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Lesson 4: Plurals of Words Ending in *y*

- This lesson explores the plural forms of words ending in *y*. Your student will learn when to change the *y* to *i* and when simply to add an *s*.
- When the final letter of a base word is changed, the student should include that letter when underlining. Note the example on page 4A.

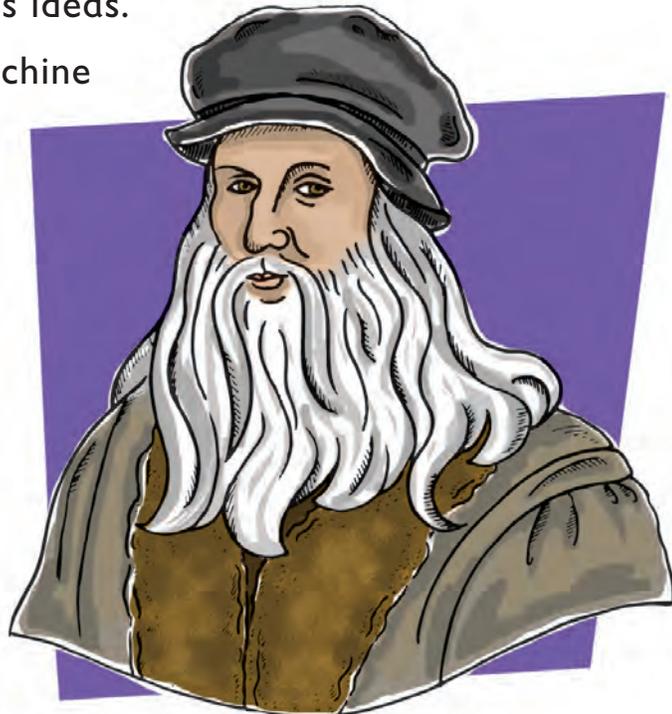
This lesson introduces a new pattern for forming the plural of a noun.

Some nouns are changed before the *-es* is added to form the plural. An example is the word *study* and its plural *studies*. Looking carefully, you can see that the *y* at the end of *study* was changed to an *i* before the *-es* was added

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train, paint, call, invent, notebook, study, sketch, idea, fly, marine, interest, and talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
3. Look for the following suffixes in the passage: *-ed, -er, -ing, -or, -s, and -es*. Mark each one in yellow.
4. Look for the following prefix in the passage: *sub-*. Mark it in green.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter. His most famous painting is of a woman called Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only an artist. He was also a scientist and an inventor. His notebooks are full of studies of the human body and sketches of his ideas.

These ideas include a flying machine and a submarine. Other men of this era also had a wide variety of interests. Today a man with many talents is called a Renaissance man.



Section 2: Copywork

Copy and mark the passage. Look at the opposite page if you need help.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter.

Leonardo

His most famous painting is of a woman called

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many talents is called a Renaissance man.

Some nouns ending in *y* simply add *-s* to form the plural. For example, the plural of *boy* is *boys*, and the plural of *monkey* is *monkeys*. How do you know whether you need to change the base word before adding *-es* to a noun that ends in *y*?

The key is the letter that comes before the *y*. Remember that the vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y* and *w*. The rest of the letters in the English alphabet are consonants. They are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y*, and *z*.

When forming the plural of a noun that ends in *y*, look at the letter that comes before the *y*. If the letter before the *y* is a vowel, the base word stays the same, and an *-s* is added. If the letter before the *y* is a consonant, the *y* changes to *i* before *-es* is added.

