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<p>Day 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Math-U-See or Right Start Math 2. English (pgs. 22-240) 3. Grammar (pg. 25) 4. History (pgs. 26-30) 5. Literature (pg. 31) <i>Kidnapped</i> by Robert Louis Stevenson Ch. 25-30 	<p>Day 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Math-U-See or Right Start Math 2. English (pgs. 32-35) 3. Grammar (pg. 36) 4. Picture Study (pgs. 37) 5. Science (pgs. 38-39)

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Recite our new poem out loud. Set a goal for the week for how much of the poem you will learn and recite from memory. Chart the rhyme scheme.

The Loveliest of Trees by A.E. Houseman

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough,
And stands about the woodland ride
Wearing white for Eastertide.

Now, of my threescore years and ten,
Twenty will not come again,
And take from seventy springs a score,
It only leaves me fifty more.

And since to look at things in bloom
Fifty springs are little room,
About the woodlands I will go
To see the cherry hung with snow.





Alfred Edward Housman was born in Worcestershire, England, in 1859, the eldest of seven children. In 1877, he attended St. John's College, Oxford and received first class honors in classics (Latin, Greek, and Hebrew).

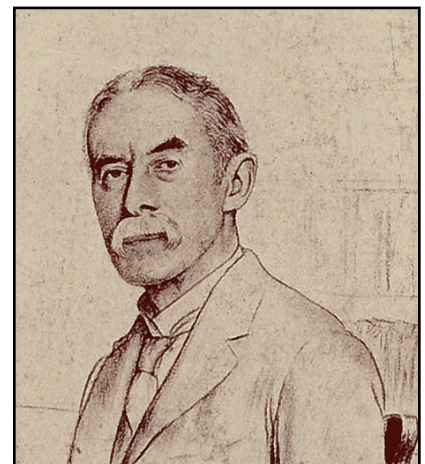
He unexpectedly failed his final exams, but managed to pass the final year and later took a position as clerk in the Patent Office in London for ten years. During this time he studied Greek and Roman classics intensively, and in 1892 was appointed professor of Latin at University College, London. In 1911 he

became professor of Latin at Trinity College, Cambridge, a post he held until his death.

Housman only published two volumes of poetry during his life: *A Shropshire Lad* (1896) and *Last Poems* (1922). The majority of the 63 poems in *A Shropshire Lad* center around themes of pastoral beauty, the passing of youth, grief, death, and the patriotism of the common soldier. After the manuscript had been turned down by several publishers, Housman decided to publish it at his own expense, much to the surprise of his colleagues and students.

While *A Shropshire Lad* was slow to gain in popularity, the advent of war, first in the Boer War (1899-1902) and then in World War I (1914-1918), gave the book widespread appeal due to its patriotic depiction of brave English soldiers. Several composers created musical settings for Housman's work, increasing his popularity.

Housman continued to focus on his teaching, but in the early 1920s, when his old friend Moses Jackson was dying, Housman chose to assemble his best unpublished poems so that Jackson might read them. When *Last Poems* was published in 1922, it was an immediate success.



Despite acclaim as a scholar and a poet in his lifetime, Housman lived as a recluse, rejecting honors and avoiding the public eye. He died on April 30, 1936, in Cambridge.

Using your best penmanship copy the stanza below. Say each line out loud as you write it down.

“The Loveliest of Trees” (first stanza)

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now

Is hung with bloom along the bough,

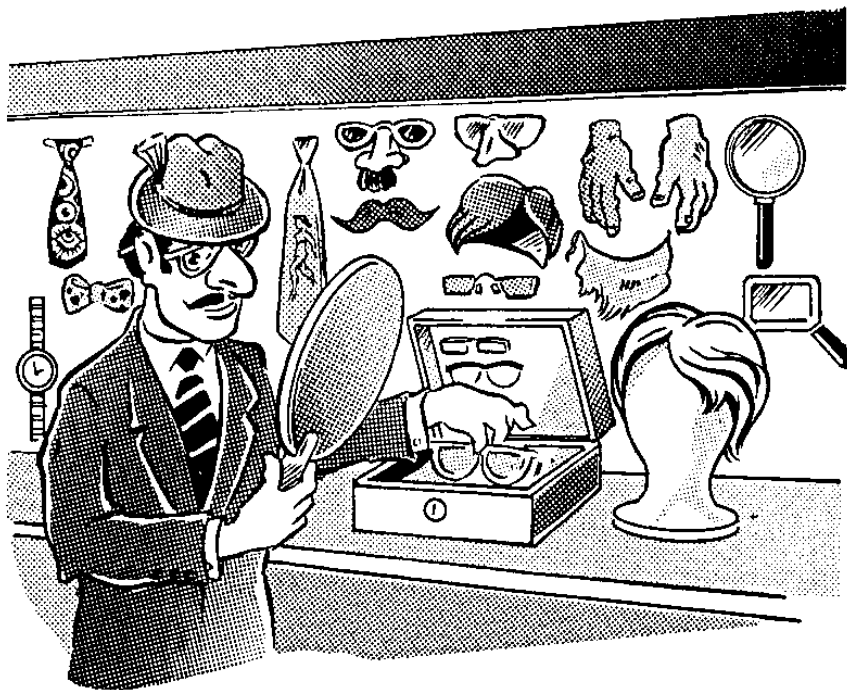
And stands about the woodland ride

Wearing white for Eastertide.

- Write a sentence of your own using your vocabulary word of the day.

GUISE(gize) *n.*

appearance, semblance

Link: **DISGUISE**

*"A master of **DISGUISE**, Sherlock Holmes concealed his real **GUISE**."*

- ☐ Every night the undercover detective would enter the toughest part of town in the **GUISE** of a junkie, uncovering the identity of many drug pushers.
- ☐ The undercover police car had the **GUISE** of a typical family car.
- ☐ Under the **GUISE** of a traveling businessman, the terrorist was able to pass security.

