

Vowel Chart

e

1. _____
2. **these**
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

i

1. **sit**
2. _____

a

1. _____
2. **make**
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

é

1. **pet**
2. _____

ä

1. **cat**

I

1. _____
2. **time**
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

o

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ö

1. **fox**
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

ü

1. **cup**
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

aw

1. _____
2. _____
3. **dog**
4. _____
5. _____

o

1. **vote**
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

oo

1. _____
2. **put**
3. _____
4. _____







oo

1. _____
2. _____
3. **tube**
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Consonant Chart

		Mouth Position							
Type of Consonant Sound		Lips	Lips/Teeth	Tongue Between Teeth	Tongue Behind Teeth	Roof of Mouth	Back of Mouth	Throat	
Stops	/ b / / p /				/ t / / d /		/ k / / g /		
Fricatives		/ f / / v /	/ th / / th /	/ s / / z /	/ sh /			/ h /	
Affricatives					/ j / / ch /				
Nasals	/ m /				/ n /		/ ng /		
Lateral					/ l /				
Semivowels	/ w / / hw /				/ r /	/ y /			

Divide It Checklist

Steps for Syllable Division	Example: disconnected
<p>First, check the word for prefixes and suffixes. Circle them. Next, look at the rest of the word:</p>	
<p>1. Underline the first vowel. Write a <u>v</u> under it.</p>	
<p>2. Underline the next vowel. Write a <u>v</u> under it.</p>	
<p>3. Look at the letters between the vowels. Mark them with a <u>c</u> for consonant.</p>	
<p>4. Look at the pattern and divide according to the pattern.</p>	
<p>5. Place a diacritical mark over the vowels. Cross out the <u>e</u> at the end of final silent <u>e</u> syllables. Listen for schwa in the unaccented syllable, cross out the vowel, and place a ə symbol above it.</p>	
<p>Finally, blend each syllable and read the word.</p>	<p>disconnected</p>

Diacritical Marks and Symbols

Diacritical marks and **symbols** are used to indicate the correct sound for the vowel graphemes.

breve / brĕv /	ă	short vowel phonemes
macron	ā	long vowel phonemes
circumflex	âr	<u>r</u> -controlled phonemes
schwa	ə	schwa phoneme

Syllable Division Patterns

Pattern	How to Divide	Examples
vccv	vc / cv <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Divide between the consonants. • The first syllable is closed. • The vowel sound is short. 	năpkĭn vccv
vcv	v/cv <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually, divide after the first vowel. • The first syllable is open. • The vowel sound is long. <p>Note: If the first vowel is followed by an <u>r</u>, the syllable is <u>r</u>-controlled.</p> or vc/v <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the first division does not result in a recognizable word, divide after the consonant. • The first syllable is closed. • The vowel sound is short. 	sĭlĕnt vcv mărket v cv nĕvĕr vcv
vcccv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vc/ccv or vcc/cv • Divide before or after the blend or digraph. • Do not split the blend or digraph. 	äthlĕte vcccv
vv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • v/v • Divide between the vowels if they are not a vowel team or diphthong. • The first syllable is open. • The vowel sound is long. 	nĕŏn vv
c + le	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /cle • Count back three and divide. 	crädle 321

Word Fluency 1

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

my	by	dry	try	rely	deny	imply	fly	sky	why	10
try	deny	imply	my	fly	dry	by	why	rely	sky	20
deny	my	rely	fly	by	imply	try	sky	dry	why	30
imply	try	my	deny	dry	rely	why	by	sky	fly	40
rely	fly	imply	try	sky	deny	my	dry	why	by	50
try	sky	rely	fly	imply	my	why	deny	by	dry	60
imply	rely	sky	by	why	dry	fly	try	deny	my	70
by	dry	fly	deny	try	imply	sky	my	why	rely	80
fly	by	imply	dry	sky	rely	try	why	my	deny	90
sky	imply	by	fly	my	deny	dry	try	rely	why	100

