

D is for Dandelion

Assignment 29

- **Poetry Memorization.** Memorize stanzas 1–5 of “Lines Written in Early Spring” by William Wordsworth.
- **Speech Night.** Continue working on your parts in the play or the poem that you will be reciting on speech night.
- **Vocabulary, Spelling, and Phonics** Memorize the vocabulary, spelling and phonics of Lesson 29.
- **Reading.** You will be reading letters this week from a poet and from a king and queen. Answer questions on both sections of reading passages.
- **Handwriting.** Complete Lesson 28 of the *D is for Dandelion* handwriting book.
- **Writing.** Write Exercise 2 of Composition 1 in Lesson 29. The composition will be due on the first week of May.
- **Dictation.** In this lesson students will learn about prepositional phrases. In the last lesson, students learned that among other things, a preposition shows *direction* and the *position* of something in relation to another, such as in space or time. Some common prepositions include *of, on, for, in, to, about, with, out, like, beside, near, under, over, below, above, between, next to, around, and near*. A prepositional phrase begins with a preposition and ends with a noun.

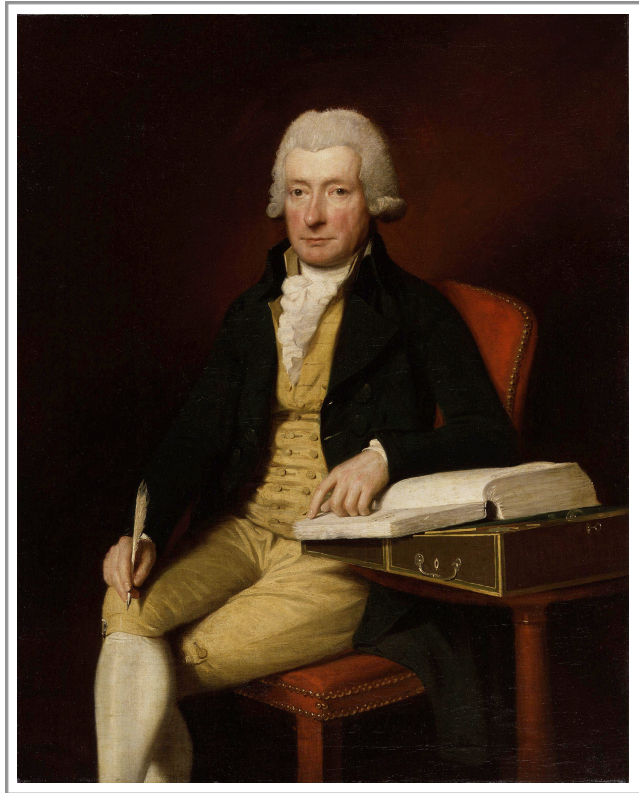
Underline the prepositions in the following sentences and put brackets around the prepositional phrase. Every sentence will have exactly one prepositional phrase.

EXAMPLE

- The young man’s dog jumped [over the small fence].
- He always walks [after dinner].

EXERCISE A

1. The naughty boy teased his sister [before breakfast].
2. He told us the confidential tale [in an agreeable, private talk].



3. The dreadful occasion caused much anxiety [for him].
4. The soldier meant to hide the weapon [on the shelf].
5. We put leaven, flour, sugar and cinnamon [into the bowl].

EXERCISE B

1. Rescuing the treasure, the pirate rowed [to the shore].
2. [Like her delicate sister], Jan ate healthful meals.
3. [Near the hill's bottom], we heard Tim's heavy tread.
4. Instead, we spread the feathers [over the rock].
5. It was a pleasure to sit [with friends].
(The phrase *to sit* is an infinitive phrase, not a prepositional phrase.)

