

Language

Concept Picture

Meaning

talent		something you do well
W O W		watch our writing
V – A – K		The ways we learn: visual – auditory – kinesthetic
initial - I		beginning
medial - M		between the beginning and the end (initial and final)
final - F		end
voiced		sound that vibrates in your throat
unvoiced		sound that does not make a vibration in your throat
vowel	V = a e i o u	all vowels are open and voiced and make at least 2 sounds

Language	Concept Picture	Meaning
consonant	C	consonants are blocked – voiced or unvoiced
keyword		unlocks the sound
sequence		order
random		without a plan
I		Capital I is a word when standing alone and referring to a person. It makes a long vowel sound because no letter comes after it.
S = 1 (V)		Every syllable has at least one vowel.
vowel song	$\overset{\cup}{V}C'$	A vowel in a closed syllable is short, code it with a breve.
vowel song	$\overline{V}\rightarrow'$	A vowel in an open accented syllable is long, code it with a macron.
breve	\cup	coding mark for a vowel making a short vowel sound

Language	Concept Picture	Meaning
macron	—	coding mark for a vowel making a long vowel sound
//i		Do not end in i i is never doubled (ski is not an English word)
CC		Two same consonants side by side make 1 sound.
à		unaccented, code with a tittle pronounced (ü)
accented syllable		mouth open wider, voice louder & higher, sound held longer
digraph		two letters that make one sound
trigraph		three letters that make one sound
VC'/CV VC/CV' syllable division pattern		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look for any suffixes 2. Mark any letter clusters 3. Find the first sounded vowel and the next sounded vowel 4. Pattern 5. Divide 6. Accent 7. Code 8. Read

Language	Concept Picture	Meaning
vowel song	$\bar{V} - \text{e}$	A vowel followed by a consonant and silent e is long; code the vowel with a macron and cross out the e.
combination		2 adjacent letters that combine 2 sounds in the same syllable, and something unexpected happens.
final stable syllable		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is final. 2. The syllable before it is accented. 3. It is a consonant plus <u>le</u>.
wild old words		Sometimes when you see the letter <u>o</u> or <u>i</u> in a one syllable base word before 2 consonants, the <u>o</u> or <u>i</u> will be long .
diphthong		two adjacent vowels that blend 2 sounds in the same syllable
\bar{V}'/CV syllable division pattern		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look for any suffixes 2. Mark any letter clusters 3. Find the first sounded vowel and the next sounded vowel 4. Pattern 5. Divide 6. Accent 7. Code 8. Read
\bar{V}'/CCV syllable division pattern		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look for any suffixes 2. Mark any letter clusters 3. Find the first sounded vowel and the next sounded vowel 4. Pattern 5. Divide 6. Accent 7. Code 8. Read

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<p style="text-align: center;">VC' / V</p> <p>syllable division pattern</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look for any suffixes 2. Mark any letter clusters 3. Find the first sounded vowel and the next sounded vowel 4. Pattern 5. Divide 6. Accent 7. Code 8. Read
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ea</u> = (ā)</p>		<p>Yea! Steak is great, but it will break your budget.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">sibilant</p>		<p>the sounds /s/, /z/, /sh/, /zh/, /ch/, and /j/ (also includes "x" /ks/)</p> <p>words ending in these sounds require a vowel sound in between to make them plural (-es)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">V° / CV'</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">ē, ō, ū</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">V° / CV'</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">ĭ→°, â→°</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">ghosts of departed sounds</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">gn, kn, wr, [stle</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">VC' / CCV VCC' / CV</p> <p>syllable division pattern</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look for any suffixes 2. Mark any letter clusters 3. Find the first sounded vowel and the next sounded vowel 4. Pattern 5. Divide 6. Accent 7. Code 8. Read

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scribal o		Usually next to <u>m</u> , <u>n</u> , or <u>y</u> – code it with a tittle
Greek vowel <u>y</u>		Words that come from Greek often have a medial vowel <u>y</u> that makes the sound of (i) in a closed syllable.
final stable syllables		[tial, [tian, [tient, [tious
final stable syllables		[cial, [cian, [cient, [cious
final stable syllable		[ture

Suffix	Key Word	Meaning
b.w. (base word)		simplest form of an English word
suffix		A letter or group of letters added to the end of a b.w. to change the form.
		code for suffix
affix		a suffix is also an affix because it attaches to a base word
derivative		a base word plus a suffix
-ing		act of doing
-s		more than one (plural)
-less		without
-ness		quality of
-ful		full of
-ful		quantity to fill

-ed		past tense
-er		one who
-er		that which
-er		more than
-en		made of
-en		to become
-est		the most
-ly		like
-ly		how
-ly		when
-y		marked by
-y		having or with

-es		more than one (plural)
-ment		act of
-ment		state of
-hood		state of
-ish		somewhat
-ship		rank or status
-ship		quality of
-able		able, capable of

Prefix	Key Word	Meaning
base word (b.w)		simplest form of an English word
prefix		a letter or group of letters added to the front of the b.w. to change meaning
		code for prefix
affix		a prefix is also an affix because they attach to base words
mis-		wrongly
un-		opposite
un-		not
re-		back
re-		again
pre-		before
over-		over

over-		too much
under-		below
under-		too little
dis-		apart
dis-		opposite
sub-		under
de-		remove
de-		out of
de-		reduce
be-		about

be-		to make
be-		remove
be-		by
a-		on
a-		state of

Greek Combining Form	Key Word	Meaning
hyper		overly, too much, above normal
hypo		under, too little, below normal
micro		very small
macro		large, long
graph/gram		drawn, written
tele		very far
scope		instrument for viewing
ology/ologist		study of/one who studies
phono/phone		sound
photo		light
mono		one
di		two
tri		three
poly		many
cycle		circle

geo		earth
aero		air
astro		star
hydro		water
thermos		heat
pyro		fire
meter		measure
chron		time
psych		mind
path		feeling or suffer
bio		life
phobia/phobic		illogical fear of something, to have fear
mania/maniac		obsession/one who obsesses
cardio		heart
audio/audi		hearing

