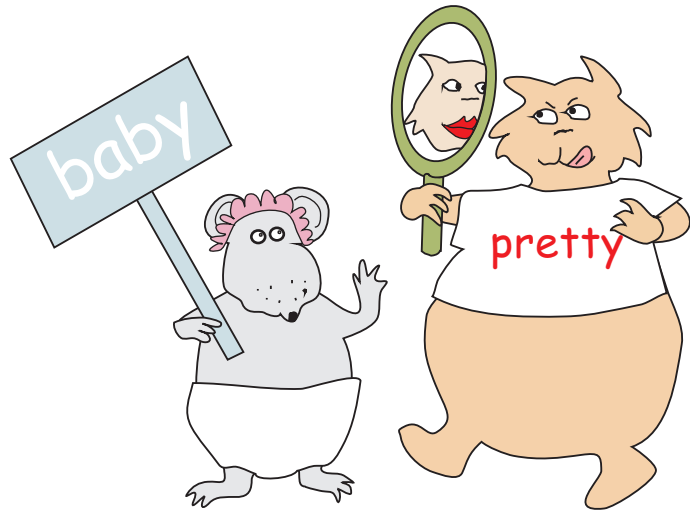


Advanced
Book 2

Y

Endings

Y endings in
multi-syllable words



Miz Katz N. Ratz

A Progressive Phonics™ book

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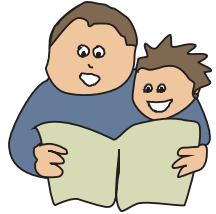
Taught in this book:

- Introduction to syllables.
- How a “Y” at the end of a word becomes a second syllable.
- How to tell if the first vowel is short or long.
- That the “Y” doesn’t affect a first-syllable that contains a double vowel.
- Some of the common exceptions to these rules.

Words taught in this book:

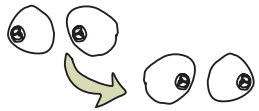
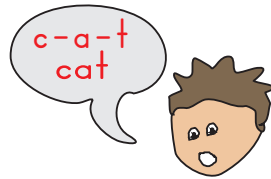
Any, anything, angry, baby, Bobby, body, bunny, candy, copy, dirty, funny, greedy, happy, hungry, Katy, Kenny, kitty, maybe, many, nobody, penny, pity, pony, pretty, silly, sleepy, smelly, snappy, soapy, stinky, teeny, Timmy, tiny, Tommy, Tony, tummy, twenty, yummy.

Quick Start Guide



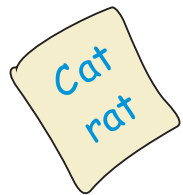
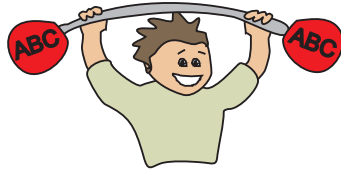
Read the book WITH your child. You read the “regular” text, and he/she reads the big, red words, sort of like reading the different parts in a play.

Help your child sound out the words as needed.



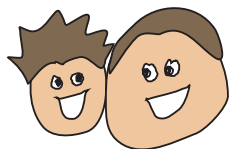
Read the book several times. This helps develop the eye muscles and left-to-right reading patterns that are necessary for reading.

Don't rush it. Body builders don't train in a day – neither does a child.



If your child is having difficulty, he/she might need more practice with simple short vowel words. Read or re-read the Progressive Phonics Beginner Books a few times, and then try this book again.

And most important of all, HAVE FUN!

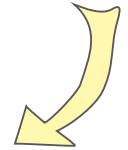


Words that a child should be able to read by now are printed with BLUE ink – if your child can't read them easily, go back and review the earlier books.

The new words being learned are “big, red words”.



Is my **clock** **sick**?



It only says **tick**.



Words or grammatical constructions that a child has not learned yet are written in black ink. **These words are supposed to be read by the parent/teacher. ****

** Your child can try to read them, but don't worry too much about them. They are taught later, either in later Progressive Phonics books, or in spelling or grammar at school.

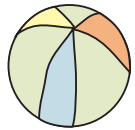
(Pages like this are read TO the child.)



Syl-la-bles

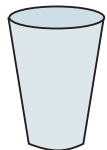
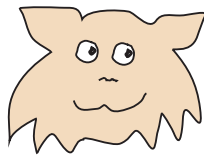
A syllable is a group of letters that have ONE vowel-sound.

