

D is for Dandelion

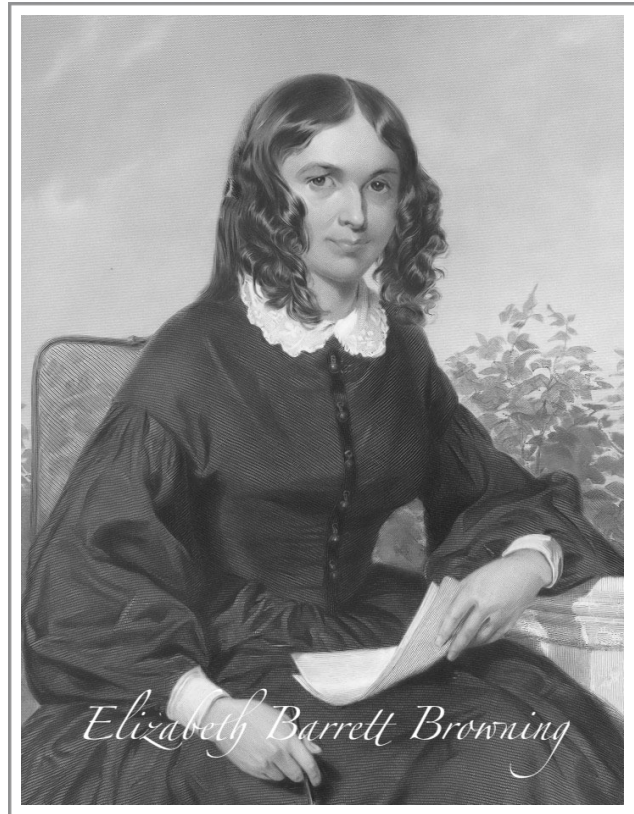
Assignment 31

- **Poetry Memorization.** Memorize stanza 1 of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Out in the Fields" (printed below).

Out in the Fields

By Elizabeth Barrett Browning

- The little cares that fretted me,
I lost them yesterday
Among the fields above the seas,
Among the winds at play;
- Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.
- The foolish fears of what might happen,—
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new-mown hay;
- Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.



- **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 31.
- **Reading.** You will be reading three poems: "The Tournament," "A New Arrival," and "A Life on the Ocean Wave." Answer questions on all three.
- **Handwriting.** Complete Lesson 30 of the *D is for Dandelion* handwriting book.
- **Writing.** There is no writing assignment this week. You will, however, be working on your book report. This time, you will have a choice of writing one or giving one orally in front of the class (without any writing). If you choose writing one, the directions are found in Exercise 32.1 of your textbook. If you choose to give an oral report, you will present to the class the same information except #4 and #5 of Exercise 32.1. If you need to, you may use notes. The book report should not be more than two to three minutes. The book report will be due the *last* week of class—the last week in May.
- **Dictation.** This week students will review apostrophes with singular nouns as well as go over apostrophes with plural nouns. As learned in Lesson 9, when a singular noun is made possessive, an apostrophe and *s* are added, even if the word ends in an *s*. When a plural noun is made possessive,

just an apostrophe is added. However, if the plural noun is irregular, such as the words *teeth*, *geese*, and *oxen*, an apostrophe and *s* are added.

SINGULAR NOUNS

In autumn the tree's leaves were a bright red and orange.

Did you see Chris's new car?

PLURAL REGULAR NOUNS

The two boys' hats are missing.

The pencils' erasers have all been chewed off!

PLURAL IRREGULAR NOUNS

I have sympathy for the children's mothers.

Look at the geese's feathers.

EXERCISE A

1. Fifty unknown knights arrived at the king's tournament.
2. The trumpet's flourish signaled the arrival of the king.
3. Are the grouse's feathers brown or white?
4. In the bears' mouths were some trout.
5. The curious nursery rhyme was about a dying mouse.

EXERCISE B

1. With heavy hearts all of the students' fathers hurried out.
2. The stout knights' horses were hurt in the joust.
3. The boy's grouchy father had a bout of regret.
4. The two sisters' pouches were left in the house.
5. With his football helmet on, Tim slouched on the couch.

Reading Questions

You may want to number the stanzas of each of the poems in your textbook before answering the following questions.

The Tournament

- Which of the following best describes the knight Heart in "The Tournament"?
 - cold
 - mechanical
 - full of feeling and passion
 - reckless
- Which of the following best describes Brain ?
 - merry
 - careful to please his lady
 - anxious
 - passionless
- Each of the stanzas mainly focuses on the _____.
 - the difference between the two knights
 - their love for the lady that they were fighting for
 - their allegiance to the king
 - their hatred of wrong
- Which of the following has his eye on his lady as he fought?
 - Heart
 - Brain
 - both knights
 - neither knights
- What is the meaning of the last line of the poem?
 - The Heart expresses his discouragement at having lost the tournament.
 - Heart is happy because he died with a purpose, having loved and fought for his lady.
 - Heart is angry at Brain, but forgives him.
 - Heart really had no beloved to fight for.

A New Arrival

- What or who "came to port last Sunday night," mentioned in line 1 of stanza 1?
 - a very strange cargo ship
 - the British Lloyds
 - the speaker's daughter
 - a strange woman
- What does the speaker mean when he says that the ship moored "herself right in my room" in line 3 of stanza 2?
 - A baby was born.
 - A ship moored to a port close to him.
 - A stranger entered his room.
 - His daughter came into his room to ask a question.
- What does the speaker mean when he says that "she" is "consigned to [or put into the hands of] Hope and Love" in stanza 3?
 - The speaker is full of love and hope for his newly born baby daughter.
 - The speaker is dying and is need of hope and love.
 - A ship has arrived in need of hope because it contains bad cargo.
 - His love has arrived to him by ship.
- In stanza 3, the speaker expresses _____.
 - sadness
 - happiness
 - nervousness
 - hopelessness
- The last two stanzas indicate _____.
 - the speaker's hopelessness
 - bad cargo
 - things that the speaker does not like
 - the speaker's future life with the new arrival

A Life on the Ocean Wave

Name _____

1. What does it mean that the winds keeps their “revels,” mentioned in line 4 of stanza 1 of the poem?
 - a) The wind is calm
 - b) The wind is blowing hard.
 - c) The ship is almost about to crash against the rocks and sink.
 - d) The speaker likes to drink and be merry.

2. In stanza 1, the speaker expresses his _____.
 - a) love for wildlife
 - b) attachment to his life at home, even though it can be dull
 - c) love for the sea when it is calm and peaceful
 - d) excitement for a life at sea, even though it involves danger

3. What does line 2 of stanza 3 “The clouds have begun to frown” mean?
 - a) The ship is is ready to depart.
 - b) It is no longer raining.
 - c) The clouds look beautiful and restful, like his life on land.
 - d) The weather looks threatening.

4. Why does the speaker say in line 4 of stanza 3 “Let the storm come down”?
 - a) He is expressing his need for change and excitement—even if it means danger.
 - b) He is expressing his sadness at leaving those whom he loves on land.
 - c) He is expressing his fear of the future.
 - d) He is expressing his love of his ship and crew.

5. The poem as a whole expresses the speaker’s _____.
 - a) interest in birds and other wildlife
 - b) hatred of bad weather
 - c) love for freedom and adventure, which to him the sea represents
 - d) torn emotions between love for home and love for the sea