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Lose the Rules:
Multi-Syllable Words Made Easy

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## Single-syllable to Multi-syllable

- Always make certain that students can read real and nonsense single-syllable words accurately before teaching students to read multi-syllable words.
- They need to be able to read $a b$ and scond . . . ... before reading the unfamiliar word abscond.


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Spelling Multi-Syllable Words Starts with Hearing the Syllables

- Many students try to memorize the spelling without paying attention to matching spelling to syllables.
- We need to teach students to spell by syllable so they understand that they do not have to memorize a string of letters.
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## Two Ways To Help Students Spell

 Multi-Syllable Words1. Teach students to spell specific words

- Always show the word first.
- Teach students to match oral syllables to written syllables.

2. Answer: "How do I spell $\qquad$ ?":

- Ask the student to say the word, then break it into syllables.
- Guide the students to spell each syllable correctly.


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Schwa Is Important for Spelling Multi-Syllable Words

Ә

More Words with Schwa - | $\partial /$

```
- avoid
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- the a spells schwa, not short a or long a - problem
- the e spells schwa, not short e or long e
- rapid
- the $\boldsymbol{i}$ spells schwa, not short $\boldsymbol{i}$ or long $\boldsymbol{i}$
- dragon
- the $\boldsymbol{o}$ spells schwa, not short o or long o
- 'U' spelling schwa is not a problem. (Wonderful)
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Schwa Is a Big Problem for Spelling

- Schwa is a big problem for spelling because the schwa sound gives no clue about the letter that spells it.
- Students have to remember the letter that spells the schwa sound 'by heart'.
- Marking the letter(s) spelling schwa can make it easier for students to remember the spelling.


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## Show You Know

-What letters spell schwa in these words?
ribbon
seven
Aruba
tuna

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> What Do We Find in Many Classrooms Being Taught About Syllables?

## Syllabication Rules:

## Focus on Consonants

- Break syllables between two consonants that are the same.

> rab bit ten nis cot tage

- When two consonants are together, break between the consonants.
bargain velvet conceal
- Keep blends and consonant digraphs together.

| sub sti tute ath le tic |  |
| :---: | :--- |
| But what about gastral? | gast ral or gas tral? |

## Syllabication Rules: VCV

- When 2 vowels are separated by one consonant, divide the word after the first vowel and before the consonant
- V / CV: the first vowel is in an open syllable and is long si lent e vict pho to
- If the first try doesn't work, divide after the consonant and before the second vowel.
- VC / V: the first vowel is in a closed syllable and is short robin van ish ex act

VCCVVCVVCV. . .

| Syllable Division Patterns |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pattrin | variation | Example |
|  | wopos | repkin |
| vecr | w\|ow' | njeet |
| rer | vkow | respect |
|  | v \|ocv | Apri |
|  | v \%o | baby |
| vcv | velo | niver |
|  | var | erase |
| vcrucev | velac'ko | impertart |
|  | vecor | eqpain |
| vecer | we'kow | entlem |
|  | vectav | pumpkin |
|  | vo | det |
| v | W | cresta |
|  | * | cameo |

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What Does Readsters
Recommend for Teaching
Students about Syllables?

## Look for the Vowels!!!

- The nucleus of every spoken syllable is a vowel sound.
- The nucleus of almost every written syllable is one or more letters that spell the vowel sound.
- Students need to know:
- These letters are almost always vowels: a eiou
- $\boldsymbol{y}$ is always a vowel at the end of a word
- $\mathbf{u}$ is not a vowel when it is after the letter $\boldsymbol{q}$.
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## Before Students Can Read Multi-

 Syllable Words with Short Vowels . . .- They need to be able to read one syllable real and nonsense words with short vowels easily.

$$
\text { ad mon ish }=\text { admonish }
$$

Two of the syllables are nonsense words.

## Questions To Help Students Read MultiSyllable Words at the Short Vowel Stage

1. Ask these questions:
-How many vowels letters do you see?
-Are they together or apart?
-How many syllables in the word?
