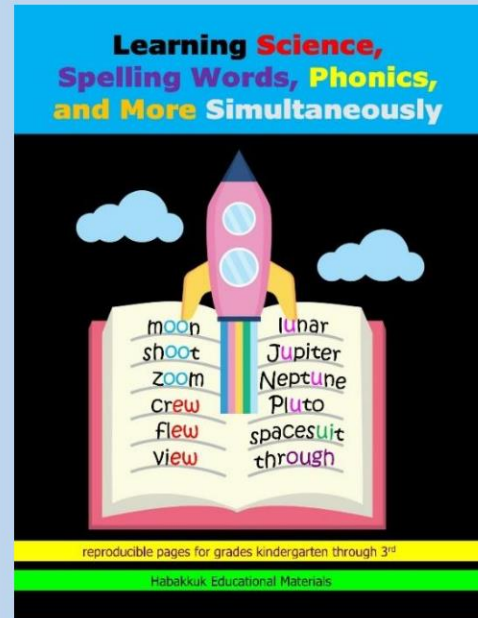
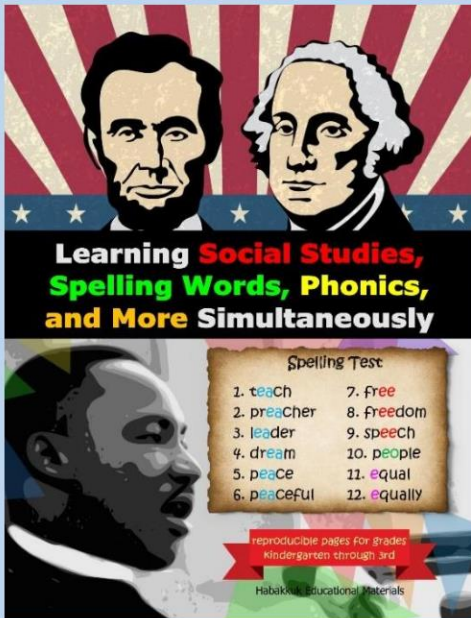


Chart pieces for assembling the "Spelling Patterns of Sounds Heard in the English Language" wall display used with the spelling books pictured below



Spelling Patterns of Sounds Heard in the English Language

/ar/	/or/	/ər/	/ɛər/	/b/	/d/
art	corn	mother	bear	bed	dear
heart	store	girl	hair	cabbage	buddy
are	floor	nurse	care		made
our	pour	earth	carry		played
		polar	berry		
		honor	where		

Spelling Patterns of Sounds Heard in the English Language

Assemble the chart: It is recommended that you use white cardstock to print the available title, sound cards, and word cards for the chart. The sound cards are color coded, and the spelling patterns that make the key sound are also color coded differently on the word cards. (If you prefer, you can use a die cutting machine to cut out letters from laminated construction paper to spell the title.) Tape the title "Spelling Patterns of Sounds Heard in the English Language" across your classroom wall. Tape colored ribbon that is about 1½-inches wide and a couple of feet long to the back of each sound card. Tape the colored sound cards (not the plain sound cards) below the title or use a clothespin to clip them to a clothesline you have hung to the wall beneath the title. (The recommended order of the sound cards from left to right is listed below.) Use paperclips to fasten the word cards with different spelling patterns of the sound to the ribbon dangling from the sound card. It is best to assemble the entire chart at the beginning of the year. One of the reasons for this is so that you know how much wall space will be needed. The word cards clipped to the sound card ribbons can be facing backwards until the week you introduce the sound during spelling lessons. When studying "Growing Up Healthy," for example, you will need the /ər/ sound card and the words *mother*, *girl*, *nurse*, *earth*, *polar*, and *honor*, as these cards illustrate different spelling patterns of the /ər/ sound. Again, a different color has been used for each spelling pattern. (Note that you might need to turn the cards back over during tests and pretests.)

Order of sound cards from left to right (begin with /ă/ and end with /ng/)

Short *a* /ă/, Short *e* /ĕ/, Short *i* /ĭ/, Short *o* /ŏ/, Short *u* /ŭ/, Long *a* /ā/, Long *e* /ē/, Long *i* /ī/, Long *o* /ō/, /ü/ as in *moon*, /u/ as in *look*, /ou/, /oi/, /ar/, /or/, /er/, /ĕər/ as in *bear*, /b/, /d/, /f/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, Syllabic *l*, /m/, /n/, Syllabic *n*, /p/, /s/, /t/, /v/, /w/, /y/, /z/, /ch/, /sh/, /th/ in *thank* and /th/ in *father*, /ng/

How to use the chart: Students should have regular opportunities to review the sounds and spelling patterns of the chart. They can name the colored letters on a word card, identify the sound, and then read the word. As an example for the /or/ sound, students would recite "o-r /or/ *corn*, o-r-e /or/ *store*, o-o-r /or/ *floor*" before moving to a different sound on the chart. Another option would be to have students identify the sound of the colored cards and then read the words hanging below them.

