

## Fundations Cheat Sheet for parents

Keep this sheet available to help with Unit 11 homework. This unit is a couple weeks long. Please keep as a reference until the next unit is sent home.

Trick words cannot be sounded out and need to be memorized:
a, about, also, and, another, any, are, as, be, between, by, come, could, do, does, down, each, for, friend, from, has, have, he, her, here, his, how, I, into, is, many, me, my, number, none, nothing, now, of, one, or, other, our, out, over, put, said, say, says, see, she, should, some, the, there, they, to, too, try, two, very, was, we, were, what, when, where, who, why, would, you, your
consonant digraphs: sh, ch, ck, wh, th -these are marked by underlining them in words

Bonus letter rule
-if a one syllable word ends with: z, s, l, f, double the last letter -we mark these by putting a star above the last letter
glued sound: all, an, am, ang, ing, ong, unk, ank, ink, onk, unk -we read these sounds together -we mark this sound by putting a box around it like in the word ball or honk
suffix: s, ed, ing
These are marked by circling them

## baseword and suffix

-we scoop or underline the baseword and circle the suffix -read baseword and then reread adding the suffix
consonant blends: two consonants together
-we make this by underlining each of the two consonants
-we blend these sounds together as we read like in the word cam R

## digraph blends

-digraphs are blended with consonants like in the words pu $\underline{n} \underline{c h}$ or $\underline{s} \pm a \operatorname{ck} \underline{s}$
-these are marked by underlining the consonant and digraph
" $R$ controlled" vowels:
ar, or, ir, er, ur
vowel teams:
ai and ay make the long A sound as in the word "play"
ee, ea, ey make the long $E$ sound as in the word "eat"
oi, oy make the sound you hear in "boy"
oa, oe long 0 sound as you hear in "boat"
ow can either make long 0 sound or /ow/ sound you hear in "plow"
ou, oo makes /oo/ sound like in "school" or short $u$ sound you hear in "book" ue, ew makes long $U$ sound as in the word "blue"
closed syllable: one syllable word with a vowel. The vowel is followed by one or more consonants. This makes the vowel a "short" sound and is marked with a breve above the vowel. The base word is scooped/underlined and marked with a " $c$ "
example: ask, clip, punch
open syllable: one syllable words where the vowel is not followed by a consonant:
example: no, we, be, hi
vowel consonant-e: " $E$ " is silent, jumps over the consonant and makes the vowel long (say its own name). The base word is underlined and marked underneath with a " $v-e$."
examples:
bike ape stove