2. Tell the student to break the word into syllables in writing, making sure one vowel letter is in each syllable.
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Typical Rules for Syllables Do Not Apply

- Any way of breaking the syllables that will get to the pronunciation works.
- "Admonish" might be broken these ways:
- ad mon ish
- This is the "syllable rule" way
- ad mo nish
- If the student reads the middle syllable with a long vowel, tell him to "flex" the o to a short o.
- "Replicate" might be broken:
- rep li cate
- re plic ate
- re pli cate
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## Rules You Might Teach

- Break between two consonants that are the same, and only pronounce the consonant once. rab bit ten nis ad dress slug gish
- Keep digraphs together
ac com plish ment graph ic (or gra phic)
Most of the time . . . shep herd
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If Necessary, Help the Student Break the Word So Each Syllable Can Be Pronounced

1. If the student writes: adm o nish

- Point out that the syllable 'adm' isn't easy to pronounce, and have the student move the ' $m$ ' to the middle syllable.

2. If the student writes: admon ish

- Remind student that when three vowels are apart, there will be three syllables.

3. If the student writes: ad moni sh

- Remind student that every syllable has a vowel.
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## I'll demonstrate with

establish

1. Show the word. (Don't say the word!)
2. Ask: How many vowels do you see? (3) Use fingers to show.
3. Ask: Are the vowels together or apart? (apart) Show hands apart.
4. Ask: How many syllables? (3) Use fingers to show.
5. Students draw a line for each syllable. (3 lines) $\qquad$
If the student draws the incorrect number of lines, ask the student to count the vowels again.
6. Students write one syllable on each line. es tab lish

Teacher guides student to correct syllables with questions and suggestions.
7. Students read each syllable individually, out-of-order.
8. Students read each syllable individually in order, then blend them into a word.
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The Steps on the Previous Slide
Are a Starting Point

- Start with all the steps (asking about vowels, having students read each syllable out of order, etc.)
- After a few times using all - or most of - the steps, have students break words into syllables without any help.
- Correct a student's syllable division only if necessary:
- If a student breaks a word adm - on - ish, explain that dm cannot be pronounced at the end of a syllable, and we need to move the $m$ to the next syllable"
- If a student break a word admo - nish, ask if every syllable has only one vowel and let the student self-correct by moving the letters so that it has three syllables.


## Wisconsin

1. How many vowel letters?

- Raise fingers to show me.

2. Together or apart?

- Put hands apart to show me the vowels are apart.

3. How many syllables?

- Use fingers to show me.

4. Draw lines.
5. Write syllables.
6. Read each syllable.

Read whole word.
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Content Area Words with Short Vowels MATH (some with schwa)

| element | connect | octagon | input |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| expand | random | octagonal | maximum |
| extend | problem | pentagon | minimum |
| model | subset | solid | profit |
| product | subtract | constant | axis |
| statistic | gallon | complex | limit |
| hexagon | metric | convex | compliment |
| hexagonal | segment | mathematics | construct |

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## Content Area Words with Short Vowels SOCIAL STUDIES (some with schwa)

| cabinet | radical | political | elastic |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| citizen | rebel | propaganda | ethnic |
| civil | republic | protestant | fossil |
| abolish | republican | public | investment |
| annex | democrat | misconduct | product |
| assassin | democratic | element | dissent |
| capitalism | scandal | conflict | politics |
| amendment | pacifist | custom | central |

## Content Area Words with Short Vowels

 GEOGRAPHY (some with schwa)| capital | tropical |
| :--- | :--- |
| capitol | subtropical |
| canyon | tundra |
| continent | Volcanic |
| ethnic | canal |
| fossil | continental |
| grasslands | inland |
| planet | peninsula |
| delta | savanna |
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| Content Area Words with Short Vowels |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| SCIENCE |  |  | (some with schwa) |

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Flexing Vowel Sounds

## Teach Students to "Flex"

Teach students to try different vowel sounds
If cŏm mŏn, doesn't work, "flex" the second vowel to a schwa.

If ă dŭlt, doesn't work, flex the first vowel to a schwa.