Spelling

Patterns

of Sounds

Heard in

the English

Language

LESSON 9
(Social Studies)

LESSON 1
(Science)

Short *a*

/ă/

hat

camp

lantern

/ă/

LESSON 17
(Science)

Short *e*

/ĕ/

pet

head

/ĕ/

LESSON 7
(Social Studies)

Short *i*

/i/

sh*i*ps

*e*mbark

voy*a*ge

*s*ymbol

/i/

LESSON 6
(Social Studies)

Short o

/**ö**/

off

f**o**ll

autum**n**

l**o**w**n**

/**ö**/

LESSON 1
(Social Studies)

Short *u*

/ŭ/

sun

shovel

across

/ŭ/

/ā/

/ē/

LESSON 30
(Social Studies)

Long *a*
/ā/

safe

rain

gray

eight

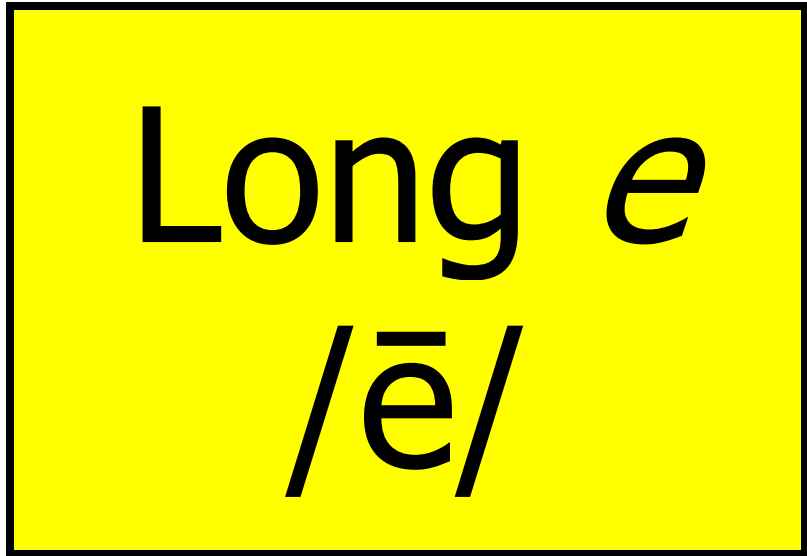
Note: The *movie* card is for the set
on the following page. →

movie

LESSONS 14 AND 18
(Social Studies)

LESSON 9
(Science)

Note: The *movie* card on the previous page also belongs with this chart.



Long e
/ē/

we

eat

sleep

dairy

honey

people

LESSONS 4 AND 26
(Social Studies)

Long *i*

/ī/

smile

my

eyes

tie

high

height

LESSONS 16
(Social Studies)

LESSON 18
(Science)

Long *o*

/ō/

froze

coat

snow

doe

/ī/

/ō/

LESSON 8
(Science)

/ü/ as in
moon
vowel digraphs

moon

crew

Jupiter

spacesuit

through

blue

LESSON 2
(Science)

/u/ as in
look
vowel digraphs

took

wolf

put

/u/ as in
look

/ü/ as in
moon

LESSON 8
(Social Studies)

/ou/
diphthongs

cows

gr**ou**nd

/ou/

LESSON 15
(Social Studies)

/oi/
diphthongs

oil

toys

/oi/

LESSONS 10 AND 22
(Social Studies)

/ar/

r-controlled vowels

art

heart

are

our

/ar/

/or/

LESSON 11
(Social Studies)

/or/

r-controlled vowels

corn

store

floor

pour

/ər/

/ɝər/

LESSONS 31 AND 33
(Social Studies)

/ər/

r-controlled vowels

mother

girl

nurse

earth

polar

honor

LESSON 15
(Science)

/ĕər/ as
in *bear*
r-controlled vowels

bear

hair

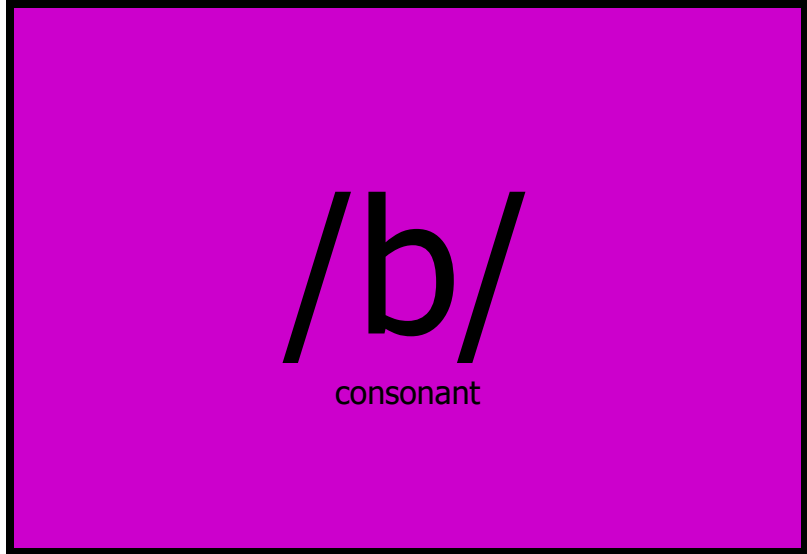
care

carry

berry

where

LESSON 10
(Science)