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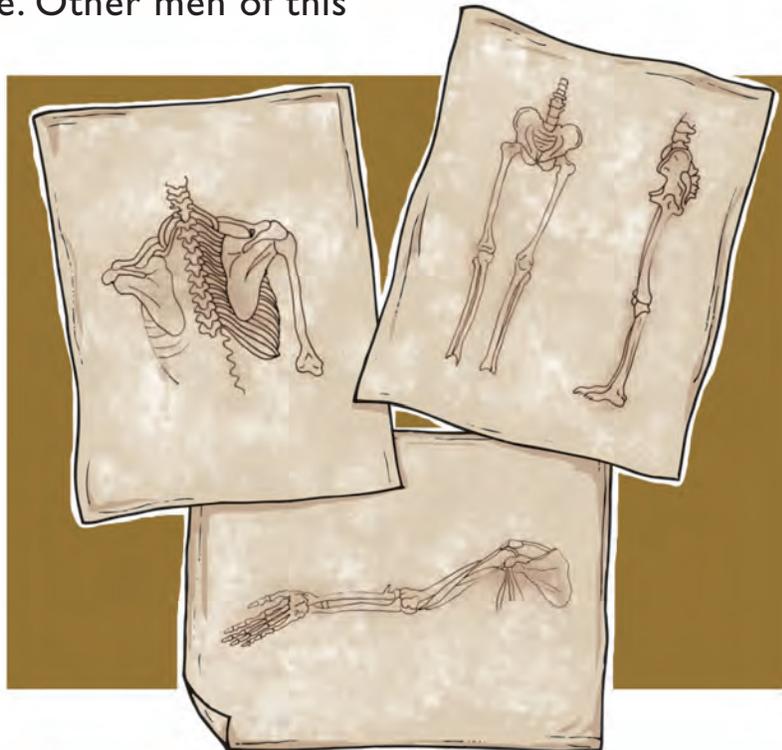
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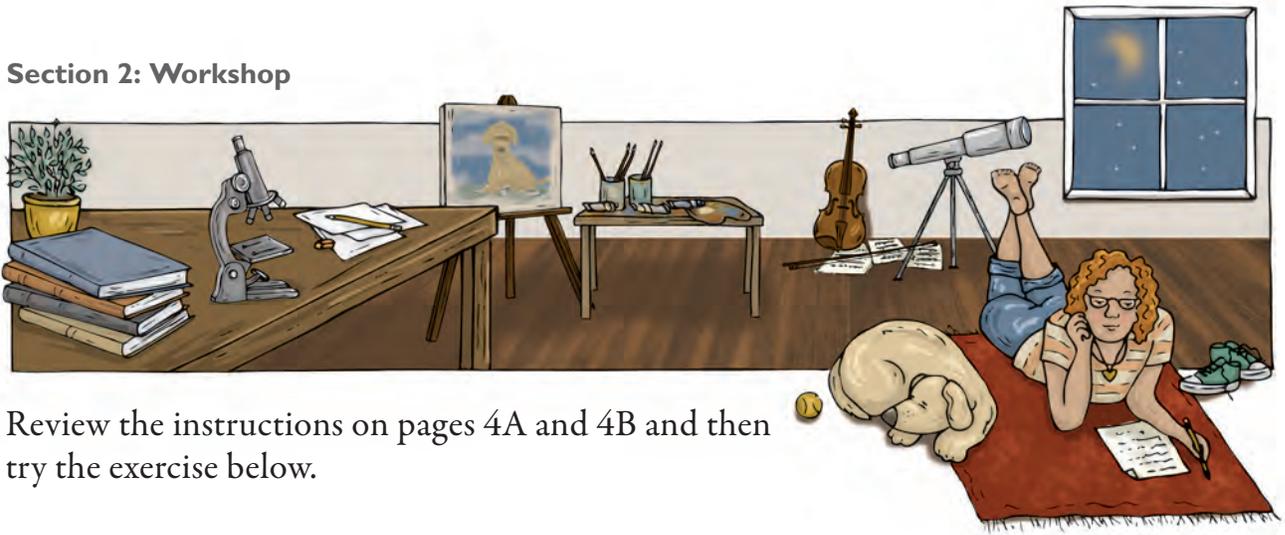
The prefix *sub-* means *under* or *lower*. A submarine travels under the sea, while a subway makes its way under the ground.

