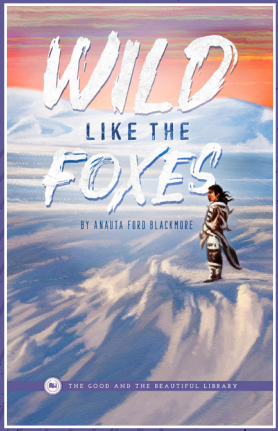
LEVEL EIGHT

BOOK STUDY

WILD LIKE THE FOXES

by Anauta Ford Blackmore



- Writing
- Spelling
- Grammar, usage, and punctuation
- Geography
- Literature
- Art

THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL

Level 8
Book Study

Created by Jenny Phillips and The Good and the Beautiful Team

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About the Book Study

What are book studies?

The Good and the Beautiful book studies are student-directed, consumable booklets that accompany select books from The Good and the Beautiful, helping students explore the book while they also study language arts, geography, and art. To complete a book study, students will simply read and follow the instructions in each lesson. The parent or teacher will check the student's work using the answer key.

What topics does this book study cover?

- Literature
- Writing
- Spelling
- Vocabulary
- Geography
- Art
- Editing
- Grammar, Usage, Punctuation

Who are the book studies for?

Rather than replacing the language arts courses, book studies are extra, optional courses. Book studies are especially helpful for summer learning or for students who complete a language arts course in less than a year and need more material to finish off the year.

The Good and the Beautiful curriculum has no Level 8 Language Arts course. The language arts courses go from Level 7 to the high school courses. Level 8 book studies are designed for students who have completed The Good and the Beautiful Level 7 Language Arts course but do not want to start high school courses yet because

1. they finished Level 7 in the middle of a year and want something to work on before starting high school in the upcoming school year.
2. they are not interested in eventually completing high school courses earlier than 12th grade.
3. they are not quite ready for more intense reading or need more review of principles before moving on to high school courses.

4. they are not old enough for books with more mature (but still appropriate) topics and some wholesome romance.

Book studies are optional. Students do not need to complete any book studies between Level 7 and the high school courses.

Level 8 book studies review grammar principles learned through Level 7 while introducing students to new literature, spelling, geography, art, and editing and writing assignments.

What materials are needed?

To complete this book study, you will need the following items:

- This book study booklet
- *Wild Like the Foxes* by Anauta Ford Blackmore (published by The Good and the Beautiful)
- *The Good and the Beautiful Grammar & Writing Guide* (This non-consumable guide is also used for the high school courses.)
- A blank (unlined) notebook for writing and drawing
- Watercolor paints (dry cakes), paintbrushes, watercolor paper, painter's or art tape, white acrylic paint, cup of water for rinsing

How many book studies should be completed and in what order?

- Each book study has a different number of lessons. Each lesson takes an average of 25–35 minutes to complete. It is recommended that students doing book studies for their sole language arts instruction do 1–2 lessons or more per day.
- The book studies do not go in any specific order.
- There is not a set number of Level 8 book studies that should be completed. These studies are a way to keep students reading good literature, learning new vocabulary, writing, and reviewing principles learned in previous levels until they are ready to begin the high school courses.

AT-A-GLANCE

19 Lessons

This section lists the main topics and principles covered in this book study.

Art

- Art appreciation
- Franklin Carmichael
- Watercolor instruction

Geography Locations/Principles

- Arctic region
- Aurora borealis
- Baffin Island
- Geography terms and principles
- Newfoundland and Labrador
- Political divisions of Canada
- Provinces and territories of Canada
- The Butchart Gardens

Grammar, Usage, and Punctuation

Review of the following grammar, usage, and punctuation rules from our Levels 4–7 language arts courses:

- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- Comma Rules 6 and 7
- Editing
- Plural nouns
- Quotation punctuation

Commonly Confused Words

affect/effect fewer/less good/well lay/lie

Literature

- About the Author: Anauta Ford Blackmore
- Descriptive writing
- Reading comprehension
- Similes
- Static vs. dynamic characters
- Sensory language
- Using strong verbs