Your Sentence:

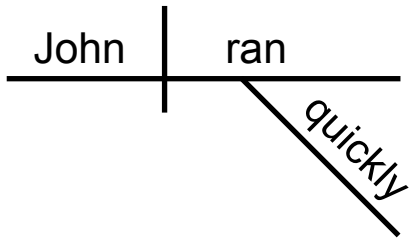
Basic Sentence Diagramming - Adverbs (review)

Adverbs are words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. For diagramming, they break down into two groups:

1. the adverbs that modify and qualify verbs

Example: John ran quickly.

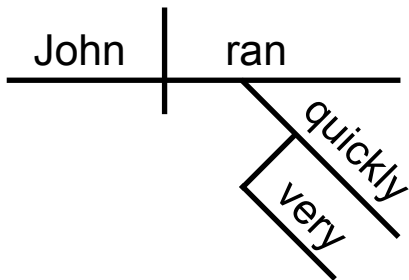
The word “quickly” is an adverb modifying how John ran. These adverbs are put on slanting lines below the verb, like an adjective or article is with a noun.



2. An adverb that modify an adjective or other adverb is put on an attached slanted line to the adjective or adverb it modifies.

Example: John ran very quickly.

The word “very” is an adverb modifying the adjective “quickly”. These adverbs are put on slanting lines that are connected to the word they are modifying



THE LEGEND OF KING ARTHUR

The old legends say that the Teutons who invaded Britain were opposed most valiantly by Ar'thur, a British king. Tales of his valiant deeds were told over and over again and new ones were often added. By and by they were put into book form by one Thomas Mal'o-ry, and it is from this that the poet Ten'ny-son took the stories that he made into the splendid verse of his *Idylls of the King*.



These stories say that after the death of Arthur's father, King U'ther, the little boy was brought up by one Sir Ec'tor and was called his son. When Arthur had grown old enough to be a squire, the throne of Britain became vacant. In the churchyard there was seen a great stone in which there was an anvil. In the anvil was a sword, and around it was written in letters of gold, "Whoever shall pull this sword from this stone and anvil is rightful king of all England." Many tried to lift the sword, but Arthur was the only one who succeeded. Therefore he was made king, and he swore that he would rule

justly and truly all the days of his life.

Arthur and the enchanter Mer'lin rode one day by a broad lake, and far out in the middle of the lake an arm clad in white samite - a rich cloth like satin - rose out of the water and held up a beautiful sword. Then came the Lady of the Lake moving upon the water. "Go into that boat," she said, "and row to the sword and take it and the scabbard."

So it was that King Arthur found his magic sword Ex-cal'i-bur, which so often helped him to overcome his enemies in battle.

The barons wished the king to take a wife, and Merlin asked, "Is there any fair lady that you love better than another?"



“Yes,” the king replied, “I love Guin'e-vere. She is the gentlest and fairest lady that I know living.” The father of Guinevere consented joyfully to the marriage, and as her dowry he sent the famous Round Table which King Uther had given him long before, with one hundred knights, brave and true. Then Arthur rejoiced. He welcomed Guinevere and he sought out twenty-eight knights of his own to sit at the Round Table, and it was found that by some magic the name of each knight had been written upon his seat, or siege, in letters of gold; but on one seat, called the Siege Perilous, there was none.

The bravest of these knights was Lan'ce-lot, but they were all strong and valiant. They jousted, they avenged maidens in distress, and they punished all wrongdoing that came to their ears. They were brave and true, but no one of them had dared to place himself in the Siege Perilous. At last there came to Arthur's court a fair and pure youth named Gal'a-had, and when the silken cloth was lifted from the Siege Perilous, behold, upon it was written, “This is the seat of Galahad.”



Galahad takes the Siege Perilous, from a 15th Century book

One evening when every knight sat in his place, a cracking was heard and the sound of thunder, and a sunbeam seven times brighter than day was seen, and in the sunbeam was the Holy Grail, the cup from which the Blessed Christ drank at the Last Supper. But it was veiled with white samite, so that none might see it. Thereupon most of the knights took vows that they would search the world over till the glorious vision of the Grail should come to them. It was a long and almost hopeless search. Even the pure Sir Galahad made many journeys in vain, but at last he had a vision of the Holy Cup. Then a multitude of angels bore his soul to heaven, and never again has the Grail been seen upon the earth.



The Death of Arthur (1862) by John Duncan

At length, King Arthur was sorely wounded in battle, and he knew that the time had come for him to die. “Cast my sword, Excalibur, into the water of the lake,” he told Sir Bed'i-vere, his companion, “and come again and tell me what you have seen.” And when Sir Bedivere had thrown the sword, there rose from the water an arm clad with white samite. The hand took the

sword, and both sword and arm vanished beneath the waters. Then came close to the shore a boat, and in it was King Arthur's sister with two other queens and many fair ladies in waiting. The king was laid softly into the boat, and Sir Bedivere went away into the forest to weep.

In the morning, he came upon a chapel where there was a tomb by which a hermit was praying. The hermit told Sir Bedivere that the man who was buried in the tomb had been brought there by some ladies at midnight. Then the faithful knight knew that it was the tomb of his king, and by it he lived all the days of his life, fasting and praying for the soul of his lord, King Arthur.

SUMMARY

The boyhood of Arthur - The sword Excalibur - Arthur’s marriage - The Round Table - The Coming of the Holy Grail - The Search for the Grail - The Death of Arthur

SAINT PATRICK

A few years before Alaric invaded Italy, a boy was born in England, probably on the western coast, who was to become the famous Saint Patrick. It was a wild, rude country. There were bears and wolves and wild boars. It was damp and cold; there was much fog and little sunshine.

There were worse troubles than a disagreeable climate, for pirates from Ireland or Scotland sometimes dashed up to the shore, made savage forays into the country, and sailed away with bands of captives to be sold as slaves. That is what happened to Patrick, when a boy of about sixteen. For several years, he was a slave in Ireland and spent much of his time tending cattle.

He had been brought up as a Christian, and as he watched his cattle on the hills, he prayed, some days a hundred times. At length there was a chance to escape, and he fled to his home. All his kindred welcomed him and begged him, now that he was rescued from such great dangers, never to go away.



