



Decoding Multisyllabic Words

Today's Standard

4.RF.3a - Use combined knowledge of all letter-sound correspondences, syllabication patterns, and morphology (e.g., roots and affixes) to read accurately unfamiliar multisyllabic words in context and out of context.

Real-World Applications for this Standard

Reading complex words in storybooks; Decoding scientific terms in textbooks; Understanding new vocabulary in social studies; Reading instructions on a recipe; Deciphering words in a new language

Today I Learned

Today, we learned how to use letter sounds, syllables, and word parts like roots and prefixes to read big words. This helps us read new words in books and other places.

Common Stumbling Blocks

Some kids think they have to remember every new word they see, but they can break words into smaller parts to read them. Others might not use clues from the sentence to help understand new words, but these clues can be very helpful.

Quiz Me

- What is a syllable?
- Can you find the root word in 'unhappily'?
- What sound does the letter 'a' make in 'apple'?
- How can a prefix change a word's meaning?
- What can you do if you see a word you don't know?

Help Me

When you see a big word, try breaking it into smaller parts like syllables or looking for roots and prefixes you know. This can help you read the word. For example, in 'unhappily,' 'un-' is a prefix, 'happy' is the root, and '-ly' is a suffix. This way, you can read and understand new words better.

