***The Phantom Tollbooth* Act I: Test Wednesday, September 13**

**Friday, September 8 Notes**

☺ = Character, /S/ = Setting

Milo ☺ is bored at the beginning. A package appears in his bedroom /S/. In it is a phantom tollbooth.

He journeys to the Doldrums /S/ where he meets the Lethargarians. ☺

Lethargy and lethargic are real words that led NJ to make up Lethargarians. ☺ NJ is personifying laziness and inactivity in the Lethargarians. ☺

Lethargy (n) = laziness, inactivity

Lethargic (adj.) = lazy, inactive

Lethargarians ☺ do nothing all day. In fact, thinking and laughing are against the law in Doldrums /S/.

King Azaz ☺ who reigns in Dictionopolis /S/ sends Milo ☺ on a mission to rescue Princesses Rhyme and Reason ☺ from the Castle in the Air /S/.

Azaz ☺ = the first and last letters of the alphabet

Dictionopolis /S/ is a made up word from the real words, diction = word choice , and polis = city, so

Dictionopolis /S/= city of letters and words

“Rhyme and reason” = things make sense, they’re reasonable

The Mathemagician ☺ and Azaz ☺ banished Princesses Rhyme and Reason ☺ because they each wanted their subject area to be considered better than the other.

The Mathemagician ☺ rules Digitopolis /S/, the city of numbers, made up of digits = numbers and polis = city

Math + magician = mathemagician, instead of real word mathematician

Numbers, math, equations, and solutions are magical

Azaz ☺ gives Milo ☺ a box of letters at the end of Act I to help Milo ☺ use words well to help him overcome obstacles he will face on his life’s journey.

surmise = **to guess**, to suppose

speculate = **to guess what is possible** using incomplete information

misapprehension = a mistaken belief, a misunderstanding that **could lead to a mistake or doing something incorrectly**

**Monday, September 11, 2017 Notes**

**Rhyme and Reason represent making sense of things, when things are sensible, reasonable**. Unlike the Mathemagician and Azaz who are in disagreement, **Rhyme and Reason agree** that letters/words are of equal importance to numbers/math.

A’s are bestsellers because we use the letter A a lot. X’s and Z’s are not so tasty because we don’t use them as much.

In the Doldrums, thinking and laughing are illegal. Milo is advised to “think” in order to get out of being bored in the Doldrums. Life lesson is that thinking can keep us from being bored.

Paying attention is also important to learning and keeping people interested and not bored.

Watchdog: “Well, think just a little harder than that. Come on, you can do it.” (Watchdog is advising Milo how to get out of being bored in the Doldrums.)

Spelling Bee: “I was just advising the lad of the importance of proper spelling.” (Spelling Bee cares about spelling words correctly.)

Humbug: “As soon as you learn to spell one word, they ask you to spell another. You can never catch up, so why bother?” (Even his name, Humbug, is negative, as is his attitude about learning. It’s too hard, so why try?)

Azaz: “In this box are the letters of the alphabet. With them you can form all the words you will ever need to help you overcome the obstacles that may stand in your path.” (Azaz gives Milo the letters, so Milo can use words wisely during his life’s journey to help him overcome obstacles.)

**Tuesday, September 12, 2017 Notes**

Denotation = dictionary definition of a word - For example, home = shelter, residence, place people live

Connotation = things we associate with a word, not found in a dictionary - For example, home = family, love, security, safety

Nuances are subtle, slight differences

Stingy = not generous or liberal in spending (negative connotation)

Economical = marked by careful, efficient, and wise use of resources including money (positive

connotation)

Thrifty = given to or marked by economy or good management (positive connotation)

**Parts of a Sentence**

Subject + Predicate = Sentence

Noun/Pronoun = Simple Subject

Verb = Simple Predicate

Milo is the main character of *The Phantom Tollbooth*.

Milo = simple subject

Is = simple predicate (verb)

is the main character of *The Phantom Tollbooth* = complete predicate

The fluffy Watchdog, Tock, keeps people from wasting or killing time.

Watchdog = simple subject (noun/pronoun)

The fluffy Watchdog, Tock = complete subject

keeps = simple predicate

keeps people from wasting or killing time = complete predicate

Azaz and the Mathemagician argue about what’s more important, letters or numbers.

Azaz and the Mathemagician = compound subject

argue = simple predicate

argue about what’s more important, letters or numbers = complete predicate

**Kinds of Sentences**

Declarative = I know what time it is. (regular sentence, makes a statement, declares something, ends with a period.)

Imperative = Make your bed. Do the dishes. Set the table. Take out the garbage. Study for your test. Do your homework. (commands, orders that begin with a verb because the subject is the understood “you”.) either end with a period if said calmly or with an exclamation point ! if said angrily or loudly.)

Interrogative = Did you make your bed? Did you do the dishes? (questions ? subject and verb in reverse order.)

Exclamatory = What a fun game this is! That thunder was roaring last night! (expresses strong emotion, ends with an ! and is not imperative command.

Helping verbs include: can, could, may, might, should, would, will, and shall

**Read It pg. 311 Pearson’s *My Perspectives***

1. This package / contains the following items.

Package = simple subject

Contains = simple predicate

This package = complete subject

contains the following items = complete predicate

2. I / can count to a thousand.

I = simple subject

Can count = simple predicate

I = complete subject

can count to a thousand = complete predicate

3. All guests who do not appear promptly at the table / will automatically lose their place.

Guests = antecedent, first reference to something later referred to by a pronoun

Their = pronoun that refers back to guests

Guests = simple subject

Will lose = simple predicate

**Write It pg. 311 Pearson’s *My Perspectives***

1. You can’t get in without a reason! Exclamatory

2. Can you count them off? Interrogative

3. Have a light snack. Give me a light snack. Imperative

4. They can eat dinner right after a banquet. Declarative