- Every syllable contains a vowel sound.
- Syllables that have short vowel sounds are called closed syllables.

#### <u>RULE</u>

- One vowel can be pronounced in multiple ways.
  - Example "flop"
    - This is a closed syllable. The vowel sound in a closed syllable is short.

## **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

Short a	Short e	Short i	Short o	Short u
Clap	Dense	Dribble	Hobble	Blunt
Fast	Second	Distance	Prosper	Stunt
Blasting	Spreading	Flimsy	Splotch	Numb

# <u>TEST</u>

## Spelling Module 1 Week 2

### SKILL:

Words with long a and long e sounds

## RULES:

- There are multiple ways to spell the long a sound: a, a\_e, ai, ay
- There are multiple ways to spell the long e sound: e, ee, ea, y, ie, ey, ei, or e\_e
- Open syllables have long vowel sounds.
- Consider the word "trade." Note that the long sound a is often spelled using the a\_e spelling pattern. This is called a VCe or "final e" syllable.

• Vowel teams, such as ai and ay, can make the long a sound. Syllables that contain such teams are called vowel team syllables. The vowel teams themselves are called digraphs.

### Examples of words using the skill:

#### <u>Long a</u>

a	a_e	ai	ay
Paper	Trade	Paid	Play

#### <u>Long e</u>

e	e_e	ee	ea
Meter	These	Reed	Treats
У	le	ey	(c)ei
Baby	Field	Honey	ceiling

## <u>TEST</u>

## Spelling Module 1 Week 3

## SKILL:

Words with long i and long o sounds

## RULES:

## Skill: Long i and o

- Long i might be spelled i, ie, igh, y, or i\_e.
- Long o might be spelled o, oa, oe, ow, ough, or o\_e.
- Open syllables have long vowel sounds.

• Consider the word "ride." Note that the long sound i is often spelled using the i\_e spelling pattern. This is called a VCe or "final e" syllable.

• Vowel teams, such as ie and y, can make the long i sound. Syllables that contain such teams are called vowel team syllables. The vowel teams themselves are called digraphs.

# Examples of words using the skill:

Long i i	ie	igh	У	i_e
sign	lie	height	reply	silent

<u>Long o</u>

0	oa	oe	ow	ough	o_e
stroll	groan	toe	thrown	dough	cove

# <u>TEST</u>

### Spelling Module 2 Week 1

### SKILL:

Words with /oo/ and /yoo/ sounds

### RULES:

- There are multiple spelling patterns for the /oo/ sound: oo, uCe, ui, ew, ou, ue.
- There are multiple spelling patterns for the /y/ sound: uCe, iew, ew, ue.
- Point out that the /oo/ and /yoo/ sounds are very similar. The difference is the /y/ sound at the start of /y/.

#### Examples of words using the skill:

#### <u>/00/</u>

00	uCe	Uİ	ew	OU	ve
cartoon	flute	bruise	stew	souvenir	glue

<u>/yoo/</u>

υCe	iew	ew	ue
confuse	view	pew	barbecue

# <u>TEST</u>

#### Spelling Module 2 Week 2

#### SKILL:

Words with /ou/, /ô/, /oi/

#### RULES:

- The /ô/ Sound
  - The /ô/ sound can be spelled au, aw, or a followed by a consonant.
- The /ou/ Sound
  - The /ou/ sound can be spelled ou or ow.
- The /oi/ Sound
  - Explain that the /oi/ sound can be spelled with the letters oi or oy.

• Point out that /oi/ contains two sounds; so does /ou/. These sounds are examples of diphthongs. Then note that /ô/ contains just one sound, even when it's spelled with two letters, such as aw. A pair of letters that make one sound is a digraph.

Examples of words using the skill:

/	ô	/
	-	

αυ	aw	a followed by a consonant	oddball
launch	sprawl	basketball	naughty

<u>/ou/</u>

ou	ow
ounce	scowl

<u>/oi/</u>

oi	оу
avoid	loyal

#### <u>TEST</u>

### Spelling Module 2 Week 3

### SKILL:

Words with r controlled vowels

## RULES:

• There are three r-controlled vowel sounds this week. In each case, the presence of the letter r after the vowel sounds controls how we pronounce the vowel sounds, making them different from short and long vowel sounds.