Little words have just one syllable (one vowel-sound):



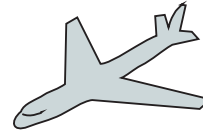
ball

cat



glass

And bigger words have two or more syllables (vowel sounds):



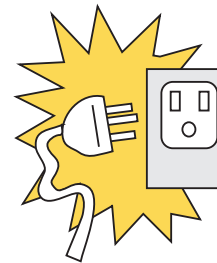
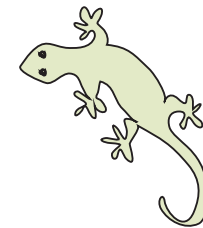
airplane

banana

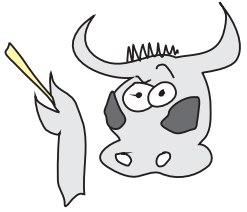


bicycle

lizard

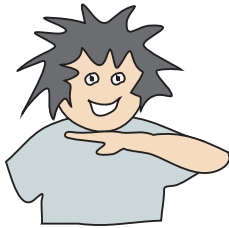


electricity



Counting syllables

If you put your hand under your chin, you can count how many syllables are in a word. This is because your chin drops every time you say a syllable.



Say the following words after me, and let's count how many syllables are in each word.

(Parent/teacher: make sure you exaggerate each vowel-sound so that the motion is large enough to feel.)

spaghetti (3)
 pizza (2)
 pie (1)
 popcorn (2)
 lollipop (3)
 candy (2)
 chocolate (3)
 cat (1)
 giraffe (2)
 hippopotamus (5)
 snake (1)
 alligator (4)
 elephant (3)
 rhinoceros (4)
 amazing (3)
 family (3)
 dinosaur (3)

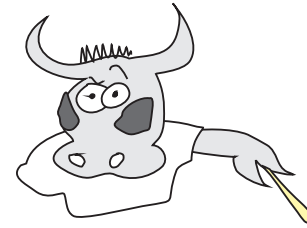
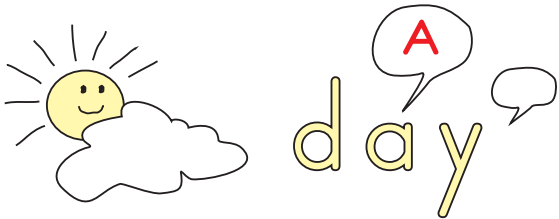
Words that end in the letter “Y”

At the end of a word, the letter “Y” is always a vowel.

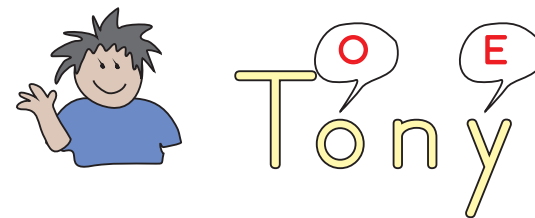
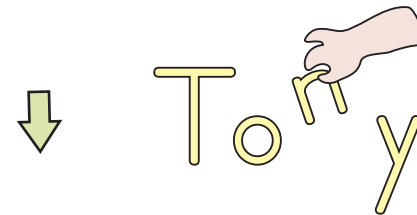
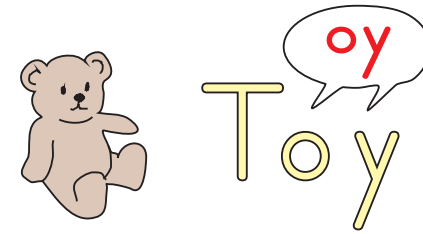
If “Y” is the ONLY vowel in a word, like in the words *try*, *my* and *fly*, the letter “Y” says, “I.”



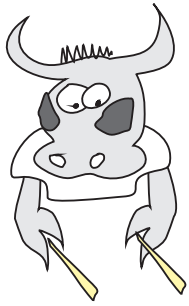
If there is another vowel right next to the “Y,” the letter “Y” doesn’t say much of anything. This is a one-syllable word because there is just ONE vowel-sound.



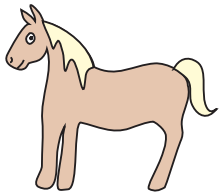
But if we put a consonant between the first vowel and the letter “y,” both vowels make their own sound, and the word becomes a two-syllable word.



(See Intermediate Book #7 for an explanation of consonants and vowels.)



