

# ACTIVITIES

## Assignments and Quizzes



Title: Willa of Dark Hollow  
 Author: Robert Beatty

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 Listening Library

Genres: Historical Fiction  
 Mystery-thriller, Fantasy

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 MS Science

Inquiry Topics: Culture Clash  
 National Parks  
 Sustainability

Length: 354 pages

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### COMMON CORE COMPATIBLE

***Willa of Dark Hollow* and its educational materials are well-suited for Common Core and similar state standards.**

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### Educational materials for *Willa of Dark Hollow*:

Activities, Assignments, and Quizzes  
 Prompts for Discussion and Writing  
 Vocabulary

Go to [robertbeattybooks.com/education](http://robertbeattybooks.com/education) for links to the PDF files, teacher testimonials, and other resources.

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**Literary Elements: Characters and Character Traits**

What gives literary characters their “character” or qualities? One answer is aspects of their personalities that are called “character traits.” A “trait” is something habitual that a character does, thinks, or believes in, and traits usually stay the same over time.

However, a big or stressful event can cause a character to lose or change a trait. Think about any traits you might have had over your lifetime that have changed in some way. Perhaps you used to be shy in talking to adults, but now you are not. Maybe you used to not tell jokes, but now you’re very funny. Every person has traits they keep from childhood all the way through adulthood, and traits that change over time.

When you read, it’s a good idea to notice when the text describes any traits of the main characters in the text. It’s also a good idea to predict whether the characters will keep these traits, or if something that happens in the plot might lead these characters to change one or more of these traits.

In the chart on the next page, choose particular characters in *Willa of Dark Hollow* that you want to explore. As you read, when you notice a character trait, write it down and note the page number. Make a prediction about whether the character will keep this trait until the end of the novel. If the character keeps the trait, note the page number where you see this happen. If the character changes from the trait in some way, note that and the page number. There’s a brief example in the chart to start you off.

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### Predicting and Charting Character Traits

Character	Trait	Prediction	Keep or Change the Trait?
Jim McClaren, the logging foreman	He always keeps his promises (page 114)	<i>I'm not sure if he'll keep his promise or not—I can't decide how much he can be trusted.</i>	See page 311.



#### Literary Elements: Setting

The setting in *Willa of Dark Hollow* isn't just where the story takes place. The Great Smoky Mountains drive the plot, as well. The characters in the novel struggle with whether to log the mountains, how much, and how to preserve the plants and animals of the forest.

When setting plays such an important role in motivating the characters and action in a story, it's a good idea to visualize the setting as much as you can. This can help you as a reader experience the emotions and motivations the characters are experiencing.

Visit these links to help you visualize parts of *Willa of Dark Hollow*'s setting. Then choose a line from the book that describes the setting (listed on the next page) and draw or paint how you imagine the setting in this scene.

#### [Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest](#)

One of the few never-logged forests in the southern Appalachians.

#### [Cades Cove Photos](#)

Click on each link to see photos of historical structures still standing in Cades Cove.

#### [The Great Smoky Mountains National Park](#)

Photos and videos, including Clingmans Dome, the "Great Mountain" in the story.

#### [Logging before the Creation of the National Park](#)

Historical photos of logging, including the Elkmont Camp.



# Willa OF DARK HOLLOW

**Visualizing Setting**

Use your photo research and these descriptions from the story to make visual art of the settings in *Willa of Dark Hollow*.

“As she and Charka traveled, she looked out through the forest toward the layers of misty mountains cascading in the distance. She caught a glimpse of the Great Smoky Mountain far above her, with its gentle rounded top and its vast body sloping down into the world.” (36)

“In front of them stretched a wide, barren clearing for as far as they could see. There was nothing left but saw-cut stumps. No trees. No ferns. No flowers. No vines. No bears or wolves or foxes or otters or birds of any kind. No gentle running streams. Just the trampled, dead, treeless world left behind by a crew of loggers.” (138)

“Now she could see much of the valley stretched out in front of her. Some of the humans were leaving their homes and going off to work in the fields, or walking down the road to reach their jobs with the logging crews. Others were staying near their homes, working in their vegetable gardens, milking their cows, and tending to their sheep.” (161)

“Finally, she stopped and sat at the trunk of a three-hundred year-old tulip tree. Touching her palms to its base, she felt the water in the earth deep below her funneling into its roots, pumping up through the column of its trunk, and flowing to the sunlit leaves swaying in the breeze far above her.” (228)



### Literary Elements: Plot

“Somebody wanted but so” is a simple way to summarize the plot of a story. For example:

Somebody: A Wolf

Wanted: To eat pigs

But: They all hid in a house made of bricks

So: The wolf couldn’t blow the house down and get them.

