

# Candy's Frostings Lesson 1

Br Cr Dr Fr Gr Pr Tr Wr  
br cr dr fr gr pr tr wr

Gr <b>a</b> nd - ma	Grandma
cr <b>e</b> - st	crest
dri- <b>p</b>	drip
fr <b>o</b> - th	froth
bru - <b>nt</b>	brunt

Learn: put (pööt) bush(bööt) push(pööt)  
(\*Note to Parents: The word put can now be sounded out and is no longer a sight word.)

you your	would could should	Mr. Mrs.	the	who who'd	OK
of	I a	eye	been	are	oh
also	only	none done	gone	said	hi
there	here	were	have	very	where there
one	to too two	into onto unto	do does	won't don't	I'm I'll
give gives given	live lives	love loves	come some	something someone somewhere	one once

Read:

Rule: The soft c (s-s-s) comes before e, i, or y  
Examples: cent (sent) city (sity)

Rule: The letter c in ch and chr can have the hard sound of c (the k sound)  
Examples: school christmas

Rule: The letters sc sometimes have silent s and say the soft c sound. - Example: scent

write	grey	drape	grump	pride	trade
broke	crave	drive	crate	prime	brake
craze	prize	truck	drove	prune	grave

I will trade my brand of toothpaste for yours.

I will give you the grey book: Meg's Bush

The brave little girl in the city could only grunt.

Pass the grapes to the man with dirty wrists.

Fred gave a prize for good grades.

Push the crate of frothy milk over to me.

Ted's dog is a brute. He will smell my scent.

# ou

**ou** as in **ouch**

bound	found	ground	hound
mound	pound	round	sound
count	fount	mount	mouth
flour	hour	sour	house
out	grout	pout	route
couch	proud	slouch	foul

**Review:** When adding the **-ing** ending to words that end with silent **e**, drop the **e** and add **-ing**.

## The Band that Bob the Hound Found

I **found** the **route** just past the **house**,  
the **house** that Bob the **hound found**.

Bob **found** that **house** while **bounding south**,  
the **south route** past his dog **pound**.

That **south route** past his **pound** was grand;  
It took him past a marching band.

That band went **round** and **round** for **hours**,  
the band that Bob the **hound found**.

# Review ow

**Review Rule:** **ow** as in owl  
Sometimes the letter combination **ow** says  
the same sound as **ou** in **ouch**.

**ow** as in **owl**

bow	cow	how	now
brow	chow	plow	down
town	brown	crown	drown
clown	browse	crowd	growl
prowl	scowl	flower	power
tower	powder	howdy	rowdy

## Rowdy, the Town Clown

**Rowdy** the **hound** is the chat of the **town**.  
He can **chow down** on **brown** bones by the **hour**.  
He can **slouch** on the **couch**  
and munch prime ribs 'till dark,  
and slurp grapes that are oh, so **sour**!

He can **bow** with a **scowl**; He can **plow** with a **growl**.  
He can swim in his **gown** and dive and not **drown**.

If it's **cloudy**, he'll go, "**Howdy**!"  
He can tell you his name is **Rowdy**!  
He can **shower** and then **powder**.  
He's **Rowdy**... the town's **hound clown**!

## Candy's Frostings Lesson 3

### oa

Learn: **oa** – Letter **o** says its name.  
Letter **a** is silent.

oath	loathe	coach	gloat
groan	hoagy	soar	hoarse
broach	loaf	loaves	Whoa!

### oe

Learn: **oe** – Letter **o** says its name.  
Letter **e** is silent.

doe	Joey	foes
backhoe	goes	hoedown
tiptoe	toes	woe

“Who**oa**!” said **Joey**. “Stop gro**oa**ning!”

“I’m not gro**oa**ning, **Joey**,” said Drake.

“But I do lo**oa**the the taste of this ho**oa**gy.”

“Co**oa**ch Brave gave you the cash for that ho**oa**gy, Drake, so you’d better choke it down with some thanks.”

“Frowning, Drake said, “I can give thanks for Co**oa**ch Brave and for the cash that he gave me, **Joey**, but I can’t give thanks for this ho**oa**gy. It tastes so bad!”

“Well, Drake, then give thanks for your tastebuds, They are doing a very good job,” said **Joey**.

### ow

Learn: The letters **ow** say either **ow** in **owl** or the long sound of **o** in **own**.

