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Workbook exercises covering closed and silent-e syllables:

closed (see 4-5 for additional listings): How To Spell-2, 16-7; How To Spell-3, 13; Megawords-1 (in vc/cv words), 12-32; Phonetic Word Lists, 9; Solving Language Difficulties, 4-5; Spellbound, 118-9; Spell of Words, 119; Spellwell A, 1-15; Spellwell C, 1-5; Spellwell D, 1-5; Teacher's Word Lists, 20; VAK-1, 14

silent-e (see 6-7 for additional listings): Angling For Words-Study Book, 58-9; Basic Angling, 50-7; Explode The Code-3, 11-35; Explode The Code-3.5, 1-16; Gillingham Manual, 48-51; How To Spell-1, 28-33; How To Spell-2, 20-1; How To Spell-3, 15; Megawords-1 (as second syllable in vc/cv words), 33-46; Phonetic Word Lists, 9, 33-7; Reading Skills Plus, 32-5; Solving Language Difficulties, 6; Spellwell A, 31-5; Spellwell B, 21-5; Spellwell C, 51-5; Teacher's Word Lists, 20, 38; VAK-1, 47-50

closed/open/silent-e: Angling For Words-Workbook, 26-8; Explode The Code-4, 41-4; Gillingham Manual, 52-4; How To Spell-2, 22-3; How To Spell-3, 16; How To Spell-4, 6-7; Phonetic Proficiency Scales, 17-22; Phonetic Word Lists, 37-8; Solving Language Difficulties, 9; Spellbound, 30-1; VAK-1, 16, 45-6

closed/open: Angling For Words-Workbook, 21; Spellbound, 30-1

closed/silent-e: Spellbound, 118-9

Syllable Distribution:

The study at right, reported by Fry, is taken from a sampling of 17,310 words containing 31,069 syllables and is useful in explaining to teachers and students the importance of focusing attention on open and closed syllables (Fry 11). I have regrouped vowel teams to represent the syllables as we teach them. Fry's report does not include the most rare structures; hence, he does not mention consonant-le in this percentage study.

Kind of Syllable	# of Occurrences	% Distribution
Closed	16,135	48.8
Open (including y)	8,207	24.8
Silent-e	1,789	5.4
Vowel-r	3,271	9.9
Vowel team	2,029	6.1
Other	1,650	5.0
Total	33,081	100.0

Closed/Silent-e Word List: The words below are real words with and without the silent-e. They are excellent for fold cards (described on 10) and for practice with closed and silent-e syllables and short and long vowel sounds:

Al/ale	cub/cube	glad/glade	met/mete	quit/quite	shin/shine	Tim/time
at/ate	cut/cute	glob/globe	mop/mope	rag/rage	sit/site	tin/tine
bad/bade	Dan/Dane	grad/grade	nap/nape	rat/rate	slat/slate	tot/tote
ban/bane	dim/dime	grim/grime	nod/node	rid/ride	slid/slide	tub/tube
bat/bate	din/dine	grip/gripe	not/note	rip/ripe	slim/slime	twin/twine
bid/bide	dot/dote	hat/hate	pal/pale	rob/robe	slop/slope	Val/vale
bit/bite	dud/dude	hid/hide	pan/pane	rot/rote	snip/snipe	van/vane
can/cane	fad/fade	hop/hope	pat/pate	run/rune	spin/spine	wag/wage
cap/cape	fat/fate	hug/huge	pet/Pete	sag/sage	spit/spite	wan/wane
cod/code	fin/fine	kit/kite	pin/pine	Sal/sale	stag/stage	
cop/cope	gab/Gabe	lob/lobe	plan/plane	Sam/same	stat/state	
cran/crane	gal/gale	mad/made	plum/plume	scrap/scrape	strip/stripe	
crud/crude	gap/gape	man/mane	pop/pope	sham/shame	tap/tape	

Closed and Silent-e Syllables

1. closed: nōt

- ends in a consonant
- vowel is short/says its sound

real words:

bad	snub	last	bud
lot	zap	crab	kin
rest	glib	it	gal
hen	bit	whip	box
blot	pun	jam	wag
flap	pen	hid	skip
jog	trod	stub	ham
yes	rib	led	dim
Greg	sip	twin	gas
tab	cub	smug	zip
cod	flag	net	has
clap	stop	gum	gym

syllables:

zib	bas	ceb	gid
pog	fum	pif	daf
droc	gug	kom	bab
jax	col	mys	dav
dal	yot	dos	jan
hon	dac	quiv	fex
vam	lyg	las	tof
scaf	sut	tep	chib
cyn	deg	scrob	zec
mig	frev	qued	mil
weg	mup	med	bec
het	geb	nel	yip