- r-Controlled Vowel /ôr/ as in torch: or, oar, ore (ar is less common)
- r-Controlled Vowel /âr/ as in spare: are, air (ar is less common)
- r-Controlled Vowel /är/ as in harsh: ar

## Examples of words using the skill:

/ôr/		
or	oar	ore
glory	soar	adore

/âr/

are	air
barely	dairy

/är/

	c	ır	
harsh	marsh	march	garbage

# <u>TEST</u>

## Spelling Module 3 Week 1

### SKILL:

Words with r controlled vowels

## RULES:

- There are two r-controlled vowel sounds this week. In each case, the presence of the letter r after the vowel sounds controls how we pronounce the vowel sounds, making them different from short and long vowel sounds.
- r-Controlled Vowel /ûr/ as in blur, stearn: ur, ir, er, ear, and or
- r-Controlled Vowel /îr/ as in : ear, ier, and eer

## Examples of words using the skill:

/ûr/

			1	
Ur	ir	er	ear	or
murmur	twirl	alert	earth	worthwhile

/ir/

ear	ier	eer
weary	pier	peer

# <u>TEST</u>

### Spelling Module 3 Week 2

### <u>SKILL</u>

Compound Words

#### <u>RULE</u>

• two or more words put together to form a new word. Recognizing compound words and the smaller words that are within it is one strategy to decode longer words.

#### **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

wildlife	lifepreserve
uproar	hairstyle
homerun	parttime
headache	warehouse
topsecret	overboard
teammate	postoffice
wheelchair	outspoken
lightbulb	worthwhile
well-known	awestruck
throughout	newscast

## <u>TEST</u>

Students will be tested on 10 words using this week's skill. Some of the practice words will be on the weekly test. Students are scored based on 1 point per correct spelling of each compound word.

### Spelling Module 3 Week 3

#### SKILL:

Words with VCCV Syllable Division Pattern

### RULES:

- Breaking words into syllables can help you decode longer words.
- Recognizing common syllable division patterns can help you to break words into syllables correctly.

• Consider the word "silver." Start by identifying the word's vowels: i and e. Write V under the vowels. Next you'll identify the consonants that fall between the vowels: I and v. Write C under those consonants.

• Notice the VCCV pattern. When you see a vowel-consonantconsonant-vowel pattern, you should divide the word into syllables between the two consonants. Draw a slash between the two consonants and the two Cs in the VCCV pattern, like this: sil/ver.

## Examples of words using the skill:

bargain	journey	suggest	timber
bar/gain	jour/ney	sug/gest	tim/ber

## <u>TEST</u>

VCV Syllable Division Pattern

## <u>RULE</u>

- Words with a Vowel, Consonant, Vowel (VCV) Pattern are divided into syllables before the middle consonant: V/CV. The first syllable is open and usually has a long vowel sound.
  - Some words with a VCV pattern are divided into syllables after the middle consonant: VC/V. The first syllable is closed and is usually a short vowel sound.

# EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

V/CV	VC/V
hu/man	viv/id
po/lice	pan/ic
ba/sic	log/ic

# <u>TEST</u>

VCCCV Syllable Division Pattern

## RULE

- These are words with a Vowel, Consonant, Consonant, Consonant, Vowel (VCCCV).
- Two of the three consonants are a pair, like a consonant blend or a diagraph.
- The syllables in a VCCCV word divide between consonants, but NEVER divide in the middle of the consonant pair.
- The words will split either before the consonant pair or after it.
  - Orphan  $\rightarrow$  or/phan
  - $\circ$  Simply  $\rightarrow$  simp/ly
  - $\circ$  Arctic  $\rightarrow$  arc/tic

## EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

VC/CCV	VCC/CV
orphan	simply
laundry	arctic
employ	partner

# <u>TEST</u>

VV Syllable Division Pattern

## RULE

•Readers often use knowledge of syllable division patterns to decode unfamiliar words. Sometimes two vowels together stand for a single sound, often the sound of the first vowel, as in the words read and boat. Example: heavy. The vowels ea in the first syllable make the single sound /ĕ/.