Saint Patrick is kidnapped by pirates

Still his heart was with the Irish. He dreamed one night that a man held before him a letter which began, "The Voice of the Irish;" and as he read, he seemed to hear the people who dwelt by the western ocean calling, "Come and dwell with us," and he made up his mind to spend his life preaching to them.

When the time had come that he felt himself prepared, he returned to the island where he had been a captive. Other preachers went with him, and they traveled up and down the land, telling the people everywhere of the religion of Christ.

They wore sandals, and a sort of long cloak which was no more than a large round piece of cloth with a hole in the middle to put the head through. The fore part of their heads was shaved, and the rest of their hair hung down upon their shoulders.

When they went on long journeys, they rode in clumsy, two-wheeled wagons;



but if the journeys were short, they traveled on foot, staff in hand, chanting psalms as they walked. They carried mass-books and copies of the Gospels and portable altars, and bells made by riveting two pieces of sheet iron together into the form of a rude bell and then dipping it into melted bronze.

Generally the people were willing to listen to the strangers, but nevertheless, the lives of the missionaries were often in danger. The chiefs were always at warfare among themselves, and it was not safe to go from one district to another without an escort. In one place, the people thought the long narrow writing tablets of the preachers were straight swords, and that they had come to make trouble.

It was some little time before they could be made to understand that the strangers were their friends. There is a story that at one time the missionaries were in danger from La-o-ghaire', the chief king. At twilight King Laoghair went out with his nobles to light the fire of the spring festival. On the Hill of Slane he saw another fire. It was forbidden on pain of death that anyone else should kindle a fire so long as the king's was burning, and Laoghair sent men to learn who these daring strangers were and to bring them before him. It is thought that Patrick's poem, called The Deer's Cry, was written at this time. Part of it is as follows:

At Ta'ra to-day in this fateful hour,
 I place all heaven with its power,
 And the sun with its brightness,
 And the snow with its whiteness,
 And fire with all the strength it hath,
 And lightning with its rapid wrath,
 And the winds with their swiftness along their path, And the sea with its deepness,
 And the rocks with their steepness, And the earth with its starkness:
 All these I place,
 By God's almighty help and grace, Between myself and the Powers of Darkness.

The thought of the poem is that everything that God has made will help to guard the man who puts trust in His protection. The missionaries told the king that their fire was not to celebrate the coming of spring, but Easter and the resurrection of Christ. He listened closely, and finally gave them permission to preach to his people.

The grateful Irish loved Saint Patrick and were eager to make him gifts, but he would never accept them. There is a pretty story that the little son of an Irishman whom he had baptized loved the good preacher so dearly that when the tired man had fallen asleep, the child would creep up softly and lay sweet-scented flowers upon his breast. The boy afterward became a bishop and succeeded his beloved master.

For many years, Saint Patrick preached and taught and built churches and schoolhouses and monasteries. These monasteries, and others that were founded not long afterward, became the most famous schools of the age. Thousands of pupils came to them from the neighboring countries; and from these seats of learning and piety earnest teachers and missionaries went forth, not only to England and Scotland, but to every corner of Europe. This is the work that was begun by one fearless, faithful, unselfish man.

SUMMARY

Saint Patrick's early home and youth - His dream - His preaching in Ireland - The story of *The Deer's Cry* - The child friend - Saint Patrick's work in Ireland



We continue reading *Kidnapped* by Robert Louis Stevenson. This week, we will read chapters 25-30. After each chapter, write a brief summary of that chapter. Read the summaries to your parent to see if your summary is clear to them. If you are successful, they should be able to be following along with you in the story.

Chapter 25.

Chapter 26.

Recite the whole poem out loud.

The rhyme scheme of our poem seems to be simple and straightforward - AABB - not as interesting or subtle as Mr. Frost's last lessons. Sometimes that can be deceiving, however. Let's keep the rhyme scheme in mind as we go forward.

Why is the cherry tree wearing "white for Eastertide"? If you don't know look up the word "Eastertide" and will will discuss it next lesson.

Also, looking at the second stanza, can you figure out the math he is using here? The key is the word "score". It's a term we don't use much anymore for counting. The most famous example of this word being used is in President Abraham Lincoln's *Gettysburg Address* in 1863. Look up "score" as it is used as a number.

The Loveliest of Trees by A.E. Houseman

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now	A
Is hung with bloom along the bough,	A
And stands about the woodland ride	B
Wearing white for Eastertide.	B

Now, of my threescore years and ten,	C
Twenty will not come again,	C
And take from seventy springs a score,	D
It only leaves me fifty more.	D

And since to look at things in bloom	E
Fifty springs are little room,	E
About the woodlands I will go	F
To see the cherry hung with snow.	F

Using your best penmanship copy the stanza below. Say each line out loud as you write it down.

“The Loveliest of Trees” (first stanza)

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now

Is hung with bloom along the bough,

And stands about the woodland ride

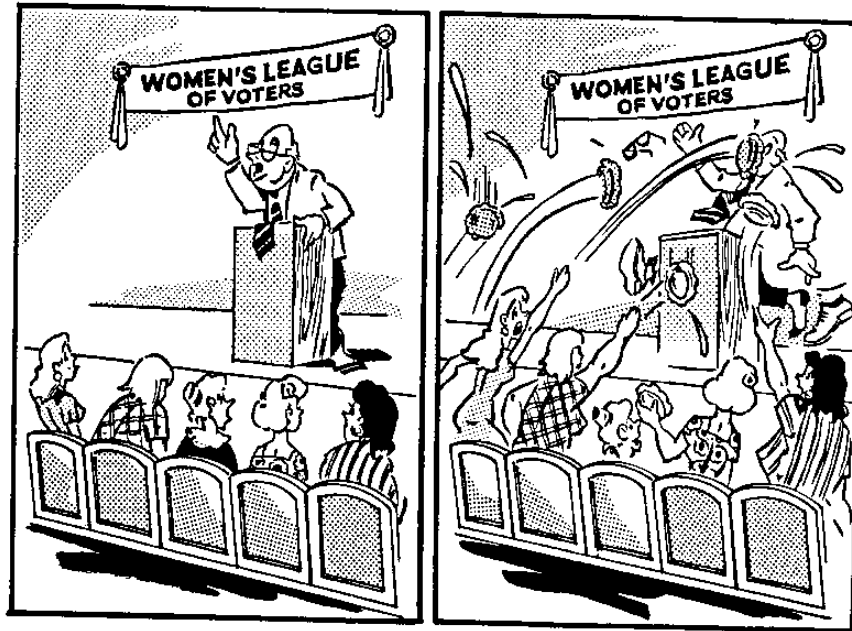
Wearing white for Eastertide.