2. silent-e: nōte

- ends in silent-e
- vowel is long/says its name

real words:

late	scale	these	nine
glide	doze	zone	cube
gene	line	theme	role
mace	stage	pike	bribe
cute	bake	made	strike
chase	pile	bride	hole
scope	duke	Kyle	gripe
hope	stole	dune	ace
use	gaze	tape	Pete
mice	cone	wrote	true
prune	dime	vice	nose
strike	tube	sale	vibe

syllables:

cabe	vome	wime	fide
tobe	cyme	sluke	thufe
frile	cile	heze	byne
tige	fole	dyze	mide
chike	dafe	boke	sime
fice	grepe	gede	snuke
spleke	dade	nase	fyme
jape	bebe	voge	muge
moce	lume	vite	smace
sone	fane	wode	stuke
rone	snude	nele	byde
mome	freme	smime	thupe

Workbook exercises for Latin roots on following pages:

Key for texts referenced on this page:

Dynamic Roots-Student Reader: DR-S

Dynamic Roots-Teacher's Manual: DR-T

Improving Morphemic Awareness - IMA

Specific Language Training - Advanced Book One:
SLT-1

Specific Language Training - Advanced Book Two:
SLT-2

act: DR-S, 97; DR-T, 53; PS, 164-6

aud: DR-S, 102; DR-T, 56; IMA, 25

cap, cept, cip, ceive, ceit: DR-S, 57; DR-T, 30; IMA
(cept alone), 42

cede, ceed, cess: DR-S, 64; DR-T, 34; IMA (cede
alone), 33

cide, cise: DR-S, 67; DR-T, 36; IMA (cise alone), 45

claim, clam: DR-S, 139; DR-T, 79

claus, clos, clud: DR-S, 138; DR-T, 78

cour, cur: DR-S, 42; DR-T, 22; IMA, 34; SLT-2, 134-8

cred: DR-S, 60; DR-T, 32; IMA, 22; PS, 161-3

dict: DR-S, 10; DR-T, 6; IMA, 12

duct: DR-S, 54; DR-T, 28; IMA, 14

fac, fic, fect, fict: DR-S (w/o fac), 148; DR-T (w/o
fac), 84; IMA (fect alone), 23

fer: DR-S, 67; DR-T, 25; IMA, 13; PS, 167-9; VAK-3, 9;
SLT-2, 151-9

fed, fid: IMA (fed alone), 44

fin: DR-S, 133; DR-T, 74

flect, flex: DR-S, 145; DR-T, 83; IMA, 17; VAK-3, 6

form: DR-S, 76; DR-T, 41; IMA, 4; PS, 154-6; SLT-1,
58-72

gen: DR-S, 73; DR-T, 39

grad, gre, gree, gress: DR-S, 29; DR-T, 15; IMA (gress
alone), 37; SLT-1 (gress alone), 58-72

ject: DR-S, 1; DR-T, 1; IMA, 19; PS, 145-7

lect, leg: IMA (lect alone), 36; DR-S, 94; DR-T, 51

mis, miss, mit: DR-S, 81; DR-T, 44; IMA (miss alone),
13 SLT-2, 114-25; VAK-3, 4

mob: DR-S, 7; DR-T, 4; IMA (mob alone), 40

ped, pod: DR-S, 126; DR-T, 41; IMA (ped alone), 26

pel, puls: DR-S, 13; DR-T, 7; IMA, 20-1; SLT-2, 108-13

pend: DR-S, 85; DR-T, 45; IMA, 18; SLT-2, 66-75

plic: IMA, 38

port: DR-S, 3; DR-T, 2; IMA, 6; PS, 148-50; SLT-1, 10-
23; VAK-3, 13

pon, pound, pos: DR-S, 38; DR-T, 20; IMA, 41

press: DR-145, 73; DR-T, 82

quir, quis, quest: DR-S, 119; DR-T, 66

rupt: DR-S, 105; DR-T, 59; IMA, 16; PS, 157-61; SLT-1,
10-23

scrib, script: DR-S, 51; DR-T, 27; PS, 10; SLT-2, 14-20;
VAK-3, 5

sed, sid, sess: DR-S, 123; DR-T, 68

sens, sent: DR-S, 70; DR-T, 37

sist, stit: DR-S, 35; DR-T, 18; PS, 151-3; SLT-1, 10-23

spec, spect, spic: DR-S, 22; DR-T, 11; IMA, 11; SLT-1,
58-72

spir: DR-S, 90; DR-T, 49; IMA, 27; SLT-2, 22-31

sta, stat: DR-S, 141; DR-T, 80; IMA (stit alone), 43

struct: IMA, 5; PS, 142-4; SLT-1, 58-72

tain, ten, tin: DR-S, 109; DR-T, 60; IMA, 35; SLT-2,
88-90

tent: DR-S, 87; DR-T, 47; IMA, 31; SLT-2 (w / tens,
tend), 91-4

tract: DR-S, 15; DR-T, 59; IMA, 8; PS, 139-41; SLT-1,
10-23

vail, val: DR-S, 102; DR-T, 57

ven, vent: DR-S, 45; DR-T, 23;

vers, vert: DR-S, 18; DR-T, 9; IMA, 24; SLT-2, 66-87;
VAK-3, 8

vid, vis: DR-S, 31; DR-T, 16; IMA (vis alone), 29

vita, viv: DR-S, 100; DR-T, 55 IMA (viv alone), 28

voc, vok: DR-S, 48; DR-T, 25; IMA (vok alone), 32

Notes for teaching:

Where space mandated that some words be left out, I opted to include as many key prefix / root combinations as possible but omitted some of the more obvious root / suffix combinations. For example, admit and commit are listed with the root mis/mit, but admission and commission are assumed and not included.

lect, leg, lig, though Latin, come from the Greek logos, meaning speech or word.

gen comes from both the Latin and the Greek. It is often matched with combining forms from both languages. Hence, several Greek words are listed with it (e.g., photogenic).

Latin Roots

Forty-seven common and useful Latin roots are listed on these three pages. Included with them are lists of words in which they occur. Study the roots on this page before the others because their meanings are more transparent in the English words in which they appear.

1. aud: audio

to hear

audible, audiocassette, audiology, audiophile, audiotape, audiovisual, audit, audition, auditor, auditorium, auditory, inaudible, subaudible

2. dic, dict: dictate

to say

abdicate, addict, benediction, contradict, dedicate, Dictaphone, dictator, diction, dictionary, dictum, edict, indicate, indict, interdiction, jurisdiction, malediction, predict, predictable

3. jac, ject: eject

to throw

abject, adjacent, adjective, conjecture, dejected, inject, interjection, object, objection, project, projectile, projection, projector, reject, subject, subjective, trajectory

4. mis, mit: mission

to send

admit, commit, compromise, decommission, dismiss, emissary, emit, inadmissible, intermission, intermittent, missile, missionary, missive, omit, permit, premise, promise, remit, subcommittee, submit, transmit

5. mob, mot, mov: move

to move

automobile, commotion, countermove, demobilization, demote, emotion, immobile, immovable, locomotive, mob, mobility, motion, motive, motor, motorboat, motorcade, motorcycle, movie, promote, remote, removal

6. pel, puls: expel

to push

compel, compulsive, dispel, impulse, propel, propeller, propulsion, pulsar, pulsate, pulse, repel, repulse

7. port: portable

to carry

airport, carport, comportment, deport, export, import, important, insupportable, passport, port, portal, portcullis, porter, portfolio, porthole, purport, rapport, report, support, teleport, transport, unimportant

8. rupt: interrupt

to break

abrupt, abruptness, bankrupt, corrupt, corruption, disrupt, disruptive, erupt, eruption, incorruptible, rupture

9. scrib, script: script

to write

ascibe, conscribe, circumscribe, describe, inscribe, indescribable, inscription, manuscript, nondescript, postscript, prescribe, scribble, scribe, scripture, scrivener, subscribe, superscript, transcribe, transcript

10. spec, spect, spic: spectacles

to see

aspect, circumspect, conspicuous, despicable, despise, disrespect, especially, expect, inconspicuous, inspect, introspective, perspective, prospect, respect, retrospective, special, species, specific, specimen, spectacular, spectator, specter, spectrograph, spectrum, speculate, speculum, suspect, suspicious

11. tract: tractor

to drag, to pull

abstract, attract, contract, detract, distract, extract, intractable, protract, retract, subtract, trace, tract, traction

12. vid, vis: video

to see

advise, devise, divide, envision, evidence, improvise, indivisible, individual, invidious, invisible, provide, revise, revision, supervise, television, videodisc, visa, visage, visible, vision, visit, visor, vista, visual

sion = /zhun/

sion at the end of a longer word after vowels or r = /zhun/.

adhesion	illusion	erosion	<i>with r:</i>
decision	intrusion	infusion	version
persuasion	transfusion	inclusion	aversion
invasion	incision	seclusion	perversion
lesion	abrasion	revision	conversion
fusion	vision	envision	
confusion	occasion	precision	
conclusion	derision		

Workbook exercises covering Latin /shun/ and /zhun/:

tion: Angling for Words-Study Book, 228-35; Basic Angling, 119; Gillingham Manual, 205; Megawords-4, 18-33; Phonetic Word Lists, 51; PS, 49-52; Reading Skills Plus, 67-8; Spellbound, 54; Spellwell D, 66-70; Spell of Words, 92; Teacher's Word Lists, 36, 52

sion and cian: Megawords-4, 34-50

sion: Angling for Words-Study Book, 236-7; Gillingham Manual, 206-8; Phonetic Word Lists, 52; PS, 53-5; Spellbound, 94; Spell of Words, 93-113; Teacher's Word Lists, 36, 52

cian: Spell of Words, 94

tion and sion: Explode the Code-8, 50-7; How to Spell-3, 74-5; How to Spell-4, 30-1; Reading Skills Plus, 69; Specific Language Training-1, 89-112; VAK-2, 51-2

