*The Phantom Tollbooth* Act II TEST IS POSTPONED UNTIL WEDNESDAY ☺

Dictionopolis = Azaz’s city of letters and words

Digitopolis = Ruler Mathemagician’s city of numbers

What does the Mathemagician give Milo that is similar to what Azaz gave Milo?

Ruler Mathemagician gives Milo a magic staff, which is really a big pencil with a big eraser. The pencil is a symbol for something that will help Milo solve problems he will face. The eraser is a symbol for our ability to “erase” our mistakes, learn from them, and go forward.

Milo uses the bag of letters Azaz gave him to spell “Entrance” and “Push” to help him rescue Rhyme and Reason.

Both Azaz and the Mathemagician agree at the end that Rhyme and Reason need to rule in their kingdoms.

Milo manages to accomplish his “Mission Impossible” to rescue Rhyme and Reason because he doesn’t know it’s impossible, therefore believes it’s possible.

Tock, the Watchdog, was a valuable member of the journey because he teaches Milo and us the value of time, not to waste it, not to kill it, but to use time well. Also, in Act II, Tock helps Milo’s companions rescue Rhyme and Reason by “flying” as “time flies” and by carrying them on his back. We are reminded that teamwork is sometimes needed.

Obstacle = a thing that blocks one’s way or hinders progress

Malicious = intending to do harm

Compromise = an agreement made by each person involved not getting everything he wanted, but each getting some of what he wanted

Numbers in Digitopolis are mined because numbers are “as precious as jewels”. That’s the simile Norton Juster uses to show us the value of numbers.

Demon of Insincerity, Triple Demons of Compromise = Overbearing Know-It-All, The Gross Exaggeration, and the Horrible Hopping Hindsight (pg. 333)

These demons represent attitudes that waste time and weaken self-confidence and struggles of young people to learn and better themselves.

Terrible Trivium pg. 331: Demon of Petty Tasks and Useless Jobs, Ogre of Wasted Effort, and the Monster of Habit. This character reminds us that people often avoid difficult tasks by simply doing easy ones instead.

Persistence is a virtue or good quality that helps us persevere to finish difficult tasks. Milo learns the value of persistence on his journey.

Persistence means to keep working at something until you finish, not quitting.

**Dischord**: AS LOUD AS POSSIBLE! [*Two screeches and a bump are heard.*] Now, step a little closer and stick out your tongues.

Who is the character speaking? Dischord is speaking.

“AS LOUD AS POSSIBLE!” and “Now, step a little closer and stick out your tongues.” = dialogue

[*Two screeches and a bump are heard.*] The bracketed information is called “stage directions.”

[*Opening a closet door*.]

[*Pointing offstage.]*

[*Sadness turns to fury*.] This stage direction directs the actor how to deliver his line with rage.

[*Puts the letter on the easel …*]

Sound effects are noises that are not made by the characters/actors.

**Senses Taker**. … Now, if you’ll just tell me: [*Handing them a form to fill. Speaking slowly and deliberately*.] …

**Senses Taker**. … A circus of your very own. [*CIRCUS MUSIC is heard.* Milo *seems to go into a trance.*]

[*CIRCUS MUSIC is heard* …] is the only stage direction that includes a sound effect.

**Milo, Tock and Humbug**. The Castle-in-the-Air! [*They throw down their papers and run past him up the first few stairs.*]

[*After a moment*, Milo, Tock, *and* Humbug *join in the laughing and the spells are broken.*]

**Milo**. There was no circus.

If you add the suffix –ity to an adjective such as odd or active, what part of speech do the words become? Adding the suffix –ity to an adjective changes the adjective into a noun.

odd = oddity = the quality of being odd or unusual

adjective noun

active = activity = the quality of being active or engaged in movement

adjective noun

monstrous monstrosity

adjective noun

dense density = the quality of being dense or having mass

adjective noun

dignified dignity = the quality of being dignified or conducting oneself with self-respect

adjective noun

Because Milo’s name doesn’t give information about him,

Dodecahedron is confused. = complex sentence = one dependent/subordinate clause and one independent clause

Because Milo’s name doesn’t give information about him = dependent clause = depends on the sentence to make a complete thought

Dodecahedron is confused. = independent clause = it is a sentence all by itself

Milo could help the Man with his tasks, or he could rescue the Princesses. = compound sentence = two or more sentences combined

Milo could help the Man with his tasks. = independent clause = sentence by itself

He could rescue the Princesses. = independent clause = sentence by itself

Conjunctions are joining words, FANBOYS, for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

Simple sentence = one independent clause (can have a compound subject or a compound predicate.)

Sheila and I are twins. = simple sentence with a compound subject

I walk and swim. = simple sentence with a compound predicate

You are here. = simple sentence