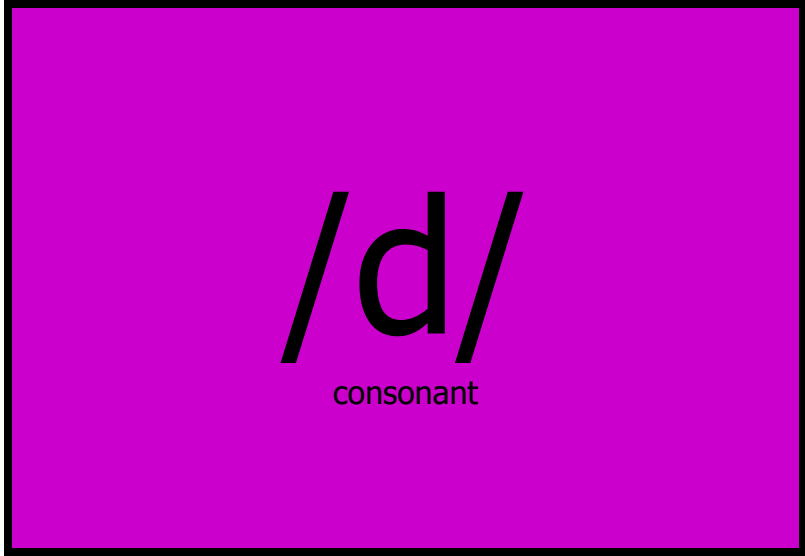


bed

ca**bb**age

/b/

LESSONS 20 AND 24
(Social Studies)



dear

budd**y**

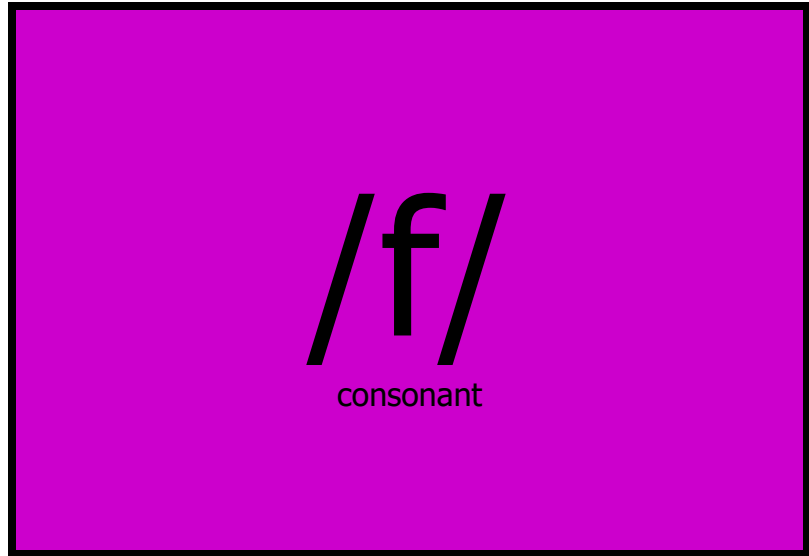
mad**e**

play**ed**

/d/

LESSON 5
(Social Studies)

LESSON 5
(Science)



face

li**f**e

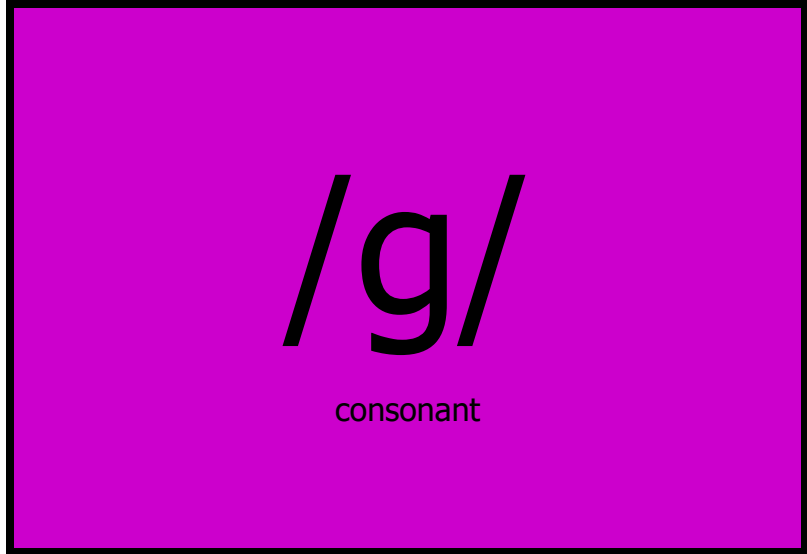
laugh**f**

off**f**

photo

/f/

LESSON 28
(Social Studies)

