



“If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.”

John 15:7



Memorize John 15:7 and say it to someone.

Develop Your Diction

foundry

eavesdrop

turmoil



Use vocabulary words to complete the analogies.

1. *War* is to *peace* as *calm* is to _____ .
2. *Lumber* is to *mill* as *steel* is to _____ .
3. *Greedy* is to *steal* as *nosey* is to _____ .

The eaves of a house are the parts of the roof that hang over the outside walls and windows. In old England, the area where the rain dripped down from the eaves was called the eavesdrop. A law in the old law books said it was a crime to “eavesdrop.” An *eavesdropper* was a person who stood in the eavesdrop and listened at a window to what people inside were saying. Today *eavesdrop* means “to listen in on someone else’s conversation.”



Read “When Tata Prays.”

Writer Implies, You Infer

A writer does not tell us everything about story characters and events—he includes only the details that relate to his story theme.

Some things he says clearly.

Others he *implies*—states indirectly, so that we have to think in order to infer the meaning.



Answer the questions and follow the directions.

4. Write the first six words of the first sentence from the story in which the writer implies that Mama worried about not having enough food for her family.

We know that Mama sometimes worried about the lack of food. We know that on this day, there was only a little flour in the house. We know that Tata is a kind man. He probably suggested that she go to her parents' house that evening.

5. This implies that Tata sent Mama away so that _____ .
6. *Mama had cried, too, when instead of bringing a baby home from the hospital as we all expected she would, only Mama came home.* What can we infer from this sentence?



Complete the sentences.

“Sure you can have a piece of gum, Tony,” Carol said. “I have only one left and I was going to chew it on the way home, but you can have it.”

7. Carol is implying that she *really* wants to _____ .

“Where were you boys on Saturday night?” Mr. Miller asked. “Someone broke a window on the back of my workshop over the weekend.”

8. Mr. Miller is implying that . . .
 - a. . . . the boys might know who broke the window.
 - b. . . . the boys broke the window.
 - c. . . . the boys could help him fix the window.
 - d. . . . the boys' friends broke the window.

God Provides for Our Needs



Answer the questions and follow the directions.

“If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you.”

9. This verse means that . . .
 - a. . . . if I love the Lord and follow His will, He will answer my prayers.
 - b. . . . God will give me anything I want if I ask Him for it.
 - c. . . . God will answer my prayers when He feels like it.

“The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.”

10. *I shall not want* means . . .
 - a. . . . I will always have everything I want.
 - b. . . . I will not lack anything I truly need.
 - c. . . . I will never want anything.

We can ask God for anything, but He doesn't always answer our prayers in the way we expect. If we ask selfishly, His answer may be “no.”

But if we ask God for things He knows we truly need, He has promised to answer.

Hide God's Word



Complete John 15:7 from memory.

- 26. "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, _____ , and it shall be done unto you."

Eliezer's Prayer Lesson 3



"And he said, Blessed be the LORD God of my master Abraham, who hath not left destitute my master of his mercy and his truth: I being in the way, the LORD led me to the house of my master's brethren." Genesis 24:27

Develop Your Diction

destitute

petition



Write the vocabulary word that fits.

- _____ Toby trotted. Making, with his leaky shoes, a crooked line of slushy footprints in the mire and blowing on his chilly hands and rubbing them against each other. —*Charles Dickens*
- _____ He turned and saw two girls in rags, one tall and thin, the other not quite so tall. He saw their white faces, uncovered heads, and bare feet. —*Victor Hugo*
- _____ Inside, the minister found a dying woman and six children who were soon to be orphaned. Their father had passed away during the summer and now they were to be deprived of their mother too.

—*Selma Lagerlöf*



Circle the synonyms for *petition*.

4. order quotation request entreaty



Circle two appropriate adjectives for *petition*.

5. earnest fallen murky withered written



Read "Eliezer's Prayer."

Eliezer's Charge



Answer the questions.

6. Why didn't Abraham want his servant to take his son back to the land of his kindred?
 - a. The people there were violent.
 - b. He did not want his son to take a wife from the Canaanites.
 - c. The Lord had given the land of the Canaanites to Abraham's son.
7. Why was the servant able to take ten camels from Abraham's herd?
 - a. Abraham was very old, advanced in years, and couldn't keep track of his belongings.
 - b. Abraham gave him permission.
 - c. The servant had authority over all of Abraham's possessions.
8. What did Eliezer do as a sign of his oath to Abraham? _____



Read the sentences. Write the correct modern meaning with each underlined word.

ask possibly girl feed exploring hurried namely to know

9. _____ And she hasted, and let down her pitcher upon her hand.
10. _____ And the man held his peace, to wit whether the LORD had made . . .
11. _____ We have both straw and provender enough, and room to lodge in.
12. _____ And the damsel was very fair to look upon.
13. _____ Peradventure the woman will not be willing to follow me unto this land.
14. _____ Tell me, I pray thee: is there room in thy father's house for us?