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What are the two different pronunciations? Where is the schwa?

1. record
rĕ cerd - noun
( ( cord - verb
2. progress
prŏ gress - noun
p $\bigodot$ gress - verb

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## More "twin" words with schwa /ə/

1. con flict-n
con flict-v
2. content-n
content-adj
3. contest-n
con test-v
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## Reading Multi-syllable Words

 with Silent E
## Teaching Multi-syllable Words with Silent E

Add one new question to help the student chunk the syllables around vowels.

1. How many vowels?
2. Are they together or apart?
3. Do you see a silent e?

- The silent e will belong with another vowel in a syllable.
- Show thumb up for yes, thumb down for no.

4. How many syllables?

Usually, VCE spellings are at the end of a multi-syllable word

| Sometimes vce at the end of a multi-syllable word spells a long vowel sound: |  | Sometimes vce at the end of a multi-syllable word spells schwa: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| replace | antelope | palace | opposite |
| subscribe | demonstrate | lettuce | populace |
| exclude | centipede | terrace | adjective |
| complete | illustrate | service | literate |
| alcove | contribute | justice | effective |
| capsize | sanitize | Candice | instinctive |
| lactose | imitate | cursive | apprentice |
| octane | bellicose | confederate | cowardice |

Most of the time VCE comes at the end of a multi-syllable word, but exceptions exist

| - These may look like <br> possible vce words, but <br> they are not because silent <br> e is almost always at the <br> end of a word: | - Compound words are <br> exceptions when a silent <br> e can be in the middle of <br> a word: | e |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| electric <br> kinetic | mase or root words with <br> consonant suffixes are <br> exceptions when a silent e <br> can be in the middle of a |  |
| calendar | lakefront | word: |

trapeze

1. How many vowel letters?

- Raise fingers to show me. (3)

2. Together or apart? Put hands apart to show me the vowels are apart. (apart)
3. Do you see a silent -e? Show. (thumb up)
4. How many syllables? Use fingers to show me. (2)
5. Draw lines.
6. Write syllables.
7. Read each syllable.
8. Read whole word.
9. How many vowel letters? Raise fingers to show me. (4)
10. Together or apart?

- Put hands apart to show me the vowels are apart. (apart)

3. Do you see silent -e?

Show. (thumb up)
4. How many syllables?

- Use fingers to show me. (3)

5. Draw lines.
6. Write syllables.
7. Read each syllable.
8. Read whole word.
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With vowel teams, the second question becomes relevant
1. How many vowels letters?
2. Are they together or apart?

When vowels are together, they usually represent one vowel sound.
3. Do you see silent -e?
4. How many syllables?

Words Students Can Read
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
reveal & underneath \\
increase & disappear \\
release & leadership \\
repeat & chimpanzee \\
prevail & overload \\
cockroach & disagree \\
mushroom & bassoonist \\
approach & discontinue \\
\hline readsters & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{clairvoyant}
1. How many vowel letters? Raise fingers to show me. (4)
2. Together or apart? Show with hands. (some together \& some apart)
3. Do you see a silent -e? Show. (thumb down)
4. How many syllables?

Use fingers to show me. (3)
5. Draw lines.
6. Write syllables.
7. Read each syllable.
8. Read whole word.
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\section*{Four Questions}

\section*{1. How many vowel letters?}
2. Are they together or apart?
3. Do you see a silent -e?
4. How many syllables?
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\section*{Summary}

\section*{Summary of Important Points}

\section*{Students Need to Know}

What a syllable is.
How to orally segment and blend syllables.
Every syllable has a vowel sound.
Almost all syllables have one or more vowel letters.
Reading Multi-Syllable Words
Students break words into syllables around the vowels in order to read them.
When one vowel is by itself, it will create a syllable; the exception is silent e which stays
in the syllable with the vowel before it.
When two vowels are together, they will create a syllable. (There are exceptions: chaos,
violin, etc.)
violin, etc.)
If the word doesn't sound right, "flex" the vowels.
Learning to Spell Multi-Syllable Words
The teacher shows the word and says it.
Students break words into syllables orally.
