*Phantom Tollbooth*, Act II Review

**Comprehension**

The Mathe**magic**ian’s “magic staff” or pencil helps him solve problems.

Milo is given the job of rescuing Rhyme and Reason, and he is given a package of letters to help him do this.

By the end of Act II, the rivals **Azaz**, King of **Diction**opolis, and the Mathemagician, **Ruler** of **Digit**opolis agree that both Rhyme and Reason are needed back in charge.

**Reign = to rule, to govern**

Milo is able to do the “impossible” because he believes that it is possible. Milo didn’t believe the task was impossible, so he did it.

Tick-Tock, Tock, Clock, the Watchdog, all the same character, teaches Milo and us that time is valuable.

**Concept Vocabulary**

**Obstacle** = an object that you go over or around, something that blocks your path

**Examples of obstacles:**

Your mom is driving you home, and the road is closed, and she has to take a detour.

You’ve suffered the death of a loved one, and your grief could get in the way of your life.

You want to try something new, but your fear prevents you from trying.

**Malicious** = having or showing a desire to do deliberate harm

**Example of malicious behavior:**

Punching somebody you really don’t like in order to hurt him would be malicious.

**Compromise** = a way of reaching an agreement in which each person gives up something and gets something

**Example of a compromise:**

You want to stay up until 11:00 p.m. Your parents want you to go to bed at 9:00 p.m.

You and your parents agree that you can stay up until 10:00 p.m.

**Analyze the Text**

The **glittering** numbers are **dug up from mines** to teach readers that numbers are precious like jewels or gems.

Numbers are beautiful and valuable.

Milo meets demons in Act II that will try to keep him from his destination.

**Which two of these best represent demons and Milo’s encounter with them?**

“People who are set in their ways and cannot change.”

“People who hate anyone who disagrees with them.”

“Attitudes that waste time and weaken self-confidence.”

“The struggles of young people to learn and better themselves.”

“All of the qualities that can be found in a sensible young man.”

**Students paraphrased some of what happens when Milo encounters the demons in Act II.**

Milo learns to conquer the demons, so he will get to his destination.

Milo learns that some demons can just waste his time, and he doesn’t want that.

Milo learns wisdom from his encounter with the demons. He knows not everyone is who he/she appears to be.

Milo is a better person by the end of the play than he was at the beginning.

**Be able to paraphrase or write in your own words the Terrible Trivium’s statement.**

The Terrible Trivium says to Milo: “If you spend all your time doing only the easy and useless jobs, you’ll never have time to worry about the important ones which are so difficult.”

**Lila A’s paraphrase is: People often do the easier things to avoid doing the more challenging things.**

Milo learns, as hopefully we all do, that in order to achieve anything, we need to be persistent, to keep trying.

We need to remember, as Milo does, that if we believe something is possible, we can achieve it.

**Craft and Structure**

[*Stage directions are written in italics with brackets around them*.]

Some stage directions tell the actor/actress how to deliver the lines, while other stage directions direct sound effects.

**Language Development**

If the suffix –ity is added to a word, the word becomes a noun.

Diverse = adjective Add –ity to it = diversity = noun

Profane = adjective Add –ity to it = profanity = noun

**Language Development Conventions**

Simple, Complex, and Compound Sentences

Simple Sentence = an independent clause

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

Milo and Tock are characters in *The Phantom Tollbooth*. (Even though this sentence has a compound subject, it is still a simple sentence, only one sentence.)

Milo is the main character in *The Phantom Tollbooth*, Acts I and II. (Even though this sentence has two objects of the preposition, it is still a simple sentence, only one sentence.)

Complex Sentence = an independent clause + a dependent clause

Sentence + fragment

While the author was speaking, I was stapling your *Blest Are We* Unit 1 Reviews. = complex sentence because it is a dependent clause/fragment and an independent clause/sentence

Because she is an author, I was interested in what she had to say. = complex sentence because it is a dependent clause/fragment and an independent clause/sentence

Compound Sentence = two independent clauses/two complete sentences joined with a semicolon (;) or with a comma (,)and a conjunction

Eli answered my question; he knows what a compound sentence is. = compound sentence

I told the author about Stephanie Lurie**, but** the author is using a different publisher. = compound sentence