

Let's get started

- Please use the Chat feature to ask questions and watch for digital handouts and informative links
- If you experience technical difficulties, such as sound or video issues, please log off and come back to the webinar
- This webinar is being recorded; an On-Demand link will be emailed to all registrants to watch again and share with your colleagues
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25 FRANCE TOOK FRANCE Group LLC A 1984 reprint

Our Foundational Principles



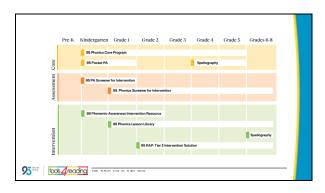
Our purpose is to unlock the power of literacy for every child.

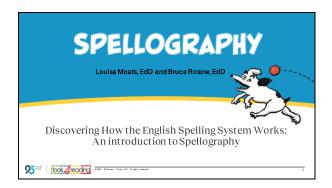


25 Percent Group LLC At 1964 reward

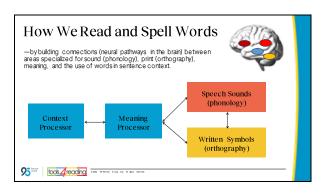


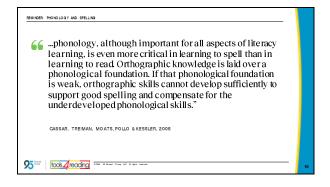




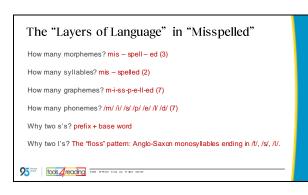


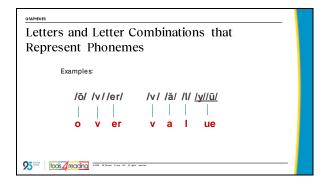






The Layers of Language Represented in Print Phonology: speech sounds 4 4 consonant and vowel phonemes Phoneme awareness Morphology and Etymology Meaningful word parts and word origin Morphology and Etymology Meaningful word parts and word origin Syntax: sentence structure How "parts of speech" are reflected in spelling Patterns of letter use, rules for endings, sylable types





How Regular are Phoneme-Grapheme Correspondences in English?

- About 50% of the most common 20,000 words in English can be spelled correctly with knowledge of phoneme-grapheme correspondences and the positions in which they are used
- Another 34% can be spelled with one error, usually on the vowel
- Another 10% can be spelled correctly if we consider word origin and word meaning in explaining the spelling





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Graphemes are Often More Than One Letter

Graphemes can be one, two, three, or four letters in English!

1 letter: a' as in strap 2 letters: 'ng' as in ring 3 letters: 'tch' as in ditch 4 letters: 'ough' as in through



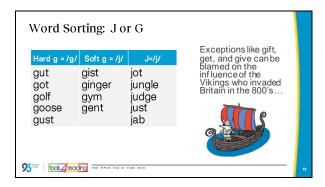
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Key Concepts

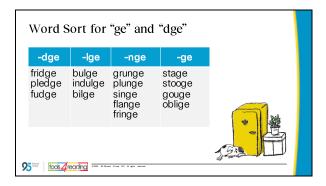
- Graphemes can do different jobs in the spelling system (chameleon graphemes)
 - Examples: c = /s/, /k/ n = /n/, /ng/ g = /j/, /g/
- The position of a sound in the word often governs how it is spelled
 - Example: /j/ after a short vowel is spelled with-dge; if /j/ is preceded by a consonant or a long vowel, it will be spelled-ge (plunge, huge, bulge)

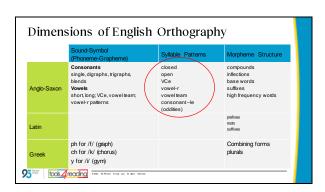


Word Completion: J or G? __oose __ot Letters that follow soft g: e, i, y Letters that follow hard g: _ut __ust _olf __inger a, o, u "J" used before a, o, u __ust ___y m __ist __udge __ungle __entle 25 PROOF TOOK FRONTING COME BY PREME COMP LLC A 1984 COMP