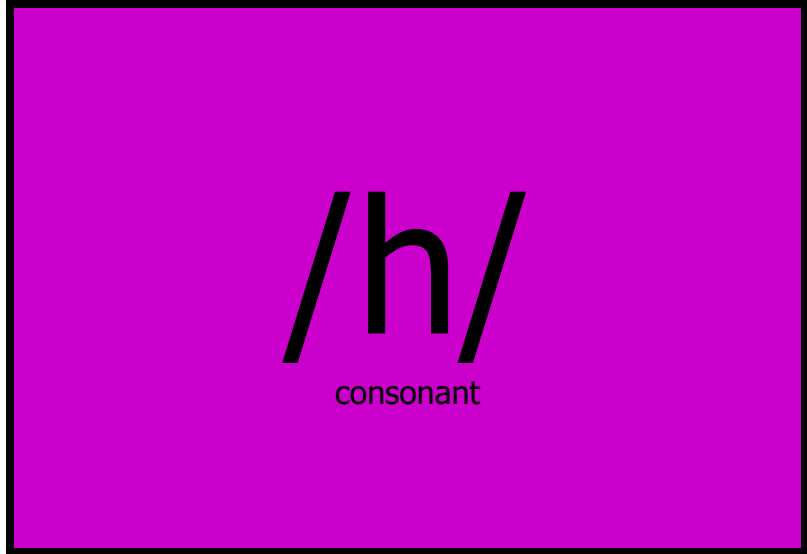


garden

e**gg**s

/g/

LESSON 2
(Social Studies)



h appy	w ho
/h/	

LESSON 34
(Social Studies)

/j/

consonant

job

char**g**e

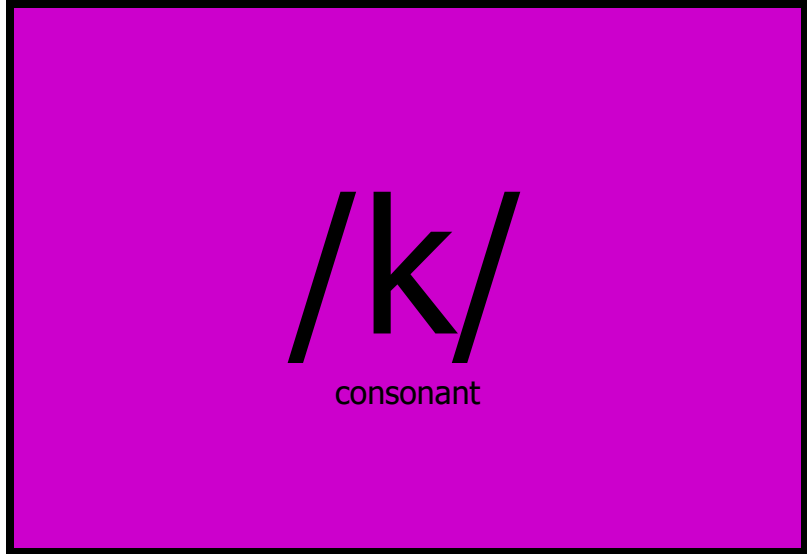
E**g**gypt

gru**d**ge

/j/

LESSON 19
(Social Studies)

LESSON 16
(Science)



car

tr**u**ck

kangaroo

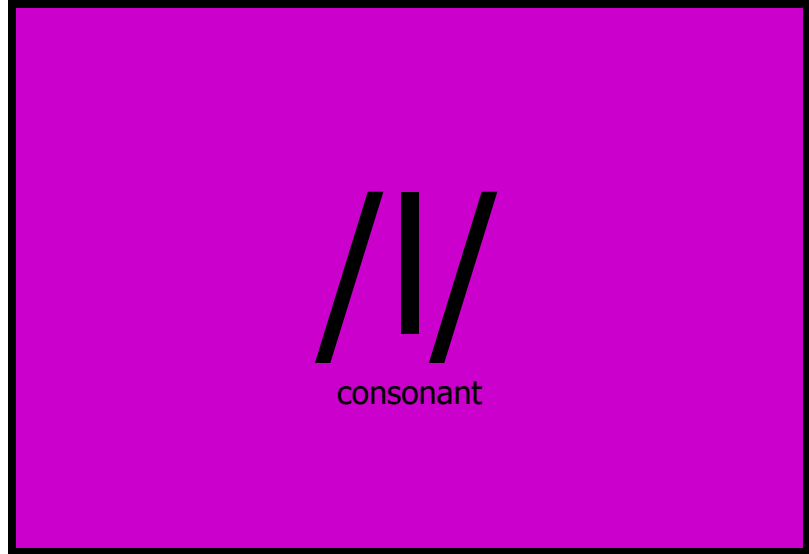
b**i**ke

chorus

/k/

LESSON 36
(Social Studies)

LESSON 23
(Science)



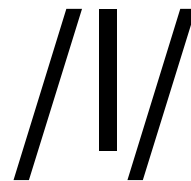
love

silver

pole

purple

bell



LESSON 22
(Science)

Syllabic /
and /əl/

circle

nickel

oval

syllabic /
and /əl/

LESSONS 6 AND 7
(Science)

