

SPELLOGRAPHY

Book C, Unit 13

Supplemental Activities

Print out the student pages of these supplemental activities, as needed, to reinforce the following *Spellography* concepts:

Lesson 1.5 (page 2)

Oil Toil and Constructing a Definition

Practice building words and constructing a definition using the base word *oil*.

Lesson 2.6 (page 3)

Compound Interest

Review how to construct compound words.

Lesson 4.3 (page 4)

Lawn and Laundry

Provide more practice in how to spell /aw/ in the middle position in a word.

Lesson 4.4 (page 5)

Syllable Match and Speed Read

Practice with unaccented syllables with schwa.

Lesson 6.5 (page 6)

Look Them Up and Lock Them In

Provide additional homophone practice.



Oil Toil

- In the first box, make new words by adding suffixes to *oil*.
- In the second box, write the names of as many kinds of oil as you can think of.

Oil + suffixes						Different kinds of oil
-ed	-s	-y	-er	-est	-ness	

Constructing a Definition

A complete definition of a word has three parts:

1. The term being defined
 2. The category the thing or action belongs to
 3. The features or characteristics of that thing that make it different from something else
- Use the grid below to define *oil*.

Term	Category	Differentiating characteristics
oil	liquid	

- Look up the etymology of *oil*.

Old English Word Construction

Compound words are usually pronounced by accenting the first base word. The second base word often names what kind of item the thing is. For example, a *snowball* is a kind of ball, and *horseplay* is a kind of play.

We can say, “There is a *white house* on the corner,” but *white house* is not a compound. *White* is an adjective that describes *house*. But what if we say, “The president returned to the *White House* today”? In this case, we accent *white*, and *White House* names one specific place as a compound word.

Some compound words have a space between the words, like *White House*; some have a hyphen, like *know-how*; and most are just pushed together.

Compound Interest

- Build compound words from the base words provided here.

[illegible]

Lawn and Laundry

- Complete each sentence below with one of these words. Not all words will be used.

hauled	drawl	lawn	cause	pause	fault
haunted	drawn	laundry	claws	paws	hawks

1. Birds of prey, like _____, pick up small rodents with their _____, or talons.
2. With its overgrown _____ and broken shutters, the vacant house looked _____.
3. The _____ of her fall was unknown, but it was not her _____.
4. We _____ three baskets of _____ up from the basement.

Syllable Match

- Form a word by matching a syllable from column 1 with a syllable in column 2. Remember, many syllables in column 2 will be unaccented and have schwa vowels.

Syllable 1	Syllable 2	Words
au	less	
flaw	cet	
wal	thor	
Au	tumn	
fau	gust	
au	rus	



Speed Read

- Read across the rows with accuracy.
- Try to increase your speed on a second read.
- Record your times.

August	auburn	autumn	authentic
saucer	faucet	fauna	nautical
saw	paw	craw	macaw
thaw	flaw	guffaw	coleslaw
dawdle	awkward	tawdry	crawfish
sprawl	scrawl	pawn	drawn
always	also	salted	walrus
ought	aught	taught	sought

T1: _____ T2: _____

Look Them Up and Lock Them In

- Identify or look up the meaning of each word in the pairs below.
- Then fill in the blanks with the correct homophone.

pause / paws

Yogi put his _____ on the mute button to
_____ the sound and bark at Odin, who was
eating his food.

bawl / ball

Aleksy started to _____ when the _____
slipped under his glove and the winning run scored.

hall / haul

Cece helped me _____ the old piano into the
_____ for the concert tonight.

aloud / allowed

We read _____ the sign that said splashing people in
the swimming pool is not _____.

find / fined

Hari was _____ for not returning his library book on
time because he couldn't _____ it in his locker.

here / hear

Estella couldn't _____ her teacher say, "The guest
speaker is _____."