Students spell the word by syllable.
Use a heart or other device to draw attention to letters that are difficult to remember.
Students spell the word.
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Teach Students to Read Words Systematically

\section*{Short Vowels}
- Closed syllables - One vowel followed by one or more consonants has the short sound (at, cat, bent, shrimp, spun)
batman, bathtub, velvet, catatonic, Wisconsin, appendix
R-controlled Vowels
- Vowel \(+\mathbf{r}\) - One vowel followed by a consonant has its own sound (car, barn, her, herd, sir, firm, fur, turn, fort)
market, cortex, organ, armpit, carton, carnival, compartment
Long Vowels
- Open syllables - One vowel at the end of the syllable has the long sound (go, so, me, my, pi)
recant, prevent, beyond, matrix, succulent, utensil, humanistic
- Silent \(\boldsymbol{e}\) - Two vowels (vce) work together to spell the long vowel sound of the first vowel (ace, lace, place, eve, lime, slime, ode, rode, tune)
shipmate, immune, pulsate, decade, infantile, contribute, projectile
- Vowel teams - More than one letter spells the vowel sound (pay, raid, bead feet, pie, my, sigh, boat, toe, snow, cue, view, shout, foil, Paul, awl)
repeat, chimpanzee, boomerang, poisonous, acoustic, venue, discontinue, cavalier
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\section*{Why Ask the Four Questions?}
1. How many vowel letters do you see?
2. Are they together or apart?
3. Do you see a silent -e at the end?
4. How many syllables in the word?
1. When vowel letters are apart, each vowel indicates one syllable. (fan - tas - tic)
2. When two or more vowel letters are together, they indicate one syllable. (treat - ment)
3. Silent \(e\) at the end with the preceding vowel letter indicates one syllable. (re-late)
4. After answering the questions, students can break the words into syllables and read small words.

\section*{Steps to Learn}

Reading Multi-syllable Words

\section*{What Are the Four Questions?}
1. How many vowel letters? Show with fingers.
2. Together or apart? Show with hands.
3. Do you see a silent -e? Show thumb up or down.
4. How many syllables? Show with fingers.
5. Draw lines.
6. Write syllables on lines.
7. Touch and read each syllable.
8. Trace under and read whole word.
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1. How many vowel letters do you see?
2. Are they together or apart?
3. Do you see a silent -e at the end?
4. How many syllables in the word?

Steps to Learn
Reading Multi-syllable Words
1. Show the word. (Don't say the word.)
2. Ask: How many vowel letters do you see?
3. Ask: Are they together or apart?
4. Ask: Do you see a silent -e at the end?
5. Ask: How many syllables?
6. Students draw a line for each syllable.

If the student draws the incorrect number of lines, ask the student to count the vowels again.
7. Students write one syllable on each line.

Teacher guides student to correct syllables with questions and suggestions.
8. Students read each syllable individually in order, then blend them into a word.
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\section*{Teaching Spelling of Multi-Syllable Words Starts with Showing and Saying the Word}

Step 1: Show and Say the Word
1. Teacher writes the word on the board.
2. Teacher says the word.

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\section*{Students Learn To Pronounce the Word}

Step 2: Know the Word Phonologically
Students say the word.
2. Students count the syllables in the orally spoken word.
. Students say each syllable in the word accurately.
4. Teacher draws a line on the board for each syllable under the word.
5. Students draw a line for each syllable.

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\section*{Relate Spelling to Oral Pronunciation}

Step 3: View the Printed Word by Syllable
1. Students look at the word.
2. Students use the three questions to count the syllables in the printed word.
3. Students break the printed word into syllables.
4. Teacher spells each syllable on the lines on the board.
5. Students spell each syllable on the lines they have drawn.
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\section*{Identify any Unexpected Spellings}

Step 4: Mark Any Spellings that Are Difficult
1. Students discuss which letters might be difficult to remember.
2. Teacher and students mark the letters that might be difficult. (The mark might be a heart, underline, circle, or schwa sign.)
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\section*{Study the Word}

\section*{Step 5: Study the Spelling of Each Syllable}
1. Students study the word, learning how to spell each syllable.
2. Teacher erases the word and the syllables.
. Students turn their papers with spelling over.
