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Writing Names of People and Pets



Cindy Adams and some of her friends were playing in front of their apartment house. Suddenly it began to rain. Everybody rushed indoors to keep from getting wet. Cindy's pet kitten, Snowflake, ran up the steps and sat down to lick its wet paws.

Tom Nelson looked at the great puddles the rain was making. Then he said, "We can't finish our game. Let's ask riddles. I know some riddles."

"So do I," said Jenny Smith. "What has two hands but can't scratch itself?"

"A clock!" cried Rick Flores. "That's easy. What is the hardest key to turn?"

No one knew.

"A don-key," laughed Rick.

"What runs all around the pasture, yet never moves?" asked Jimmy Weiss.

"A fence," said Linda Wong. "What acts like a cat, looks like a cat, yet isn't a cat?"

"Snowflake!" cried Cindy. "Snowflake is a kitten, not a cat. This is fun. Ask some more riddles."



Begin each name with a capital letter.

Use a name to answer each of the following questions about the story.

1. Who had a pet kitten? _____
2. Who wanted to ask riddles? _____
3. Who asked the clock riddle? _____
4. Who asked the donkey riddle? _____
5. Who asked a riddle about a fence? _____
6. Who asked the cat riddle? _____
7. What was the kitten's name? _____

Writing Initials



Tommy opened the book his aunt had sent for his birthday. "To T. G. Carr from Aunt Betty" was written on the first page.

"Is my name T. G. Carr?" Tommy asked.

"Yes," his mother replied. "That is a short way to write your name. You can use initials for your first and middle names."

"It's a good way to make a long name fit a short line," Tommy said.

"You may also write your name as Thomas G. Carr or T. Gerald Carr," his mother said.

"I like Thomas G. Carr. That is how I'll sign my thank-you letter," Tommy decided.

An initial is the first letter of a name. Often we use initials to make names shorter. Sometimes we use initials to mark clothing and other things that belong to us.

Write each initial with a capital letter. Put a period after each initial.

- I. Write these names. Use initials for the first and middle names.

Example:

Richard Francis Kennicott *R. F. Kennicott*

1. Otis Edward Vernon _____
2. Robert Arthur Jacobs _____
3. Mary Inez Quentin _____
4. Nancy Ann Samuels _____
5. Valerie Diane Young _____

- II. Write the following names using capital letters and periods where they are needed.

Example:

joe d brown *Joe D. Brown*

6. marie f black _____
7. james p parsons _____
8. r w lewis _____
9. w patrick kelly _____
10. r j frias _____

Titles of Courtesy

 3

"This morning we will talk about people who do helpful things in our community," Miss Allison told the third grade. "Kim, who are some of our community helpers?"

"Well, I know Mr. Carson," Kim replied. "He drives the school bus. Dr. Rayburn helps us when we are sick. Mr. Barnes

brings our milk every day, and Mrs. Lopez and Ms. Baker own the corner grocery."

"Why do we use such words as *Mister*, *Ms.*, *Doctor*, and *Miss* before names?" the teacher asked.

"My father says it shows politeness and respect," Kim answered.

Mr., *Mrs.*, *Miss*, *Ms.*, and *Dr.* are titles of courtesy. A title of courtesy begins with a capital letter. If the title is abbreviated, put a period after it. *Miss* is not abbreviated so it does not need a period. *Ms.* is not abbreviated, either, but most people use a period anyway.

Circle each title of courtesy in the story above.

I. Fill in the blanks with the names of people Kim knew. Be sure to use the proper title of courtesy with each name.

1. _____ helps people stay healthy.
2. Children are driven to school by _____.
3. _____ brings milk to people.
4. The third-grade teacher is _____.
5. _____ and _____ own the grocery.

II. Write the following titles of courtesy and names. Be sure to use capital letters and periods where they are needed.

6. ms wanda c davis _____
7. miss betty g spenser _____
8. dr eli jackson _____
9. mr robert h warner _____
10. mrs rita b johnson _____

Learning About Sentences

17a

Some groups of words tell or ask something that you can understand. They are called sentences. Other groups of words seem to have something missing, and the meaning is not clear. They are not sentences. In order to help other people understand what you mean, you should use sentences when you write.

A sentence is a group of words that tells something or asks something.

Write *Yes* before each group of words that is a sentence. Write *No* before each group of words that is not a sentence.

Examples:

Yes

Did Jason like to find out about things

No

Always something new

The Mystery Metal

- 1. Jason's mother put a note on the side of the refrigerator
- 2. A list of groceries and other things
- 3. Held by a little metal bar
- 4. Jason wondered why the bar and the paper did not fall
- 5. He pulled the tiny bar away from the note
- 6. The piece of paper fell to the floor
- 7. Then Jason put the piece of metal against the wall
- 8. It would not stay there
- 9. Against the edge of a wooden shelf
- 10. It would not stay there either
- 11. A piece of magic metal
- 12. Mom said that it was not magic
- 13. The piece of metal was a tiny magnet
- 14. A magnet will always stick to iron or steel