Rule: The letters **ie** say either **ī** or **ē**

Examples: **pie**ce of **pie**

low	mow	bow	row	sow	tow
blow	flow	glow	slow	crow	grow
	know	show	snow	stow	
	own	mown	sown	shown	
	blown	flown	grown	known	
		bowl	growth	slowly	
	blower	lower	mower	sower	slower
	burrow	furrow	fellow	follow	
	pillow	shadow	shallow	yellow	

Learn: **used** (pronounced **yüzd** or **yüs(t)**)

The **blower** in the **mower** broke.

Won’t it go if you use the choke?

I kn**ow** it will not. It will only **blow** hot.

So, run it **slowly** until it **blows** smoke.

Fire**flies** **glow** in the dark.

In the morning, proud dogs loudly bark.

When it’s cold, rabbits bur**row**.

When it’s hot, moles dig fur**ows**.

In the waves, you can often spot sharks.

## Candy's Frostings Lesson 4

**Sound Out:** **ever** (ev – er)    **every** (ev – er – ē)

**Sound Out:** thumb (the **b** is silent)

**Rule:** Sometimes **es** at the end of a word says **ez**.

Example: pages (pāj – **ez**)    (ge says **j** in page)

**Rule:** **Thr** says thr-r-r    **Squ** says sqw

Examples: thr –i – ll    squ –i – sh

**Rule:** Letter **g** often says its soft sound of **j**

Example: gent – ly (jent – ly)

### -ed says **ed**

graded	crowded	toasted
traded	gloated	shouted
pounded	blurred	wanted

### -ed says **d**

thrilled	loathed	wandered
groaned	thumb <b>ed</b>	snarled
whirled	charmed	whispered

### -ed says **t**

cramped	wished	thumped	coached
dripped	knocked	slouched	napped
barked	nursed	chirped	squished

**Rule:** If a word ends in a (consonant, **vowel**, consonant) pattern, **double the final consonant** when adding **-ed** (dripped)

## Read:

It was so crowded**ed** at the store,  
a crushing crowd that poked**ed** and bumped**ed**.  
I barely found the checkout desk,  
when rudely I was thumped**ed**.

She thumped**ed** me on my neck,  
and when I turned**ed** to take a look,  
there...in my face...and jammed**ed** up close,  
I thrilled**ed** to spot “the book.”

It was the book that dripped**ed** with fun.  
It shouted**ed** things like, “sticky buns!”  
And when I gently turned**ed** the page,  
I thrilled**ed** to spy a monkey cage.

I spotted**ed** things that made me giggle.  
I spotted**ed** things that made me wiggle.  
Some pages**es** charmed**ed**. Some pages**es** growled**ed**.  
Some pages**es** honked**ed**. Some pages**es** howled**ed**.

The store was crowded**ed**, squished**ed**, and packed**ed**,  
but I cared**ed** not – and that’s a fact!  
I thumb**ed** past pages**es** filled with frills,  
and fancy fishes**es**, and dishes**es**, and thrills**es**.

With **every** gripping page I twirled**ed**,  
I tasted**ed**, twisted**ed**, whispered**ed**, and whirled**ed**.  
I was no longer in a crowd;  
I was now floating in the clouds!

Candy's Frostings  
Lesson 5

**-ai** says ā

rain	nail	rail
train	snail	trail
grain	mail	braille

**-ay** says ā

lay	way	ray
play	sway	gray
stay	pray	stay

**-ea** says ē

eat	cheat	tea
ear	clear	tear
each	beach	teacher

**-ee** says ē

beets	deep	teen
meet	keep	beep
peep	seep	reel

Rule: The letter **i** comes before **e**  
except after the letter **c**  
An exception is the word: chief

Rule: The letters **ie** say either **ī** or **ē**  
Examples: piece of pie  
Marcie (mar-sē) policies (po-lə-sēs)

**Read:**

Four teachers sent letters to girls who can't see.  
So the mail they sent was in braille.

The letters reached four little girls who were  
praying out back, on a clear, wooded trail.

Learn: The letters **our** can make the sound of **ōr**

Examples: pour four your

(\*Note to Parents: The word your can now be sounded out and is no longer a sight word.)

Learn: The word **read** can be pronounced two ways:  
read (reed – present tense) or read (red – past tense)

Learn: wonder (wən-dr) answer (anser) turkey (tr-kē)

**Read:**

"I wonder if it will rain today?" asked Marcie.

"I don't think so," Marcie's teacher answered.  
"I read that today would be clear and no rain."

"Then, I think today would be a good day  
to go to the beach," said Marcie.

