



Title:	Willa of the Wood
Author:	Robert Beatty
Publisher:	Disney Hyperion
Audiobook:	Penguin Random House Listening Library
Genres:	Historical Fiction Mystery-thriller, Fantasy
Grades:	3rd through 8th Grade
Subjects:	MS English Language Arts (ELA) MS Social Studies MS Science
Inquiry Topics:	Prejudice Culture Clash Environmentalism Breaking with Tradition
Length:	373 pages
Websites:	robert-beatty.com disneybooks.com

Content developed by Kim Donehower, Professor of English Education, as well as the author, Robert Beatty.  
Please send feedback to robertbeattyauthor@gmail.com.

**COMMON CORE COMPATIBLE**  
*Willa of the Wood* and its educational materials are well suited for Common Core and similar state standards.

Teachers and schools are free to use this material.  
All other rights reserved © 2018 Robert Beatty.

TABLE OF CONTENTS	
Language Arts Activities and Assignments	
Literary Analysis: Moved Characters	2
Literary Analysis: Wrestling with Big Questions	3
Language Play: Anagrams	4
Foreign Language: What's in a Word?	5
Author's Craft: Metaphor, Symbolism, and Personification	6
Complex Plots: Somebody Wanted But So	9
Creative Writing: Exploring Big Questions through Fiction	10
Science Activities and Assignments	
How a Water-Powered Grain Mill Works	11
Flora and Fauna of the Great Smoky Mountains	13
Medicinal Plants	14
Sustainability: Logging Techniques	15
Social Studies Activities and Assignments	
Environmental Philosophy	17
Individualism versus Collectivism	18
Respecting Authority versus Righteous Rebellion	19
Immigration and Culture Clash	20
History of the Great Smoky Mountains Park	21
Reading Quizzes	
Chapters 1-9	22
Chapters 10-17	23
Chapters 18-29	24
Chapters 30-41	25
Chapters 42-52	26
Chapters 53-62	27
Chapters 63-74	28
Quiz Keys	29

Educational materials for *Willa of the Wood*:

1. Activities, Assignments, and Quizzes
2. Prompts for Discussion and Writing
3. Vocabulary

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

Version 1.1 - June 20, 2018



### Literary Analysis: Moved Characters

Long-form fiction typically features what is sometimes called a “moved character”: a character who “moves” away from certain ideas and ways of being towards others as a result of what happens to the character in a story. (Imagine how boring long stories would be if all the characters ended the story exactly the same as they were when they started.)

*Willa of the Wood* has more than one moved character: Willa, Nathaniel, and the Faeran undergo profound changes in attitudes, beliefs, and their ways of being in the world.

Choose one of these (or another character in the book that you see as “moved”) and write a literary analysis that does the following things:

1. Describes what changes about the character,
2. Describes how and why those things change,
3. Predicts whether these changes will “stick” into the future for that character, and explains why or why not,
4. For items 1-3, cites specific evidence from the text that supports your analysis and predictions.

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

Which character will you analyze?

What changes do you see in the character?

What specific episodes in the text will give you material to support your ideas about how and why the character changes, and whether those changes are permanent?



### Literary Analysis: Wrestling with Big Questions

Many novels have conflicts and character motivations that are driven by big questions about how to live. *Willa of the Wood* has many of these, as characters wrestle with different perspectives on the environment, prejudice, leadership, and how to organize society.

Choose one of the big questions identified in the “Prompts for Discussion and Writing” document, in the section “Questions after Reading the Book.” Choose one of these to write about in relation to *Willa of the Wood*:

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

Chosen Question:

Now, look at the “Quotes for Discussion” in the “Prompts” document. Do any of these quotes relate to the question you chose? If so, list them below by page number and the opening words of the quote:

What other episodes or quotes in the book relate to your question?

Once you have a big question and some key quotes, write an analysis of *Willa of the Wood* that describes and explains the different perspectives on the question that are represented in the book. As you cite evidence from the text as part of your analysis, be sure to compare and contrast in detail the different perspectives.



