March Grade 3 Vocabulary

*ROOT WORDS ~* nav, form

*ONOMATOPOEIAS ~* sound words

*WORDS WITH INTERESTING ORIGINS*

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| WORD | DEFINITION |
| nav ~ ship |  |
| na/val | related to the navy |
| nav/i/gate | direct a ship |
| nav/i/ga/ble | boats can sail on it |
| form ~ shape |  |
| form/u/la | explains how to prepare a mixture |
| con/form | when you act in a way that agrees with the rules |
| re/form | change it for the better |
| trans/form | to change in some ay |
| u/ni/form | when something stays the same |
| for/mat | size/shape |
| buzz like a bee | sizzle ~ hissing sound |
| boom like a drum | crash ~ sudden, loud |
| clank ~ hitting metal | purr ~ what cats do |
| murmur ~ soft and gentle | hum ~ a droning sound |
| bleat ~ goats and sheep bleat | rattle ~ short, sharp sounds |
| Teddy bear | named after President Teddy Roosevelt who once saved a bear cub |
| salt | seasoning that flavors and preserves ~ “sal” is a Latin word for highly valued |
| van/dal | someone who destroys things on purpose ~ a word from ancient Europe |
| watt | measure of electric power ~ named after James Watt who developed power for machines |
| at/las | book of maps ~ in Greek myths, Atlas was a giant who held the world on his shoulders |
| ce/re/al | made with grains ~ Ceres was a Roman goddess who protected crops |
| cap/it/al | where government meets ~ Latin word “caput” means head |
| mus/cle | tissue made of strong fiber, the Latin word “musculus” means “little mouse” |
| rit/zy | fancy ~ Cesar Ritz owned a fancy hotel in Switzerland |
| pal/ace | home for king named after Palentine Hill in ancient Rome |

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 *io* in rav/i/ol/i and *eo* in ro/de/o.
* 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.