/m/
consonant

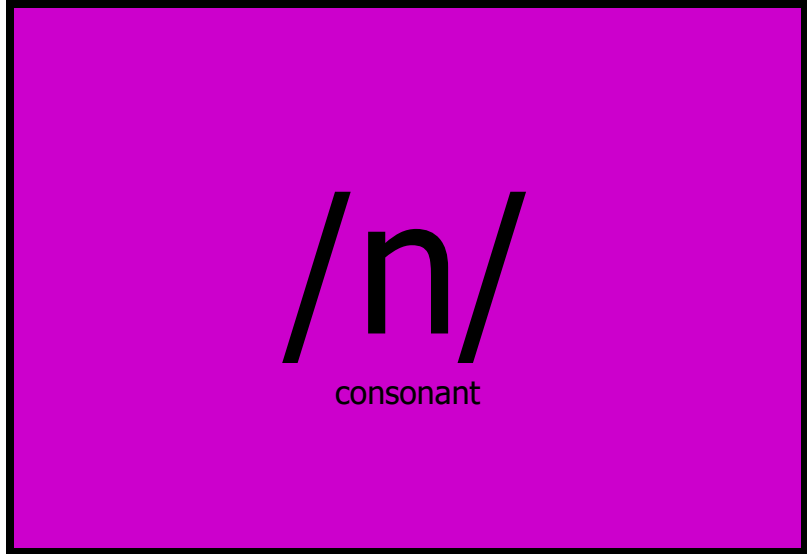
morning

ti**m**e

la**mb**

/m/

LESSONS 3 AND 27
(Social Studies)



name

pho**n**e

si**gn**

know

/n/

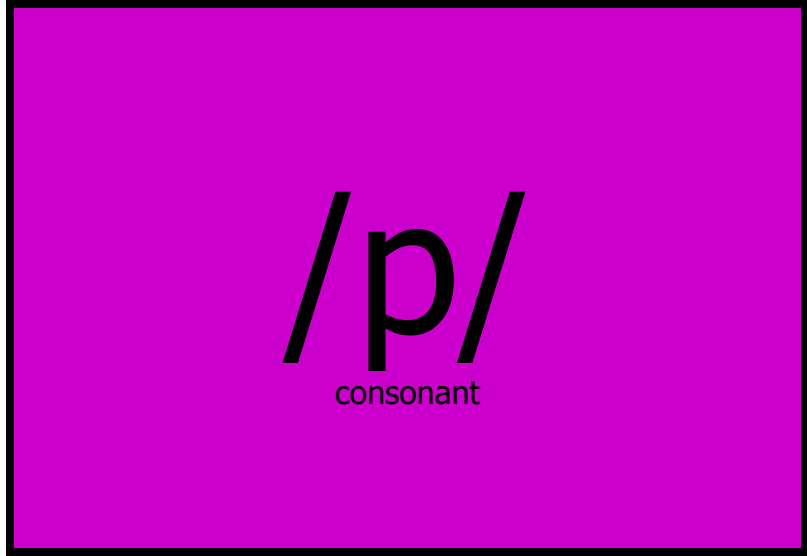
LESSON 3
(Social Studies)

Syllabic *n*

sudden**ly**

syllabic *n*

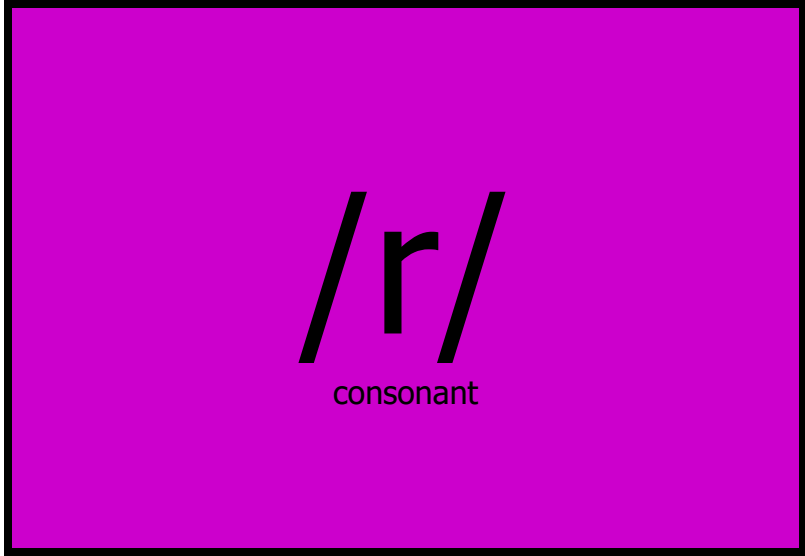
LESSON 25
(Social Studies)