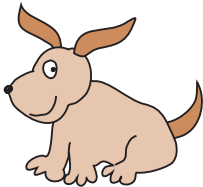
At the end of a two-syllable or longer word, the letter "Y" almost always says "E":



pony 



candy 



puppy 

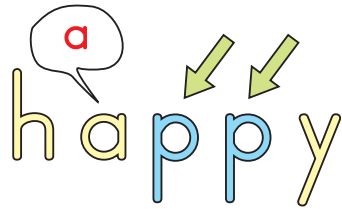
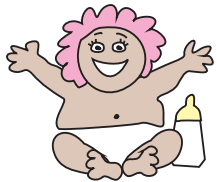
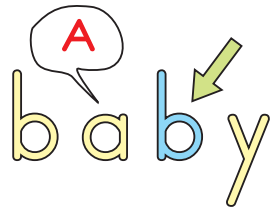


Tony has a toy car,
a toy boat, a toy train.
Tony has a toy dog,
a toy cat, a toy plane.
So when Tony takes
a shower, he thinks
it is toy rain.

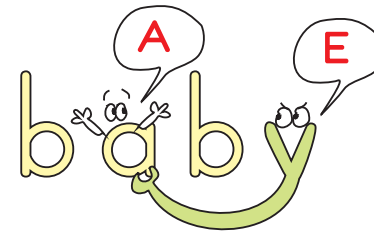


Short or long vowel sounds

To figure out if the first vowel-sound is short or long, count how many **CONSONANTS** are between the first vowel-sound and the "Y" at the end of the word.



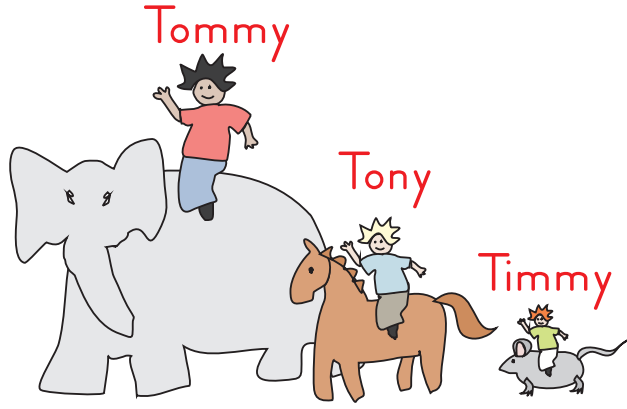
If there is only **ONE** consonant between the first vowel and the "Y" at the end of the word, the naughty "Y" reaches around and pinches the first vowel, making it call out its name (its long sound).



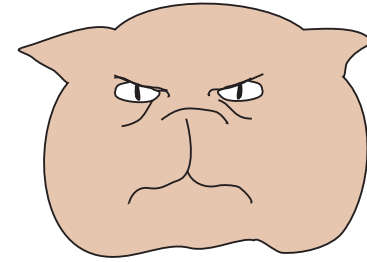
But if there are two or more consonants between them, the naughty "Y" isn't long enough to reach around and pinch the first vowel, so the first vowel makes its normal, short-vowel sound.



(See Intermediate Book #12 for an explanation of short and long vowels.)

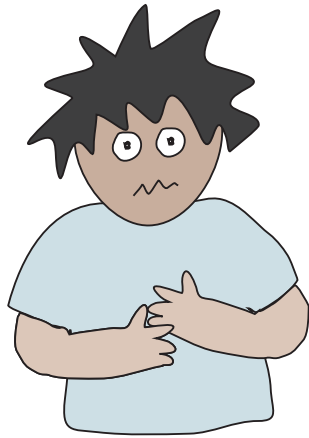


Tommy rode a pony – will
 you look at that? Timmy
 was too tiny, so he had to
 ride a rat. But Tommy
 was not tiny, Tommy was
 big, so Tommy rode an
 elephant – that is what he did.

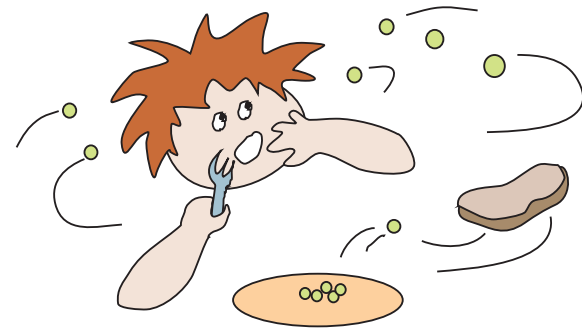


Katy Cat is not too
 happy. Katy Cat
 is always snappy
 because “Katy” is for
 a she, and Katy is a he.

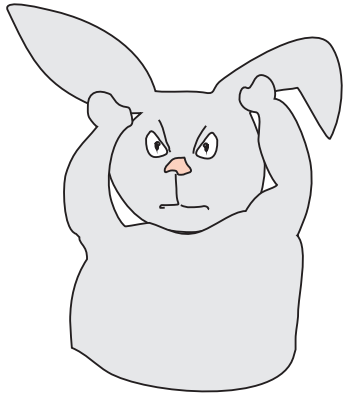
(“Katy” is a girl’s name.)



