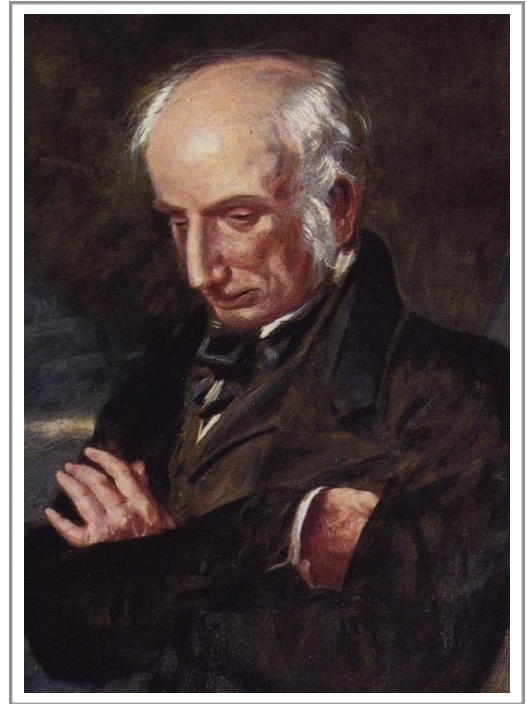**D is for Dandelion**
Assignment 26

- *Poetry Memorization.* Memorize stanzas 1 and 2 of "Written in Spring" by William Wordsworth, pictured on the right.

- *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 Hedgehog" and "Making Faces" and answer questions on both.

- *Handwriting.* Complete Lesson 25 of the *D is for Dandelion* handwriting book.

- *Writing.* Finish 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.* Modifiers are words that give more information about other words. They describe, limit or specify, and intensify. There are two kinds of modifiers—adverbs and adjectives. We have already gone over two kinds of adjectives—attributive and predicate. Now we will over adverbs. Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs. They usually end in *ly* and answer the following questions:

  - How? (way something is done or extent of something)

  - When? (time)

  - Where? (place)

After writing out the sentences, students should underline the single-word adverbs once and write out what question the adverb answers: *how, when* or *where*.

EXAMPLES
- My father talked <u>softly</u>. *how*
  (The adverb tells the way something is done. How did the father speak? *Softly.)*
- Tom was *very* tired. *how*
  (The adverb tells the extent of how tired Tom was. How tired was he? *Very* tired.)
- I will be going <u>tomorrow</u>. *when*
  (The adverb tells when I will be going. When will I go? *Tomorrow*.)

- You need to go <u>home</u>. *where*

  (The adverb tells where you need to go. *Home.*)

1. The <u>extremely</u> comfortable pillows were chocolate in color. *how*

2. The likable boy is patient but had to leave <u>now</u>. *when*

3. The honorable man went <u>there</u> to make his apologies. *where*

4. He <u>once</u> bought a valuable mirror at a reasonable price. *when*

5. His agreeable dad taught history, but <u>now</u> is practicing law. *when*

1. At recess Bob <u>often</u> makes a noticeable effort to be kind. *when*

2. The audience appreciated his jokes and laughed <u>excitedly</u>. *how*

3. It was very admirable of the notable man to stay <u>nearby</u>.
   where

4. His tongue moved <u>faster</u> than what is imaginable. *how*

5. It is <u>always</u> more desirable to have desks that are moveable. *when*

- ***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

Name _____

1. Which of the following BEST describes the woman baking cakes?

    a) extremely generous
    b) dishonest
    c) begrudging
    d) enthusiastic

2. According to the beggar woman who appeared at the door, why is she poor?

    a) She spent all of her money in wasteful living.
    b) She was robbed of all her wealth.
    c) Her husband and son died.
    d) She has given up everything.

3. In what manner does the beggar ask the woman for food?

    a) politely
    b) rudely
    c) slyly
    d) loudly

4. The action of the woman baking cakes shows that ___.

    a) she is poor herself
    b) she is very wisely frugal and does not like to waste food
    c) she is trying to trick the beggar
    d) she is selfish and does not really want to give

5. Which of the following is NOT true of the fairy at the conclusion of the play?

    a) She teaches the woman a lesson.
    b) She is selfish herself.
    c) She was only dressed as a beggar.
    d) She believes that the woman was wealthy enough to give more.

Reading Questions
Making Faces

Name _____

1. The story hints at the fact that Mark's making faces is ___.
   a) a form of art worthy of being performed
   b) entertaining for most people
   c) normal for most children to do
   d) rude and inconsiderate

2. It is hinted in the story that Mark continues making faces because ____.
   a) He enjoys getting a reaction out of people.
   b) He is a very cruel boy.
   c) He has a mother and family who did not punish, discipline him or tell him what was right or wrong.
   d) He acts like a baby in all his ways.

3. Why does Uncle John suggest a performance?
   a) to help Mark in what he saw a future career
   b) to teach a lesson
   c) to help Mark escape punishment
   d) to humiliate Mark

4. Apparently Mark thinks that the face that would most likely get a reaction from his audience is ___.
   a) his "new face"—closing one eye, putting his other eye up so that you could only see the white part, and breathing loudly through his nose
   b) sticking out his tongue, squinting his eyes, and putting his thumbs in his ears while waving his finger
   c) his goose face
   d) a face that was not made up—looking nervous

5. Why did the audience start laughing at Mark?
   a) They want to encourage him even though they do not find his faces funny.
   b) It is a delayed reaction to his "goose face."
   c) They think that one of the faces that he prepared for the performance is very funny.
   d) They think that one of the faces that he did not prepared for the performance is very funny.