4. Teacher draws a line for each syllable.
5. Teacher asks students to spell syllables in random order by pointing to a line and calling on a student to spell the syllable.
6. Students chorally spell the word orally.

\section*{Spell the Word in Writing}

Step 6: Write the Word
Teacher erases the board.
Students draw a line for each syllable.
3. Students spell each syllable.

Teacher writes correct spelling for each syllable.
. Students check their spelling.
. Students write the word without breaking it into syllables.

This lesson only works if students know (1) their short vowel sounds, and (2) can read one and two syllable words with short vowels.

Each student will need one copy of Identify the Letter that Spells Schwa (page 6 in this packet) and a pencil for step VII.
I. Students Learn the Word 'Schwa' and the Schwa Symbol
1. Draw the schwa symbol on the board:
2. Say: Today you are going to learn about the schwa vowel sound.
3. Say: Everyone say 'schwa'.
- Students say 'schwa'.
4. Point to the schwa symbol and say: This is the symbol for schwa.
\(\longrightarrow 5\). Point to the schwa symbol and say: name , what do we call this symbol?
- Student says 'schwa'.
6. Repeat step 5 with two more students.
7. Say: Everyone, what do we call this symbol?
- Students say 'schwa'.

\section*{II. Students Learn the Schwa Sound}
1. Say: Everyone, make the short u sound and motion.
- Students and teacher make the short u sound and 'up' motion (moving hand, pointing up, from waist to above head), being sure to elongate the sound.
2. Say: The schwa sound is like short \(u\), but we say it much more quickly because it is lazy.
3. Say: The schwa sound is /uh/. (Make this a quick, lazy sound).
4. Say: Everyone, say the schwa sound.
- Students say the schwa sound /uh/. (Make sure students say a quick, lazy sound.)
\(\rightarrow 5\). Say: name , what is the schwa sound?
- Student says the schwa sound /uh/. (Make sure student says a quick, lazy sound.)
6. Repeat step 5 with two more students.
7. Say: Everyone, say the schwa sound.
- Students say the schwa sound /uh/. (Make sure students say a quick, lazy sound.)
III. Demonstrate the Schwa Sound in 'wagon'
1. Write the word 'wagon' on the board:
2. Say: I know this word is 'wagon'.
wagon
3. Say: If you didn't speak English very well and didn't know this word, you would read it with two short vowel sounds.
4. Say: If I read the word using short vowel sounds, it would be 'wăgŏn'.
5. Draw a scoop under the first syllable and say: wăg.
6. Draw a scoop under the second syllable and say: on.
7. Read the word as: wăgŏn (with two short vowels).

8. Say: But I know this word is 'wăguhn' (using the correct pronunciation).
9. Say: The syllables in 'wagon' are: wăg un (pointing to each syllable).
10. Point to the second syllable and say: The second syllable in wagon is 'un'.
11. Point to the ' \(o\) ' and say: We expect the ' \(o\) ' to spell /ŏŏŏŏ/ but it spells the schwa sound /uh/.
IV. Circle and Draw the Schwa Symbol above the Letter that Spells Schwa
1. Circle the letter ' \(o\) ' and draw the schwa symbol above ' \(o\) ':
2. Say: I circled the 'o' and drew a schwa symbol over it
 because the letter 'o' spells the schwa sound 'uh'.
3. Point to the letter 'o' and say: name , what sound does the letter 'o' spell in this word?
- Student answers /uh/.
- If student says 'schwa', say 'that's the name of the sound. What is the sound?'
4. Repeat step 3 with two more students.
5. Say: Everyone, what sound does the letter 'o' spell in this word?
- Students say 'uh'.

\section*{V. I DO - Find the Schwa}
1. Say: I'll show you how I find the letter that spells the schwa sound in a word.
2. Write the word 'sandal' on the board:
3. Say: First, I'll read the word.
4. Say: Sandal (using the correct pronunciation).
5. Say: Now l'll read the word with the short vowel sound for both vowels.
6. Draw a scoop under the first syllable and say: săn.
sandal
sandal
8. Read the word as: săndăl (with two short vowels).
9. Say: We know this word is 'sanduhl' (using the correct pronunciation).
10. Point to the second syllable and say: The second syllable is 'duhl'.
11. Continue pointing to the second syllable and say: We expect the letter 'a' to spell /ăăăăă/, but it spells /uh/, the schwa sound.