### Language Play: Anagrams

To make an anagram, you rearrange the letters of a word or phrase to get a different word or phrase, like this:

Tar = Rat

Stressed = Desserts

Save = Vase

Fingertips = Finest Grips

Elbow = Below

Video Game = Give a Demo

The twin names in *Willa of the Wood* are reverse anagrams: each name is the other name spelled backwards:

Willa = Alliw

Gredic = Ciderg

Nea = Aen

What's your first name spelled backwards?

If your name reads the same forwards and backwards, it is a palindrome, like this:

Otto = Otto

Anna = Anna

Can you re-arrange the letters of your first or last name to make another word or phrase?

Write your first and last name.

Can you make an anagram of your first and last name together? Like this:

William Shakespeare = I'll make a wise phrase

William Shakespeare = I am a weakish speller

If you'd like to have some more fun with anagrams, visit Wordsmith.org's Internet Anagram Server: <https://wordsmith.org/anagram/>.



### Foreign Language: What's in a Word?

As Willa and Nathaniel learn about each other, they have to deal with the fact that they speak different languages. Willa is shocked that English uses the word “green” for a color that the Faeran has forty or fifty different words for (211). There are always some words in one language that can't be translated differently into another language. For example, the German word *Fremdshaemen* means “the feeling when you are embarrassed for someone else.”

English often borrows words from other languages to express something that there is no English word for. For example, English describes the types of tastes in food as sweet, sour, salty, and bitter. But this doesn't cover the kind of savory flavor you get with cooked meats or roasted vegetables. The Japanese have a word for this: *umami*. English now uses this word to describe the taste that was missing.

Form a group of students in which at least one student knows a language other than English. Write below words that don't have exact equivalents in English, and explain what they mean. Note which language each word is from.

What is a feeling or experience that you wish English had a word for, but it doesn't? For example, the feelings on the last day of school, or the experience of holding a puppy. Write below the feeling or experience, and propose words that could fit. You might want to combine aspects of English words. *Fremdshaemen* is a mash-up of the German words for “friend” and “shame.” Or, you could adapt a word from another language: the English word “alligator” comes from the Spanish *el lagarto*, which means “the lizard.”

Group Member Names: \_\_\_\_\_



### Literary Devices: Metaphor, Symbolism, and Personification

When writers use **metaphors**, they describe one thing in terms of something that is unrelated to it. For example, Willa describes Nathaniel's chimney as made out of "rock the homesteaders had broken from the bones of the river" (3). Rivers don't actually have bones, so this metaphor is comparing the river to a human or animal.

Metaphors that compare non-human things to humans are called **personification**. *Willa of the Wood* has several examples of this, since Willa sees trees and other elements of nature as friends and relations. For example, "the river dragged at her angrily" (23). Anger is a human or animal emotion that rivers don't have.

Here's another example of personification: "As the branches reached out over the water to hold her, they rustled in the wind, talking to one another, as if concerned about where she was going" (1-2). This one takes the form of a **simile**, which is a metaphor that uses "like" or "as" to relate one thing to another.

*Willa of the Wood* is full of similes: "A lump of dark fear growing like black roots in the pit of her stomach" (45) Remember that a simile is a type of metaphor, which means it has to tie together two dissimilar things. Just using "like" or "as" in a description doesn't make something a simile. "She felt like crying" is not a simile, because crying is related to a feeling. But "The presence of the mother deer feeding nearby, and the little sleeping fawn in the bend of her body, felt like a salve to her hidden wounds, as if one of the leaves from her mamaw's little tree had begun to touch her soul" (147) is a double simile: the presence of the deer and fawn are compared to both an ointment for healing an injury (salve) and to mamaw's little tree.

When something is related to something dissimilar many times in a story of poem, it becomes a **symbol**. For example, time is linked to a river throughout *Willa of the Wood*. Symbols help us think in a different way about something we take for granted. How might we think about time differently if we think of it as a flowing river?



### Metaphor Tracking Chart

Try to find eight examples of metaphors in *Willa of the Wood*, and put them in the chart below.

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

Page #	What is compared to...	What?	What feelings or thoughts does this metaphor bring up for you?
✓ 45	Fear	Black roots	Being strangled or dead underground.