people

Europe**p**e

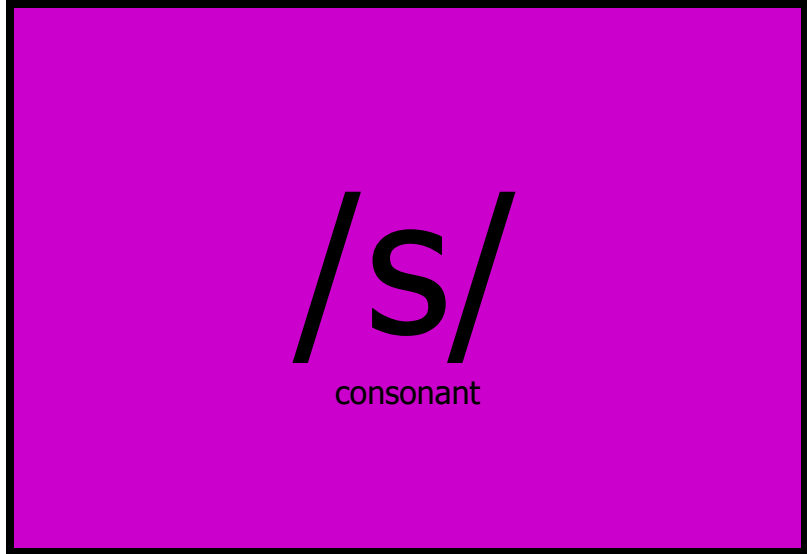
/p/



r un	w rite
/r/	

LESSON 29
(Social Studies)

LESSONS 11 AND 12
(Science)



Sunday

cross**ss**

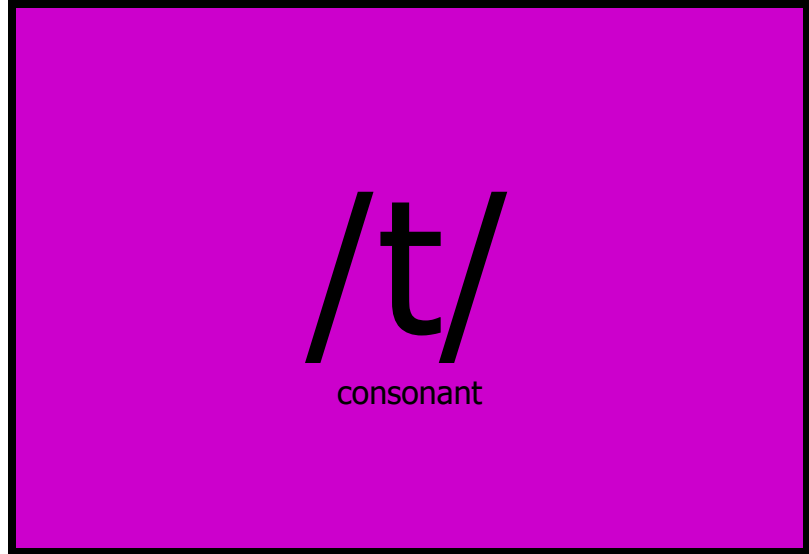
ice

city

/s/

LESSON 21
(Social Studies)

LESSONS 19, 20,
AND 21
(Science)



tell

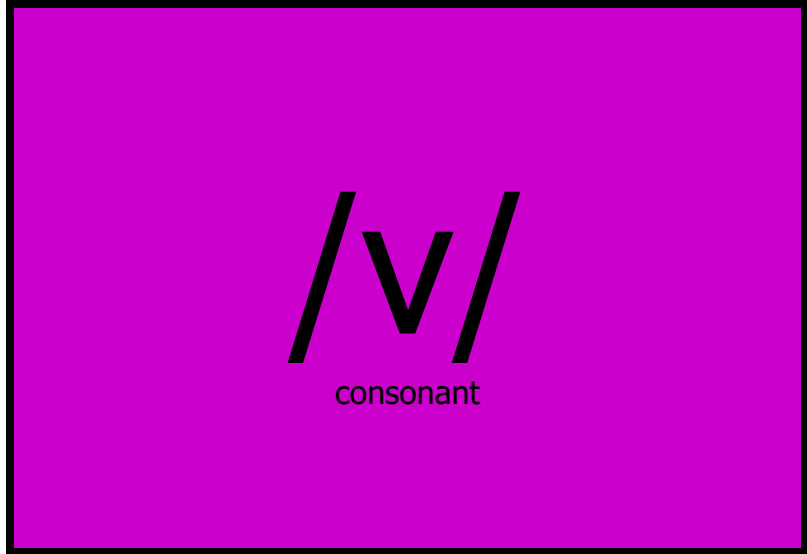
write**e**

lett**er**

jump**ed**

/t/

LESSON 23
(Social Studies)



vote

serve**v**e

o**v**

/v/

LESSON 3
(Science)

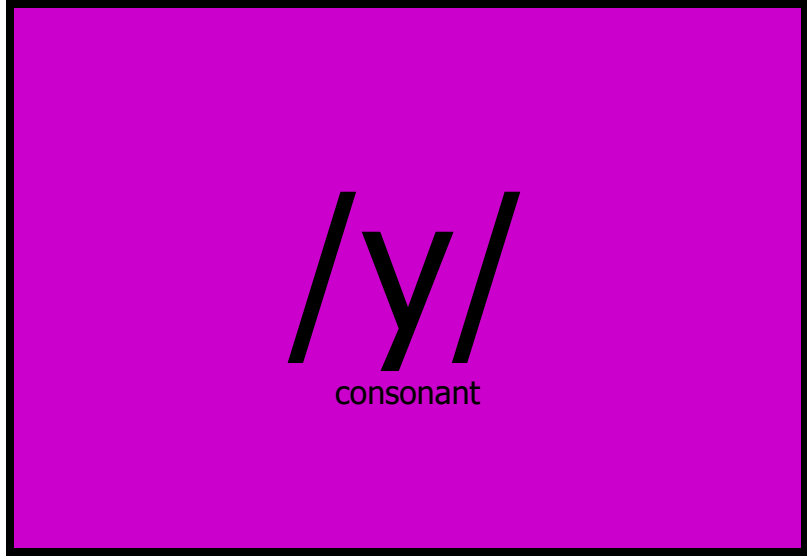
/w/
consonant

water

whale

/w/

LESSON 12
(Social Studies)



young

/y/

/z/

LESSONS 13 AND 14
(Science)