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train*, *paint*, *call*, *invent*, *notebook*, *study*, *sketch*, *idea*, *fly*, *marine*, *interest*, and *talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
3. Look for the following suffixes in the passage: *-ed*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-or*, *-s*, and *-es*. Mark each one in yellow.
4. Look for the following prefix in the passage: *sub-*. Mark it in green.

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Section 2: Workshop



Review the instructions on pages 4A and 4B and then try the exercise below.

The following nouns all end in *y*. If the *y* does not change to *i* when forming the plural, write *s* on the first line. Then write the new word.

If the *y* does change to *i*, cross out the *y* and write *i* above it. Write *-es* on the first line. Then write the new word. The first two have been done for you.

1. delay + s = delays

2. babyⁱ + es = babies

3. key + _____ = _____

4. cherry + _____ = _____

5. valley + _____ = _____

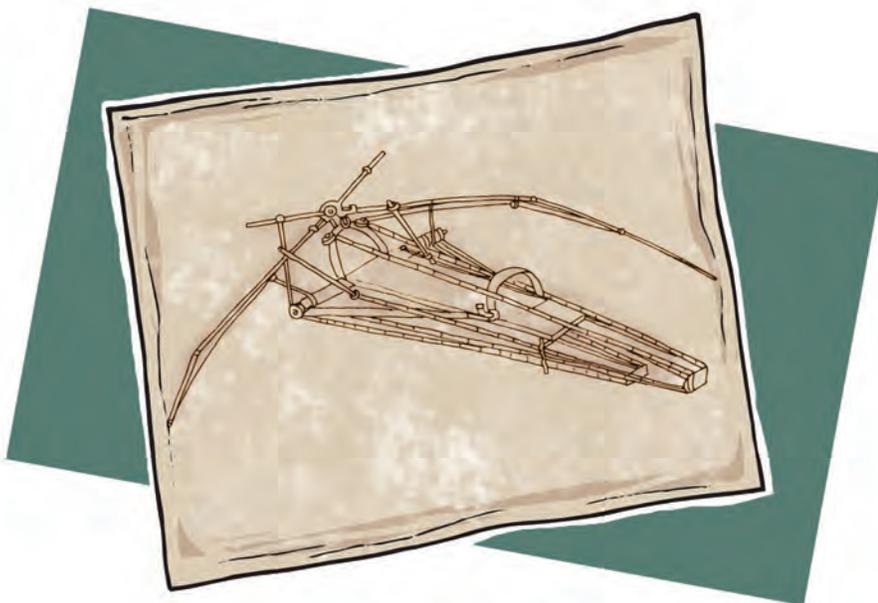
6. history + _____ = _____

7. pony + _____ = _____

8. colony + _____ = _____

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train*, *paint*, *call*, *invent*, *notebook*, *study*, *sketch*, *idea*, *fly*, *marine*, *interest*, and *talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
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Section 2: First Dictation

Write this week's passage from dictation. Ask for help if you need it.

Leonardo

A series of horizontal lines for writing, alternating between light green and light blue colors. The lines are spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice.

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train*, *paint*, *call*, *invent*, *notebook*, *study*, *sketch*, *idea*, *fly*, *marine*, *interest*, and *talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
3. Look for the following suffixes in the passage: *-ed*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-or*, *-s*, and *-es*. Mark each one in yellow.
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Section 2: Second Dictation

See if you can write this week's passage from dictation without asking for help.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, alternating between light green and light blue colors. The lines are spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice.

4A-E:

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter. His most famous painting is of a woman called Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only an artist. He was also a scientist and an inventor. His notebooks are full of studies of the human body and sketches of his ideas. These ideas include a flying machine and a submarine. Other men of this era also had a wide variety of interests. Today a man with many talents is called a Renaissance man.

Workshop 4C: 1. done 2. done 3. key + s = keys 4. cherryⁱ + es = cherries
 5. valley + s = valleys 6. historyⁱ + es = histories 7. ponyⁱ + es = ponies
 8. colonyⁱ + es = colonies