*Willa of Dark Hollow* has a complex plot because there are a number of different “somebodies” who want different things.

To map the plot of *Willa of Dark Hollow*, complete the chart on the following page. To help you get started, here’s an example:

Somebody Wanted	But (what prevents her from getting it)	So (what does the character do)
Hialeah wants... <i>to keep her family together</i>	<i>Her father is arrested and the loggers want to take over his land.</i>	<i>She organizes support for her father and for the national park.</i>

As the plot unfolds, some characters want new things. The chart on the next page has space for you to add new “wants” for characters who have multiple motivations throughout the plot.



**Somebody Wanted But So Chart**

<b>Somebody Wanted</b>	<b>But</b> (what prevents them from getting it)	<b>So</b> (what does the character do)
Willa wants...		
Nathaniel wants...		
Adelaide wants...		
Jim McClaren wants...		
Luther Higgs wants...		
Mr. Sutton wants...		
The Faeran want...		
The Cherokee want...		
The people in Cades Cove want...		

**Literary Elements: Theme**

Themes are the “big ideas” that reading literature helps us think about. You can spot themes when you read by looking for “big ideas” that repeat in the story.

For example, a major theme in *Willa of Dark Hollow* is how responsible we are for our own choices and the results of those choices. Here is the first place in the novel where Willa thinks about this “big idea”:

“Had the choices Willa made been her own, or had they come from the seeds that had been planted long before? She wondered at what point a young Faeran was supposed to stop living out the choices of her parents and grandparents and start making her own. Was there a certain age? When she was twelve? Thirteen? Or did the choices just begin to flow into each other, like one river blending into another?” (34-35)

Once you notice a potential theme, it’s a good idea to track it throughout the story. In the chart on the next page, keep notes on other places in the novel where choices, responsibility for choices, and the consequences of choices are mentioned. Write in your own words what you think these passages are saying, and your personal reactions to them. There’s an example from the quote above to get you started.



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#### Tracking the Theme of Choices

Page	Summary of the Text	My own Thoughts
34-35	<i>Are the choices we make as kids really our own, or just the way our parents have taught us?</i>	<i>I think some choices have to be our own because I don't always do what my parents want.</i>



### Author's Craft: Extend a Metaphor

A metaphor is a comparison between two things. A simile is an easy-to-spot kind of metaphor, because authors use the words “like” or “as” to make it clear they are comparing one thing to another thing:

“Or did the choices just begin to flow into each other, **like** one river blending into another?” (35)

Here the author, Robert Beatty, is comparing a series of choices to a series of rivers.

You don't have to use “like” or “as” to make a metaphor. Here's an example:

“As she and Charka traveled, she looked out through the forest toward the layers of misty mountains **cascading** in the distance.” (36)

A “cascade” is a kind of waterfall, and here the author is comparing the layers of mountains to a series of waterfalls cascading into one another.

Authors extend a metaphor when they keep a similar kind of comparison going for longer than a brief description, or when they compare a number of things to the same kind of thing over and over. Did you notice that both the simile and the metaphor above are about water?

On the next page are a list of water-related words that the author uses to compare things in the novel to water. Try your own hand at writing an extended water metaphor.



### Extend a Metaphor: Water

Below is a list of some of the water-related words that the author, Robert Beatty, uses to create metaphors and similes in *Willa of Dark Hollow*. Try writing some metaphors and similes of your own using these words. Remember, to make a simile, use “like” or “as.” To make a metaphor, just use the water-word to describe the thing you’re comparing, as in the “cascading” example above.

Cascade

Cloud

Filter

Flow

Ooze

Raindrops

River

Rivulet

Seep

Slip

Storm

Trickle

Wave

Try a simile to get started: \_\_\_\_\_ was like waves crashing on the shore.

Now try a metaphor: Thoughts of \_\_\_\_\_ seeped into my mind.

Now try one entirely on your own: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Author's Craft: Paragraph Length

You may have been taught that you shouldn't write one-sentence paragraphs. But take a look at chapter 39 from *Willa of Dark Hollow*:

"She felt the pulse of water through her.