/z/
consonant

zoo

grizzly

size

rose

eyes

goes

LESSON 35
(Social Studies)

/ch/
consonant digraphs & trigraphs

church	watch
/ch/	

LESSON 4
(Science)

/sh/

consonant digraph

ship

chef

/sh/

/th/ in
thank

/th/ in
father

LESSON 13
(Social Studies)

/th/ in

thank

consonant digraph

/th/ in

father

consonant digraph

thank

them

LESSON 32
(Social Studies)

/ng/

consonant digraph

sang

sing

song

sung

/ng/

BINGO

BINGO

USING THE "SPELLING PATTERNS OF SOUNDS HEARD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE" WALL DISPLAY FOR CLASSROOM GAMES

MATCHING GAME: The plain sound cards (those that are not colored) are used ONLY for the matching games. Randomly line up the ones you are using (such as /ar/, /or/, and /ər/) on one end of the chalkboard tray with the blank side of cards facing the students. Remove one word card from each ribbon of the chart to represent the sound cards you are using (or print extra copies), and line them up on the other end of the chalkboard tray. Examples of different matching games are listed below.

- /ē/, *dairy* (These cards would be considered a match because the colored letter *y* makes the long *e* sound.)
- *art* and *heart* or *corn* and *floor* (Do these *r*-controlled vowels have the same sound? *Art* and *heart* or *corn* and *floor* would be considered a match because the colored letters make the same sound.) (**Note:** For this matching game, you would remove two word cards from each ribbon you want to use for the game.)
- /ch/ and *church*, /sh/ and *chef*, /k/ and *chorus* (The /ch/ and *church* cards would be considered a match because the *ch* in *church* makes the /ch/ sound and not the /sh/ sound it makes in *chef* or the /k/ sound it makes in *chorus*.)

A child will choose a card from each end of the chalkboard tray in an attempt to match a word such as *dairy* with the sound made by the colored letter or with another word whose colored letter or letters make the same sound. If a match is made, the child would say something like, "The *y* in *dairy* makes the long *e* sound," or "the colored letters in both words make the /ē/ sound," while removing the cards from the tray. If a match is not made, the cards would be returned to their original positions.

BINGO: Let students prepare their own bingo mats by randomly filling in blank grids with words from the chart. A word card such as *art* or *corn* might be drawn from a lunch bag and read by the teacher who would first note both the spelling pattern of the colored letters and the sound it represents by saying, for example, "o-r says /or/—*corn*" as students use playing pieces to cover the word on their grids.

As a variation, the teacher might only draw pronunciation symbols such as /ā/ from a bag, and students would cover the word that has the vowel sound on their grids. (If the latter option is used, only one word per ribbon on the chart should be recorded in their grids.) Another variation would be to have students record sounds from the chart in their grids, such as ä, ě, ĭ, ő, ů, ā, ē, and so forth and then cover them when a word with the same vowel sound is drawn during the game.

AROUND THE WORLD: Two students from the class stand together, and the teacher holds up, let's say, one of the pronunciation cards such as /ă/ or /ar/. The first child to verbally identify the sound it makes or to name a word that starts with or has the same sound (e.g., *at*, *arm*) would move to the next child in line for a second race, and the game would continue in this manner.

Still another option would be for the teacher to display one of the word cards from the wall display and let students race to identify the word and/or the colored letters and the sound they represent (e.g., *corn*).

RELAY GAME: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game. The teacher would verbalize a sound in the English language such as the /ē/ sound heard in *sleep*, and the first team player to record the letter or pronunciation symbol that makes the sound would have a tally mark recorded under his group's name. As a variation, the teacher would read a clue word such as *art*, and one student from each row would race to write the word with the correct spelling pattern of the sound on the board. Count the tally marks at the end of the game to determine the winner.

Ideas for using specific sets of word cards for the games and any rules that apply to them are listed below. These suggestions can be used when you want to focus solely upon the sound and spelling patterns that correspond with the current week's spelling words, although some additional spelling patterns of the sound not included on the wall display might also be incorporated into the games.

1. TOPIC: DIPHTHONGS (Spelling with *ou* and *ow* and with *oi* and *oy*)

Relay Game: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game to practice spelling words with the diphthongs *ou* as in *out* and *ow* as in *cow* and the diphthongs *oi* as in *oil* and *oy* as in *boy*. (The rules and possible words to use are provided below.) The teacher would call out a word, and the first team player to spell it on the board would have a tally mark recorded under his group's name. Count the tally marks at the end of the game to determine the winner.