"Yes!" said Marcie's teacher. "If we make out  
a plan to go and read it to Mr. Clay, we would  
not be bending any of our school rules.  
We could go fishing and reel in a big catch."

"That sounds good to me," said Marcie.  
"We could eat a turkey dog, and then take  
the trail that leads down to the beach!"

## Candy's Frostings Lesson 6

**thr** says thr-r-r

rust	rash	rob
thrust	thrash	throb
rift	row	rush
thrift	throw	thrush

**scr** says scr-r-r

scratch	screech	screen
scrap	scrape	scrub
scramble	Scrooge	script

**str** says str-r-r

street	strain	strict
struck	strap	stress
stretch	strong	string

**spr** says spr-r-r

sprig	sprung	sprint
spring	sprang	spray
sprain	spree	sprinkler

**phr** says fr-r-r in **phrase**

**Review Rule:** The letters **or** following **w** sound like **wer**  
Example: **worthy** (wer-thē)

Learn: The following endings sound like **er**  
**-ar** (dollar)      **-or** (armor)

Learn: The letter **u** says its long sound in two ways:  
Example: **cue** (cyoo)    **blue** (bloo)

**Read:**

With a fresh vigor, **thrifty** Mr. **Scrooge**  
**sprang** out of bed.

**Strapped** to his back was everything that he  
had **scrumbled** so hard to take from others.  
Today, he **rushed** to give everything back.

With a **spring** in his step, he sang a tune  
of thanks, as he **sprinted** from one **street** to  
the next.

“I’m taking my **cues** from the visitors I  
had yester**day**,” Scrooge said to himself.  
“From now on, I will no longer be **blue**.  
I will be happy for everything and for  
everyone in my life.”

# Candy's Frostings Lesson 7

**au** in faucet

**aw** in saw

**all** in tall      **alk** in talk

**al** in also - Exception: alto (ăl-tō)

**ō** in Marcō    **ō**ver    pōny

**ōmb** in cōmb

**omb** says **ōōm** in **tomb**

**squ** says **sqw** in **squaw**

**Read:**

dawdle	squeeze	cornstalk	auto
faucet	Rolos	laundry	brawny
stalk	vault	false	pauper

Learn: swampy (swomp - ee)  
squadcar (sqwod - car)

**Read:**

I **saw** a **craw**fish **all** long and **all** red,  
crawling **o**ver a rock in a swampy riverbed.  
Its **claws** were so **aw**esome!  
It had ten **scraw**ny legs.  
So I picked up that **craw**fish and gave it to Peg.

At **daw**n I found candy. By brunch it was gone.  
By noon, I did somers**aul**ts out on my **law**n.  
By late in the day, I'd **hau**led rocks in my jeep.  
By evening, Paul **call**ed, but I'd gone to sleep.

Phil **Staun**ch drives a **squ**ad car;  
He works for the city.  
Ben **Squ**ires **balk**s at work,  
now isn't that a pity?  
**Paul Polo** takes **photo**s of spiders and rats.  
Ken **Comb** has a **pony** and a **squ**irming polecat.

Candy's Frostings  
Lesson 8

ea in **meat**  
ea in **thead**  
ea in **great**

LEARN these Sight Words:

toward    says  
fruit      truth  
lose      whose

Read:

"Jake, I have four soccer games to play today. I'm going to do whatever it takes to win. I do not want to **lose**," said Mike.

"The **truth** is, Mike, winning isn't everything. When a player **loses** with the correct spirit, it **says** he a good person as well as a good soccer player," said Jake. "The men **whose** names are **great** in soccer are men who played with good sportsmanship, even if it **meant** they would **lose**."

VERB TENSE:

A verb shows **action**. Verb tense answers "When?"

Yesterday, he **swam**. (He **swam** yesterday)

Today, he **swims**. (He **swims** today)

Tomorrow he **will swim**. (He **will swim** tomorrow)

Learn: The past tense for **read** is pronounced **red**.

The present and future tenses for **read** are pronounced **reed**.

Yesterday Mark **read** a story named:  
*The Flea Who Ate **Steak** for **Breakfast**.*

Today I **read** very well from the book:  
***Feathers** in the **Meadow**.*

Tomorrow, Jim **Eastern** **will read** the story:  
*The **Peach** Who **Dreaded** Getting Picked*

Read:

A lone **thead** is not **heavy**,  
and a **feather** cannot **break**.  
Baking **fruit** takes an oven,  
and apple pie tastes **great**.  
Daily **bread** fills the stomach,  
and **peaches** taste so grand!  
**Healthy** children **eat** fresh **fruits**,  
and then they play in sand.



