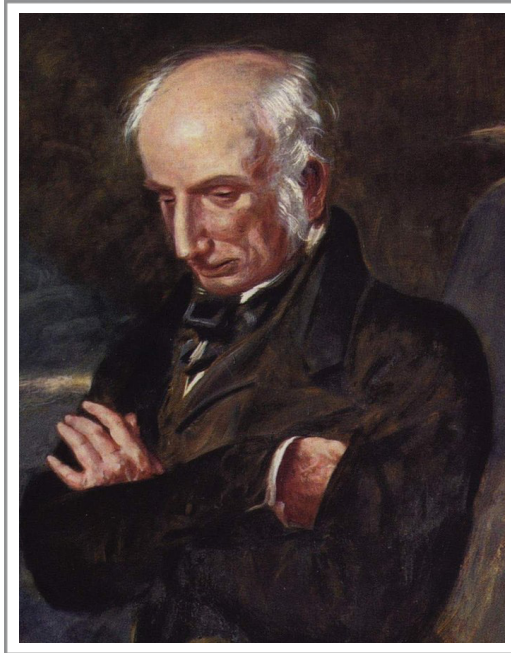


D is for Dandelion

Assignment 25

- **Poetry Memorization.** Memorize stanza 1 of William Wordsworth's poem "Written in Spring." On the right is a picture of William Wordsworth.
- **Speech Night.** Continue memorizing your parts in the play or the poem that you will be reciting on speech night. At the end of this assignment page is a list of the poems and parts that each of the students will recite or play for Speech Night. Those reciting a poem should start working on an introduction, which will be 3–5 sentences, telling one or more of the following: something about the poet, the general theme of the poem, and a poetic device, such as alliteration, rhyme, anaphora, etc.
- **Reading.** You will be reading "The Windmills" and "The Hare and the Hedgehog" and answer questions on the first.
- **Handwriting.** Complete Lesson 24 of the *D is for Dandelion* handwriting book.
- **Poetics.** Memorize stanza 1 of William Wordsworth's poem "Lines Written in Early Spring." Above is a picture of William Wordsworth.
- **Writing.** Continue working on your book report. You may print out **these sheets** (found on the assignment page) and write directly on them, or use separate, clean loose leaf paper. In addition to these areas you will be writing about, you will be graded on neatness!
- **Dictation.** Teachers should review what an adjective is: a word that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. There are two kinds of adjectives. An adjective that comes before the word it modifies is called an attributive adjective. An adjective that comes after a linking verb and describes the subject is called a predicate adjective. In the dictation exercises, students should underline the verb twice, then underline the adjective in the sentence once and label it AA (attributive adjective) or PA (predicate adjective). There may be more than one adjective of the same kind in a sentence. Before the student begins the exercise, review the linking verbs—am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being. The word seem is also a linking verb.



EXAMPLES

- I found an unusual book to read. AA (The word *unusual* describes the book. It comes before the word that it modifies and therefore is an attributive adjective.)
- John's brother was very kind. PA (The word *kind* describes the brother. It comes after the linking verb *was* and modifies the subject *brother*. It is a predicate adjective.)

EXERCISE A

1. Tom had a tremendous experience at the library. AA
2. His handwriting was not legible. PA
3. The horrible, invincible army conquered the land. AA
4. The story seemed terrible and incredible, but it was sensible. PA
5. It was plausible that the business grew. PA

EXERCISE B

1. The rogue feared the terror of the strict law and obeyed it. AA
2. He wrote a letter in defense of religious freedom. AA
3. It is not possible but certain that I was responsible. PA
4. His whispers were audible. PA
5. The runner bruised himself, but he still was eligible to win. PA

- ***Parts for speech night.***

The Barber of Bagdad

Barber played by Mary Levenick

Calif played by Rocco Haselbarth

Donkey played by Ellie Shapren

Courtier played by Michael Levenick

Woodcutter played by John Malachowski

The Selfish Woman

Greedy Woman played by Julie Shapren

Poor Woman played by Caroline Lengkeek

Recitations

“The Stranger on the Sill” recited by Dominic Wargo

“Fire and Ice” recited by Declan Ireland

“Who Loves the Trees Best” recited by Elise Sheridan

“The Fountain” recited by Ellie Shapren

“Mr. Finney’s Turnip” recited by Natalie Kelly

“I Remember” recited by Sviat Voznyi

Melvin of *Babysitting the Wilsons* played by Finn McGowan

“The First Day of Spring” recited by Abby Giannotti

“Lines Written in Early Spring” recited by Catherine Patton

The Windmills

1. Which of the following BEST describes the island promised to Sancho Panza?
 - a) a reachable goal
 - b) a generous promise by a noble knight-errant
 - c) a small and unambitious gift
 - d) an unrealistic and empty reward

2. Which of the following is most like Don Quixote attacking the windmills?
 - a) a soldier being wounded in the Civil War
 - b) a mechanic repairing a large school bus
 - c) a woman who is trying on a new coat
 - d) a boy imagining that he is ruler of a vast kingdom

3. Who really are the two friars of the order of St. Benedict mentioned of in the story?
 - a) guards of the Biscayan lady in the coach
 - b) enchanters who have stolen a princess
 - c) religious men going to Seville
 - d) wealthy nobles who later fight against Quixote

4. What is the most likely reason that the two friars “stood amazed at the figure and words of Don Quixote”?
 - a) They are afraid of the errant-knight because he looks strong and violent.
 - b) Don Quixote has a strange appearance and his claim about them is ridiculous.
 - c) Their intentions to kidnap a princess have been discovered.
 - d) They are amazed that anyone would try to challenge them, as they have weapons.

5. What do the friars’ lackeys do to Sancho Panza?
 - a) They handle him very roughly.
 - b) They strip him of his possessions.
 - c) They put him in the coach with a princess.
 - d) They tell him to despoil his master Don Quixote.

6. When Don Quixote tells the lady in the coach that she has been set free from her robbers, most likely the lady in the coach at first is ____.
- a) appreciative of Don Quixote
 - b) very confused
 - c) feeling relieved but not thankful
 - d) made anxious
7. Who is Dulcinea?
- a) the princess in the coach
 - b) the lady in the coach
 - c) the “lady” that Don Quixote is fighting for
 - d) Sancho Panza’s wife
8. After Don Quixote says that the Biscayan knight is no gentleman and threatens him, the knight replies, “I no gentleman?” The reply of the knight shows that he was ____ by Don Quixote’s comment.”
- a) insulted
 - b) confused
 - c) threatened
 - d) amused

*The Biscayan, to begin with, dealt Don Quixote a mighty blow over the shield. If it had not been for his armor, it would have **cleft** him to the waist.*

9. The word *cleft* used in the above passage means ____.
- a) burned
 - b) killed
 - c) split
 - d) make bare
10. What happens to the Biscayan knight at the end of the passage?
- a) He is seriously injured by Don Quixote.
 - b) He receives nothing but a small injury from Don Quixote.
 - c) He begs Don Quixote’s mercy, and Don Quixote grants it to him.
 - d) The lady tells Don Quixote to show no mercy and kill him.