Latin Roots/Affixes	Key Word	Meaning
trans-		across
inter-		between
port		carry; opening
form		shape
non-		not
in-		in
im-		into; not
il-		not
ir-		not
scribe		to write
script		to write
-or		one who
-ist		one who
trac(t)		drag; pull
rup(t)		to break

com-		together; jointly
co-		together; jointly
con-		together; jointly
col-		together; jointly
cor-		together; jointly
ex-		out; away from
e-		out; away from
stru		to build
struct		to build
flect		to bend
flex		to bend
mit		to send
mis		to send
pro-		forward; before
retro-		back
cede		to yield

ceed		to go
cess		surrender
jec(t)		to throw
-ity		quality of; state of
fer		to carry
pel		to drive
pul(s)		to drive
post-		after; late
super-		over; beyond
ver(t)		to turn
ver(s)		to turn
-age		an action; result of an action

Spelling Rule	Example	Definition
just add rule #1		If you have a base word and you add a consonant suffix, you Just Add .
f-l-s rule (floss rule)		1 S b.w. (V) F (f), (l), (s) = <u>ff</u> , <u>ll</u> , <u>ss</u> In a one syllable base word with a short vowel sound and a final (f), (l), or (s), it can be spelled with ff, ll, or ss.
doubling medial consonants (rabbit rule)		If you have a 2-syllable base word with one medial consonant sound immediately after a short vowel sound, it is spelled with double consonants.
just add rule #2		If you have a base word and you add a vowel suffix, you check the last 3 letters of the base word. If you have 2 final consonants, you Just Add .
just add rule #3		If you have a base word, and you add a vowel suffix, you check the last 3 letters of the base word. If you have 2 adjacent vowels, you Just Add .
doubling rule		If we have a base word that ends in an accented one vowel one consonant, we have to double the consonant and attach the vowel suffix.

Spelling Rule

Example

Definition

dropping rule		If you have a base word that ends in silent e and you add a vowel suffix, drop the e and attach the vowel suffix.
changing rule		When adding any suffix to a bw that ends with C, vowel <u>y</u> except one that begins with -i ; change the <u>y</u> to <u>i</u> and attach the suffix.

Grammar	Picture	Definition
Noun		Name of a person, place, thing, or idea.
Determiners		(Noun signals) Words such as a, an, the (that come before nouns)
When to use Determiners		Use when the next word begins with a consonant, and also when the next word begins with a vowel or silent "h"
Singular		Means one
Singular Noun Test Sentence		Do you see one _____?
Plural		Means more than one
Plural Noun Test Sentence		Do you see two _____?
Two Kinds of Nouns		Common and Proper
Common Noun		Any old ordinary noun
Proper Noun		An individual person, place or thing. It begins with a capital.

Grammar	Picture	Definition
Pronoun		A little word that takes the place of a noun.
Singular Pronoun Sign Language		He, she, it, him, her, I, you, me
Plural Pronoun Sign Language		We, us, they, them
Verbs		Show action or help make a statement
Action Verbs		Show physical or mental action
Action Verb Test Sentence		Can you _____?
Direct Object		Answers the question what or where after the subject and predicate.
Indirect Object		Answers the question to whom or to what about the verb; it comes before the direct object.
Helping Verbs		Help the main verb
Names the Helping Verb		Is, am, are, do, does, did, was, were, have, has, had, can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must

Grammar	Picture	Definition
Linking Verbs		Connects the subject with a word that describes or renames the subject.
Names the Linking Verbs		Is, am, are, do, does, did, was, were, have, has, had, can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, must
Predicate Noun or Nominative		A noun that comes after a linking verb and renames the subject.
Predicate Adjective		An adjective that comes after a linking verb that describes the subject.
Tense of a Verb		Time of a verb
Present Tense		Is used to express action at the present time.
Present Tense Test Sentence		I _____ now.
Conjugation		Quick picture of a verb tense.
Past Tense		Is used to express action in the past.
Past Tense Test Sentence		I _____ yesterday.

Grammar	Picture	Definition
To Form the Past Tense of Regular Verbs		Add "ed" to the present tense.
To Form the Past Tense of Irregular Verbs		Change the form.
Future Tense		Is used to express action in the future.
Future Tense Test Sentence		I will/shall _____ tomorrow.
To Form the Past Participle of Regular Verbs		Add "ed" to the present.
To Form the Past Participle of Irregular Verbs		Change the form.
Present Perfect		Have, Has
Future Perfect Verb		Will have/ Shall have
Six Tenses		Present, Past, Future, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect Adjective
Adjectives		Describes nouns by telling what kind, which one, and how many.

Grammar	Picture	Definition
Adjective Modification		Adjectives modify or describe nouns or pronouns.
Adverbs		Words that tell how, where, when.
Adverb Modification		Adverbs modify or describe verbs, adverbs, or other adverbs.
Prepositions		Words used to relate.
Prepositional Phrase	About, after, against, before, down, except, off, until	A group of words beginning with a preposition and ending with a noun or pronoun.
Object of the Preposition		The noun or pronoun at the end of the prepositional phrase.
Conjunctions		Are used to connect words, phrases, and ideas.
Interjection		A word that shows excitement and ends with an exclamation mark.