# Candy's Frostings Lesson 9

oi in **coin**

oy in **boy**

Read:

p <b>oi</b> son	n <b>oi</b> se	cow <b>oy</b>
tender <b>oi</b> n	f <b>oi</b> l	v <b>oi</b> ce
<b>oi</b> n	br <b>oi</b> l	ch <b>oi</b> ce
thy <b>roi</b> d	j <b>oy</b> stick	D <b>oy</b> le

Review **ō** in p**ō**-ny, kin-f**ō**lk, d**ō**-nut

Learn these: **bury** **busy** **sugar**

Learn: The letter **a** says **ə** in words like:  
**ba**nan**a** **so**f**a** att**a**-boy

Little Rob **Roy** is a very **busy boy**. He helps his mother bake **sugar** **do**nuts for a store in **Joy**ville. Rob is the star basketball player for **Coin**ville Grade School. He gets many att**a**-boys! His mother tells him, “**Bury** those att**a**-boys deep inside, for dwelling on your att**a**-boys will only cause pride.”

Letter **a** says **aw** in: **Ma** (m**aw**) **Pa** (p**aw**)

Did you know that. . .

Tender**oi**ns are fried; steaks are char**broi**led?  
Some dogs are **noisy**; some cats are **spoiled**?  
**Foil** has crinkles, and pencils have **poi**nts?  
Grand**ma** has wrinkles and pain in her **jo**ints?

Did you know that. . .

Cars that break down are put up on a **hoi**st?  
**Soi**l that's rained on gets muddy and **moi**st?  
**Oy**sters are fried or just eaten raw?  
Grand**pa** likes att**a**-boys, kinfolk, and Grand**ma**?

bury busy	would could	Mr. Mrs.	you	who who'd whose	have
a the	of	eye	won't don't	been	lose
I hi I'm I'll	live lives	do does	none done	there where	love loves
said	one	also	were	says	are
ok oh	sugar	toward	fruit truth	gone	one once
come some	to too two	very every everyone everywhere	into onto unto	something someone somewhere	give gives given

err arr air ear eer

eer in cheer      arr in carrot  
air in hair      err in berry  
ear (dear pear earth)

ear in heart (This sound for ear is only found in  
the word heart)

**Sight Words:** ocean period move their

**Rule:** When a word ends in y, drop the y and add an i  
before adding these: es ed er est.

Examples: daisies dirtied dirtier dirtiest

**Read:** sneakier earlier friendlier prettier

**Read:**

peer	sneer	learn	cheer	ear
pear	parrot	sheer	wear	pioneer
chair	tarry	marry	pair	arrow
fair	earth	stairs	earn	volunteer
dear	heart	carry	error	aircraft

**Read:**

It was dusk, and the eerie sound of a barn owl could be heard nearby. John Gear sat down on a bucket in front of a blackberry bush and started munching on some fresh carrots his mother had picked from their garden. As much as he didn't want to move from his spot, John could not tarry any longer. Earlier in the week, his father had gone hunting for deer, and John was the only man left to go after the stray bear his little sister had spotted near the back woods.

Oh, how he wished he could just head out to the cherry trees and rest for the day, but he had seen the tears in his sister's eyes, tears filled with fear.

"That terrible black bear could come back, John!" his sister, Terry, had cried. "I saw him by the huckleberries near Earp Forest. His narrow eyes were scary, and he had a pair of hairy claws that looked like they could tear open an ocean ferryboat. That bear even startled the birds. When he growled, at least ten sparrows launched out of the blackberry bushes. John, please track it down!"

John would track the bear and stop him, period!

Candy's Frostings  
Lesson 11

# a in banana

The letter **a** says **ə** in words like:

<b>a</b> live	bandan <b>a</b>	<b>a</b> chieve	<b>a</b> ccount	banan <b>a</b>
<b>a</b> bout	<b>a</b> ccomplish	<b>a</b> way	sof <b>a</b>	<b>a</b> lone
<b>a</b> dore	<b>a</b> nnounce	<b>a</b> ffect	<b>a</b> tttribute	<b>a</b> stound
<b>a</b> rrest	<b>a</b> ppendix	<b>a</b> llow	<b>a</b> mount	<b>a</b> round

## Review these Sight Words

bury busy	would could	Mr. Mrs.	you	who who'd whose	have
the	of	eye	fruit	been	lose
a	live lives	do does	none done gone	their there where	love loves
ocean	only	also	move	period	are
said says	sugar	toward	won't don't	were	one once
come some	to too two	every everywhere everyone everything	into onto unto	some something someone somewhere	give given
very	truth	oh	hi	ok	I I'm I'll

## Read this Story Beginning:

The little sparrow laid so still that there was no way to tell if it was **a**live or dead; and Bobby was all **a**lone.