She felt the sunlight on her.

She felt the sway of the wind in her limbs.

She breathed in the air and breathed it out, and she felt it changing within her.

She felt her roots in the wet ground.

She felt the nutrients flowing through her.

She felt her leaves in the sky.

And she felt the other trees around her, their limbs touching her, holding her, their roots intertwining with hers.

She had become the world." (221)

This entire chapter is made up of one-sentence paragraphs, and they are relatively short sentences, too. Many of the sentences also start exactly the same way—"she felt"—which might be another thing you've been told to avoid in writing.

Why might the author have done this? Authors "break rules" for writing when they want to achieve a particular effect on their readers. The effect of this series of one-sentence paragraphs, and the repetition of how the sentences start, creates an effect almost like reading a poem. It also slows readers down and immerses them in the moment, much like reading a poem focuses your attention on every image and description the poem contains. Try it yourself on the next page.



### Author's Craft: The One-Sentence Paragraph Series

Robert Beatty, the author of *Willa of Dark Hollow*, uses the one-sentence paragraph series strategy several times in the novel. This strategy really helps us slow down as readers and get inside Willa's experience.

Here's a story frame from the novel. Complete the parts after "he felt" to try this strategy out for yourself. Remember to keep your paragraphs to only one sentence each:

"The third and largest of the snakelike beasts, so dark that it was almost black, hurtled toward the foreman. He ran into the rocks in an attempt to escape the oncoming attacker, but now the other two fiends had left their initial victims and were moving his way." (80)

He felt \_\_\_\_\_.

He felt \_\_\_\_\_.

He felt \_\_\_\_\_.

He felt \_\_\_\_\_.

He felt \_\_\_\_\_.

What do you think of this strategy? The next time you try a piece of creative writing, consider whether this strategy would help you affect a reader in the ways that you want.

**Creative Writing: Using History to Inspire Fiction**

While *Willa of Dark Hollow* is a fantasy novel, featuring a main character with supernatural powers, it is also historical fiction, based on real events. Loggers did almost destroy the forests around Cades Cove, and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created to preserve the environment of the region from logging.

To write historical fiction, you have to do some research. You'll want to find a real event that has some drama to it—some sort of conflict that might produce an interesting plot, or some memorable people that you could build your own characters on.

One potential source for historical fiction are trials. Courtroom cases often have a lot of drama, and the statements lawyers and witnesses make give you a sense of character.

To try writing historical fiction, visit the [Famous Trials](#) website. It will give you access to descriptions of famous court cases as well as what was actually said and done by the “cast of characters” in each trial. Take notes for future writing possibilities here:

Potential Plots:

Interesting Characters:



### Language: Figuring out Grammar

While the Faeran language was invented for the novel by the author, it still follows the basic grammatical rules of a language. It has nouns and verbs, and those nouns and verbs go together in predictable ways to make sentences.

With a few clues for vocabulary, you can actually figure out some of the grammar of languages you don't know. Take a look at these sentences in Faeran from *Willa of Dark Hollow*, and what the text tells us they mean:

“‘*Un dae uusa!*’ she urged the mother bear... *We need to go!*” (18)

“‘*Un daca,*’ she whispered. *I promise, I will.*” (19)

These are sentences, so we know each needs to have a subject (either a noun or pronoun) and a verb. Which do you think is the subject and which the verb in *Un daca*?

If you guessed “un” as the subject, why might you have done this? Maybe because in English, we put subjects before verbs. It’s a good guess, because about 76% of languages in the world put subjects before verbs.

You might also have noticed that “un” appears in *Un dae uusa* as well. Could “un” mean “I” as well as “we”? Sure, since both are “first person”—we use both to refer to ourselves, or to a group containing ourselves. So “un” could mean “I” and “we.”

On the next page, try it with some more Faeran.



### Language: Figuring out Grammar

Here's a tricky sentence in Faeran to figure out:

*"Florena!"* The vines twisted around her wrists and fingers, grabbing hold... (15)

This sentence is only one word! Do you think the word is a noun (subject) or a verb?

Think about one-word sentences in English. Do they usually contain nouns or verbs?

If you guessed verbs, it's a good guess. In English, when we want to command someone to do something, we also create one-word sentences that contain only verbs: "Go!" "Stop!" So *Florena!* probably means something like "Grab!"