- Write a sentence of your own using your vocabulary word of the day.

HARANGUE

(huh RANG) v.

to lecture, berate; a long bombastic speech

Link: **MERINGUE**

*"The mayor's **HARANGUE** that women should stay home more was met with **MERINGUE** pies."*

- ☐ The sergeant **HARANGUED** his recruits for not keeping in step as the platoon practiced marching.
- ☐ Our neighbor is a farmer who goes to town once a week on Saturdays and **HARANGUES** everyone he meets on how badly the government treats farmers.
- ☐ A perpetual **HARANGUER**, Jeannie was a feminist who believed everyone who didn't believe as she did was an anti-feminist.

Your Sentence:

Practice - diagram the sentences below

1. Dad tiredly made the coffee.
2. Dad very tiredly made the hot coffee.
3. Dad very tiredly made the extremely hot coffee.

Rivers Carry Soil to the Sea - The Mississippi river, for instance, carries enough solid material to the sea, every year, to make a hill 268 feet high and a mile square. Five thousand such hills would cover all the land drained by the Mississippi (its drainage-basin) one foot deep with soil. It will take the Mississippi five thousand years, then, to lower the level of its whole basin one foot. And, generally, we may say that all the continents have their levels lowered by rivers about one foot every five thousand years.



Soil deposited by a river builds up near the sea

Stones are Carried by Streams - A stream whose current moves six inches in a second will carry fine sand along with it; gravel is carried if the current moves a foot in a second; stones as large as a hen's egg if the current moves three feet in a second. (If you live in the country, near a stream, can prove this for themselves.) Very rapid torrents move large boulders.

Streams Sort Out Different Sizes of Stones - A mountain torrent will carry quite large stones along with its current. When the stream leaves the hills

and runs more slowly it drops the largest stones. It will carry gravel a long way, but by and by it drops the gravel too. As it runs more and more slowly, in a flat country, it may even drop the sand it is carrying. The different stones are sorted out, according to their weight, by the stream. If you put some sand in a basin full of water you cannot pour all the sand out with the water unless you give the basin a swirl to make the water move faster. Then it will pick up the sand. (Try it.)



We continue reading *Kidnapped* by Robert Louis Stevenson. This week, we will read chapters 25-30. After each chapter, write a brief summary of that chapter. Read the summaries to your parent to see if your summary is clear to them. If you are successful, they should be able to be following along with you in the story.

Chapter 27.

Chapter 28.

Recite the whole poem out loud. How are you doing with your goal for learning by heart?

The Loveliest of Trees by A.E. Houseman

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough,
And stands about the woodland ride
Wearing white for Eastertide.

Now, of my threescore years and ten,
Twenty will not come again,
And take from seventy springs a score,
It only leaves me fifty more.

And since to look at things in bloom
Fifty springs are little room,
About the woodlands I will go
To see the cherry hung with snow.

Eastertide is the period of 50 days between Easter Sunday and Pentecost Sunday in liturgical Christian churches. It is generally in early Spring, moving into early Summer. White is a color many people choose to wear in this season, either for its religious symbolism (the whole period is considered a feasting time, which in many churches is represented by the color white) or simply as a nod to the brighter season, in contrast to the dark colors of Winter.

When cherry trees blossom their flowers are a brilliant pinkish white. So here we have the trees, blooming in the Spring about the time of Eastertide, being shown as “dressing” like people. You might remember that this is called *anthropomorphism*, which is making non-human things take on human characteristics.

Why do you think he used this image? Read this stanza with a parent and discuss this use of anthropomorphism to see if together you might come to any interesting conclusions.

Using your best penmanship copy the stanza below. Say each line out loud as you write it down.

“The Loveliest of Trees” (first stanza)

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now

Is hung with bloom along the bough,

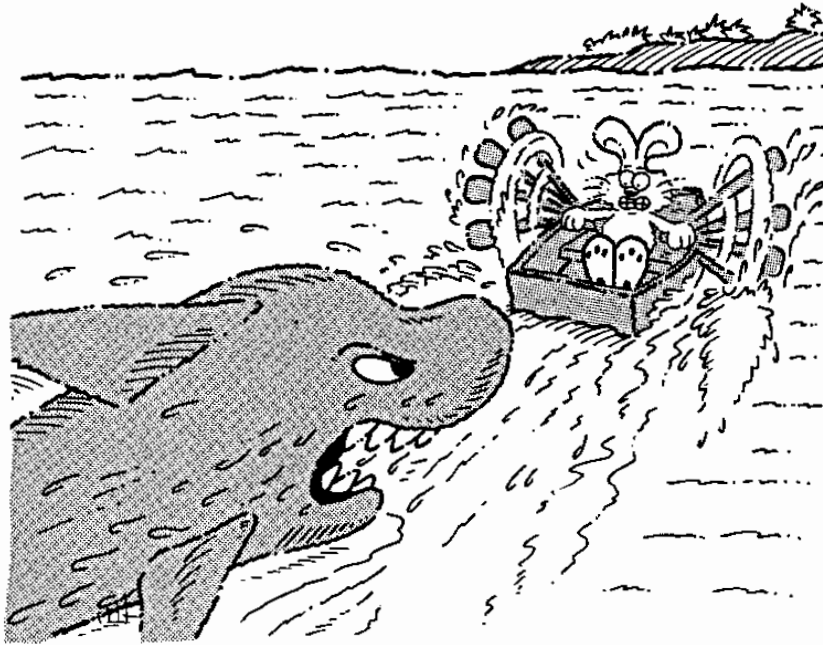
And stands about the woodland ride

Wearing white for Eastertide.

- Write a sentence of your own using your vocabulary word of the day.