Spelling Words and Challenging Pronunciation Vocabulary

ambiguous
atrocity
audacious
bilingual
connoisseur
language
Niagara Falls
Nova Scotia
Ontario
parliament
Quebec
Vancouver

Writing

- Letter writing
- Using well-chosen verbs
- Writing a summary
- Writing descriptive sentences and paragraphs

Vocabulary

arrayed [uh–RAY–d]: dressed splendidly
The young man was ***arrayed*** in a sharp red uniform.

buoyant [BOY–ant]: cheerful and optimistic; able to float on liquid or gas
Joe's ***buoyant*** smile brightened the room.
Apples bobbed, ***buoyant*** in the water.

coquettish [koh–KET–tish]: flirtatious without true affection to gain admiration or attention
Acting ***coquettish*** is not admirable; you should be genuine.

disheveled [dih–SHEV–ld]: untidy, unorganized
Sleeping made Roy's hair ***disheveled***.

ecstatic [ek–STAT–ic]: overwhelmed with good emotions
I am ***ecstatic*** to be offered a position with your company; this is my dream job.

emulate [EM–yoo–late]: strive to be equal or become better than; imitate
We ***emulate*** our ancestors because we admire their perseverance.

escapades [ES–kah–paydz]: unapproved or dangerous adventures
No one approved of their risky ***escapades***.

Lesson 1

Course Introduction

☐ Read the section.

Welcome to the *Wild Like the Foxes* book study! The goal of The Good and the Beautiful book studies is to strengthen both your mind and your heart. Thus, you are about to dive into a study of things that are pure, lovely, and of good report (Philippians 4:8), and . . . you are about to have a lot of fun! This is because learning that is connected to truth, meaning, and beauty, even if it requires challenging work, makes you feel good as it brightens and gives nourishment to your spirit.

Your mind is like a garden. You choose the seeds of flowers, trees, and grasses to plant in your mind and how hard you will work to nourish and care for the garden. Good and beautiful books will help your mind become a place where beautiful things grow and thrive. What do you want the garden of your mind to look like? Whatever design you think of, you can create by your choices and hard work!

Wild Like the Foxes is based on a true story. The main character, Alea, is the author's mother. The story is a fictionalized account of Alea's youth in Arctic Northern Canada. All the characters, settings, and main events in the book are true, but some of the details and dialogue are the author's best guess.

In addition to studying the book, you will practice grammar, usage, critical thinking, punctuation, editing, spelling, writing, vocabulary, geography, and art.

Terminology

☐ Read the section.

Dictionary.com explains, "The name Inuit, by which the native people of the Arctic from northern Alaska to western Greenland call themselves, has largely supplanted Eskimo in Canada and is used officially by the Canadian government. Many Inuit consider Eskimo derogatory.

Inuit Terms

ahaila: yes, certainly, in complete agreement

anana: mother

atata: father

nanook: polar bear

pepsi: dried fish

toktu: reindeer or caribou

☐ Using the terms and definitions above as a reference, draw a line from the term to its meaning.

ahaila	mother
anana	yes, certainly, in complete agreement
atata	dried fish
nanook	father
pepsi	reindeer or caribou
toktu	polar bear

Reading

☐ Read the Introduction and Chapter 1 of *Wild Like the Foxes*, and then describe how the characters below are related to each other.

Ahpea: _____

Koopah: _____

Soona: _____

Alea: _____

Finally, the provinces along the Atlantic seaboard are known as the Maritime provinces. This expanse of islands and peninsulas is earmarked by steep cliffs and fjords on the coasts and dense forests inland. The coasts contain nutrient-rich tide pools where sea life flourishes.

In a later lesson, you will learn more about the political divisions of this great country.

Reading

☐ Read Chapters 4–5 of *Wild Like the Foxes.*

☐ Optional: If you are reading this book at the same time as a parent, teacher, sibling, or classmate, discuss the following questions:

Do you think it would have been better for Alea to stay with Mrs. Jamieson? Why or why not?