Trying to figure out foreign languages is a great way to improve your English grammar, because you have to really think about the way English does things grammatically to understand how the other language does them grammatically. For some practice, look at the Faeran sentences below and see if you can identify the verb-y parts of the sentences and the subject-y parts of the sentences. Don't worry about words like adjectives or adverbs; just see whether you can identify the verb chunk (called a "verb phrase") of the sentence and, if there is one, the subject of the sentence.

*"Telic meh una, eeluin.' We're going to have to climb, little one."* (13)

*"De lia, eeluin, harn da una,' she said softly... Don't worry, little one, you're coming home with me."* (32)

*"Dee an-tra dee-say-ich!' Do not come this way! ... 'Dee-sa!' Willa screamed at the cloud. Stop!"* (180)





### Forest Ecology

“Ecology” is the study of how all the different parts of a natural system connect to and rely on one another. In *Willa of Dark Hollow*, we find out that many parts of the forest depend upon each other to survive:

“Willa watched as the mud flowed past them. Without the roots of the trees and other plants to hold it in place, the layers of soil that had taken thousands of years to accumulate were being washed away in a single rain. The dirt was flooding down the mountain, pouring into the streams, and filling the once crystal-clear rivers. She knew that the trout and other fish in those rivers were going to die, and without the fish, the otters would die.” (311)

Watch this [brief video on forest ecology](#), which was filmed in a North Carolina forest very similar to the one in the story. Be on the lookout for answers to these questions:

1. What are the “grubs” that Charka loves to eat?
2. Why is the forest soil so rich in nutrients?
3. Why do the forest trees grow so tall?
4. Why are the wolves some of the first animals to suffer as the forest is destroyed?

Now, research the concept that a forest is one giant, interconnected organism. Here are some sources to get you started:

- [“Do Trees Talk to Each Other?”](#) from *Smithsonian* magazine.
- [“Exploring the Underground Network of Trees”](#) from Harvard University.
- [“The Social Life of Forests”](#) from *The New York Times*.



### Logging Technology and Landslides

*Willa of Dark Hollow* describes the kind of technology that was used to log forests at the time of the story. Paths were cleared to run railroad tracks into the forest, to haul away the cut timber. Lumberjacks used axes, saws, and mauls to cut trees, and a tool called a boom crane to load the cut trees onto railroad cars to be carted to sawmills. This [short video](#) shows typical logging practices of the 1920s, much like the ones in the novel.

Another logging practice that was common at the time, and is still used in some places today, is clear-cutting:

“In front of them stretched a wide, barren clearing for as far as they could see. There was nothing left but saw-cut stumps. No trees. No ferns. No flowers. No vines.” (138)

Here is an [article with some images of clear-cutting](#). It describes how debates over clear-cutting continue today, and how clear-cutting should only happen in certain conditions.

Clear-cutting is particularly dangerous on mountain slopes. Without all the vegetation’s roots to keep the soil in place, landslides or mudslides can result. A [tragic mudslide](#) onto a highway in Oregon killed several people in 2014. This [interactive newspaper feature](#) and this [scientific summary](#) describe the connection between clear-cutting, other human activities, and landslides. How is the story of the Oregon landslide similar to the events in *Willa of Dark Hollow*? How could such landslides be prevented?



### **The Story of National Parks**

The first national park in the United States was Yellowstone National Park, established in 1872. Sixty-two years later, the Great Smoky Mountains National Park was created, and today there are 423 national park sites in the U.S.

Creating a national park is a huge endeavor that really must involve everyone, as Willa says. Read [this history](#) of the creation of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and then read this article about the [key people](#) involved in starting the park. Then, answer the questions below.

What will Nathaniel and the others who want the park need to do to legally start the park?

How much will it cost to form a national park? Where will the money come from?

Who will deal with the lumber companies to keep them out of the park?

What will happen to the land owned by Nathaniel and the people of Cades Cove when the park is started?



#### How Cultures Think of Trees

“My grandmother told me that a long time ago the most skilled of the Faeran woodwitches became so connected to the forest that they could actually *turn into* a tree, and then later return to their Faeran form. I think that the more I reach into the bodies and souls of the trees, the more the trees reach into me, like they’re trying to take me back, trying to reclaim me as part of the forest.” (225).

Willa clearly has a special relationship with trees, but she is not the only one. Throughout the world, different cultures have had special relationships with trees, reflected in their mythology, folklore, and festivals.