If any of the metaphors you found are also an example of personification, put a star next to the page number. If any of the metaphors you found are structured as similes, put a checkmark next to the page number. If you find a symbol, circle it. See the example above.



### Author's Craft: Write a Metaphor Poem

Metaphors are one of the best ways to describe something in a way that is vivid but also unusual and captures a reader's attention. Some metaphors are over-used and not surprising or unusual anymore, such as "sneaky as a snake." "Sneaky as my little brother trying to rob my piggy bank for candy money" is a much more specific and attention-getting metaphor.

Use the poem template below to create a poem that uses metaphors. Try to compare the thing you are writing about to things that a reader wouldn't expect, but that expresses well what you think and feel about what you are describing.

Your topic will be a brief experience in which you had strong emotions. Take a moment to choose this topic and remember how it felt.

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

Topic/Title: When I \_\_\_\_\_

The time that I \_\_\_\_\_,

It was as if \_\_\_\_\_.

Like a \_\_\_\_\_.

Or a \_\_\_\_\_.

When \_\_\_\_\_,

My heart \_\_\_\_\_.

My head \_\_\_\_\_.

My body \_\_\_\_\_.

Now that it's over, I feel as though \_\_\_\_\_.

Like a \_\_\_\_\_.

Or a \_\_\_\_\_.



### Complex Plots: Somebody Wanted But So

“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 the Wood* has complex, interwoven plots, because there are four different groups of “somebodies” who all want something different from the Great Smoky Mountains. In addition, there are two individual somebodies driving the story: Willa and Nathaniel.

To map the complex plot of *Willa of the Wood*, complete the chart below.

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

	But (what prevents or hinders them from getting it)	So (what happens instead)
The Faeran want...		
The Homesteaders want...		
The Newcomers want...		
The Cherokee want...		
Willa wants...		
Nathaniel wants....		



### Creative Writing Activity: Exploring Big Questions by Writing Fiction

*Willa of the Wood* deals with important and difficult questions, such as these:

- Which is more important, the individual or the group?
- What does it really mean to be free?
- What makes a good leader?
- Why do different groups come into conflict with each other?
- How do people develop prejudices about other people, and what can they do to change those prejudices?
- What are human beings' responsibilities towards nature?

When people argue these questions in daily life, when a situation is really happening to them, emotions can take over and make it hard for people to listen and consider other answers to these questions. Think about what happens when two people get into a political argument.

The great thing about fiction is that it lets you explore these questions in an imaginary situation. The conflict isn't really happening, so readers have some distance from the situation and can really think about the questions. This is what *Willa of the Wood* does.

Choose one of the big questions above or another big question that comes up in your discussion of the book in class, and write a piece of flash fiction (500 words or less) that will let readers explore different views on a big question. Make a "somebody wanted but so" chart to plan your plot, and be sure you have at least two "somebodies" with different viewpoints in the story.



### How a Water-Powered Grain Mill Works

Nathaniel runs a grain mill operated by a water wheel. This technology has been around since the first century B.C.E. Watch some or all of these videos to understand how a water-powered grain mill works:

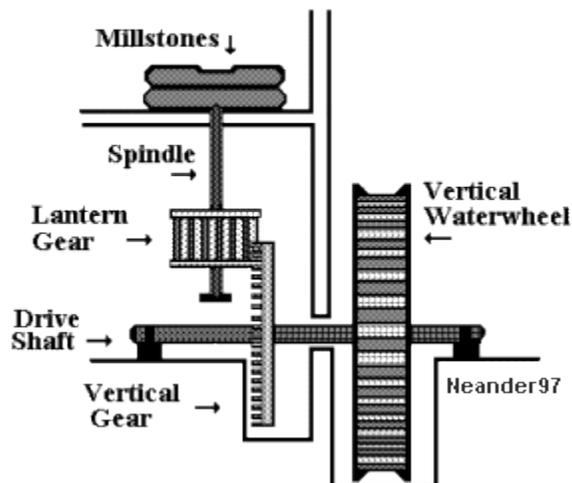
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZmEgDnsSVQ4>

<http://www.graysgristmill.com/grays/how-the-mill-works/>

<http://www.salisburyhistoricalsociety.org/the-power-of-water/>

Nathaniel's mill may have looked a lot like this diagram:

### WATER-POWERED GRISTMILL



*Image from Baker Block Museum, Baker, Florida*

Notice the different shape of the gears. The lantern gear, instead of teeth on the edge of a circle, has vertical rods like the bars of a cage. The vertical gear has pins that stick up from the surface of the gear, to catch the bars of the lantern.

