Long Vowels say the name

## HELLO <br> mis name is

Silente
name

## (III) <br> 



Silent e here is a bee

Silent e at the end makes the vowel say it's name.
Apart or together, it can work just the same. It can be here or a bee, in a pie or a pine, a cone or a toe, a tube or a clue.
Silent e makes the vowel long that is true.


Bossy R
An $R$ after a vowel likes to be in charge. Bossy Rs are all over, the $R$ living large.
Bossy R wants control, that's just how they roll.
5 Bossy R spellings, 3 Bossy $R$ sounds, There are Bossy Rs everywhere around.

Bossy R Strategy: Observe an $R$
Bossy $R$ likes to tell the vowels what to do


It can make a cat into a cart, it is true.


Digraphs
2 letters that work together to make 1 sound that's new. Watch out for digraphs, here are 2 for you: They make a cat want to chat, \& change a pat into a path. Two letters that make one sound, Digraphs are all around.


Digraphs Strategy:
Checking for h \& ng
Watch out for digraphs
A bat might be a bath!


Diphthongs
2 letters that work together to make a sound that's new, here are some for you! Not short (usually!) or long, these can be called diphthongs. One sound with more ways to spell, now is that really fair? 2 letters that work together, diphthongs like to come in pairs.

Strategy: Look for vowel teams
Some are long, but these are diphthongs...
It might be a cloud \& not a clod, or a root that you've got \& not some rot. That's not a fan but a fawn that is out on the lawn.
That's not a con, it's a coin that you see.
Instead of a hose it's a house, it could be.

vowel teams
2 letters that work together, some vowels work as a team. Some are long (but not the diphthongs!) and the first vowel likes to speak. You might need a coat and not a cot, so take a look at what you've got.



Find a long I \& $O$
I \& $O$ can be long when followed by 2 consonants, (it can be kind of cold don'† you know) but it's not always so when you


$C$ is hard/k/ before $a$ o \& $u$

## /s/ <br> NICE <br> ICY <br> CITY

With the others, a soft $C$ will do
$K$ takes i \& e, $C$ the other three


A CK is often needed after a vowel that is short.
The K needs help to make it work.


DON't paNic! ...but there's one more thing to see. Some two syllable words with a short i only need $\mathbf{c}$.

(like a picnic in the attic, it is basicly magic.)

## $G_{\text {Gum }}^{\text {oat }}$

$G$ is hard before a o \& u
/j/
GIANT
GERM
GYM
With the others, a soft $G$ will do
$K$ takes i \& e, C the other three


With a consonant between it is a new task, it takes just a k so remember to ask.


The rest of the time, a K works just fine! In the beak of a hawk or a dog that barks, a K by itself will park.

Find a long I \& $O$
I \& $O$ can be long when followed by 2 consonants, (it can be kind of cold don'† you know) but it's not always so when you