When he took off that morning, Bobby had hoped to **a**ccomplish a great deal. His homeschooling **a**ssignment had been to hike around the woods in back of his house and gather dark red leaves. However, the only items he would be bringing home so far were an old red bandan**a** he found in the dirt, a good **a**mount of mud on the bottom of his pants, an **a**nnouncement to his mother that he had found no red leaves, and this poor little still bird.

Bobby was **a**stounded at how many feathers the bird was missing. The tiny sparrow was barely breathing, and since Bobby did not know **a**bout the right care for such a still bird, he wrapped up the little animal in the red bandan**a** he'd found and took the bird home.

Candy's Frostings  
Lesson 12

igh in high - (hī)  
eigh in eight - (āṭ)  
eigh in height - (hīt)

might	neighbor	sleigh	sleight
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Learn about letters that make the schwa sound of **short u**. Here are some phonograms that contain the schwa sound:

-cial (shul)    -tial (shul)  
-tion (shun)    -sion (shun)    -cion (shun)

Learn these three-syllable words:  
pas-sen-gers    my-ster-ies

Learn: The letters **a**, **in**, **un**, **be**, **dis**, **sus**, and **re**, are word beginnings known as prefixes. You will learn about prefixes in Lesson 16.

Examples: **a**gree **be**gin **dis**play **re**turn **sus**-pi-cion

The letters in **red** make the schwa sound.

mor <b>a</b>	utens <b>i</b>	troub <b>l</b>	edit <b>io</b> n
pist <b>o</b>	ag <b>ree</b> able	shov <b>e</b>	cous <b>i</b> n
part <b>i</b> al	nati <b>o</b> n	spec <b>i</b> al	vis <b>i</b> on

## Read this Story Beginning:

The **nigh**t **be**fore had been filled with a dazzling **dis**play of twinkling star lights. Now, however, Bob **Bright**'s **thigh** was badly bruised, as he walked out of the airport with a **sligh**t limp.

The joy of Bob's **re**turn **fligh**t home soured when one of the plane's passengers tripped over a toy **shov**el left in the **is**le, then knocked into a tray of utens**i**ls that spilled down onto Bob's head. The passenger, who seemed the size of a **fright**ening **sigh**t as he wobbled and weaved, landing on Bob's leg.

That was **eight**een hours **a**go, and Bob's **right** **thigh** was still throbbing. Bob whimpered, "That passenger had to have been the **height** of a towering cottonwood tree!" Feeling upt**igh**t and not very **a**greeable, Bob pulled out a **spec**ial **edit**ion of his favorite book, *Spark of Susp**ic**ion* by Franklin Dix**o**n.

"What this **nati**on needs," Bob **sigh**ed to himself, "is a bigger supply of *Hardy Boy Mysteries*, and less toy shov**e**ls left in the **is**les of our airplanes." Bob's **troub**les had just **be**gun, however, as he would soon see.

# Candy's Frostings Lesson 13

## augh ough

augh says **aw** in caught  
augh says **ăf** in laugh

ough says **aw** in bought  
ough says **ŭf** in e-nough  
ough says **ōō** in through  
ough says **ō** in dough  
ough says **ow** in plough

Read:

tough	rough	e-nough	through
cough	fought	bought	thought
brought	aught	caught	bough
dough	though	thorough	laugh

Words to watch for:

hence-forth  
bis-cuit  
hor-ri-fic  
Doug  
con-tempt  
in-fect-ed

It was a **tough** break for Doug the **Doughboy**, and he **fought** hard to control his tears. He had just been baked and tagged for sale in the biscuit display case at Lester **Laugh's** Bakery. Why the tears? Doug had **caught** a wicked, horrific **cough**!