12. Say: I'll circle the second letter 'a' that spells the schwa sound in 'sandal' (circling the second letter 'a'):
VI. WE DO - Find the Schwa
1. Write the word 'adult' on the board:
adult
2. Say: Let's find the schwa in this word.
3. Say: Everyone, read the word.
- Teacher and students read 'adult'.
4. Point to the 'a' in the first syllable and say: Everyone, what is the short vowel sound for 'a'?
- Teacher and students say /ăăăăă/.
5. Draw a scoop under the first syllable and say: Everyone, read the first syllable with the short vowel sound.
- Teacher and students say 'ă'.
adult
6. Point to the ' \(u\) ' in the second syllable and say: Everyone, what is the short vowel sound for 'u'?
- Teacher and students say /ǔǔŭŭŭŭ/.
7. Draw a scoop under the second syllable and say: Everyone, read the second syllable with the short vowel sound.
- Teacher and students say 'dŭlt'.
8. Point to 'adult' and say: Everyone, read the word with the short vowel sounds.
- Teacher and students say 'ădŭlt'.
9. Say: Now, everyone read the real word.

- Teacher and students say 'adult' (using correct pronunciation).
10. Say: Everyone, which letter spells the schwa?
- Teacher and students say 'the letter ' a '.
11. Say: We expect the letter 'a' to spell /ăăăăă/, but it spells /uh/, the schwa sound.
12. Say: I will circle the letter 'a' because it spells the schwa sound /uh/ (circling the ' \(a\) ').
13. Say: ' \(A\) ' at the beginning of multi-syllable words
 often spells schwa.

\section*{VII. YOU DO - Find the Schwa}

Students read and find schwa in words on Read Words with Schwa page.
1. Say: Now you will each have a turn to read a word and find the schwa.
2. Say: Everyone else will be Checkers. You will listen carefully to the reader.
3. Say: When the reader is finished I will say "Checkers". Checkers will show a 'thumbs up' for correct or a 'helping hand' for needs help.
4. Say: Pencil on one.
- Students put pencil on \#1.
5. Say: name , read the word correctly.
- Student reads the word using correct pronunciation.
6. Say: same name, now read the word with a short vowel sound in each syllable.
- Student reads the word with short vowel sounds in each syllable.
7. Say: Everyone, circle the letter that spells the schwa.
- Everyone circles the letter that spells the schwa.
8. Say: same name, what letter spells the schwa?
- Student says name of letter that spells the schwa.
9. Say: Checkers?
- Students show 'thumbs up' or 'helping hand'.

Repeat steps 4 through 9, having each student read a word and find the schwa

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\section*{Identify the Letter that Spells Schwa}
1. Read the word correctly.
2. Read the word with two short vowel sounds.
3. Circle the letter that spells the schwa sound.
4. Say the name of the letter that spells schwa.
1. \(s i g n a l\)
2. model
3. dragon
4. \(a \dagger t a c h\)
5. nickel
6. adu It
7. ribbon
8. problem
9. \(c h i l d r e n\)
10. \(g r a \vee e l\)
11. \(h a p p e n\)
12. \(\mathrm{p} \| \mathrm{a} \cap \mathrm{e}^{\dagger}\)
13. \(a \dagger t a c k\)
14. COOmmOn
15. \(d i s t a n \dagger\)
16. \(s e v e n\)
17. jacket
18. tablet
19. arrest
20. spinach
21. \(a \mid o n g\)
22. s alad
23. closet
24. travel
25. c O m m a
26. \(\dagger \mathrm{un} \mathrm{n}\) el
27. \(g i v e n\)
28. \(b u \dagger \dagger o n\)
29. \(e x+r a\)
30. \(\mathrm{i} n \mathrm{~s} \dagger \mathrm{ant}\)
31. l emon
32. \(p a n d a\)
33. basket
34. r obin

\section*{Steps to Learn Reading Multi-syllable Words}
1. How many vowel letters?
- Show with fingers.