Writing

☐ Read and complete.

Read these well-written descriptive sentences from *Wild Like the Foxes*.

"The trading post was a pretty place with its two white wooden buildings built on a smooth, flat grassy meadow. Back of the houses was a mountain of gray rock, towering high up as if to form a majestic background for this quiet place. The foreground stretched down to the sandy shore where the boat was now landing."

"Alea stood quietly on the shore. It was late fall, always heavy with fog. The quack of the eider ducks was near, yet the birds themselves were not visible in their shelter of thick weather. The cry of seagulls echoed eerily as they dove for bits of fish or mussels spewed up by the seals or whales. The smell of salty seaweed was everywhere. Alea heard the splash of a seal, safe now in its cover of fog and snow. How she loved it all!"

Modeling the writing style you just read, describe the scene on the next page, using your imagination to add sensory details of sight, sound, touch, and smell.

Lesson 10

About the Author

☐ Read this section and answer the questions.

ANAUTA FORD BLACKMORE

The date was unknown, but the night was fierce and stormy when Alea, an Inuit woman, gave birth to a baby girl. The midwife, Oomiálik, was glad for the diversion, for her only son, Anauta, and his friend were trapped on an ice floe being blown toward the sea by the harsh wind. When word came that the ice floe had been destroyed and the young men were gone, Alea did what any decent Inuit woman would do according to tradition: she named the baby girl after the midwife's dead son and let the midwife raise her. That was how author Anauta Ford Blackmore began her fascinating life.

Raised by Oomiálik on Baffin Island, 400 miles from the North Pole, Anauta learned to hunt, fish, build snow houses, and do everything necessary to survive the harsh life in the bitterly cold regions of northernmost Canada. Life was a constant struggle, with death waiting around every corner, but that was normal for Anauta and the warm-hearted Inuit people. Little did she realize, however, as she was building snow houses and hunting seals, that she would someday make her living writing books and speaking to audiences about the exciting and dangerous events she and her family and friends had experienced over the years.

But that's exactly what happened. Life events sent her south from Baffin Island to Labrador, Halifax, Montreal, Detroit, and finally to Indianapolis, where Anauta married Harry Blackmore and began sharing her stories with eager listeners, including her future coauthor, Heluiz Washburne, who begged her to put them into a book. Anauta and Washburne wrote piles of pages and sent them to a publisher who accepted the writings. Anauta's books were translated into foreign languages

Geography: Aurora Borealis

☐ Read the article.

On very clear nights near the Arctic Circle, a colorful display of lights called the aurora borealis can often be seen dancing across the sky. It may look magical, and many cultures have indeed passed down myths and legends about these beautiful lights, but there is actually a fascinating scientific explanation for this natural wonder.

The aurora borealis, or "northern lights," as it has been commonly called, has been known to light up the sky in every color of the rainbow, though green is most commonly seen. The northern lights have often been described as looking like a curtain shifting across the sky, although the motion of these "curtains" is not due to a cool breeze. It is caused by a solar wind that travels 93 million miles from our sun!

Each time a radioactive event called a solar flare erupts on the surface of the sun, it sends out a blast of plasma that forms solar wind. When solar wind nears our planet, some electrons are able to pass through the earth's magnetic field at its weakest points, the magnetic poles. Those electrons then smash into the gases that make up our atmosphere's electrically charged ionosphere layer. The crash affects the various gases differently, causing different colors to appear. Those colors and the way they move in the sky create the lights we know as the aurora borealis.

It is difficult to guess exactly when the northern lights will appear, but they usually peak along with solar storms every 11 years. The best viewing places are in the northernmost parts of Alaska, Canada, and the Nordic countries because these Arctic regions have little to no light pollution, especially during their long, dark winters when the sun is seen for only brief periods.

Art

☐ Follow the steps to create a watercolor painting of the aurora borealis.