Until that day, Doug had been known as: **Doug Doughboy, the Biscuit to Buy!** Sorry to say, his **cough**, biscuit body will never be **bought** again! Henceforth, the only **thoughts** any caring shopper will ever have of him will be those of contempt. Doug will forever be known **throughout** the city bakeries as: **Doug Doughboy, the Biscuit Who Caught a Cold!**

No family member will ever dare eat him, for his **cough** would soon be theirs. Even the family dogs will avoid him. Doug the **Doughboy** might as well hang a sign around his neck that reads:

Doug Doughboy is infected!

Candy's Frostings  
Lesson 14

**-dge (fudge) -ge (range)**

dodge	lounge	ridge	shortage	charge
fidget	marriage	huge	sausage	college
orange	huge	stage	garbage	garage

**Review:** The letters ea say **ēar** in **yēar** and **tēar**

**Rule:** When a word ends in **e**, drop the **e** to add **ing**.  
Example: **damage** (damaging) **ignore** (ignoring)

**Rule:** If a word ends in **y**, drop the **y** to add **ies** or **ed**.  
Example: **bully** (bullies) (bullied)

**Words to learn:**

neigh-bor-hood (nā-ber-hood)

e-mail (ē-māl) Bible (bī-bəl)

de-fi-nite (de-fə-nit)

cou-sin (kə-zən)

friend (fr-end)

val-u-able (val-yə-bəl)

knowled**ge** (no-lij)

ca-mou-fla**ge** (ka-mə-floj)

**Read:** “I’m tired of being scared and bullied! Those boys are damaging my name in our neighborhood by dressing in camouflage clothes, hiding inside tall hedges, and jumping out at me.” said Brad.

“Well, ignoring them isn’t going to change things, Brad,” said his friend, Chad. “My cousin was badgered by some bullies last year, but he was challenged by a church leader to follow two definite steps.”

“What did your cousin do?” asked Brad.

“I will tell you,” said Brad. “But first, you must pledge to me to follow both steps.”

“I do pledge that to you, Chad. What are the steps?”

Chad gave Brad these two steps to follow:

- 1.) He challenged Brad to read a verse from the Bible to help him gain knowledge of how important and valuable he was to God.
- 2.) He urged Brad to tell his parents everything and to tell them about any strange phone messages, or emails, or packages he received.

Brad felt privileged and blessed to know Chad because Chad truly cared about him. It did not take long before the bullies stopped teasing him.

**ew (flew sew few)**  
**eau (beauty) -ful (beautiful)**

Review:

The letter **u** says its long sound in two ways:

Examples: **cue** (cy<sup>oo</sup>) **blue** (bl<sup>oo</sup>)

Learn: Sometimes **ch** says **sh**.

Example: **machine** (mə-'shēn)

Learn: A suffix is a letter or a group of letters attached to the ending of a word that helps us discover the meaning of a word such as beautiful.

Example: The word **beautiful** has the suffix: **ful**

The word **beautiful** means to be full of beauty.

**Read:**

blue	blew	flu	flew
brewed	few	beauty	hue
threw	beautiful	sew	shrewd

**Words to watch for:**

**dis**-tinct-ly   young   voice   heard  
ig-nore   earlier (er-lē-er)   a-pron (ā-prən)  
worr-ied (wer-ēd)   squir-rel (skwer-rəl)

**Read this story beginning:**

It was a beautiful Saturday morning to jog, and the bright, green hue on the grass was still wet and glistening. As Katie flew across the countryside, she spotted only a few patches of mud, though a hard rain had beaten down upon the earth earlier that morning. Worried thoughts from the evening before were still brewing in the back of Katie's brain, but she resolved to just ignore them.

The cool wind blew and wrapped itself around Katie's neck and face with a refreshing sting. She was just clearing the third bend in the road when she heard a shrill voice coming from the top of a maple tree. Katie stopped and looked up. What she saw and heard next threw her into a tailspin.

Far up on a thick branch, Katie fixed her eyes upon a tiny, bushy-tailed squirrel, wearing a tiny cap and apron, and sitting at a tiny silver sewing machine that was wedged in the fork of a tiny branch. The squirrel was talking to her; and even though it simply was not possible, Katie distinctly heard the squirrel ask her,

"You do know, young lady, that you can't just forget about what happened yesterday, don't you?"

Katie was speechless!



## Candy's Frostings Lesson 16

**our** says **or**  
(**source**      **course**)

### Learn about Prefixes

Learn: A prefix is a letter or a group of letters attached to the beginning of a word that partly indicate the meaning of the word.

Example: The word **preview** has the prefix: **pre**  
**pre** means **before**.