I was happy with my
candy, my candy was
yummy, but twenty
bits of candy make a
tummy feel funny.

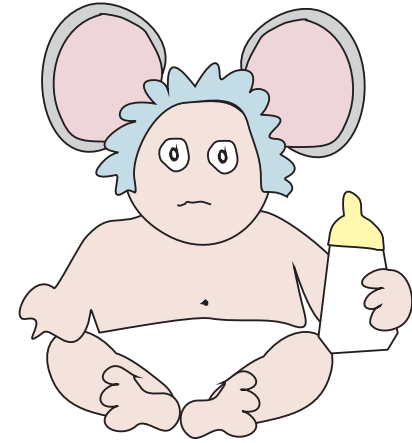


I am hungry for
my lunch, but when I
try to eat, my peas
just fly away – and
so does my meat.



I told a joke to my
bunny, but he did not
think it was funny.

Do I need a funny joke,
or do I need a funny
bunny?



Maybe a baby
is not tiny at all.

Maybe a baby
is a mouse that got
too tall.



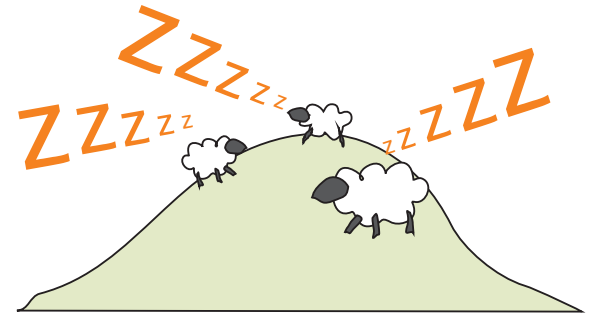
Double vowels

If the first vowel-sound is made by a double-vowel, the naughty "Y" does nothing to change what the double-vowel is saying.

Here are a few examples:

sleepy
greedy
rainy
goofy
soapy

(See Intermediate Book #13 for a quick explanation of double vowels.)



See my **sleepy** sheep

sleep upon the hill.

Sleepy sheep sleep

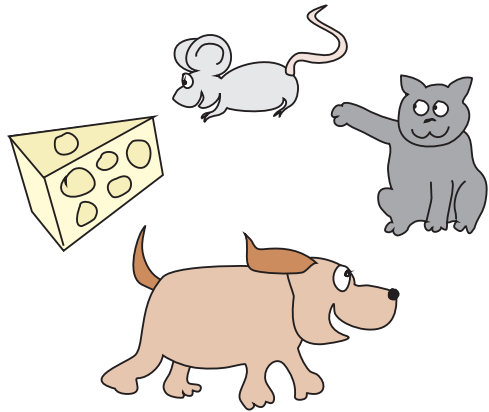
so they do not get ill.

My **sleepy**, **silly** sheep

never see the sun shine

because my **sleepy**, **silly**

sheep sleep all the time.



My hungry, greedy

dog wants to eat my cat.

My teeny, tiny cat

wants to eat my rat. My

smelly, stinky rat

wants to eat a lot of cheese.

And they never, ever, ever,

ever, ever say, "Please."



I gave my dirty dog
a long, soapy bath.

I got him clean, but look

at me. I need a soapy

bath, or maybe two or

three.



Rule breakers

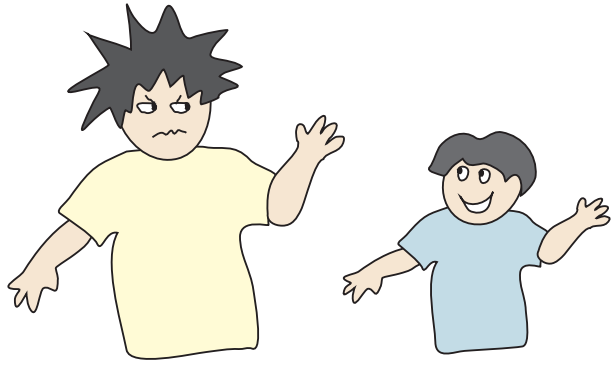
While most words follow the rules we learned in this book, some words break them.

