































Anglo-Saxon	Latin	Greek	French
<ul> <li>basic words used in daily communication (often 1 syllable)</li> <li>numbers 1-1000</li> <li>basic colors (brown, red, black)</li> <li>body parts (arm, throat)</li> <li>many sight words (does, have)</li> <li>most vowel teams (boat, play, beam)</li> <li>silent letters (wrath, knit, gnaw)</li> <li>basic spelling patterns (stick, stretch, cliff, ridge)</li> <li><li>elle words with 2 syllables' (apple)</li> </li></ul>	• multisyllabic words • structure: prefix root suffix connectives i, u, ul (alleviate, conspicuous, regulate • common final stable syllables: - ture, -tion, -sion, -cian • ct, pt (tractor, attempt) • soft c before e or i (certify, principal)	<ul> <li>academic words</li> <li>y = <i>i</i> <i>i</i>, <i>i</i> <i>i</i></li> <li>(cyclone, myth)</li> <li>ph = <i>f</i> <i>i</i>(phobia)</li> <li>ch = <i>i</i>k(orchid)</li> <li>silent initial p: ps-, pn-, pt- (psychic, pneumonia, pterodactyi)</li> <li>ending = ology (etymology)</li> <li>eu = <i>j</i>oo<i>i</i>, <i>i</i><sub>0</sub>i</li> <li>(means well - euphony)</li> </ul>	• ch = $ sh $ (chef) • qu/-que = $ k $ (conquer, unique) • ou = $ oo ,  \tilde{u} $ (group, country) • our = $ er ,  or $ (nourish, course) • -et = $ a or f $ (chalet, toilet) • $\dot{e} =  a $ (café) • $-eau =  a $ (plateau) • $ui =  oo $ (bruise) • $i =  e $ (cliché) • $-ine (routine)• -sure (fissure)• suffix -age(garage, beverage)$
















