

We love finding patterns in languages!

This language resource belongs to _____.

Creating descriptive language!

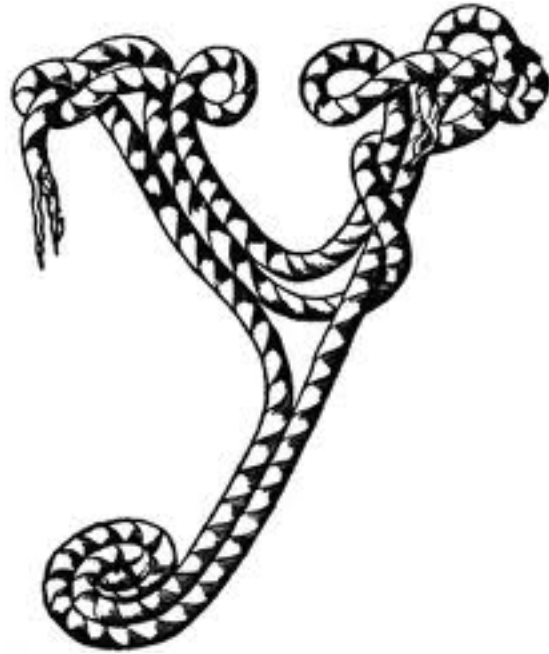
Can you find the pattern?

When something tastes like salt, we say it is *salty*.

When a person's cheeks are red like a rose, we say they are *rosy*.

If something tastes very sweet like sugar, we call it *sugary*.

How are we changing these nouns—salt, rose, and sugar—into adjectives? Describe the pattern.



It's magical!

- ✓ Add -y to a noun to describe something that is *like* it. For example: sugar > sugary; water > watery.
- ✓ Add -y to a noun to make an adjective that describes something that is characterized by the noun's quality. For example: rust > rusty; oil > oily.

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As you know, many of the magical patterns we find in English follow certain spelling conventions—or rules. Let's review the spelling conventions for adding -y to nouns.

Spelling!

If the word ends in a silent -e, drop the -e and then add the -y. Example: rose > rosy.

If the word has one vowel (a, e, i, o, u) and ends with one consonant, double the final consonant and then add a -y. Example: sun > sunny.

noun	adjective	noun	adjective
boss		paste	
scare		heart	
bat		wrinkle	
shine		simple	
nut		sun	
rain		storm	
snow		fog	
ice		box	