

LESSON 34: *Picture Study and Narration*

Study the picture below, then answer the questions that follow.



1. What types of birds are pictured here?
2. Why do you think the chicks are different colors?
3. Where are they?
4. What kind of building is behind the birds?
5. What do you think is inside the building?
6. What do chickens eat?

LESSONS 35 THROUGH 38: *For Copywork*

Copy the poem below onto the lines that follow each stanza. Do one section each day. This lesson will last for four days.

Hen's Nest by John Clare

Among the orchard weeds, from every search,
Snugly and sure, the old hen's nest is made,
Who cackles every morning from her perch
To tell the servant girl new eggs are laid;

Who lays her washing by, and far and near
Goes seeking all about from day to day,
And stung with nettles tramples everywhere;
But still the cackling pullet lays away.

(tomorrow's lesson is on the next page)

The boy on Sundays goes the stack to pull
In hopes to find her there, but naught is seen,
And takes his hat and thinks to find it full,
She's laid so long so many might have been.

But naught is found and all is given o'er
Till the young brood come chirping to the door.

LESSON 39: *For Narration*

Tell what you know about chickens. Where do they live? What different breeds of chickens can you tell? What is the name for a female chicken? A male? How many eggs does an average chicken lay each day? Which came first - the chicken or the egg? The Bible tells us the answer in Genesis 1:20-23. Read this section in your Bible, then tell the answer to this often-asked question. The next time you hear somebody ask this, you will have the answer - straight from the Word of God!

LESSON 40: Proper Use of “A” and “An”

Two commonly used little words are “a” and “an”. The word, “an”, always comes before a word that starts with a vowel or with the letter “h”, when it is silent, such as in

“an hour” or “an icicle”.

The word, “a”, is used before words starting with a consonant, such as in

“a house” or “a book”.

Circle the proper word, either “a” or “an”, that would come before each of the following words if used in a sentence. The first one is done for you, as an example.

a (an) outfit

a an color

a an apple

a an honor

a an fish

a an knock

a an ear

a an orange

LESSON 41: Using “A” and “An”

In the paragraph below, write either “a” or “an” in the blank spaces. Look at yesterday’s lesson if you need to see which to use.

I love to bake cookies. Every day, after I am finished with my school work, I ask my mother if I can bake _____ batch or two of them. Most cookie recipes call for _____ few cups of flour, some sugar, and _____ egg or two, as well as additional ingredients.

Sometimes one of my brothers will help me mix up _____ recipe. I always appreciate their help! Once in awhile, my sister, Haley, will surprise me with _____ plate of cookies that she has made. We also enjoy surprising others with _____ plate of their favorites.

LESSON 42: *Nouns - Singular and Plural*

A noun is a type of word that names a person, place, or thing.
Some examples are:

boy uncle store church dog toy radio car rock

All of the nouns listed above name *one* item. These are known as *singular nouns*. They list one single item.

The following nouns name more than one item, and are known as *plural nouns*:

skates kittens houses songs girls pizzas countries

As you see, *plural nouns* usually end with the letter “s”, but this is not always the case. Some words, though they do not end with an “s”, also show more than one item, and are therefore *plural nouns*. The words, “*mice*” and “*geese*” are plural, but they don’t end in “s”.

LESSON 43: *Identifying Singular and Plural Nouns*

Write “S” before each singular noun in the list of words below, and “P” before each plural noun.

_____ boxes	_____ toad	_____ roses
_____ banana	_____ drink	_____ mice
_____ knives	_____ flavors	_____ story

LESSON 44: *Rules for Changing Singular to Plural*

Much of the time, when you wish to change a singular noun to its plural form, you simply add an “s” to the end - such as in these

words:

girl.....girls

state.....states

hand.....hands

Sometimes, however, there are different rules to follow. For example, when a word ends with the letter “y”, you will **usually** change the “y” to an “i” and add “es” to the end, such as:

story.....stories

cry.....cries

lady.....ladies

Of course, like everything, it seems, in the English language, there are exceptions to this rule. For example, the words below, while ending in the letter “y”, do not follow this rule, and simply have an “s” added to change to plural:

toy.....toys

bay.....bays

boy.....boys

Circle the correct plural form in each sentence below. One is done for you as an example.

1. My (babys) (babies) are crying again.
2. The (bunnys) (bunnies) got out of their cage.
3. The (boys) (boies) played with their cap guns.
4. Mom read us several (storys) (stories) this afternoon.

LESSON 45: *More Rules for Changing to Plural*

Sometimes you must add “es” to the end of a noun to make it plural. This is the case when a noun ends in “sh”, “ch”, or “x”. Look at the words below to see this rule in action:

wish.....wishes

fox.....foxes

church.....churches

Following the rule given above, change each of the words listed for this lesson on the next page to its plural form.