Notes for teaching:

For the beginning student: It is useful to teach the stable syllable tion to students with basic skills because it allows them to decode two and three syllable words ending with that syllable. As a self-esteem builder and vocabulary enhancer, tion is often taught “out of sequence” following the kinds of syllables and syllable division rules for that very reason. Nevertheless, students at the basic level should not be instructed about advanced phonetic elements and the like; rather, they are merely taught that tion says /shun/ and is spelled t i o n much as they would be taught the pronunciation and spelling of a sight word.

So that students do not learn cian as cion (to go with tion and sion) we often teach “people work in the C.I.A.” which reminds students that cian words are people’s professions and that an a rather than an o is used.

Suffixes attached to Latin connective ti, si, and ci are usually of Latin origin.

Advanced notes:

xion = /kshun/ is rare: crucifixion, complexion

cion = /shun/ is rare: suspicion, coercion

tian = /shun/ is rare: Venetian, Tahitian, Martian, Christian, Egyptian, tertian, dietitian, Laotian. As is the case with cian, it frequently marks people.

There are a few words where tion follows l, n, and s. In these words, it is pronounced closer to /chun/: mention, digestion, question, congestion.

****tion, sion, cian = /shun/****

tion, sion, and cian at the end of a longer word = / shun /.

Accent before the / shun / syllable.

<u><i>tion</i></u>		<u><i>sion</i></u>	<u><i>cian</i></u>
<i>from verb to noun:</i> <i>(often)</i> <i>verb: act</i> <i>noun: action</i>		<i>from verb to noun:</i> <i>(often)</i> <i>verb: regress</i> <i>noun: regression</i>	<i>for people</i> <i>(people work in the C.I.A.)</i>
<i>most common</i>	<i>fraction</i>	<i>after l, n, s</i>	<i>magician</i>
	<i>election</i>		<i>technician</i>
<i>fiction</i>	<i>delegation</i>	<i>after l</i>	<i>musician</i>
<i>vacation</i>	<i>conviction</i>	<i>repulsion</i>	<i>politician</i>
<i>auction</i>	<i>inspection</i>	<i>compulsion</i>	<i>beautician</i>
<i>temptation</i>	<i>segregation</i>	<i>revulsion</i>	<i>statistician</i>
<i>infraction</i>	<i>graduation</i>	<i>expulsion</i>	<i>mortician</i>
<i>flotation</i>	<i>coalition</i>	<i>propulsion</i>	<i>clinician</i>
<i>function</i>	<i>dissertation</i>		<i>electrician</i>
<i>diction</i>	<i>constellation</i>	<i>after n</i>	<i>optician</i>
<i>junction</i>	<i>condemnation</i>	<i>tension</i>	<i>pediatrician</i>
<i>competition</i>	<i>glorification</i>	<i>suspension</i>	<i>physician</i>
<i>publication</i>	<i>opposition</i>	<i>dimension</i>	<i>mathematician</i>
<i>deduction</i>	<i>accommodation</i>	<i>extension</i>	<i>academician</i>
<i>tuition</i>	<i>persecution</i>	<i>mansion</i>	
<i>legislation</i>	<i>administration</i>	<i>expansion</i>	
<i>sanction</i>	<i>extraction</i>	<i>declension</i>	
<i>caption</i>	<i>contraction</i>		
<i>option</i>	<i>conniption</i>	<i>after s</i>	
<i>motion</i>	<i>promotion</i>	<i>digression</i>	
<i>ration</i>	<i>contraption</i>	<i>remission</i>	
<i>lotion</i>	<i>reaction</i>	<i>mission</i>	
<i>potion</i>	<i>insulation</i>	<i>admission</i>	
<i>faction</i>	<i>conception</i>	<i>commission</i>	
<i>section</i>	<i>contrition</i>	<i>procession</i>	
<i>friction</i>	<i>lamentation</i>	<i>depression</i>	
<i>station</i>	<i>detonation</i>	<i>succession</i>	
<i>notion</i>	<i>exertion</i>	<i>oppression</i>	
<i>eruption</i>	<i>altercation</i>	<i>session</i>	
<i>citation</i>	<i>validation</i>	<i>omission</i>	
<i>creation</i>	<i>activation</i>	<i>profession</i>	
<i>summation</i>	<i>jubilation</i>	<i>transmission</i>	