- ***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

Reading Questions

Tommy Torment

Name _____

1. Why is it mentioned that Tommy rides a rocking horse during his lesson.
 - a) to show that Miss Feechim has unusual ways of teaching
 - b) to stress that Tommy needs more exercise than his mother will allow.
 - c) to show that he is behind in his learning
 - d) to demonstrate his unruly behavior
2. Which of the following is NOT stated or suggested in the story about Tommy's bad behavior?
 - a) It harms Tommy himself.
 - b) it involves rudeness, selfishness and cruelty.
 - c) It is encouraged by his mother by her pampering.
 - d) The narrator's mother does not notice it.
3. Why does the governess Miss Feechim give Tommy a sugar plum?
 - a) Giving him plums is a sort of punishment because Tommy does not like them.
 - b) The plums are part his lunch, which Tommy refuses to eat.
 - c) The plums are mentioned in the lesson that the governess is trying to teach.
 - d) Miss Feechim is giving a bribe to get him to listen to her lesson.

You can imagine after this we were not overjoyed when we heard from Mother that we were to have the pleasure of Tommy Torment's company at the seaside.

4. Which of the following best tells what the word *pleasure* means in the above sentence.
 - a) The word means that the whole family is at first really overjoyed to have Tommy.
 - b) The word is being used sarcastically, as the narrator thinks that Tommy's presence will *not be* a pleasure.
 - c) The word describes Tommy's *real* personality, if he would only learn good behavior.
 - d) The word describes the mother's feelings and not the narrator's.
5. Why does Tommy go with the family to the shore on a vacation?
 - a) The narrator's mother wants to teach Tommy a lesson.
 - b) The family think it will be a pleasure to have him on the trip.
 - c) Tommy's mother has become ill.
 - d) The family feel sorry for Tommy because he does not have any friends.

6. The narrator's mother in the story is presented as being ____.
 - a) observant, wise and patient
 - b) caring and compassionate, but pampering, like Tommy's mother
 - c) angry, selfish and impatient
 - d) humorous

7. Which is NOT true of Tommy as he is described in the story?
 - a) Tommy can be funny and lively.
 - b) Tommy is incorrigible.
 - c) Tommy can be cruel, selfish and rude.
 - d) Tommy likes Hilda, the narrator.

8. Why does the babysitter look for some rash on Tommy during the vacation at the shore?
 - a) She thinks that he is pretending to be ill.
 - b) She thinks Tommy has eaten something he was not supposed to.
 - c) Tommy's behavior has changed dramatically.
 - d) She thinks he was bitten at the shore.

9. Which of the following is the true cause of the illness of Tommy's mother?
 - a) Pampering her son has caused the illness.
 - b) Tommy's mother imagines it and it is not real.
 - c) Tommy's mother worries too much.
 - d) The story does not say.

10. Which of the following is suggested about the school that Tommy does not attend.
 - a) It contributes to Tommy's ill behavior.
 - b) It is beneficial for Tommy, as he gets the positive attention he needs which contributes to his good behavior.
 - c) There are many bad students in the school that cure Tommy of his bad behavior.
 - d) The school teaches Tommy math skills that he cannot learn at home.

The Locked Room

1. Which of the following is NOT true about Granddad Bob's house?
 - a) It is a very large house.
 - b) It is a very old house.
 - c) The window of its "mystery room" sparkles with the reflected light.
 - d) People say it feels peaceful.

2. Why does Granddad Bob finally unlock the door of the mystery room and enter?
 - a) Granddad Bob is impatient to find out what is inside.
 - b) The grandmother wants to dust the room.
 - c) The whole family wants to teach Oliver a lesson.
 - d) The time of waiting required by the will has expired.

3. Which of the following BEST explains why Oliver does not want to know what is in the mystery room?
 - a) He thinks that he will have to dust it with his grandmother.
 - b) He does not like mysteries.
 - c) He thinks that there is something sad in the mystery room.
 - d) He does not want the suspense to end.

4. Why did Granddaddy Sam put a lock on the door?
 - a) He wanted to create a mystery for future generations of the family.
 - b) The story does not tell.
 - c) He did not want the room to be used.
 - d) There was gold inside that he didn't want anyone to know about.

5. The ending suggests that _____.
 - a) the room was filled with sad things
 - b) the room was filled with shiny gold bullion
 - c) what was in the mystery room was unexpected
 - d) there was a shiny bicycle, picture frame and a shiny bicycle in it