

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

- Birds of prey, like hawks, pick up small rodents with their claws, or talons.
- With its overgrown lawn and broken shutters, the vacant house looked haunted.
- The cause of her fall was unknown, but it was not her fault.
- 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	author
flaw	cet	flawless
wal	thor	walrus
Au	tumn	August
fau	gust	faucet
au	rus	autumn



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."