The water turns the wheel, which turns the gears, which turn the spindle—a pole connected to a millstone. The grain goes in between the two millstones, and the spindle turns the bottom stone to grind the grain against the top stone.



Using components available in your classroom, or Tinkertoys™, or foam and cardboard, build a model of a water-powered mill based on the diagram above. Try to use something heavy for your millstones, so you can experiment with what size gears are needed to turn the stones against each other.

Keep track of your observations about the size and arrangement of gears, and write them below.

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_



**Flora and Fauna of the Great Smoky Mountains**

“Biodiversity” means having lots of different types of plants and animals. The Great Smoky Mountains are known for their biodiversity, especially the numerous varieties of trees and rare animals, such as the Blue Ghost Fireflies Willa sees.

Below are lists of the mountain plants and animals Willa mentions or encounters. Choose one from the plant column and one from the animal column. Make a slideshow or poster that includes images of the plant and animal and a list of five interesting facts about each.

Plants	Animals
Mountain laurel	Beaver
Death cap mushroom	Merganser
Cedar tree	Teal
Mountain ash	Pileated woodpecker
Rhododendron	Hornet
Fern	Blue ghost firefly
Giant fir	Blue jay
Hemlock	Flycatcher
Black walnut	Chickadee
Sugar maple	River otter
Tulip poplar	Mantis
White oak	Nuthatch
Red maple	Slug
Birch	Crawfish
Dogwood	Gray Wolf
Goldenseal	Black Bear
Witch hazel	Mountain Lion
Sochan	Squirrel
Sourwood tree	Opossum
Gum tree	White-tailed Deer
Sassafras	Red Fox
Periwinkle	Rabbit
Chestnut	Hawk
Orchid	Mouse
Seal berry	Raccoon
Spruce	Bobcat



#### Medicinal Plants

Willa and mamaw both use plants as medicine. Some of these are magical plants, such as the little tree in mamaw's lair, but Willa also uses real plants to heal: goldenseal and witch hazel.

Research each of these plants and describe their medicinal uses and where they grow. Draw a picture or find a photograph of each, and describe how to find them.

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

Identify a Native American tribe that occupies or once occupied your area. Research the medicinal plants that this tribe used and select one. Make a brief slideshow that describes how the plant was used, includes images of the plant, and explains how to find it in the wild.



**Sustainability and Logging Techniques**

Nathaniel describes the loggers' techniques as clear-cutting. This means cutting down every single tree in a large area, leaving the ground completely bare except for stumps.

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

Research what the advantages and disadvantages of clear-cutting are, for the environment and for humans, and write them below:

The alternative to clear-cutting is called a partial cut or selective harvesting. Research what the advantages and disadvantages are, for the environment and for humans, of this logging technique, and write them below:



“Sustainability” means using the environment in ways that it will continue to benefit people (and the animals and plants that live in the environment). A Native American philosophy describes it as ensuring that the environment and its resources will be there “for the seventh generation” beyond the people living now. (<http://blog.nativepartnership.org/sustainability> ).

When you’ve done your research, complete one of the following writing assignments:

1. Write a short opinion essay describing which logging technique you think is more sustainable, and why.
2. OR, write an essay arguing both sides of this debate: Some people believe that over that last few hundreds of years, we’ve destroyed too much of our forest land and that we should greatly reduce or eliminate most types of cutting. Others believe we should keep cutting down forests like we’ve always done because there are plenty of trees/forests. First, give the reasons and justifications for cutting down forests. Second, offer the reasons and justifications for protecting forests. What do you ultimately think is the best approach?