Start researching different trees myths and legends by looking at these Wikipedia articles on [trees in mythology](#) and [tree spirits](#). Wikipedia can provide general background to get you started on more specific research.

Choose a specific tree myth, spirit, or festival to research further. You might find these [online encyclopedias](#) helpful. Collect images and facts to create a five-minute presentation to share with your classmates.

# Willa OF DARK HOLLOW

## Arts of Interconnectedness

A major theme of *Willa of Dark Hollow* is that all beings are connected in some way:

“They were *all* connected. Like the wolves and the deer. The families that lived in the mountains, the farmers in Cades Cove, the Cherokee, the Faeran, the animals, the trees, even the loggers with their machines—they were all part of the same world now.” (232)

This idea of the interconnectedness of all things shows up in the visual arts of many different cultures. These cultures use intricate designs to represent this kind of connectedness.



Mandala of Jnanadakini, [public domain](#)

One ancient example is the [mandala](#). Another, more recent version is the [Zentangle](#). With both, the artist works to create many intricate, interconnected designs.

Try your hand at one of these designs. All you'll need for a Zentangle is a piece of paper, a ruler or compass, and pencils or pens. You can add color if you wish. Here are [instructions for Zentangles](#).



## **Reading Quiz #1**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapters 1-7**

1. Why does Willa run *toward* the sound of falling trees when she's frightened of the loggers?
2. Why are there men with rifles protecting the logging site?
3. What do the loggers want the giant hemlock tree for?
4. Why doesn't the bear attack Willa?
5. Why does Willa decide to help the little bear?
6. Who helps Willa rescue the little bear?
7. What happens to the mother bear?
8. What does Willa name the little bear, and why?
9. What kinds of bones does Willa find in the dark hollow in the forest?
10. Where does Willa take the little bear?



## **Reading Quiz #2**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapters 8-14**

1. Why is Hialeah annoyed with Willa when she gets home?
2. Why is Nathaniel angry with Willa when she gets home?
3. Where does Willa sleep?
4. What is bothering Hialeah? Why is she upset?
5. What does Nathaniel tell Willa and Hialeah to do when armed men come towards the house?
6. How does Willa hide from the men?
7. What do the men accuse Nathaniel of?
8. What is the foreman's job?
9. Where do Willa and Hialeah go once Nathaniel is taken away?
10. What does Willa see attack the loggers?



## **Reading Quiz #3**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapters 15-22**

1. Who does Willa think the mysterious girl is?
2. Whom does Willa help after the attack of the creatures?
3. What deal does Willa make with Jim?
4. How does Willa protect Jim and herself from the wolves?
5. Who does Willa think might be following Jim and her?
6. Who is Mr. Sutton?
7. Where does Jim live?
8. What does Jim tell Willa she needs to do to save her father?
9. Who does Willa find living in the cave?
10. What disease do the Faeran have?





## **Reading Quiz #4**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapters 23-30**

1. Where does Willa take Charka?
2. Why does Willa take him there?
3. Why is the white bear lonely?
4. Why does Willa go back to Dark Hollow?
5. What does Willa discover about Dark Hollow? What is it?
6. Who does Willa decide she must find when she is in Dark Hollow?
7. Where does she go to look for this person?
8. What is the wheat-haired girl's name?
9. Who is the wheat-haired girl's father?
10. What tries to attack Willa and Adelaide?



## **Reading Quiz #5**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapters 31-41**

1. What animal do Adelaide and Willa see in the glen?
2. How does Adelaide's father punish her?
3. What does Willa think the grey beasts are the ghosts of?
4. Why is Dark Hollow getting bigger?
5. What are some of the kinds of ghosts that attack the loggers?
6. Why does Willa try to help the loggers?
7. How does Willa save the loggers?
8. Why does Willa get upset after she helps the loggers?
9. Why does Willa walk away from Adelaide?
10. Where does Willa decide to take Adelaide after the attack on the loggers?



## **Reading Quiz #6**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapters 42-51**

1. What is the River of Souls?
2. How does Adelaide react to Dark Hollow?
3. What is Adelaide's real name?
4. How did Adelaide end up getting adopted in Cades Cove?
5. What does Willa teach Adelaide?
6. What do Willa and Adelaide create together?
7. Who will lead the Faeran to a new lair?
8. Who does Willa track through the forest and find?
9. How do Willa, Hialeah, and Adelaide trick Luther Higgs into telling the truth?
10. Why does the sheriff release Nathaniel?