HARROWING(HARE roe ing) *adj.*

extremely distressing; disturbing or frightening

Link: **HARE ROWING**

*"A **HARROWING** experience
for a **HARE ROWING**"*

- ☐ After the **HARROWING** experience when Eddie's main parachute didn't open, and his emergency chute saved him only at the last minute, he vowed never to jump again.
- ☐ (**HARRIED** is to be troubled or bothered while **HARROWING** is to be frightened to the extreme.) At first we were **HARRIED** by the gang members, called names and insulted, but later it became a **HARROWING** experience as they chased and threatened us with knives.

Your Sentence:

Practice - diagram the sentences below

1. Sam happily followed his friend.
2. Sam often happily followed his best friend.
3. Sam often happily followed his very wise friend.

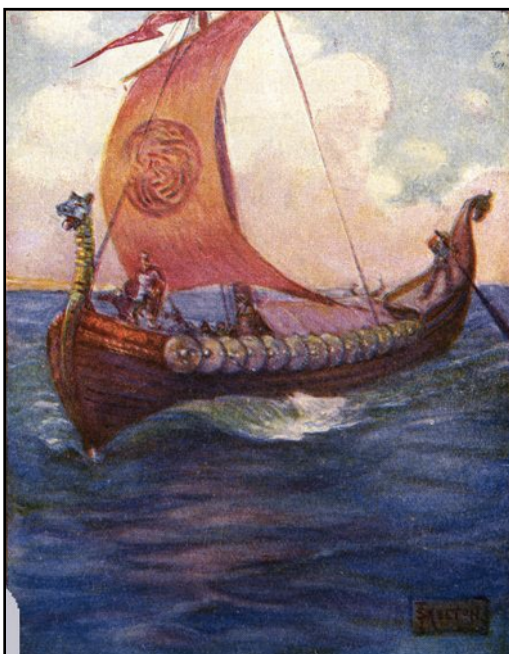
THE STORY OF BEOWULF

The Saxons used to sing at their feasts some old songs about a hero named Beowulf. Those of them who left their earlier home and came to England did not forget the songs. More incidents were added, and by and by, just as in the case of the tale of the Nibelungs and that of King Arthur, some one wove them together into one long story. The following is the story of Beowulf:

The old king Hrothgar, who ruled the land of the Danes, built a mighty hall in which his heroes should feast when they returned from their hard-fought battles. Every one who saw it admired it, but a wicked monster called Gren'del, who stalked about alone in the darkness, was angry. He could not bear to hear the merry sounds of music and feasting; and one night while the men lay asleep, he crept up to the hall and slew thirty of the warriors and dragged their bodies away with him to devour.



Grendel (1908) by J.R. Skelton



Beowulf sails to Hrothgar's Hall

Night after night this same slaughter went on, and the old king was almost broken-hearted at the loss of his beloved heroes. But help was coming. The young champion Beowulf, of the land of Got'land, had heard of the trouble, and he determined to free the king and his men. So, with some brave comrades, he sailed away from his home, and soon reached the land of the Danes.

The young warriors had hardly stepped on shore when the warden of the land, who had been watching them from the cliffs, demanded sharply who they were, for he feared they might be



Beowulf arrives in the land of the Danes

enemies. Upon learning Beowulf's name and the purpose for which he had come, he conducted the strangers to the hall of Hrothgar. Then the king was glad at heart, for he had heard of the amazing prowess of Beowulf.

One night, while the warriors lay asleep, Grendel stole up through the mists, as usual. His eyes shone like fire as he stretched out his arm to seize the newcomer. But Beowulf caught his hand and held it in such a grip as the monster had never known. He was afraid and tried to flee, but he could not. The heroes awoke and drew their swords, but no weapon could pierce the skin of Grendel; he must be overcome by strength alone. At length he escaped, but his arm was torn from

its socket and left in the iron grasp of Beowulf.

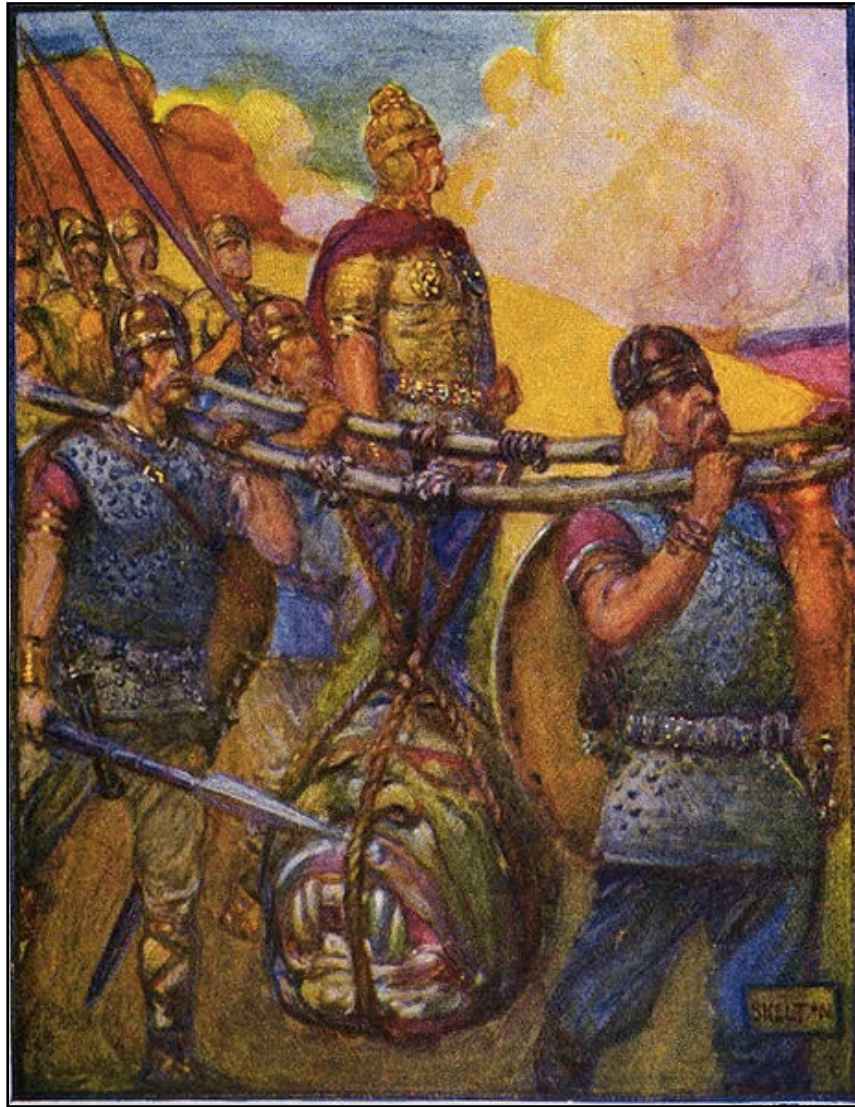
In the morning there was great rejoicing. The king loaded the hero with lavish gifts. The queen brought him handsome garments and hung about his neck a fair golden collar; and all were glad and happy.