2. Together or apart?
- Show with hands.
3. Do you see a silent -e?
- Show thumb up or down.
4. How many syllables?
- Show with fingers.
5. Draw lines.
6. Write syllables on lines.
7. Touch and read each syllable.
8. Trace under and read whole word.

\section*{Two to Four Syllable Words With Short Vowels \& Schwa}

\section*{Compound Words}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
catfish & suntan \\
batman & cobweb \\
sunfish & bathtub \\
hatbox & subset \\
bathmat & bellman \\
upset & catnip
\end{tabular}
shellfish
nutshell
cannot
trashcan
gunship
sunlit
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
hotbed & sunbath \\
setup & bedpan \\
pitfall & catnap
\end{tabular}
helmet
locket
packet
kidnap
witness
campus
coffin
hectic
enrich
metric
talcum
vomit
credit
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
profit & unless \\
comic & racket \\
radish & happen \\
banish & polish \\
exam & tonsil \\
picket & punish \\
vanish & hiccup \\
jacket & insist \\
magnet & unfit \\
basket & \\
velvet & \\
victim &
\end{tabular}

\section*{3 syllable words}
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
fantastic & consistent & Atlantic \\
athletic & misconduct & magnetic \\
establish & basketball & cosmetic \\
penmanship & inhabit & imprison \\
investment & astonish & inexact
\end{tabular}

\section*{4 syllable words}
establishment
inconsistent
calisthenics
anesthetic
accomplishment
disinfectant

Cadillac thanksgiving columnist disinfect

Two Syllable Words
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
index & album \\
mascot & misfit \\
tennis & limit \\
napkin & punish \\
publish & relish \\
goblin & habit \\
picnic & finish \\
cactus & panic \\
combat & edit \\
attic & cabin \\
until & solid \\
public & rocket \\
nutmeg & ticket
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
congressman & \\
craftsmanship & Cadillac \\
Wisconsin & thanksgiving \\
volcanic & columnist \\
& disinfect
\end{tabular}

Content area words with short vowels and schwa
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline MATH & construct & capital & skeleton \\
\hline connect & convex & canyon & solid \\
\hline digit & hexagonal & compass & tendon \\
\hline mathematic & segment & continent & combust \\
\hline problem & tangent & ethnic & conduct \\
\hline subset & & fossil & connect \\
\hline subtract & SOCIAL & grasslands & distill \\
\hline nickel & STUDIES & planet & dominant \\
\hline gallon & cabinet & tropical & element \\
\hline metric & citizen & vast & electron \\
\hline seven & civil & volcanic & fulcrum \\
\hline common & abolish & canal & fungus \\
\hline compass & amendment & canyon & ingest \\
\hline element & annex & continental & Kelvin \\
\hline expand & assassin & grid & kinetic \\
\hline label & capitalism & inland & ligament \\
\hline model & central & sediment & magnetic \\
\hline product & communism* & silt & malignant \\
\hline statistic & conflict & subtropical & meniscus \\
\hline tenth & custom & & metabolism* \\
\hline hexagon & dissent & SCIENCE & nonmetal \\
\hline octagon & draft & abdomen & pistil \\
\hline pentagon & elastic & adapt & piston \\
\hline segment & ethnic & constant & plasma \\
\hline solid & granges & contract & pollen \\
\hline vertex & fossil & convex & solvent \\
\hline width & investment & expand & specific \\
\hline constant & product & extinct & \\
\hline complex & pacifist & filament & LITERATURE \\
\hline depth & politic & fossil & almanac \\
\hline extend & Protestant & funnel & ballad \\
\hline exact & public & habitat & drama \\
\hline express & radical & hatch & ethnic \\
\hline given & rebel & infect & novel \\
\hline input & republic & insect & occult \\
\hline minimum & republican & instinct & adult \\
\hline profit & democrat & magnet & epic \\
\hline axis & scandal & mammal & contrast \\
\hline random & trend & model & conflict \\
\hline subscript & & pollen & setting \\
\hline limit & GEOGRAPHY & retina & topic \\
\hline compliment & axis & sediment & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* The final syllable does not have a vowel letter.

