December Grade 3 Vocabulary

*Homophone ~ sounds the same, but has a different spelling and different meaning*

*Homograph ~ spelled the same, may be pronounced differently, means different things*

*Games: act out the word, say a sentence but leave the word out ~ see if others can guess, 5 minute quick story write ~ how many words can you use, hangman with HINTS of the definition.*

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| WORD | HOMOPHONE |
| fur ~ on animal | fir ~ type of tree, like a pine tree |
| principle ~ rule | principal ~ “pal” head of school |
| berry ~ fruit | bury ~ dig |
| paws ~ animal feet | pause ~ take a break |
| wail ~ cry | whale ~ large sea animal |
| ant ~ insect | aunt ~ Aunt Mary |
| steak ~ meat | stake ~ big nail in ground for tents |
| peak ~ top of mountain | peek ~ look at |
| council ~ group of people | counsel ~ when you talk about a problem |
| threw ~ past tense of throw | through ~ go through the door |

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| HOMOGRAPHS |  |
| dove (with long o, with short u sound) | a bird/past tense of dive |
| rec/ord  re/cord | keep a record of your grades/to record your voice on tape |
| live (with short I sound, with long I sound) | you live here/a live flower is blooming |
| lead (with short e sound, with long e sound) | in a pencil/lead a parade |
| wind (with long I sound, with short I sound) | wind a clock/windy day |

What we know about syllable division to decode words:

* Every syllable has a vowel. Locate vowels.
* The magic e makes the vowel say its name and is part of the syllable, not a separate syllable.
* 2 usual vowel combinations stay together as part of 1 syllable ~ ai, au, aw, ay, ee, ea, eigh, ie, igh, oa, ou, ow, oi, oy, oo, ui, ue, uy. Unusual combinations are divided, as in iu in tri/umph, ua in an/nu/al, io in fur/i/ous.
* Blends and digraphs stay together!
* Bossy r combinations stay together ~ ar, er, ir, or, ur.
* Prefixes and suffixes are separated as separate syllables, except in circumstances when ed sounds like a /d/ or /t/ and does NOT make a separate syllable. Ed only sounds like /ed/ and makes a separate syllable when the root word ends in d or t.
* Consonant le at the end of words makes its own syllable.