October Grade 3 Vocabulary

*Antonyms ~ Words that mean the opposite*

*Goal ~ Do packet and play games to master the definitions in the WORD column. These are Tier 2 words ~ words that the students will see and hear again.*

*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.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| WORD | ANTONYM |
| bright | dim |
| ti/dy | slop/py |
| at/tic | cel/lar |
| bor/row | lend |
| gra/cious | rude |
| deep | shal/low |
| flex/i/ble | rig/id |
| pain | pleas/ure |
| re/pair | break |
| in/fant | a/dult |

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.