Here are some of the words that break the rules:

any	city
many	pity
pastry	
tasty	study
body	pretty
boxy	deny
copy	rely

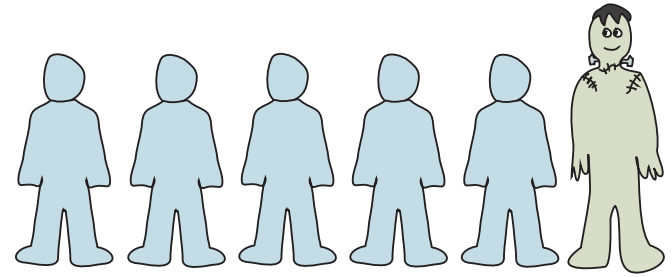


If **Bobby** has a body,
 can **Bobby** be a ghost?
 No, **nobody** with a body,
 not even little **Bobby**,
 can be a real ghost.

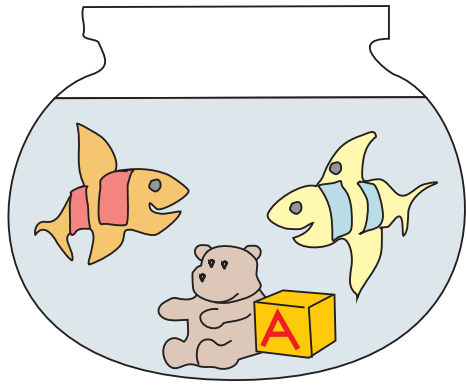


My brother is a **copy** cat.
 Whatever I do, he has to
copy that. I wish he would
copy someone else;
nobody but me can
copy myself.

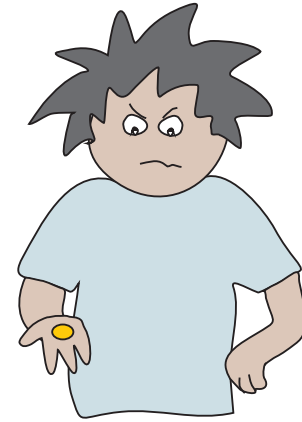
"Many" and "any" sound like
 "men-y" and "eh-ny."



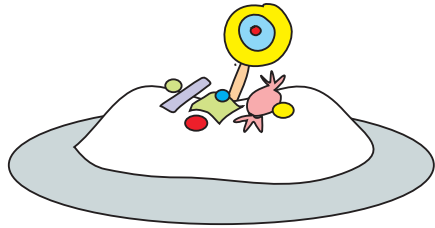
Many men stood in
 a long, long line. And
many men stood for a
 long, long time. But were
any of the men called
 Frank or Frankenstein?



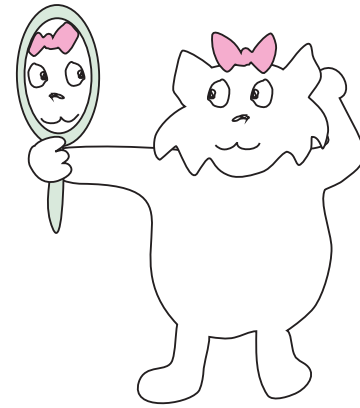
Kenny has many, many toys, but his fish do not have any. If his fish had any toys, would they share their toys with Kenny?



What can I buy with just a penny? I want to buy candy, but a penny can't get any.

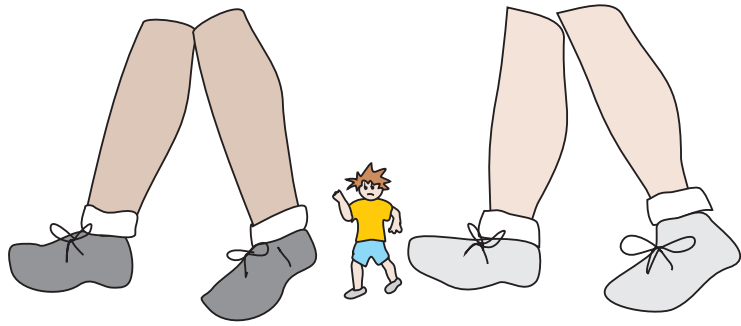


If I could have anything
to eat, would I eat any rice?
Would I eat any meat? No,
I want candy; candy is so
nice. Do we have any candy
I can put upon my rice?



What a pity my kitty
is so pretty, pretty,
pretty. What a pity,
what a shame—my pretty
kitty is to blame—because
my pretty, pretty
kitty is so vain, vain, vain.

“Pretty” means “nice to look at.”



I am **pretty** good at running.

I can run **pretty** fast. But

when I run a race, I am last,

last, last. I am **pretty**,

pretty sure — it is **pretty**

plain to see — that the people in

the race are bigger than me.

Pretty also means “quite a bit” as in
he’s pretty good, or *it’s pretty late*.

THE END