### Environmental Philosophies

In chapter 41, Willa and Nathaniel have a debate about environmental ethics. Ethics is the study of right and proper action. Willa argues that people have no right to “murder” trees and use them for their own purposes. Nathaniel argues that it is proper for people to cut down trees and use them, as long as they don’t take more than they need. At this point in the book, Willa and Nathaniel have different environmental philosophies.

Read and discuss the quotes below. They offer different points of view on humans’ responsibilities towards nature. Then, answer the prompt at the bottom of the page.

“The earth is given as a common stock for man to labour & live on.” —Thomas Jefferson

“Brought into right relationship with the wilderness [man] would see that he is not a separate entity endowed with a divine right to subdue his fellow creatures and destroy the common heritage....He would see that his appropriation of earth’s resources beyond his personal needs would only bring imbalance and beget ultimate loss and poverty for all.” —John Muir

“A man [should know] that the world is not given by his fathers but borrowed from his children.” —Wendell Berry

“The idea that we are ‘stewards of the earth’ is another symptom of human arrogance....The idea that we are consciously care-taking such a large and mysterious system is ludicrous.” —Lynn Margulis

“We must protect the forests for our children, grandchildren, and children yet to be born. We must protect the forests for those who can’t speak for themselves, such as the birds, animals, fish, and trees.” —Qwatsinas, Nuxalk Nation

Writing Prompt: What is your environmental philosophy?



### Individualism versus Collectivism

The Faeren believe that “There is no I. There is only we” (44). This is called collectivism—the idea that the group, and what’s good for the group, is more important than the rights or wishes of any one individual.

Willa believes in the importance of the group, but she eventually comes to believe also that “Now there is an I” (282). Respecting the rights of individuals—as long as they don’t diminish the rights of others—is individualism.

There is another group in *Willa of the Wood* with thoughts on this conflict—the loggers. They tell Nathaniel that “We can do anything we like. Ain’t that what freedom means” (271)? These men seem to think that there are only individuals, and no group or other people to whom they owe anything. They are individualists to the point of not thinking about collective (group) needs, at all.

Write about where you fall on the collective-individualist spectrum. Is the group more important than individuals? Is the group most important, but individuals still have rights? If so, what rights? Are individuals and their rights most important, but the group has rights or requirements, too? If so, what is owed the group? Or, are individuals the only important thing? Once you’ve described your ideas, explain where they came from. Why do you think this way about this topic?



#### **Respecting Authority versus Righteous Rebellion**

Willa struggles with trying to obey the padaran and respect his authority, as she has been taught, and warned, to do. Ultimately, she can't support what she sees as his evil ways and successfully (though briefly) leads a rebellion of some of the Faeran. The idea of "respecting authority" includes the word "respect." When Willa loses respect for the padaran, she can't obey him anymore.

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

Can you name three instances when it is a good idea to respect authority and do what the authority asks you to do? Explain why you think obedience to authority is good in each situation.

Can you name three examples in history when people rebelled against an authority whom they saw as unjust, unfair, or even, evil?

Willa has to rebel against her own clan. Can you name an area in which you disagree with many of the people in your family, group, or society? Where does your disagreement come from? Do you express it to your group? Why or why not?



### Immigration and Culture Clash

In *Willa of the Wood*, four different groups are occupying the same land and the same time. The Faeran and Cherokee lived there first. The homesteaders immigrated there next, and then the newcomers came.

Whenever different groups occupy the same land, and particularly when that land has a natural resource those groups want, or want to protect, there will be conflicts: struggle over who owns the land, over what should be done with the land, how the actions of one group on the land will affect the other groups, and of the different beliefs and values about the land, and each other, that the groups hold.

Who once shared the land in which you now live? Research this question, and prepare a slide show, poster, or essay on it. Be sure to consider these questions as well:

Of the different groups who lived in your area, when did each arrive?

Why did each group come/live there?

How did each group use/shape the land? Can you still see evidence of this today?

What conflicts were there among some of the groups? Over what?

Did any of the groups leave and move somewhere else? If so, why?



### History of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park

When we visit a National Park today, we often don't think about the fact that before the park was created, people lived there, worked there, and affected the environment there. When national parks were created, those people had to move out.