Alas, on the following night Grendel's mother, another monster as terrible as he, came up from her watery cavern for revenge. She seized and carried away with her one who was very dear to the aged Hrothgar. The king grieved sorely, but Beowulf promised vengeance. Then Beowulf and Hrothgar and a company of chosen men found their way by a lonely path to the lake in which was the den of the fiends.

The head of him who was dear to Hrothgar lay on a rock, and swimming in the water were fearful serpents. Beowulf put on his armor and sprang into the lake. Down, down he sank through the gloomy water. Grendel's mother clutched at him and dragged him into her frightful den. The men by the shore saw the water become red

with blood and they grew very sorrowful; but after a long, long while they saw Beowulf swimming toward the land. He had slain Grendel's mother, and he bore with him the terrible head of Grendel.

Then there was great joy in the beautiful hall of King Hrothgar. Many costly gifts were bestowed upon him who had delivered the followers of the king, and then Beowulf bade them all farewell and set out for his homeland.



Beowulf carries away the head of Grendel's Mother

Beowulf was soon chosen chief of his people and ruled for many years. When he was an old man, a fire-breathing dragon that dwelt in his country came forth by night

and went through the land killing people and burning towns and cities. This dragon guarded a vast treasure, and King Beowulf said to himself, "I will win this treasure for my people, and I will avenge their wrongs."

He did slay the dragon, but he himself was so sorely wounded that he had to give up his life. His men grieved deeply. They built a great funeral pyre, all hung about with helmets and shields and coats of mail, and on it they laid gently the body of their dead leader.



Beowulf and the Dragon

Afterward they raised in his honor a mighty mound on a hill beside the sea, and in it they buried many rings of gold and other treasures which they had brought forth from the dragon's cave. After that they often spoke together of Beowulf, and they said, "He cared more for glory than did any other king who dwelt on the earth. He was kind and gentle, too, and he truly loved his people."

SUMMARY

The hall of Hrothgar - Beowulf and his encounter with Grendel - The coming of Grendel's mother - The fight at the bottom of the sea - Beowulf, the old king, fight the Dragon - The death of Beowulf



Beowulf's Funeral

We continue reading *Kidnapped* by Robert Louis Stevenson. This week, we will read chapters 25-30. After each chapter, write a brief summary of that chapter. Read the summaries to your parent to see if your summary is clear to them. If you are successful, they should be able to be following along with you in the story.

Chapter 29.

Chapter 30.

Recite the whole poem out loud. Today, try to recite your goal for this week to a parent or someone else in the house.

The Loveliest of Trees by A.E. Houseman

Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
Is hung with bloom along the bough,
And stands about the woodland ride
Wearing white for Eastertide.

Now, of my threescore years and ten,
Twenty will not come again,
And take from seventy springs a score,
It only leaves me fifty more.

And since to look at things in bloom
Fifty springs are little room,
About the woodlands I will go
To see the cherry hung with snow.



So what does the use of the word “score” mean in the second stanza? Did you look it up on Day 2?

See if you can unravel the math Houseman is using in the second stanza? Why will twenty “not come again”? And why fifty more?

What can you know about the narrator of this poem from this stanza?

Using your best penmanship copy the stanza below. Say each line out loud as you write it down.

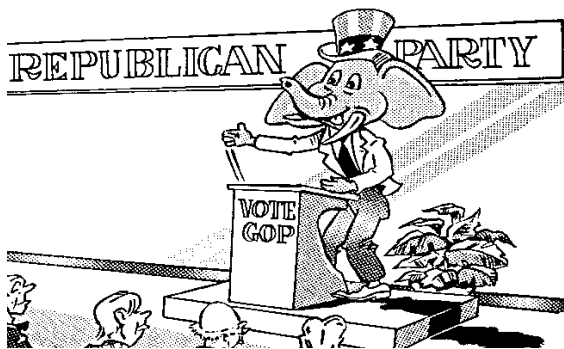
“The Loveliest of Trees” (second stanza)

Now, of my threescore years and ten,

Twenty will not come again,

And take from seventy springs a score,

It only leaves me fifty more.



Your Sentence:

GRANDILOQUENT (gran DIL uh kwent) adj. attempting to impress with big words or grand gestures

Link: GRAND ELEPHANT

Example: "It was another **grandiloquent** political affair; the candidates made the same old promises."



Your Sentence:

GRANDIOSE (GRAN dee ohs) adj. grand and impressive, especially flashy and showy

Link: GRAND HOSE

Example: "The director demanded a **grandiose** car chase in his action movie."

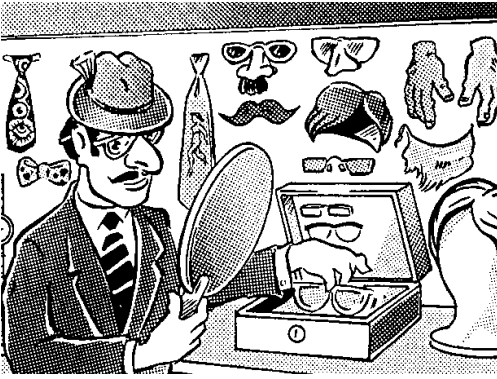


Your Sentence:

GUILE (gyle) n. cunning, deceitfulness; artfulness

Link: MILE

Example: "Few people realized Bob's reputation as a shrewd businessman was due to his **guile**."

