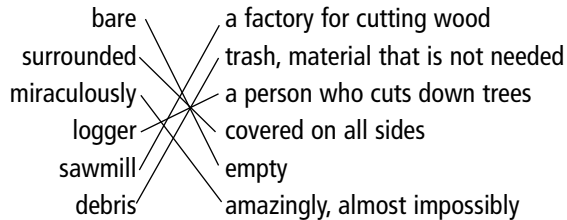


Answer Key for Wildfires

1: Fire in Peshtigo/Writing a Letter of Complaint (pages 1–8)

Before You Read (page 1)

4.



Understanding the Reading (page 3)

1. b
2. d
3. a
4. c
5. b
6. c

Study Strategy: Maps (page 5)

1. Peshtigo
2. Peshtigo River
3. Green Bay
4. Chicago
5. Lake Michigan
6. Michigan

Language in Use: Shifting Verb Tenses (page 6)

1. is = present
2. was = past
3. is = present
4. stood = past

The writer changes tense between Sentences 1 and 2 because the town still exists in Wisconsin. However, it was only a logging town in the past, not today.

The past tense *stood* suggests that this is no longer a pine forest to the west and north of Peshtigo today.

2. Wisconsin is a state in the Midwest of the United States. It was first settled by Native Americans thousands of years ago. It became a state in 1834. In the 19th century, Wisconsin was an important source of wood, but today the state is more famous for its dairy products, especially cheese.

2: Running for the River/ Writing a Summary (pages 9–15)

Understanding the Reading (page 12)

2. F The people of Little Suamico successfully saved their town from the fire.
3. F Many birds died in Oconto.
4. T The sawmills were the biggest employers in Peshtigo.
5. F The fire reached Peshtigo in October.
6. F Father Pernin decided to leave Peshtigo.
7. F Most people tried to escape Peshtigo by river.
8. F The old boardinghouse was destroyed by the fire.

Study Strategy: Timeline (page 13)

1. Little Suamico threatened.
2. Telephone lines cut in Peshtigo.
3. Winds shift.
4. Fire threatens Peshtigo again.
5. Father Pernin packs sacred objects.
6. Hundreds (including Pernin) run to river.
7. Boardinghouse burned; 40–200 people killed.

Language in Use: Vocabulary Practice (page 14)

1. resident
2. telegraph
3. foghorn
4. sacred
5. wagons
6. frantic

3: Surviving the Fire/Writing a Narrative (pages 17–25)

Before You Read (page 17)

1. a, b, d, e, g, h, i

2b. i

2c. i

2d. i

2e. ii

2f. i

2g. ii

2h. ii

Understanding the Reading (page 20)

Survived: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9

Died: 6, 8, 10

Study Strategy: Taking Notes (page 21)

Peshtigo Mechanic carried people to river

Girl grabbed ox's horns in river; pulled to safety on bank

Duck under water

Under water-doused blankets

Lie with face in dirt

Wear thick clothing

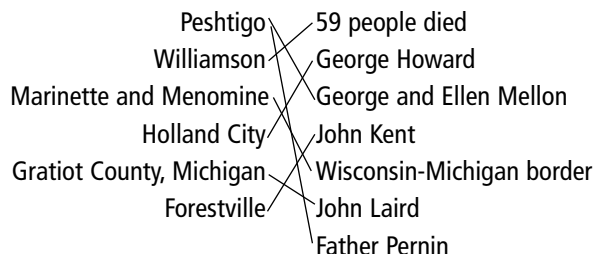
Language in Use: Adjective Clauses (page 22)

2. Mrs. Mulligan, who was wearing a thin nightdress, was almost naked when she reached the river.
3. The Peshtigo Mechanic saved nine people who were trapped by the fire.
4. The sawmill, which was the main employer in Peshtigo, caught fire.
5. Carrie grabbed the horns of a steer that was swimming past her.
6. People who were in the river had to duck under the water.
7. The men whose wives and children were hiding under a wet blanket sacrificed themselves.
8. People who were lying on the ground survived the fire.