*Willa of the Wood* is historical fiction, set in the area that became the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1934, well after the time of Willa's story. Before it became a park, the area was home to homesteaders like Nathaniel, loggers and others who wanted to profit off the natural resources of the park, and the Cherokee.

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

Explore the history and culture of the park at

<https://www.nps.gov/grsm/learn/historyculture/index.htm>

Be sure you follow the links to learn about the [stories](#) of [those](#) who lived in the area before it became a park, and watch the [video](#) about the creation of the park. List five interesting facts that you learned about the history of the park:

Now that you have some background history, look at the photos of the history of the park that are collected at the [Western Carolina University Digital Collections](#) and the [Open Parks Network](#). Choose one or more photos to write about. Think about what you've learned about the history of the park from *Willa of the Wood* and the resources above, Then, write a short fictional story inspired by your photo and set in the time period your photo is from.



## Reading Quiz #1

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

### Chapters 1-9

1. What is the homesteader's "white-fanged companion"?
2. What are the "small, crumbly lumps" in the "round, stone-like container"?
3. What is a "killing-stick"?
4. What is the padaran?
5. Why does Willa think it's okay to steal from the homesteaders?
6. Why can't Willa use her powers to escape the homesteader's barn?
7. Who does Willa call on for help when she is escaping the homesteader?
8. What is Willa's special power that can help her escape?
9. What is special about the lake of the bears?
10. Who is Alliw?



## Reading Quiz #2

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

### Chapters 10-17

1. Where does Willa hide her satchel?
2. Who are the Faeran?
3. How is Willa different from most of her clan members?
4. Who is Mamaw?
5. What are jaetters?
6. Why do the other jaetters want Willa's satchel?
7. What/who does Willa discover when she is in the labyrinth of the lair?
8. Where are Willa's twin sister and parents?
9. What does Willa give the Cherokee Boy?
10. Why have most of the Faeran lost their skills in the forest?



### Reading Quiz #3

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

#### Chapters 18-29

1. Who does Willa think will protect her from Gredic?
2. Who is hiding in the central hall by blending?
3. How does Willa treat the padaran differently than the other Faeran do?
4. How does Willa prove that the take in the satchel is hers and not Gredic's?
5. What does Willa give the padaran that especially pleases him?
6. What is the padaran hiding in his secret rooms?
7. What is the "complicated-looking brass device with spoked metal circles and many levers, dials, and thumbscrews" that the padaran shows Willa?
8. Why have the Faeran started killing animals?
9. How does Willa trick the padaran into stepping into a trap?
10. How does Willa make a hole to escape her and Mamaw's den?



## Reading Quiz #4

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

### Chapters 30-41

1. What does Willa see from the top of the Great Mountain that horrifies her?
2. What group of people has murdered the trees and the birds?
3. Who helps Willa rescue the panther and escape the jaegers by the river?
4. How does Willa heal herself when she gets injured?
5. Where does Willa have quills?
6. Where does Willa sleep when she is watching the homesteader?
7. What is the homesteader's name?
8. What is the first thing the homesteader does when he sees Willa again?
9. What surprises Willa about the homesteader?
10. What won't Willa eat?



### Reading Quiz #5

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

#### Chapters 42-52

1. What does Willa think about the padaran once she starts living with Nathaniel?
2. What is Nathaniel's dog's name?
3. Why do the newcomers/loggers want Nathaniel's land?
4. What does Nathaniel tell Willa about bees that surprises her?
5. How does Nathaniel react when Willa compares him to a wolf?
6. What is Nathaniel's "thin stick of wood" and "impossibly flat sliver of whitish tree bark"?
7. Where does Willa sleep inside the house?
8. What "magical" thing does Nathaniel teach Willa to do?
9. What does Willa find in the meadow Nathaniel always visits?
10. What has happened to Nathaniel's wife and children?



## Reading Quiz #6

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

### Chapters 53-62

1. How does Willa stop the fight between the loggers and Nathaniel?
2. What happens to Scout in the fight with the loggers?
3. What does Willa decide she must do after the fight with the loggers?
4. What is Willa worried will happen if she rescues Nathaniel's children?
5. What animals help Willa sneak back into the Faeran's lair?
6. Who is Hialeah?
7. What are the Faeran planning to do with the children they have captured?
8. When Willa is trying to rescue the children, who does she realize can help her?
9. How does Willa hold off the guards when the children are escaping?
10. What does Willa ask Iska how to spell while they are trying to escape the guards?



