

# SECTION 3

## Lesson 11

### Good Ending Sentences

Every story needs a good beginning sentence that will make the reader want to read the rest of the story.

A story also needs a good ending sentence. The reader wants to know how the story ends. He wants to feel like the story is finished. He wants to have a good feeling at the end of the story.

Some stories have happy endings. Some stories have sad endings. Other stories have funny endings. Whatever kind of ending you use should give the feeling that the story is finished.



**Underline a sentence after this story to finish it.**

Grandpa took a walk with Henry to the woods. They stepped over fallen logs. They walked around thorn bushes. They saw many wildflowers.

As they walked, they found a nest of baby birds. The baby birds were chirping loudly. They were hungry and wanted some food.

“Look,” said Grandpa. Through the bushes they saw a red fox with her babies. They were eating juicy blackberries from the bushes. Grandpa took a step. Mother Fox looked up.

1. Grandpa started eating the big juicy blackberries.
2. Quick as a flash the foxes disappeared into the shelter of the trees.
3. Mother Bird gave the baby birds some blackberries.



**Write a story on other paper. Write a good beginning sentence and a good ending sentence. Write your ending sentence on these lines.**

- 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
-----  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
-----  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## **WE REMEMBER**



**Underline the best choice in each sentence.**

5. Learn to study well because **your friend**, **God** wants you to.
6. **Antonyms**, **Synonyms** are words that are opposites.



**Write a spelling word that is an antonym for *cleanest*.**

7. \_\_\_\_\_  
-----  
\_\_\_\_\_



**Circle the words that need to be capitalized.  
Put commas where they are needed.**

8. i live in halifax nova scotia.
9. Grandpa lives in troy kansas.

Lesson 11



**Underline the sentence that is a question.**

- 10. Who made the telephone?
- 11. Mr. Bell made the telephone.
- 12. made the telephone



**Divide the words into syllables.**

- 13. correct      notice      under      swollen      photo



**Look at the vowel markings. Circle the ending letters.**

- 14. frēø      k, ke, ck            chēø      k, ke, ck
- 15. nĕ      k, ke, ck            cā      k, ke, ck

## Penmanship



The cursive *s* is a short letter that lives on one space and has three strokes.



**Trace the strokes and letters. Write each stroke once and each letter and set of letters three times in your notebook.**

○ 16.



**Trace the letters. In your notebook, write each cursive letter twice and each manuscript letter once.**

○ 17.



**S-P-E-L-L-I-N-G****WORDS TO SPELL 3**

studied	cities	played	stayed	hurried
families	parties	ladies	fussiest	dirtiest
bunnies	happier	puppies	roomier	sleepily

1. When a root word ends with a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add a vowel suffix.

*study — studied      carry — carried*

2. When the root word ends with a vowel and **y**, do not change the **y** to **i**. Just add the vowel suffix.

*pray — prayed      spray — sprayed*



Find two spelling words where the *y* is not changed to *i* because the root word ends with a vowel and a *y*.

18.

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_



Write the suffix that was added to the words above.

19.

\_\_\_\_\_

-----

\_\_\_\_\_



Find and write two more words with *ed* as a suffix.

20.

_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____



Write the root words of the words you wrote in Numbers 18 and 20. Remember that the root words end with *y*.

21.

_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____
_____	_____
-----	-----
_____	_____

## Lesson 12

### Writing Addresses

An **envelope** has two **addresses**. The **address** in the top left corner tells the mailman who sent the letter. The address in the middle of the envelope tells where the letter is to be sent.

When you write an address, write the person's name on the first line. Capitalize all names.

Write the house number and street name or the route and box number on the second line. Leave a space

between the route and box number. Capitalize all the words on this line.

Write the name of the city and state on the third line. Use capital letters to begin the name of the city and state. Put a comma between the city and the state.

The **zip code** is a number that tells the people at the post office where to send the letter. Write the zip code after the state. Leave a space between the state and the zip code.

The addresses in Canada are written the same way, with three lines. In place of a state, use a province. In place of a zip code, use a postal code. A **postal code** is made with letters and numbers. Capitalize the letters in the postal code.

**STUDY**

**address** (ă•drēs) words to tell where to send a letter

**envelope** (ĕn•və•lōp) something in which to put a letter to send by mail



Say these words to someone.



Look at the envelope on the next page. Underline all the capital letters in the addresses. Circle all the commas.

**Lesson 12**

1. John Good  
1910 Greendale Avenue  
Denver, Colorado 80202

James Brown  
Rt. 1 Box 36  
Corinna, Maine 04928

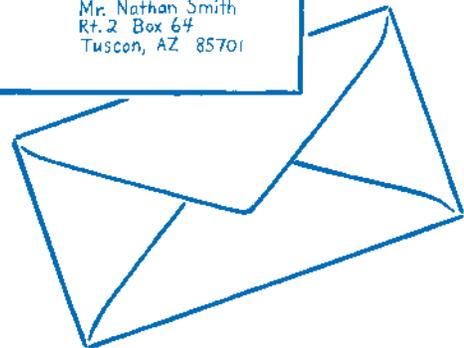


**Look at these addresses. Underline the letters that should be capitalized. Put commas where they are needed.**

2. mary smith  
68 campbell road  
grand centre alberta T0A 1T4

3. justin miller  
232 forest springs drive  
davenport iowa 52801

4. ruth lawson  
fifth street  
newport oregon 97365



**Do this on other paper.**

○ 5. Write your address.

## WE REMEMBER



**Underline the correct choices.**

6. An antonym is a word that means **the same as, the opposite of** another word.
7. A good ending sentence tells how a story **began, ended**.



**Circle the words that show ownership.**

8. The puppy's box is in the shop.
9. Mother put the lady's purse in the bedroom.
10. I like to feel the bunny's soft fur.
11. Jay's envelope is big.



**Use your ruler to underline the phrases.**

12. the fussiest baby
13. She was happier today.
14. hurried to her desk

## Penmanship



The cursive **r** has three strokes and lives on one space.

Lesson 12



Trace the strokes and letters. Write each stroke once and each letter and set of letters three times in your notebook.

○ 15.



Trace the letters. In your notebook, write each cursive letter twice and each manuscript letter once.

○ 16.



## S-P-E-L-L-I-N-G

Sometimes we add the suffix **es** to root words that end with **y**.

When a root word ends with a consonant and **y**, change the **y** to **i** and add a vowel suffix.

*study — studies      cherry — cherries*



Write the spelling words that end with the suffix **es**. Write the root of each word beside it. Then write the suffix. One is done for you.

families family es

17.

18.

19.

20.

21.

## Lesson 13

### Addressing an Envelope

When you write an address, write neatly. That makes it easier for postal workers to read the address. Make sure you have the right address. Always proofread it.