## **Reading Quiz #7**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Chapters 52-62**

1. Why is it hard for Nathaniel to prove that he owns his land?
2. What does Nathaniel want to do to save the forest from the loggers?
3. Where does Jim McClaren start cutting timber, despite his promise?
4. What does Mr. Sutton do when he hears about the national park?
5. Why is the water running down the mountain so muddy?
6. What destroys the loggers' equipment?
7. Who protects Adelaide during the landslide?
8. Who protects Nathaniel during the landslide?
9. Why does the white bear refuse to help Willa, Adelaide, Hialeah, and Nathaniel?
10. How does Willa save Nathaniel?



## **Quiz Keys**

### **Quiz #1 Chapters 1-7**

1. She wants to do something to help the trees, even though she knows she can't.
2. They are guarding the site and hunting animals to feed the logging crew.
3. They want to use its bark for making leather.
4. The bear just wants to get her baby out of the ravine.
5. Willa wants to help something, since she can't help the trees.
6. A mysterious girl.
7. The hunters shoot her.
8. Charka, because it means "determined" in Willa's language.
9. Bison bones.
10. Home.

### **Quiz #2 Chapters 8-14**

1. She's annoyed Willa has brought a bear home.
2. He has told her not to go near the loggers and she disobeyed.
3. In a tree.
4. Her mother has died.
5. To run and hide.
6. She camouflages herself in the trees.
7. Of killing some of the loggers.
8. He is in charge of the logging crew.
9. Hialeah goes into town to try to help Nathaniel and Willa goes to spy on the loggers to figure out what happened.
10. Mysterious, long, grey, slimy beasts.



### Quiz Keys

#### Quiz #3 Chapters 15-22

1. Someone connected to the grey beasts.
2. The foreman of the logging crew (Jim McClaren).
3. She will help him home if he promises not to log on her father's land.
4. She asks the wolves not to attack them.
5. The mysterious girl (the wheat-headed girl).
6. The owner of the lumber company.
7. Cades Cove.
8. Prove who murdered the loggers her father is accused of killing.
9. The Faeran (her clan).
10. Oak wilt (a tree disease).

#### Quiz #4 Chapters 23-30

1. To the lake of the bears.
2. So he can learn to be a bear and take care of himself (and get enough food).
3. Because all the other bears have left (because of the logging).
4. To see if the mysterious grey beasts come from there.
5. That it is the remains of the Faeran lair where she lived with her grandmother.
6. The wheat-haired girl (the mysterious girl).
7. Cades Cove.
8. Adelaide.
9. Jim McClaren (the logging foreman)
10. A cloud of butterflies.



## Quiz Keys

### Quiz #5 Chapters 31-41

1. Fireflies.
2. He locks her in the shed.
3. Murdered trees.
4. Because more trees are getting killed.
5. The ghosts of animals that have been killed or driven out of the forest (bear, buffalo, fox, elk, wolf) and the roots (ghosts of trees).
6. Because she doesn't like seeing the loggers suffer and because she doesn't want Adelaide's father to die.
7. She uses the living trees to fight off the ghosts.
8. She killed the trees she used, and/or, by saving the loggers, they'll keep cutting down more trees.
9. She is shocked and horrified at killing the trees and saving the loggers.
10. Dark Hollow.



### Quiz Keys

#### Quiz #6 Chapters 42-51

1. The handprints of all the Faeran.
2. She feels like she has been there before.
3. Alliw.
4. She either ran away or her grandmother gave her to the McClarens to keep her safe from the padaran.
5. How to be a woodwitch (how to cast spells on trees and plants).
6. A new lair for the Faeran.
7. Gillen.
8. Hialeah.
9. The scare him so that he confesses what he saw to the sheriff.
10. Because he knows Nathaniel is innocent and Luther lied.

#### Quiz #7 Chapters 52-62

1. The papers showing his ownership are old and faded.
2. Create a national park.
3. On Nathaniel's land.
4. He speeds up the logging.
5. Because there are no tree roots to hold the soil and it is washing away.
6. A mudslide/landslide.
7. Nathaniel.
8. The plants/vines/branches.
9. The white bear no longer trusts humans/hates humans.
10. She grows roots to channel the healing water of the lake to Nathaniel.