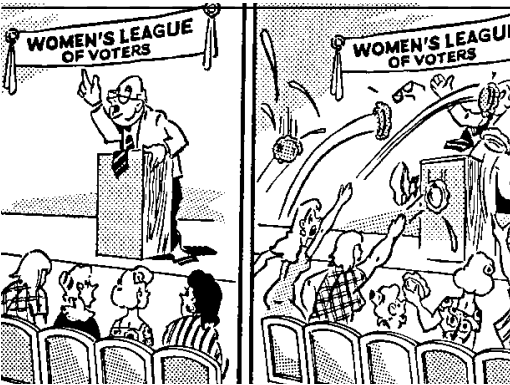


Your Sentence:

GUISE (gize) n. appearance, semblance

Link : DISGUISE

Example: "The undercover police car had the **guise** of a typical family car."

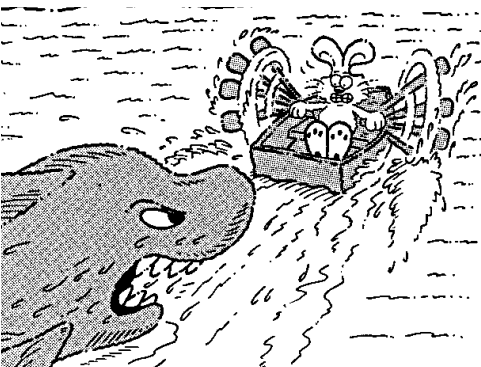


Your Sentence:

HARANGUE (huh RANG) v. to lecture, berate; a long bombastic speech

Link: MERINGUE

Example: "The sergeant **harangued** his recruits for not keeping in step as the platoon practiced marching."



Your Sentence:

HARROWING (HARE roe ing) adj. extremely distressing, disturbing or frightening

Link: HARE ROWING

Example: "After the **harrowing** experience when Eddie's main parachute didn't open, he vowed never to jump again."

Practice - diagram the sentences below

1. Edmund fiercely protected the beavers.
2. Edmund very fiercely protected the scared beavers.
3. Edmund very fiercely protected the very scared beavers.



The Funeral Ship of a Viking Chief by Henryk Siemiradzki (1845-1902)

Henryk Siemiradzki was a Polish artist who lived in Rome. He was known, particularly, for his paintings of scenes of ancient Greece and Rome, and the New Testament. He was born the son of a nobleman, who was an officer in the Russian Imperial Army. He studied to be a physicist, but after university decided to follow his love of painting.

This painting is his depiction of a Viking funeral - which would be similar to Beowulf's. Looking on the boat in which the chief will be buried - who do you think the figures are near the body of the chief? What are the items that are around the chief's body?

Who do you think the figures in the middle are? What about the men with helmets? What is the old man doing, who do you think he is?

Look at the group on the left. Why are they away from the other groups? Who do you think they are? Do you think this painting is accurate, or fanciful?

Flood-Plains - When rivers are flooded by melting snows or heavy rains, they overflow their banks, and their waters, which carry sand and mud, spread out over the land on each side. In spreading out they run less swiftly, and drop some of the mud and sand and form a flood-plain. The mud that is dropped is called sediment.

Deltas - At the mouth of a river there are often several branches spreading out like the Greek letter delta. Every year much mud and sand is deposited by the river and if the current is strong they are carried out to sea and dropped on the sea bottom, where, in time, they are cemented into rock.



Sediments being deposited from a river into the sea

Sediments are Deposited in Layers (Strata) - If a river empties into a lake or into the sea it brings great quantities of sand, gravel, etc., and these settle on the bottom of the lake as sediments. They lie in layers one above another. The river runs faster in the time of spring floods than in the dry summer and so layers of gravel will sometimes lie over layers of sand. This goes on for centuries and centuries, and by and by, all these layers are cemented together and make a rock that is called a sedimentary rock. It is sandstone if the layers are of sand; limestone if the layers are made of the shells of dead animals that live in the ocean. All sedimentary rocks are stratified - are in layers; and all rocks that are stratified (in layers) were originally made from materials sorted out by water.

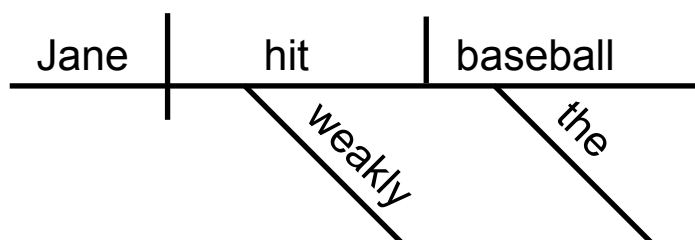


Sedimentary rocks formed by ancient rivers. It takes thousands and thousands years to form a sedimentary rock of this kind.

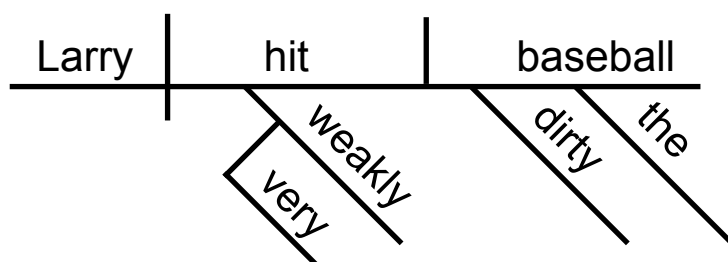
Answers Grammar Day 1

Practice - diagram the sentences below

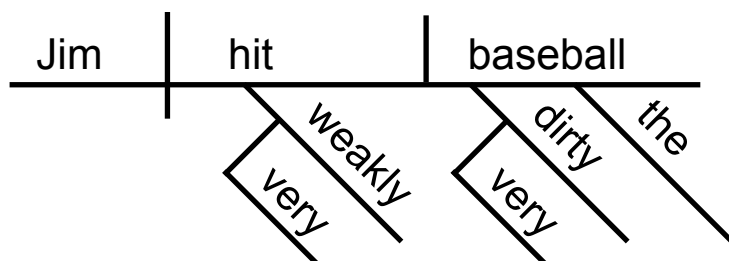
1. Jane weakly hit the baseball.



