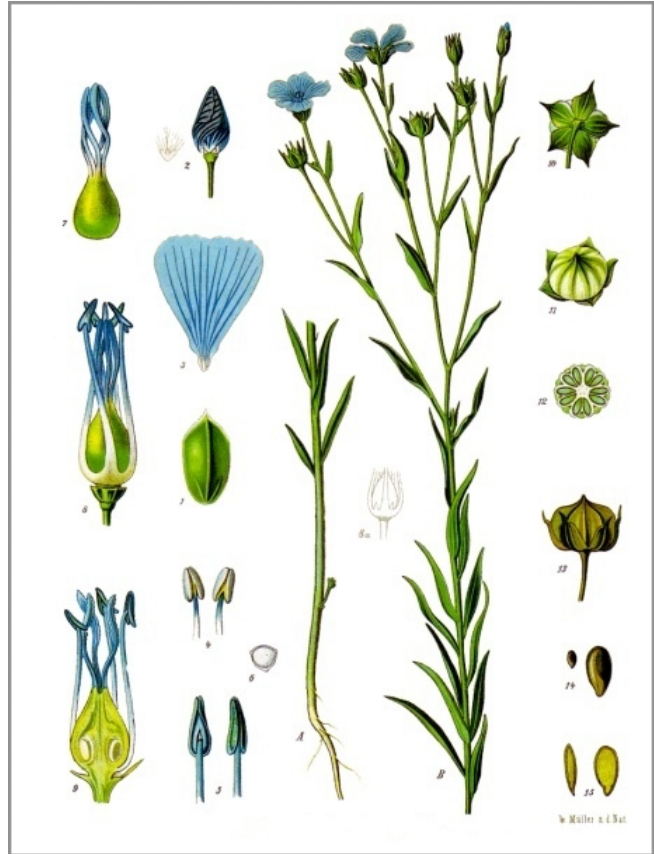


## D is for Dandelion

### Assignment 18

- **Reading.** Students will be reading “The Miller’s Guest” and “The Flax” and answer questions on both.
- **Video.** To reinforce your child’s understanding of Andersen’s charming story of the flax, watch **this marvelous video** on the old method of making paper from linen (which is from flax). They will learn what a “rag and bone man” or ragpicker was.
- **Handwriting.** Complete Lesson 17 of the D is for Dandelion handwriting book.
- **Poetics.** Memorize stanzas 1–4 of “The Stranger on the Sill.”
- **Writing.** Complete Exercise 2 of Composition 1.
- **Dictation.**

This week students will learn about complete subjects. A complete subject is what the sentence is about. In the sentence “My old friend from California is visiting me,” the subject is *My old friend from California*. After writing each sentence in the dictation, students should underline the complete subject.



#### EXERCISE A

1. The children played merrily in the summer twilight.
2. The rope was too tight.
3. Richard’s father saw the stranger’s face in the bright light.
4. The frightened thieves took flight in the night.
5. Her linen apron might get dirty.

#### EXERCISE B

1. The slight breeze will turn into a stormy gale tonight.
2. The sun’s glorious rays were such a sight!
3. We took delight in the mountain’s majesty.
4. Jim’s true friends were sure to help.
5. The author’s poetry and verse were published.

## The Miller's Guest

1. Which of the following is not true the hunter in the story "The Miller's Guest"?
  - a) He is a guest of the miller.
  - b) He is from Nottingham.
  - c) He is called "your majesty" by the party of nobles at the end of the story.
  - d) He is not really a king.
  
2. Which of the following BEST describes the attitude of the miller toward the hunter at the beginning of the story?
  - a) unkind
  - b) suspicious
  - c) jolly
  - d) jealous

*"Oh, we don't pay a penny for it. We find it in merry Sherwood Forest. Now and then, you see, we make bold with the king's deer."*

3. What does *make bold with* mean as it is used in the above sentence?
  - a) kill cruelly
  - b) eat hungrily
  - c) give oneself without asking
  - d) chop up into fine pieces
  
4. Why do the miller and his wife invite the hunter into their home as a guest?
  - a) He is polite.
  - b) They feel sorry for him, as he does not have money enough to pay for his stay.
  - c) He reminds them of their son.
  - d) He is young and looks harmless.
  
5. Which of the following is NOT true of the pasty that the miller serves the hunter?
  - a) It is from the king's forest.
  - b) It is made from deer meat.
  - c) It cost the miller much money.
  - d) It was unlawfully taken.

## The Flax

1. What does the fence basically say to the flax as it speaks so cheerfully about his “life”?
  - a) You should be more like me, as I have knots.
  - b) Don’t be boastful of your appearance.
  - c) Soon you will grow old like me and then your life will be ended.
  - d) The world does not like you.
2. Which of the following best describes the attitude of the flax when the reapers cut it down, lay him in water, and put him on a fire?
  - a) sad about his lot in life
  - b) appreciative
  - c) wanting to take revenge
  - d) accepting the bad with the good
3. How does the flax compare his life as a plant and his life as linen?
  - a) He thinks that his life as linen cloth is superior.
  - b) He regrets being transformed.
  - c) He accepts his fate, but is unhappy.
  - d) He wishes he could bear pretty flowers again.

*“I have been made into something. Now I shall be of some use in the world. That is the only way to be happy.”*

4. What does the flax suggest by his statement above (“I have been made . . .”)?
  - a) We are happy only if we know important things.
  - b) Happiness arises from having a purpose or use in life.
  - c) To be happy we have to go through hardship.
  - d) Happiness comes and goes like the wind.
5. Which of the following best explains why the flax continues to live and even more glorious life, even though his life as a piece of clothing has ended?
  - a) The flax was transformed into paper, which merchants use for making children’s books.
  - b) People do not throw away paper, which is what the flax had become.
  - c) Children now read stories on the paper, making them happy.
  - d) Stories and poems are written on the flax, and these works are read from generation to generation, making people wiser and better.