4: The Fire Spreads/Writing a Newspaper Article (pages 27–40)

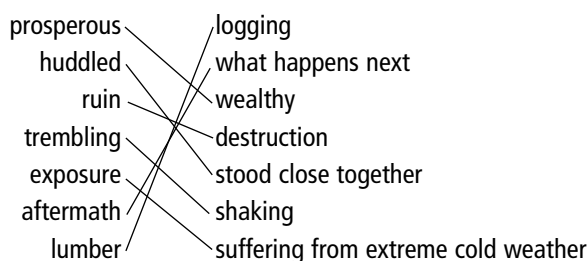
Before You Read (page 27)

1.

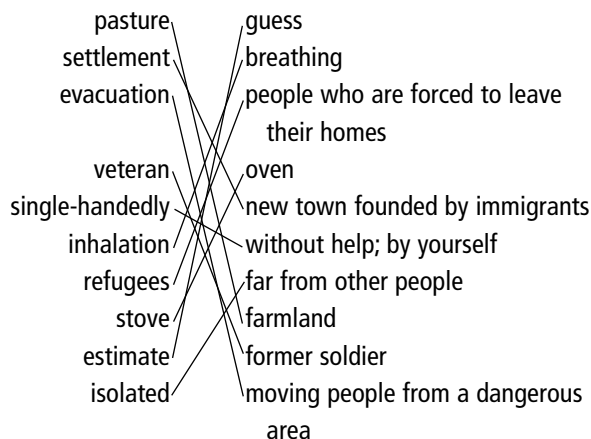


2.

a.



b.



Understanding the Reading (page 32)

1. Some survivors died of exposure because they had jumped into the cold river.
2. The fire did not reach those towns because they were protected by sandy hills.

3. Most people were evacuated from Holland City, so they were saved.
4. John Laird's boss was grateful because Laird saved the sawmill by himself.
5. The Kents did not notice that their house was on fire because they were fighting the fire on their farm.
6. The tabernacle and the bell survived from Father Pernin's church.

Study Strategy: Context Definitions in Context (page 33)

7. Flames sprang up from man-made "**pasture-maker fires**," which farmers often set to turn forest into farmland.
8. Animals were **victims**, too, and lay dead among the ashes.
9. One mass grave in Peshtigo holds the remains of 350 **unidentified** people. The names of half the dead were never known.
10. Father Pernin was amazed to find that his **tabernacle**, which is a box that holds the bread and wine for Mass, had survived.
11. Jacob Laird single-handedly saved the **sawmill**. A sawmill is a factory for cutting wood.
12. Many of the dead were **loggers**, people who cut down trees.

Language in Use: Fragments and Run-on Sentences (page 34)

1. The fire moved to Sugar Bush, and Williamsville was also in the fire's path.
2. Many people in Peshtigo were hiding in the river because they were escaping from the fire.
3. The fire began moving toward Marinette and Menomine, which are two lumber towns on the Wisconsin-Michigan border.
4. A strong wind was blowing off the lake. Therefore, the fire could move faster.
5. The fire approached Holland City. However, the men were able to hold it back.
6. Because John Kent was a stubborn man, he refused to leave his house.

Vocabulary Review, Units 1–4 (page 39)

Review Exercise A

2. sacred
3. sawmill
4. inferno
5. aftermath
6. determine
7. steer
8. veteran

Review Exercise B

Suggested answers:

2. an old-fashioned method of communication
3. guess
4. long, deep ditch
5. cross each other
6. they stayed outside in the cold for too long

Review Exercise C

Answers will vary.