Choose the best paraphrase.

15. Thou shalt be clear from this my oath.

a. You won't have to change your promise.	c. You will have to keep your promise.
b. You won't have to keep your promise.	d. You won't have to make a promise.
16. Send me good speed this day.

a. Help me to travel quickly today.	c. Send me a fast messenger today.
b. Make this day pass quickly.	d. Bless my efforts today.



Paraphrase these sentences from the story.

17. Unto thy seed will I give this land. _____
18. Let it come to pass. _____
19. And the man, wondering at her, held his peace.

Is Anything Too Hard for God?

God wants us to bring our everyday needs to Him. He is also pleased when we ask Him “hard things”—big requests. “Behold,” God says in Jeremiah 32:27, “I am the LORD, the God of all flesh: is there any thing too hard for me?”



Read “Thou Art Coming to a King.”



Answer the questions.

20. Why should coming before an earthly king prompt someone to bring large petitions? Circle the letter before each true statement.
 - a. A king has great wealth and power, so he can handle big requests.
 - b. There is no request so big that a king cannot grant it.
 - c. A large request shows that the person asking recognizes the king’s power.
 - d. A king will be annoyed if you take up his time with trivial requests of little importance.
21. Who is the king in the poem? _____
22. Why can we bring large petitions to this King?
 - a. He has great wealth and power, so He can handle big requests.
 - b. There is no request so big that He cannot grant it.
 - c. A large request shows that the person asking recognizes His power.
 - d. He will be annoyed if you take up His time with trivial requests of little importance.
23. Eliezer’s petition at the well was a large one. List the three things that had to happen for his request to be granted.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
24. What assurance had Abraham given Eliezer about his journey?

Clear Thinking

You have studied some types of faulty thinking. See if you recognize the faulty thinking in the following paragraphs.

Cindy and Leah were discussing shoplifting. “Really,” Cindy said, “I don’t see anything wrong with taking small things—like candy bars or trinkets. Most everybody does it. Why, I just read that over 70 percent of the people in a poll said they have stolen small things.”

“Well,” Leah replied, “I still think it’s wrong. Even if a lot of people do it, that doesn’t change what God says about it. And He said, “Thou shalt not steal.”

Let’s analyze the arguments used by both girls. To do that, we need to identify the premise and the conclusion of each of their arguments. The premise is the reason given to support the conclusion, so write it first. Then write the word *therefore*. Next write the conclusion. Here is Cindy’s argument:

premise – Nearly everybody (over 70 percent of one survey) steals small things.

therefore

conclusion – There is nothing wrong with stealing small things.

Does the premise prove the conclusion? Of course not. Just because a lot of people do something does not make it right.



Underline the type of faulty thinking that Cindy exhibited.

25. attacking the motive appeal to ignorance appeal to majority attacking the man



Complete the premise and conclusion of Leah’s argument.

26. premise— God has declared that

therefore

conclusion— _____

Does the premise prove the conclusion? Yes. Because we know God’s Word is the absolute authority in everything, we recognize that Leah’s argument is sound. Even though Cindy appeals to “most everybody,” we recognize that what God says is right.



Write the premise and conclusion for this argument. Then identify the type of faulty logic it uses.

“Me, bossy? I’m not bossy. Why, if anyone is bossy, it’s you—just yesterday the teacher had to tell you to stop trying to run the ball game!”

27. a. premise – _____

therefore

conclusion – _____

- b. attacking the motive appeal to ignorance appeal to majority attacking the man

Diction From the Roots Up

Geology is the study of the earth. *Zoology* is the study of animals. *Anthropology* is the study of mankind.




Answer the questions.

28. What is *biology*? _____

29. You would expect a *biologist* to study . . .
- a. . . . the universe—stars, comets, planets, and asteroids.
 - b. . . . the way climate affects the lifestyle of a people.
 - c. . . . living organisms and how they grow and change.

The God of the Exodus **Lesson 4**

 "And the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them." Exodus 14:28

Develop Your Diction

sanctuary dominion flint



 Write two of the adjectives from the list with the correct vocabulary word.

hard complete quiet
worldwide sharp holy

- 1. _____ _____ dominion
- 2. _____ _____ flint
- 3. _____ _____ sanctuary



Read "The God of the Exodus."

 Match the phrases from the poem with the events they tell about.

- a. The mountains skipped like rams c. Jordan was driven back
- b. The sea saw it, and fled d. Which turned the rock into a standing water

- 4. _____ God parted the waters of the Red Sea and sent a strong wind to make a dry path for the Israelites to cross.
- 5. _____ When Moses spoke to the rock as God had commanded, it poured out water for the thirsty Israelites.
- 6. _____ When the priests stepped into the Jordan River, it stopped flowing until all of the Israelites had crossed over on dry land.