\section*{All Kinds of Vowels}

\section*{2 syllable words}
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
exclude & convene & acquaint & approach \\
estate & inscribe & restrain & faucet \\
decade & canteen & ailment & subdue \\
compose & toffee & applaud & saucer \\
incline & trolley & acclaim & \\
fixate & prevail & ensue &
\end{tabular}

\section*{3 syllable words}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
valentine & tuxedo \\
distribute & congregate \\
demonstrate & absolute \\
recognize & comprehend \\
incomplete & elastic \\
isolate & demolish \\
microscope & populate \\
develop & delegate \\
consonant & execute \\
stimulate & maximize \\
romantic & medicate
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
imitate & baloney \\
nominate & dominate \\
manicure & committee \\
duplicate & remainder \\
halibut & appraisal \\
dominate & revenue \\
altitude & autograph \\
complicate & authentic \\
indicate & flamboyant \\
absentee & loyalty \\
chimpanzee &
\end{tabular}

\section*{4 syllable words}
microscopic

\section*{5 syllable word}
hippopotamus
tonsillitis
evaluate
\(\qquad\) ****PRACTICE****

Lesson \# \(\qquad\)


\section*{Spelling Words}

Number of Syllables
1
2
3
4
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 1 & & & & \\
\hline 2 & & & & \\
\hline 3 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

B

\section*{Sentences}

1
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

2
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

\section*{Word Bank}

\section*{February Tuesday Wednesday conflicted blossomed collected}

Section 1: First spell the word by syllable, then spell the whole word.
1. Write one word that we say with two syllables, but we have to remember three syllables when we spell it.

Word: \(\qquad\)
2. Write two more words that start with capital letters.
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

Word: \(\qquad\)

Word: \(\qquad\)

\section*{Section 2: Spell the whole word.}
3. Write one word that has two syllables and suffix -ed.

Circle the letter that spells schwa.
Word: \(\qquad\)
4. Write two words that have three syllables and suffix -ed.

Circle the letter that spells schwa.

Word: \(\qquad\)

Word: \(\qquad\)
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\(\qquad\)

\section*{Spelling and Dictation}
(Suffix -ed)
Lesson \# \begin{tabular}{rl} 
Spelling Words Correct \\
Syllable Placement Correct \\
Bonus Word \\
\\
Correct Words in Sentences \\
Total \\
&
\end{tabular}

\section*{Number of Syllables}

1
2
3
4
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 1 & & & & \\
\hline 2 & & & & \\
\hline 3 & & & & \\
\hline 4 & & & & \\
\hline 5 & & & & \\
\hline 6 & & & & \\
\hline 7 & & & & \\
\hline 8 & & & & \\
\hline 9 & & & & \\
\hline 10 & & & & \\
\hline 11 & & & & \\
\hline 12 & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Sentences}

1
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

2 \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

Independent practice spelling by sound Single Syllable Words
*****PRACTICE*****
Word Bank glee brain new
shone sigh

Graphemes
Word

1.

2. \(\qquad\)
3.

4.

5.

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Independent practice spelling by sound Multi-Syllable Words

\section*{Word Bank}

\section*{precise sensational}
chaos
illusion
1.

Word: \(\qquad\)
2.

Word: \(\qquad\)
3.

Word: \(\qquad\)
4.

Word: \(\qquad\)
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Name \(\qquad\) Date \(\qquad\)
\(* * * * \mathrm{PRACTICE} * * * *\)
Independent practice spelling by soud
Multi-Syllable Words
Word Bank

\section*{amygdala synesthesia saccade magnetoencephalography}

1 \(\qquad\)

Word: \(\qquad\)

2 \(\qquad\)

Word: \(\qquad\)

3 \(\qquad\) \(\underline{\square}\) \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)

Word: \(\qquad\)

4 \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)


Word:```