2. Larry very weakly hit the dirty baseball.



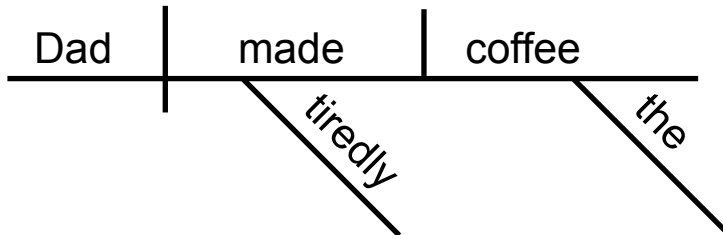
3. Jim very weakly hit the very dirty baseball.



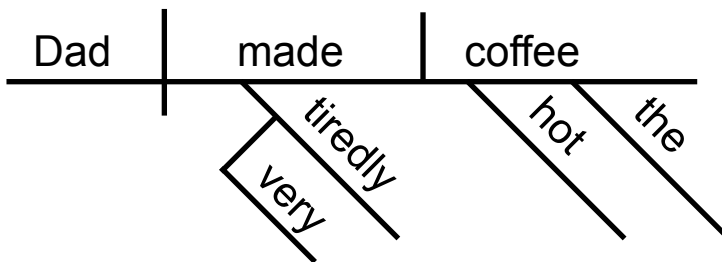
Answers Grammar Day 2

Practice - diagram the sentences below

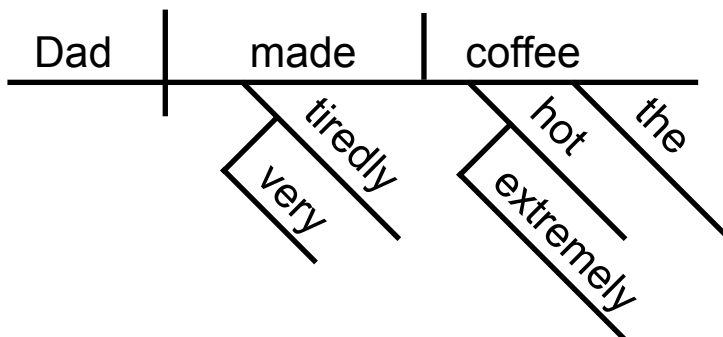
1. Dad tiredly made the coffee.



2. Dad very tiredly made the hot coffee.



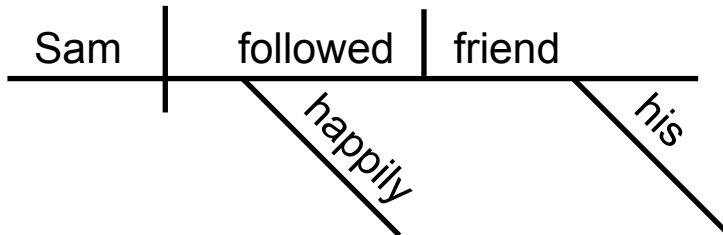
3. Dad very tiredly made the extremely hot coffee.



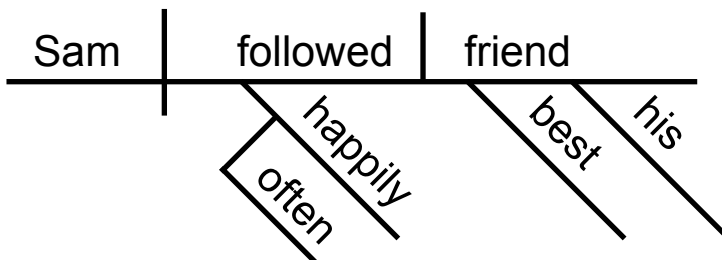
Answers Grammar Day 3

Practice - diagram the sentences below

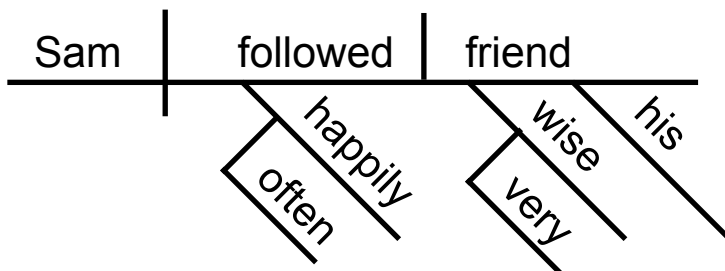
1. Sam happily followed his friend.



2. Sam often happily followed his best friend.



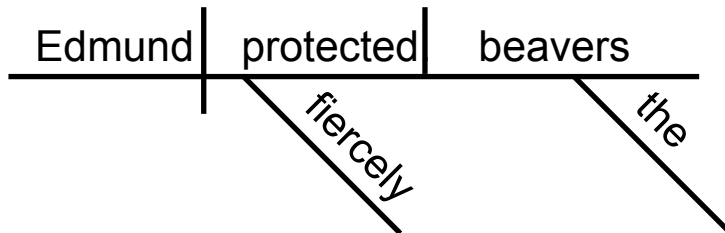
3. Sam often happily followed his very wise friend.



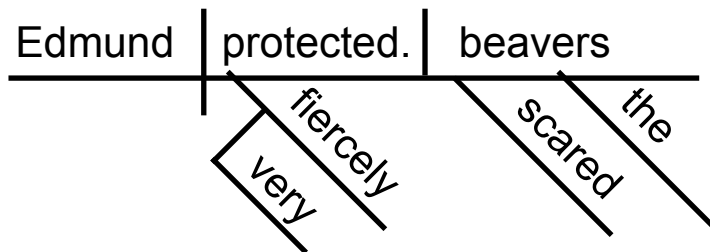
Answers Grammar Day 4

Practice - diagram the sentences below

1. Edmund fiercely protected the beavers.



2. Edmund very fiercely protected the scared beavers.



3. Edmund very fiercely protected the very scared beavers.