1. Prepare area with supplies, and tape your watercolor paper to prevent sliding.
2. With your paint brush, apply a very thin layer of water to your paper.
3. Add a layer of base colors to start. Let this layer dry or use a hair dryer to speed up the process.

4. Add another thin layer of water. Then deepen the colors with another layer of paint. Watch the colors spread into one another and blend with a round brush by gently nudging the paint where you want it to go. Let dry.

Lesson 14

Vocabulary

☐ Draw a line from each vocabulary word to its definition. Refer to pages 6–7 for definitions, if needed.

arrayed	flirtatious without true affection
buoyant	dressed splendidly
coquettish	overwhelmed with good emotions
disheveled	cheerful and optimistic; able to float on liquid
ecstatic	untidy, unorganized

Quotation Punctuation

☐ Read and complete the section.

- If a full sentence is being quoted, begin with a capital letter.

  Correct: She said, "If I see two seals, I say I see two seals."

  Incorrect: She said, "if I see two seals, I say I see two seals."

- If a quotation is interrupted mid-sentence, do not capitalize the second part of the quotation.

  Correct: "I was listening," Ahpea told her, "and heard him."

  Incorrect: "I was listening," Ahpea told her, "And heard him."

Use editing marks as shown on page 4 of your *Grammar & Writing Guide* to edit the following sentences.

1. "The great trouble" he said, "Won't come to us up the bay."
2. "When we got here" he said, "We saw a lot of people on the shore who do not want their sons to go away."
3. He said in a husky voice, "son, always be careful. Always be fair."

"Bay of Islands" by Franklin Carmichael (1890–1945), 1930

Plural Nouns

☐ Make each word plural. (Drop the Y and add IES if a word ends with a consonant + Y.)

strawberry _____

valley _____

cherry _____

secretary _____

Geography: Political Divisions of Canada

☐ Read the article and answer the questions using the map. You do not need to use full sentences.

Canada is the second-largest country in the world next to Russia. The ten provinces of Canada were formed and given powers and structure by the Canadian Constitution in 1867.

In the southeast are the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Ontario, with its breathtaking Niagara Falls tourist attraction, boasts the largest population of all the provinces, while French-speaking Quebec encompasses the largest land area.

British Columbia, the westernmost province in Canada, is renowned for the majestic, snow-covered Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Cordillera mountain range. The city of Vancouver, in British Columbia, is consistently ranked as one of the top places in the world to live.

Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba run along the central northern border of the United States. Saskatchewan is known for its glorious sunrises and sunsets. Whale lovers will want to travel to Manitoba,

Baffin Island

Reading

☐ Read Chapters 19–20 of *Wild Like the Foxes.*

☐ Optional: If you are reading this book at the same time as a parent, teacher, sibling, or classmate, discuss the following questions:

1. What was the difference between Jamieson's reaction and his wife's upon realizing that Alea had journeyed through that storm?
2. Try to put yourself in Alea's shoes (or boots) in this greatest trial of her life thus far. Try to describe what she might be feeling. Can you think of what you might have done? Would it have been the same as Alea's plan? Why or why not?
3. Why do you think Tamanna chooses to be unkind to Alea?

Writing

☐ Complete the writing activity.

In a previous lesson, you studied examples of how an author can reveal traits about a character without directly stating what those character traits are. The author did not say, "Alea was a hardworking girl." Rather, the author showed you she was hardworking. Sometimes authors can effectively tell the reader things in a direct way, but often it is more effective to show instead of tell.

Create an imaginary character and write a paragraph that shows (and doesn't tell) one or two admirable character traits.

Vocabulary

☐ Draw a line from each vocabulary word to its definition. Refer to pages 6–7 for definitions, if needed.

retentive	a thoughtless insult
speculatively	dark or slightly dark-skinned
piazza	an open square or public place in a city or town
slight	having power to retain, keep
swarthy	with curious, questioning thoughts

Art

Study the lines in this painting by Franklin Carmichael. Notice the slanting lines of the clouds, the wavy lines of the river, and the curved lines of the hills. This painting is of a silver mine in northern Canada.