### Learn words with these prefixes:

en- em- in- un- be- de- se- re-  
pre- pro- dis- ex- auto-

entrance	employee	enemy	envelope	enjoy
information	investigate	interpret	innocent	
undo	unmarked	until	understood	unbutton
because	believe	beginning	before	
decide	devotion	deliver	develop	defend
	secret	secure	select	
resource	refer	repeat	restore	
	prevent	prepare	preserve	
promote	provide	proper	property	
discourse	dispute	disagree		
example	excess	extent	exit	
automatic	automobile	autograph		

Words to watch for: tech-no-lo-gy (**tek-no-lə-jē**)  
se-cond (**se-kənd**) a-against (**ə-geɪnst**) friend (**frend**)

Douglas **Delay** had **developed** technology that could only be **understood** by the F.B.I. His **automobile** was under **investigation**, but, as yet, no one had traced Doug's whereabouts or knew of the **delivery** date for the **resources** he carried. The **extent** that his enemies would go through to **secure** that valuable **information** could only be **interpreted** by his most loyal friend, Eddy **Exit**, otherwise, known as: "The **Envelope** Man."

Those who knew Eddy **referred** to him as "The **Envelope** Man" for two reasons. First, Eddy always **delivered** the method by which his **employees** would be **protected** in an **unmarked envelope**. Second, the **envelope** was always **delivered** by Eddy, himself. Eddy **Exit** was everyone's **example** of **devotion**.

Doug's cover had to be **protected** at all costs, **because** the technology he'd **developed** was wanted by those working against the F.B.I. That **information** had to **remain protected**, **because** it was needed by his own government in order to shelter **innocent** families, big city **buildings**, and high-ranking government people.

Meeting with Eddy, therefore, was Doug's main concern but not just **because** Eddy had an **envelope** for Douglas **Delay**. For today, Mr. **Delay** had an **envelope** for Eddy **Exit**. History was about to happen!



# SUFFIXES

## Review:

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters attached to the ending of a word that help us discover the meaning of the word. Example: The word **joyful** has the suffix: **ful**  
Joy**ful** means to be full of joy.

## Rules: Adding Suffixes to Words Ending in y:

Words ending in y preceded by a consonant generally change the y to i before adding the suffix, except when the suffix begins with letter i (like **ing**)

Examples: busy (busi**ness**)    reply (reply**ing**)

The letter y is kept in derivatives of baby, city, and lady and before the suffixes -ship and -like:

Example: in his baby**y**hood    she was lady**y**like

Adjectives of one syllable ending in y preceded by a consonant usually keep the y when a suffix beginning with a consonant is added:

Example: shy (sh**y**ness)

Words ending in y preceded by a vowel usually keep y when adding a suffix: Example: key (key**less**)

## Learn these suffixes:

**-ain**    **-ous**

vill <b>ain</b>	mount <b>ain</b>	again
moun-t <b>ain</b> -ous		

## Read these words with suffixes:

icy ici**ness**    happy happi**est**    lonely loneli**ness**  
lively liveli**est** liveli**hood**    ready readi**ness**  
empty empti**ness**    weary wear**iness**  
friendly friendli**ness**    shy sh**y**ness

try**ing**    play**ing**    carry**ing**    fly**ing**    ly**ing**

give giv**ing**    write writ**ing**    use us**ing**    move mov**ing**  
trade trad**ing**    drive driv**ing**    save sav**ing**    rise ris**ing**  
raise rais**ing**    lose los**ing**    share shar**ing**  
prepare prepar**ing**    care car**ing**    place plac**ing**

life**like**    animal**like**    dis**like**

salary salari**ed**    necessary necessari**ly**

journey journey**ed**    key key**less**

annoy    annoy**ing**    annoy**ance**

## Learn and Review these suffixes:

-ness   -less   -cial (shul)   -tial (shul)  
-ius (əs)   -ous (əs)   -tious (əs)   -tious (shəs)  
-ious (ē-əs)   -eous (ē-əs)   cious (shəs)  
-tion (shun)   -sion (shun)   -cion (shun)

### Read:

emptiness	happiness	again	bargain
previous	delicious	genius	ferocious

**Review:** If a word ends in **y**, drop the **y** to add **ies** or **ed**, unless the **y** is preceded by a vowel. In that case, make the plural form by adding **s** to the end of the word.

Example: **bully** (**bullies**) (**bullied**)   **monkey** (**monkeys**)

batter <b>y</b>	batter <b>ies</b>
penn <b>y</b>	penn <b>ies</b>
grocer <b>y</b>	grocer <b>ies</b>
door <b>key</b>	car <b>keys</b>

### Read:

Mary's songs were so melod**ious**.  
Her brother's blunders were quite errone**ous**.