Spelling with *ou* and *ow*: The diphthongs *ou* as in *out* and *ow* as in *cow* make the same sound, but

- *ou* is usually found at the beginning of a word or syllable or in the middle of it (out, shout), whereas
- *ow* is usually found at the end of a word (ow).

Spelling with *oi* and *oy*: The diphthongs *oi* as in *oil* and *oy* as in *boy* make the same sound, but

- *oi* is usually found at the beginning of a word or syllable or in the middle of it (oil, oin), whereas
- *oy* is usually found at the end of a word (oy).

Words with *ou*: about, around, doubt, found, hour, house, ouch, our, out, ound, shout

Words with *ow*: brown, ow, doown, hoow, noow

Words with *oi*: cooin, jooin, oil, oink, pooint

Words with *oy*: booy, jooy, tooy

2. TOPIC: SPELLING THE /J/ SOUND AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF A WORD

Relay Game: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game to practice spelling the /j/ sound at the beginning of words, the /j/ sound at the end of words, and/or the /ij/ sound heard in final, unstressed syllables as *a-g-e* as in *cabbage* and *floorage*. (The rules and possible words to use are provided below.) The teacher would call out a word, and the first team player to spell it on the board would have a tally mark recorded under his group's name. Count the tally marks at the end of the game to determine the winner.

To spell the /j/ sound at the beginning of a word:

- use the letter **g** before the letters *e*, *i*, or *y* (gentle, giant, gym) (because the letter *g* often makes the /j/ sound when it's followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*);
- use the letter **j** before anything else (jump).

To spell the /j/ sound at the end of a word:

- use the letters **dge** after a short vowel (badge);
- use the letters **ge** after anything else (orangee). (**Note:** The /ij/ sound heard in a final, unstressed syllable is usually spelled **age**. [Floorage])

Words that begin with g: gem, gist, gypsy

Words that begin with j: job, jump, just

Words that end with dge: badge, ledge, fridge, lodge, fudge

Words that end with ge: age, cage, rage, stage, wage, huge, gage, orage, strange

Words that end with age: imaage, collaage, shortaage

3. TOPIC: SPELLING THE /K/ SOUND AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF A WORD

Relay Game: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game to practice spelling the /k/ sound at the beginning and end of words. (The rules and possible words to use are provided below.) The teacher would call out a word, and the first team player to spell it on the board would have a tally mark recorded under his group's name. Count the tally marks at the end of the game to determine the winner.

To spell the /k/ sound at the beginning of a word:

- use the letter **k** before the letters *e*, *i*, or *y* (keep, kid, Kyle) (because the letter *c* makes the /s/ sound when it's followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*);
- use the letter **c** before anything else (cat).

To spell the /k/ sound at the end of a word:

- use the letters **ck** after a short vowel (back);
- use the letters **ke** after a long vowel (like);
- use the letter **k** after a consonant or two vowels (work, look);
- use the letter **c** at the end of a word with two or more syllables (Atlantic).

Words that begin with k: keep, key, kid, kind

Words that begin with c: call, came, can, canoe, car, carry, cat, caught, clean, climb, clothes, cold, color, come, cough, could, country, course, cousin, cover, cow, crayon, cry, curve, cut

Words that end with ck: back, black, deck, pick, block, truck

Words that end with ke: make, take, like, broke, joke

Words that end with k: ask, drink, thank, think, walk, work, break, look, took

Words that end with c: attic, logic, panic, public, topic

4. TOPIC: SPELLING THE /S/ SOUND AT THE END OF A WORD

Relay Game: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game to practice spelling the /s/ sound at the end of words. (The rules and possible words to use are provided below.) The teacher would call out a word, and the first team player to spell it on the board would have a tally mark recorded under his group's name. Count the tally marks at the end of the game to determine the winner.

To spell the /s/ sound at the end of a word:

- use the letters **ss** after a short vowel (miss);
- use the letters **ce** after a long vowel (nice);
- use the letters **se** after a consonant or two vowels (course, house).

Words that end with ss: class, dress, guess, miss, across, cross, fuss

Words that end with ce: face, ice, piece, nice, place

Words that end with se: course, false, horse, sense, worse, geese, goose, house
loose, moose

5. TOPIC: CONSONANT DIGRAPHS AND TRIGRAPHS

Relay Game: Students line up in teams at the chalkboard for a relay game to practice spelling the /ch/ sound at the end of words. (The rules and possible words to use are provided below.) The teacher would call out a word, and the first team player to spell it on the board would have a tally mark recorded under his group's name. Count the tally marks at the end of the game to determine the winner.

To spell the /ch/ sound at the end of a word, you usually:

- use the letters **tch** after a short vowel (patch);
- use the letters **ch** after anything else (each).

Words that end with ch: beach, church, coach, each, march, porch, preach, reach, search, teach

Words that end with tch: batch, catch, hatch, latch, match, patch, scratch, snatch
/ etch, fetch, sketch, stretch / ditch, glitch, hitch, pitch, snitch, stitch, switch,
twitch, witch / blotch, botch, notch / clutch, crutch, Dutch, hutch