

## Phonics and Grammar Unit 3 Review

**Long E-** Long E sounds could be made with e, ie, ee, and y spelling patterns.

**Long O-** Long O sounds could be made with o, oa, and ow, spelling patterns.

**Compound words-** words made with two smaller words. Examples: snowman, cowboy, fearless.

**Suffix-** a chunk or letter added to the end of a base (root) word. Examples: peaceful, wanted, reads, blissful.

**Comparative endings-** When the suffix “er” is added to the end of a base word, the words compare two things. Example: fat and fatter can compare two turkeys. “The first turkey was fatter than the second one.” When the suffix “est” is added to the end of a word, the words are comparing more than two things. Example: fattest compares more than two turkeys. “The last turkey was fattest of all.”

**Past, Present and Future-**

- Past- words ending with an “ed” suffix usually tells about the past. Example: “The boy **walked** home.”
- Present- words that end with the suffix “s” usually means present, or now. Example: “The boy **walks** home.”
- Future- words with a verb and the word “will” tell that it will happen in the future. Example: “The boy **will walk** home.”

**Quotation Marks-** They are used around the words a person speaks.

Example: Mandy said, “**I want some ice cream.**”

**Alliteration-** The use of the same consonant sound in a verse or line.

Example: Sally sells seashells by the seashore.

**Proper Noun-** A special noun that should be capitalized because it names something. Examples: holidays, names, dates, titles etc.

**Adjective-** A word that describes a noun. Example: The **big fluffy** dog barked.

**Verb-** A verb is an action word. Example: The dog **ran** to the park.

**Adverb-** A word that describes a verb and often ends in ly. Example: The dog barked **loudly**.