Eager to win, Ned was anx**ious**.  
Difficult to handle, Tom was cantanker**ous**.

Walt was an author, but his writing was atroc**ious**.  
Leo was a tiny cat, but his roar was so feroc**ious**.

If someone cuts you down, don't be malic**ious**.  
If ordering your meal out, request something nutrit**ious**.

-----  
"My **initial** reaction, Tom, is that if you want to get good grades, you need to begin studying regularly," said Mom. "Care**lessness** is not one of the qualiti**es** you can afford to retain in your life."

"I know, Mom," answered Tom, "but do you suppose I could watch a little televis**ion** tonight?"

"Prev**iously**, I would have said, 'Yes,' Tom, but after viewing your slothful**ness** today, I believe that the best way to encourage that hidden geni**us** inside of you is to limit your televis**ion** viewing this evening to *NBC's Nat**ional** News*," Mom retorted.

**ch** sometimes says **sh**

chif-fon    chic    chef    cha-per-ōne

cha-let (sha-lā)	par-a-chute (pār-ə-shoot)	Char-lotte (shar-lut)
cro-chet (krō-shā)	ma-chine (mə-shēn)	Chauffeur (shō-fer)
cha-teau (sha-tō)	charade (shə-rād)	Chicago (shə-ko-gō)

Learn and Review: buy put push

We plan to buy several machines in Chicago.  
A chauffeur will drive Charlotte to Chicago.  
While there, Charlotte will stay in our chateau.  
She will arrange to put the machines in storage.  
The machines will be too heavy for her to push.  
She will also be storing parachutes in Chicago.

Learn these suffixes:

-sure (sher)    -ture (cher)  
-cial (shəl)    -tial (shəl)  
-cier (sher)    -tient (shənt)

pleasure	exposure	assurance
leisure	partial	adventure
furniture	capture	special
facial	departure	glacier
culture	patient	dentures
pressure	measure	assured

Learn and Read: language (lang-gwij)

It surely was a pleasure to meet with you, Bob.  
The language of your culture is very special.

Be patient, though, Bob, for I need assurance,  
that the "b" in your name is your first initial.

-----  
The furniture in our home is just for our leisure.  
The trip we recently took was an adventure.  
The plane we caught was late in its departure.  
The dentist we visited makes ceramic dentures.

Candy's Frostings  
Lesson 20

## Learn these word endings:

The letters **ig** sometimes say **īn** in **sign**)

Two ways to say **-ild** (child, build)

Two ways to say **-ind** (find, rind)

child	mild	wild	build	guild
design	grind	assign	windy	rind

### Lions, Books, and Children

The fierceness of the lion is not revealed in the **wild**,  
but in the pride it lays aside  
for those sweet cubs it so adores.

The value of a book is never totaled by its price,  
but by the types of those who hunt  
its precious cover in the store.

The measure of a **child** isn't reckoned by his grade,  
but by the character that he **builds**  
as he's **grinding** for his score.

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Learn: Sometimes when two vowels are together in a word, each vowel is sounded separately.  
Examples: nē-on pō-em tri-o (trē-ō)

Learn: Sometimes a vowel is sounded all alone.

Examples: u-nite (yoo-nīt) vi-o-lin (vī-ə-lin)  
ī-tem class-i-cal e-rect man-i-fest e-chō pō-em

-----

**Preparation:** Study the struggles of the Appalachian mining people. Then read this fictional “story beginning,” and discuss what this story could be about.

The day was **mildly windy**, and the **neon sign** that the townsfolk had **erected** **alongside** Main Street had caused a sweet stir of pleasure. It was not just a **sign**; it was a **poem** that **echoed** a statement of triumph. This was a long-**awaited** message for almost everyone in that small mining town, and it prompted **even** those who were previously at odds with one **another** to **unite** together with a common resolve. The **sign** simply read:

“Our Orchestra will soon be formed,  
The **oboes** and the flutes!  
We’ve labored long; and, now, dear friends,  
Our seeds produce their fruits.”

This was not just a **neon sign**, it was a symbol of hope. This was a marker designed to **manifest** beauty, culture, **achievement**, and reward to a struggling Appalachian mining town. These hard-working people would now be **able** to link their children and their grandchildren together by connecting them with the discovery and **delight** of **classical** music.