5: Wildfires Today/Writing a Disaster Plan (pages 41–48)

Before You Read (page 41)

- 2a. violent
- 2b. tornadoes
- 2c. destructive
- 2d. diameter
- 2e. an unpopulated area
- 2f. asphalt
- 2g. authorities

Understanding the Reading (page 44)

1. F Wildfires can create violent storms.
2. T
3. F Forest fires are a problem all round the world.
4. F Wildfires move very quickly.
5. T
6. T
7. F Few people die today from forest fires.
8. T

Study Strategy: Numbers and Dates (page 45)

10–20 feet	Diameter of small whirlwind
2 million acres	Destroyed every year by wildfires in the U.S.
1983	Wildfire in Southern Australia
>70	People killed
≈ 30 minutes	Time to burn 1,000 acres of forest
1977	Fire in Santa Barbara, California
250	Homes destroyed
1994	Wildfire near LA

Language in Use: Conditionals (page 46)

Suggested answers.

2. . . . professionals start forest fires
3. . . . when they occur in populated areas
4. . . . authorities could evacuate residents earlier
5. . . . if the ocean had not stopped the fire
6. . . . if there is a major fire
7. . . . fewer people would have died

6: Fire in Hinckley/Writing a Diary Entry (page 49–57)

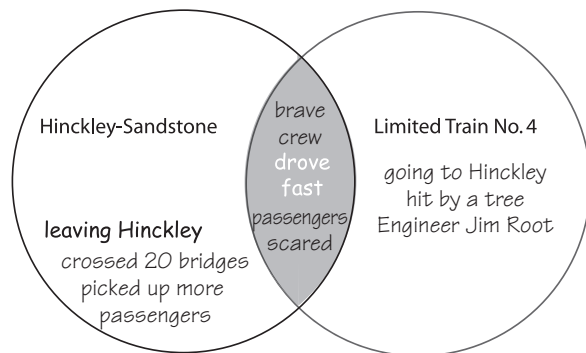
Before You Read (page 49)

- 2a. i
- 2b. ii
- 2c. i
- 2d. i
- 2e. ii
- 2f. i
- 2g. ii
- 2h. ii
- 2i. i

Understanding the Reading (page 53)

1. They waited so that they could hitch more cars and carry more people.
2. They did not believe that the fire would reach Sandstone.
3. The bridge was on fire.
4. The train was traveling south.
5. Small forest fires were normal at this time of year.
6. Jim Root, the engineer, was driving the train.
7. They were worried that the train would derail if a tree hit it.
8. The engineer wanted to escape from the fire as fast as possible, and he did not know that Hinckley was burning.

Study Strategy: Venn Diagrams (page 54)



Language in Use: Adjectives (page 55)

2. devastating
3. terrified
4. terrifying
5. burning
6. lucky
7. dangerous
8. worried

7: On to Skunk Lake/Writing an Informal Letter (pages 59–68)

Before You Read (page 59)

- 2a. wounded
- 2b. begging
- 2c. pass out
- 2d. regain
- 2e. marsh
- 2f. extinguisher
- 2g. dilemma
- 2h. apparent
- 2i. blistered

Understanding the Reading (page 62)

2. b
3. a.
4. c.
5. c
6. a

Study Strategy: Sketch Maps (page 64)

1. culvert
2. Skunk Lake
3. engineer hit by glass
4. train stops
5. people running from fire
6. Hinckley

Language in Use: Noun Clauses (page 65)

2. What they saw shocked them.
 3. They said they lived in Hinckley.
 4. They told Engineer Root that if the train continued ahead into Hinckley, they would all die in the fire.
 5. Now they learned there was fire ahead, too.
 6. The passengers did not know what had just happened in the engine.
2. Root saw (that) people were running out of the woods.
 3. The crew knew (that) there was fire behind them.
 4. The passengers asked why the train slowed down.
 5. That Root was not killed was amazing.

