not." Why was God's answer to Jehanara's prayer better than her request? _____

Visit the Fatherless and Widows



Answer the questions.

30. How did Bonita's father apply the story verse? _____

- 31. We may never have the opportunity Bonita had to help a young Indian widow find Jesus Christ, but there may be other ways we can "visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction." Name one way you might do this. _____



Write James 1:27 by memory.