Sometimes two vowels together stand for two separate sounds.
When that is the case, the word has a VV, or vowel-vowel, syllable division pattern, and the words are divided into syllables between the two vowels.

vv	V/V
heavy	actu/al
pi/on/ <b>eer</b>	<b>pi/on</b> /eer
boat	tri/al

# EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

# <u>TEST</u>

### Spelling Module 5 Week 1

#### <u>SKILL</u>

Final Stable Syllables -al, -el, -le, -il

## <u>RULE</u>

- Part of a word that sounds stronger in a multisyllabic word is accented or a stressed syllable.
  - The final syllable in this week's words are unstressed.
  - The final syllable also includes the **vowel + I** sound, despite the different vowels used in the spelling. The vowel sound is called a schwa. The vowels are neither long nor short.
  - These syllables are called a final stable syllable because these letter combinations almost always make the same sound at the end of the word.

-al	-el	-le	-il
formal	angel	struggle	fossil
legal	level	whistle	pupil
global	channel	puzzle	gerbil

## EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

# <u>TEST</u>

Recognize Base Words

### <u>RULE</u>

 Recognizing the base word in a word with a suffix can help you to decode the word.

 $\circ$  Think about the words "considered" and "programming". Identify the suffix and base word in each.

Consider + ed

Program + ing

- The final consonant in program is doubled when -ing is added but the pronunciation doesn't change.
- Suffixes can sometimes change the final consonant sound of the base word, even if they don't change its spelling.

Double the consonant	Does NOT double
Scrub $\rightarrow$ scrubbed	Gather $\rightarrow$ gathering
Stun $\rightarrow$ stunning	Total $\rightarrow$ totaled
Begin → beginning	Order $\rightarrow$ ordered

## EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

# <u>TEST</u>

Recognize base words with Spelling Changes (Students will be tested on words WITH the suffixes at the end, for example: borrowed, not just borrow.)

#### <u>RULE</u>

- A base word within a word that has a suffix can help you to decode the whole word.
- Find the base word of "borrowed" by first identifying and underlining the suffix, then circling the base word: borrow + ed
- Now find the suffix in "deciding" and circle and read the remaining base word as follows: /dī/sīd/. Note that this doesn't sound like a word you know.
- Sometimes when a suffix is removed, there is something missing from the end of the base word. That's because suffixes sometimes change the spelling of the base word.
- Add an e to decide and read the base word correctly, noting that it's a word you know. Then read the word with its suffix.
- When a suffix that begins with a vowel, such as -ing and -ed, is added to a word ending in silent e, the e is dropped. To find the root, you must add the missing final e.

No spelling change	Spelling Change
support $\rightarrow$ supporting	Tire $\rightarrow$ tiring
attend $\rightarrow$ attending	freeze $\rightarrow$ freezing
deliver $\rightarrow$ delivering	lose $\rightarrow$ losing

#### **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

#### <u>TEST</u>

Spelling Module 6 Week 1

## <u>SKILL</u>

Changing the final y to i.

## <u>RULE</u>

When suffixes are added to root words, or base words, that end in y, the y changes to an i.

## PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Writing the spelling word: sunnier
- Identify the root word/base word: sunny
- Skill: y changes to an i and add -er.
- Practice the skill with the rest of the spelling words.

## **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

earlier loveliest sunnier terrified scariest

# <u>TEST</u>

Words with suffixes: -ful, -ly, -less, -ness, -ment

#### <u>RULE</u>

Adding a suffix sometimes changes the spelling of the root word. Just like last week's y to i change.

### PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Know the meaning of each suffix.
  - o -ful = full of
  - o -ly = in what way
  - o -ness = makes a word a noun
  - o -less = without
  - o -ment = result
- Write the spelling word and then write the root/base word and its suffix next to it.
  - o noisiness = noisy + ness
- Another day you can write the meaning using the suffix and base word.
  - o harmless = without harm
- Practice the skill with the rest of the spelling words.

#### EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

watchful steadily closeness countless agreement

#### <u>TEST</u>

Words from other languages

## <u>RULE</u>

- Sometimes you can understand a word and its meaning if you break the word apart by its syllables.
- Look up a pronunciation in a dictionary.
- Different languages have different rules for spelling.

# PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Break apart the word into syllables
  - bal-let
- Look up the pronunciation of the word
  - bal-ey
- Look up the word online to find its origin
  - French

(Dictionary.com is a helpful tool)

## **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

salsa mattress tycoon burrito bandana tomato poncho guitar lasso patio siesta cargo vanilla tsunami iguana plaza caravan hammock pajamas gallant

## <u>TEST</u>

Words with Final /n/ or /ən/, /chər/, /zhər/

### <u>RULE</u>

• Knowing how to pronounce the final stable syllable will help to decode larger words.

### PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Sort words into final ending sounds
- Sort words into final ending spellings
- Sort words based on other spelling rules we've learned

## **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

certain nature treasure departure curtain gesture adventure

## <u>TEST</u>

• Unstressed final syllables

## <u>RULE</u>

• Final syllables such as -age, -ive, and -ice are pronounced as /ij/, /iv/, /is/.

## PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Sort words into final ending sounds
- Sort words into final ending spellings
- Sort words based on other spelling rules we've learned

## **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

relative courage Knowledge adjective average language

## <u>TEST</u>

• Unstressed syllables

## RULE

 Break words apart by their syllables. The first syllable and the last syllable are unstressed and each has a schwa vowel sound. Example, "a/ban/don".

## PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Sort words into final ending sounds
- Sort words into beginning sounds
- Sort words into number of syllables
- Sort words based on other spelling rules we've learned

## EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

impress	pirate
respond	spinach
fortress	adopt
neglect	frighten
patrol	surround
fashion	challenge
forbid	
	respond fortress neglect patrol fashion

## <u>test</u>

• Homophones

### <u>RULE</u>

• Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings.

## PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- You will need to know the meanings of each
- Find matching homophones
- Say each word aloud and notice the differences in spellings
- Draw pictures of each
- Create a memory game

## **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

waist	mussel	
waste	principal	stationary
patience	principle	stationery
patients	summary	coward
rite	summery	cowered
right	sight	
write	cite	
muscle	site	

#### <u>TEST</u>

• Prefixes: in-, un-, dis-, mis-

## <u>RULE</u>

• Prefixes are a group of letters added to the beginning of a word that changes the word's meaning.

## PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Sort words by prefixes
  - in- means not
  - un-means not or opposite of
  - dis- means not, absence of, or undo
  - mis- means bad/badly or wrong/wrongly
- Locate the root or base word. Example for indirect the root word is direct. Then know the first syllable is the prefix –in which means not. So, indirect means not direct.
- Practice reading the words aloud.

# EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

Insincere	discover
unable	unknown
dismiss	incomplete
miscue	unwise
informal	unstable

#### <u>TEST</u>

#### Spelling Module 8 Week 3

#### <u>SKILL</u>

• Prefixes: -tion, -sion, -ion, -ian

#### RULE

- -ion and -ian are common suffixes that can change the meaning and sound of a root word.
  - -tion is pronounced /shən/ as infiction
  - -sion can be pronounced /shən/ as in pension or /zhən/ as in vision
  - adding -ion changes final /t/ and /s/ sounds to /sh/
  - adding -ian changes final /k/ sound to /sh/

#### PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Practice reading the words aloud.
- Sort words by suffixes
  - -tion
  - $\circ$  -sion
  - $\circ$  –ion
  - ∘ –ian
- Make a chart of base words and the word with the suffix attached. Practice saying aloud. Notice how the suffix changes the sound
  - act/action
  - distort/distortion
  - divide/division

#### EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

Insincere unable dismiss miscue informal discover unknown incomplete unwise unstable

#### <u>TEST</u>

#### Spelling Module 9 Week 1

#### <u>SKILL</u>

• Prefixes: com-, con-, pre-, pro-

#### <u>RULE</u>

- A prefix is a group of letters added to the beginning of a word that changes the word's meaning.
- Usually when you divide words with prefixes into syllables, the first break occurs after the prefix.
  - com- and con- mean "with" or "together"
  - pre-means "before"
  - pro-means "forward," "in advance of," or "in place of"

#### PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Practice reading the words aloud.
- Sort words by prefixes
  - com- con- pre- pro-
- Box the base word, then write down the meaning of the word using the prefix and base word
  - Example: pretest
    - base word: test
    - prefix: pre "before"
    - meaning: before a test

#### **EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL**

preview contain company commotion Promotion prospect contest

#### <u>TEST</u>

#### Spelling Module 9 Week 2

<u>SKILL</u>

• Suffixes –ant, -ent, -able, -ible, -ism, -ist

#### <u>RULE</u>

- A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word that changes the word's meaning.
- Recognizing suffixes and knowing how to pronounce them can help students decode words.
  - -ant and -ent mean "being in a specified state or condition"
  - -able and -ible mean "inclined or given to a specified state or action; a person"
  - -ism means "characteristic behavior or quality"
  - -ist means "one that performs a specified action."

#### PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Practice reading the words aloud.
- Sort words by suffixes

-ant	-ent	-able
-ible	–ism	—ist

- Box the base word, then write down the meaning of the word using the suffix and base word
  - Example: novelist
  - base word: novel
  - suffix: ist "one that performs a specified action"
  - meaning: a person who writes novels

#### EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

vacant	observant	novelist
insistent	urgent	terrible
tangible	pessimist	frequent
patriotism	comfortable	laughable
finalist	absorbent	radiant
honorable	optimism	collectible
contestant	journalism	

#### <u>TEST</u>

Students will be tested on 10 words using this week's skill. Some of the practice words will be on the weekly test. Students are scored based on using the correct skill (2 points) and for spelling the whole word correctly (1 point), making each word worth 3 points.

## Spelling Module 9 Week 3

#### <u>SKILL</u>

Greek Word Roots

#### RULE

• Many English words include parts that are Greek word roots.

• Recognizing these roots and knowing their pronunciations and meanings can help students decode words.

-photo (light) -micro (small) -phone/phon (sound) -graph (written or to write) -bio (life) -tele (far away) -scope/scop (look) -log/logy (word/study of)

#### PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Practice reading the words aloud.
- Guide students to identify the Greek root or roots in each word, and then to read the words aloud. Read each root separately, and then read the whole word.
  - Example: By breaking the word down into word parts I recognize—for example, photo and graph—I am able to decode the word.
- Sort words into words with the same roots
- Identify the Greek root or roots in each word, and then read the word aloud

#### EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

autograph	16
microscope	р
photograph	n
biology	n
microphone	р
paragraph	b
symphony	S

telegraph photosynthesis megaphone microwave photocopy biography saxophone

telescope calligraphy xylophone homophone homograph pessimist

#### <u>TEST</u>

• Words with Latin Roots

#### RULE

- Many English words include parts that are Latin word roots.
- Recognizing these roots and knowing their pronunciations and meanings can help students decode words.
  - port (carry)
  - rupt (break apart)

- dict (say)
- spect (see)

#### PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Practice reading the words aloud.
  - Guide students to identify the Latin root or roots in each word, and then to read the words aloud. Read each root separately, and then read the whole word.
    - Example: By breaking the word down into word parts I recognize—for example, predict is pre- and -dict—I am able to decode the word. Pre- is a prefix that means before, dict- is a root that means to say. Therefore, it means to say something before something happens.
  - Sort words into words with the same roots

#### EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

inspect	porter	disrupt
export	report	portable
erupt	dictionary	transport
predict	deport	spectator
respect	interrupt	verdict
bankrupt	dictator	dictionary
dictate	Import	

#### <u>TEST</u>

# Spelling Module 10 Week 2 (Page 1 of 2)

## <u>SKILL</u>

• Suffixes: -ion and -ation

# <u>RULE</u>

- A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a word that changes the word's meaning.
- Some suffixes change the spelling of a word "preserve to preservation"
- Recognizing suffixes and knowing how to pronounce them can help students decode words.
  - -ion and -ation both mean "action or process"
  - -ion is usually added to a root or base words that end in a consonant
  - –ation is usually added to root words that end in final e

# PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Practice reading the words aloud.
- Sort words by suffixes
  - –ion
  - -ation
- Sort words by base word with final e and not final e & look at suffix added to it
  - preserve = preservation (-ation)
  - elect = election (-ion)
- Box the base word, then write down the meaning of the word using the suffix and base word
  - Example: preservation
    - base word: preserve to keep the same
    - suffix: -ation "action or process"
    - meaning: process of keeping something the same Spelling Module 10 Week 2

(Page 2 of 2)

# EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

correction

exploration

admiration

subtraction

examination

separation

# <u>test</u>

• Words with final /ər/

# <u>RULE</u>

 Break words apart into syllables. Note that all words are broken apart differently with different vowels but have the same final /ər/ sound, despite the different vowels in the spellings. (sim/i/lar, la/ser, trem/or end in different vowels but all have the same schwa sound)

# PRACTICE

Practice at home with each word by:

- Practice reading the words aloud.
- Break the words apart by syllables sim/i/lar trem/or la/ser
- Sort words based on how the final /ər/ syllable is spelled

- or - er - ar

# EXAMPLES OF WORDS USING THE SKILL

solar	superior	scholar
fiber	director	razor
regular	acre	
barrier	familiar	

# <u>TEST</u>