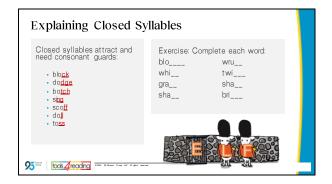
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	fringe	f	r	i	n	ge			
	fridge	f	r	i	dge				
	grunge	g	r	u	n	ge			ı
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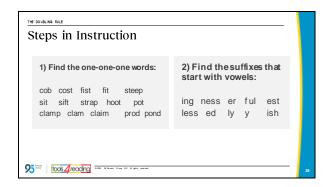


Six Basic Written Syllable Types 1. Closed pet, sack, dodge 2. VCe slide, scare, cute 3. Open ri-pen, ba-by 6. Consonant-le ap-ple, a-ble

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Consonant Doubling		
A doubled consonant between two syllables indicates the first vowel is short (and is a closed syllable):		
 rab/bit blz/zard sput/ter ves/sel Consonant doubling rule for suffix addition: 		
In a one-syllable word spelled with one vowel letter followed by one consonant letter, if the suffix begins with a vowel, double the final consonant before adding the suffix. - step, stepping trap, strapper spot, spotted		
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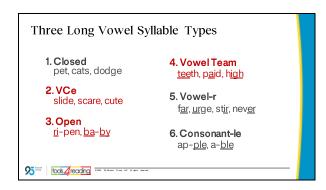


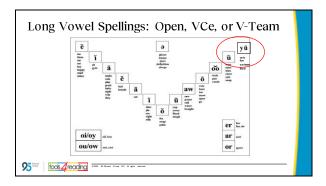
Application	
wag + edf ret + ing	Speed Read:
spend + er	bit bitten bitter bitterly got gotten rotten forgotten lug lugged logging clogging
wait + erdrip + lesssmash + ed	scrap scrapped strapping strapless mad madden madder maddest slip slipped slipping slippery trap trapped strapped strapping

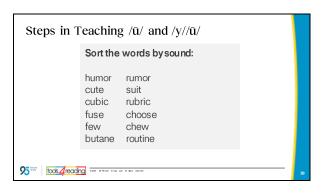
Fun Read

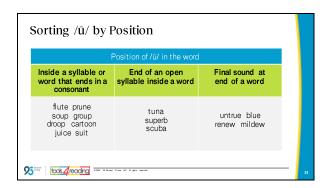
Jim was mopping the kitchen floor one night while moping about how his car engine tapped and hopped like it had hiccups. Gripping the mop handle, Jim griped about wrapping the wires with duct tape to tame the tapping and, he hoped, halt the hopping, but the car didn't care. This made Jim mad, and he grimly glared at the grime, and moped, mopped, and mumbled until we told him to stop moping and just hitch Albert to a wagon. Jim hee-hawed and sold the car for junk.

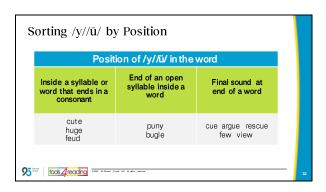


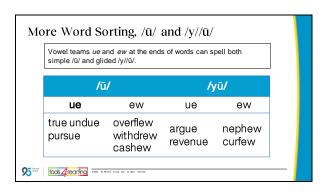












The Story of Stew and Marylou

Stew was a moody and obtuse gnu in the zoo who chewed and drooled his way through life. Stew was sweet over an emu named Marybu. Stew thought that Marylou was cool

One June, with the moon in the sky like a luminous balloon, Stew saw Marylou and started to croon like a buffoon Stew was hoping Marylou would swoon over him, too.

Marylou knew a fool when she saw one. Wanting nothing to do with Stew, Marylou jumped over the bamboo fence, leaving Stew to brood in the gloom.





Spellography Instructional Routines

A typical lesson progression:

- · Explain the spelling concept
- · Practice phoneme awareness
- . Study the spelling pattern: Word completion, word sort, word build, word analysis, phoneme-grapheme matching
- Read lists of pattern-based words (repeated for fluency)
- Analyze the morphological structure of words
- . Compose or complete sentences using a sentence frame
- Write words and sentences to dictation





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The Importance of Word Origin and Morphology in Understanding Spelling

- The word's history (etymology) influences which graphemes are used to spell certain phonemes
 - · 'ch' for /ch/ in Anglo-Saxon based words (church, chew)
 - 'ch' for /sh/ in French-derived words (charade, chagrin, machine)
 'ch' for /k/ in Greek-derived words (character, chorus, scholar)
 - (character, chorus, scholar)
 - · 'ph' for /f/ in Greek-derived words (physics, sphere, phoneme)





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