8: The Train is Saved/Writing Research, Part 1 (pages 69–76)

Before You Read (page 69)

1. a, b, d, e, f

Understanding the Reading (page 71)

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. The passengers were at danger from flames from the forest and embers from the burning train.
5. The survivors were rescued by relief crews on hand-carts and evacuated to Duluth.
6. The Hinckley fire was a firestorm that heated the air to a very high temperature and then was able to burn everything it reached very quickly.
7. F. Typical forest fires burn slowly.
8. T
9. F. The passengers found roasted potatoes to eat after the fire.
10. F. The 1918 fire was the last deadly wildfire in the United States.

Study Strategy: Word Families (page 73)

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
danger	endanger	dangerous	dangerously
sight	see	—	—
honor	honor	honored honorary	—
safety	save	safe	safely
survivor	survive	—	—
bravery	—	brave	bravely
destruction	destroy	destructive destroyed	destructively
heat	heat	hot	—

Language in Use: Adverbs (page 74)

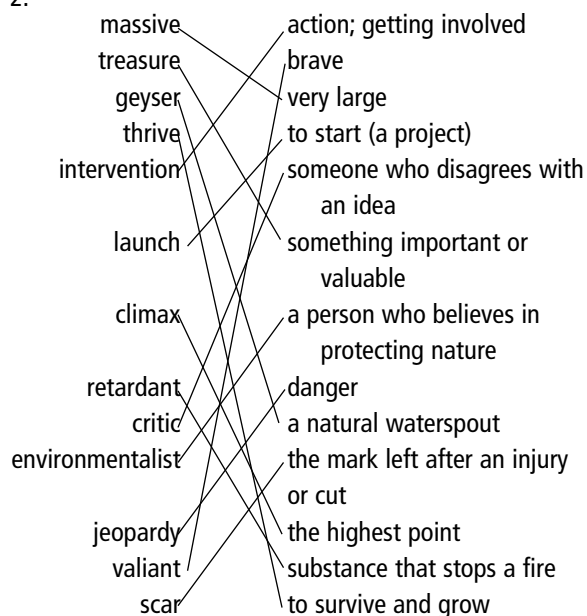
- The train lasted to see them safely in the water.
- Luckily, only three passengers died.
- Now, the train burned to the rails.
- When the flames from the fire finally moved on, the night turned chilly.
- A typical forest fire burns slowly.

- gratefully
- hard
- Fortunately
- fast
- usually

9: Fires in Yellowstone and California/Writing Research, Part 2 (pages 77–88)

Before You Read (page 77)

- 6
 - 1
 - 3
 - 2
 - 5
 - 4
- 2.



Understanding the Reading (page 81)

- It was called Black Saturday because on that day more of Yellowstone National Park was burned than on any other day in the park's history.
- High temperatures, dry conditions, and lightening combined to start the fire.
- A *natural burn* is the policy to let a fire burn without intervention when it starts naturally.
- Rain and snow finally ended the fire.
- F. The fire reached its climax on August 20, 1988.
- F. None of the towns around Yellowstone were destroyed.
- T
- F. Environmentalists criticized the government's "natural burn" policy.
- c
- c

Language in Use: Editing (page 85)

- Because there had been no rain for three months, there was a high risk of fire.
- The firefighters tried hard to control the blaze.
- Jim Root, who was the engineer on Limited Train No. 4, was a hero of the Hinckley fire.
- The passengers leaving Hinckley by train were terrified.
- The oldest national park in the United States is Yellowstone.
- Critics asked why the government allowed Yellowstone to burn.
- If the fire had been stopped earlier, fewer trees would have been destroyed.

Vocabulary Review, Units 5–9 (page 89)

Review Exercise A

- ordeal
- valiant
- diameter
- jeopardy
- thrive

6. Asphalt
7. climax
8. violent

Review Exercise B

Suggested answers.

1. drives the train
2. nobody lives
3. to put out a fire

4. have to make a difficult decision with no good options
5. injured
6. an area of wetland
7. faint
8. the government and police

Review Exercise C

Answer will vary.