

# 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.



OPTIONAL: Use these two supplemental activities following 1.5 “Roy Doyle Oyster Hoister” in Unit 13 for more practice with the base word *oil*.

## 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	
oiled	oils	oily	skin oil, snake oil, car oil, corn oil,
oiler	oilier	oiliest	sunflower seed oil, sesame oil,
oiliness			coconut oil, peanut oil, avocado
			oil, fuel oil, diesel fuel oil, crude oil,
			synthetic oil ...

## 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	Greasy—as a lubricant, reduces friction
		Liquid at or near room temperature
		Flammable
		Does not mix with water
		Used for fuel
		A kind of fat for cooking or preparing food

- Look up the etymology of *oil*. From Latin *oleum*, meaning “olive.”

OPTIONAL: Use this supplemental activity before 2.6 "Speed Read" in Unit 13 for more practice building compound words.

## 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.

rain	play	load	snow
rainbow	playground	vanload	snowman
raincloud	horseplay	busload	snowplow
rainout	playlist	armload	snowcap
raindrop	play day	carload	snowstorm
rainwear	playpen	payload	snowsuit
rainfall	airplay	backload	snowsuit
rain check	playoff	freeload	snowball
raincoat	endplay	boatload	snowbird
rainspout	wordplay	truckload	snowpack
rainproof	playlist	loadstone	snowflake ...
rainstorm	playbook	wagonload ...	
rainmaker ...	playback		
	playmate		
	playsuit ...		

OPTIONAL: Use this supplemental activity following 4.3 "Cloze Shop" in Unit 13 for more practice spelling /aw/ in middle position.

## 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           **hawks**          , pick up small rodents with their           **claws**          , or talons.
2. With its overgrown           **lawn**           and broken shutters, the vacant house looked           **haunted**          .
3. The           **cause**           of her fall was unknown, but it was not her           **fault**          .
4. We           **hauled**           three baskets of           **laundry**           up from the basement.

OPTIONAL: Use these two supplemental activities following 4.4 "All Alert" in Unit 13 for more practice with unaccented syllables with schwa.

## 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	<b>author</b>
flaw	cet	<b>flawless</b>
wal	thor	<b>walrus</b>
Au	tumn	<b>August</b>
fau	gust	<b>faucet</b>
au	rus	<b>autumn</b>



## 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: \_\_\_\_\_

OPTIONAL: Use this supplemental activity following 6.5 "Using Useful Homophones" in Unit 13 for more homophone practice.

## 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 paws on the mute button to pause the sound and bark at Odin, who was eating his food.

bawl / ball

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

hall / haul

Cece helped me haul the old piano into the hall for the concert tonight.

aloud / allowed

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

find / fined

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

here / hear

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