## Reading Quiz #7

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

### Chapters 63-74

1. How does Willa get the guards to take her to the central hall and the padaran?
2. Who does Willa reveal that the padaran is?
3. Who killed Willa's parents and sister?
4. What is the padaran's name?
5. How does Willa escape the padaran and his guards in the central hall?
6. What is special about twins' names in the Faeran clan?
7. What happens to Gredic?
8. What happens to Deep Hollow?
9. How do the remaining Faeran react when Willa rejoins them after the padaran is dead?
10. Why don't Hialeah, Iska, and Inali run directly home after Willa rescues them?



### Quiz Keys

#### Quiz #1 Chapters 1-9

1. His dog.
2. Cookies
3. A rifle or shot gun.
4. The leader of Willa's clan.
5. Because she's been taught that it's okay to steal by the padaran/because she's been taught that the homesteaders have more than they need.
6. Her powers don't work when she is inside human homes or spaces.
7. The wolves/the wolf Luthien.
8. She can camouflage herself/blend in to her surroundings.
9. It heals wounds.
10. Willa's sister.

#### Quiz #2 Chapters 10-17

1. Inside a hollow tree where there is a woodpecker nest.
2. Willa's clan.
3. They cannot blend/camouflage the way that Willa can.
4. Willa's grandmother.
5. Children in Willa's clan who have been trained to be thieves.
6. Because they want to steal what's in it and give it to the padaran themselves.
7. A boy taken prisoner.
8. They have died/been killed.
9. Cookies.
10. Because there hasn't been anyone to teach them/because only certain Faeran get sent out to do these things.



## Quiz Keys

### Quiz #3 Chapters 18-29

1. Her friend (Gillen)
2. Mamaw.
3. Willa looks directly at the padaran and does not seem as afraid of him.
4. She asks Gredic whether the satchel is empty, and he answers incorrectly.
5. Tobacco.
6. Machines stolen from people (homesteaders and newcomers).
7. A survey's transit
8. Because the humans (homesteaders and newcomers) pay them to.
9. She blends to cover the rock that shows where the trap is.
10. She makes the dead sticks come alive.

### Quiz #4 Chapters 36-41

1. An explosion that kills many trees (and the animals that live in them).
2. The newcomers/the loggers.
3. River otters.
4. With special leaves/plants.
5. On the back of her neck.
6. In a tree/in a cocoon in a tree.
7. Nathaniel.
8. Apologizes.
9. He is kind to her.
10. Animals.



## Quiz Keys

### Quiz #5 Chapters 42-52

1. She starts to question what the padaran has taught.
2. Scout.
3. They want to build a railroad on the flat part to carry the logs out of the forest
4. That they were brought to the area by the European settlers.
5. He gets angry/he doesn't like it.
6. A pencil/pen and paper.
7. In a cocoon attached to the ceiling of the bedroom.
8. Read.
9. Gravestones.
10. They were attacked during the night

### Quiz #6 Chapters 53-62

1. She uses her powers to dissolve the floor.
2. He's shot/he's killed.
3. Rescue Nathaniel's children.
4. That Nathaniel won't need her anymore.
5. Beavers.
6. Nathaniel's daughter.
7. Turn them into jaetters/make them join the clan.
8. The children.
9. She uses her powers to dissolve the floor.
10. Cillian. Her father's name.



## Quiz Keys

### Quiz #7 Chapters 63-74

1. She slows down her heart and pretends to be dead.
2. Her uncle, and a regular Faeran, who can blend.
3. The padaran and his guards.
4. Naillic.
5. She convinces the rest of the Faeran to rebel/revolt against them.
6. They are reverse anagrams/one twin's name is the other twin's name spelled backwards.
7. He dies when Willa grabs him and falls into the abyss.
8. It burns down.
9. They are angry at her and kick her out of the clan/chase her away.
10. They are waiting for Willa.