Word Fluency 2

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

candy	copy	penny	army	tiny	thirty	baby	body	story	happy	10
penny	baby	candy	body	copy	story	army	happy	tiny	thirty	20
baby	army	penny	copy	candy	tiny	body	thirty	story	happy	30
copy	tiny	baby	army	penny	happy	candy	story	thirty	body	40
body	story	tiny	thirty	baby	copy	penny	army	candy	happy	50
army	thirty	story	baby	tiny	happy	body	copy	penny	candy	60
tiny	body	army	thirty	story	penny	baby	candy	happy	copy	70
thirty	baby	tiny	penny	happy	candy	copy	army	story	body	80
baby	candy	copy	body	tiny	story	thirty	penny	happy	army	90
story	tiny	baby	candy	thirty	army	happy	body	copy	penny	100

Word Fluency 3

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

supply	comply	gym	type	system	eye	bye	quickly	property	pretty	10
type	bye	quickly	supply	property	comply	eye	gym	pretty	system	20
eye	supply	bye	system	comply	pretty	type	property	quickly	gym	30
comply	system	eye	quickly	supply	bye	gym	pretty	type	property	40
gym	property	comply	bye	type	eye	supply	system	quickly	pretty	50
type	bye	supply	property	gym	comply	quickly	eye	pretty	system	60
supply	eye	system	type	bye	gym	property	comply	quickly	pretty	70
system	gym	quickly	eye	property	supply	bye	type	pretty	comply	80
type	quickly	eye	comply	pretty	system	property	supply	bye	gym	90
eye	system	gym	property	type	quickly	comply	bye	pretty	supply	100

Word Fluency 4

Correct	Errors
1st Try	
2nd Try	

engine	certain	answer	poor	oil	laugh	answer	engine	poor	laugh	10
answer	engine	oil	certain	laugh	poor	certain	laugh	answer	engine	20
certain	laugh	poor	engine	oil	answer	oil	answer	engine	laugh	30
poor	oil	answer	laugh	certain	engine	poor	engine	laugh	certain	40
laugh	answer	poor	oil	engine	certain	engine	laugh	poor	answer	50
answer	laugh	engine	certain	poor	oil	poor	answer	engine	certain	60
engine	certain	oil	answer	laugh	poor	answer	laugh	oil	engine	70
laugh	oil	engine	poor	certain	answer	poor	certain	answer	laugh	80
poor	laugh	answer	oil	engine	certain	laugh	engine	poor	answer	90
answer	oil	engine	certain	poor	oil	poor	laugh	engine	certain	100

Passage Fluency 1

Correct		
Errors		
	1st Try	
	2nd Try	

Solve this puzzle. Its base is flat. It has four corners. It has four sides. The sides slope up. The top isn't flat. It has a sharp tip. It was made long ago. It's huge. It's in Egypt. About 90 remain. You figured it out. It's a pyramid! And it's amazing!

Why were they constructed? They had two basic uses. First, they were sacred sites. Rites were held inside. Second, they were final resting sites. They were the graves of kings.

The pyramids were constructed long ago. There were no motors. There were no cranes. Workers didn't even have a wheel! It seems like an impossible task. The stones were huge. They made huge numbers of blocks. One base block was big. It weighed 15 tons. How did they do it? Their method involved steps. First, they dug the stone. Then, it was put on a raft. The raft drifted down the Nile River. At the site, the stone was taken off. Workers chipped and shaped. They sculpted. They carved a channel into the stone. Next, they drove a wooden wedge into it. They drenched the wedge in water. It expanded. They added more water. The wedge expanded more. At last, the stone split. Then they cut it. They used chisels. They used stone hammers. They got it into the desired shape. Up the ramps it went. The pyramid rose. So did the ramps. Stones were dragged up the sides. Block stacked upon block. Finally, they reached the top. They put on a capstone. It was finished. One more amazing pyramid!

11
23
36
47
51

59
68
76
81

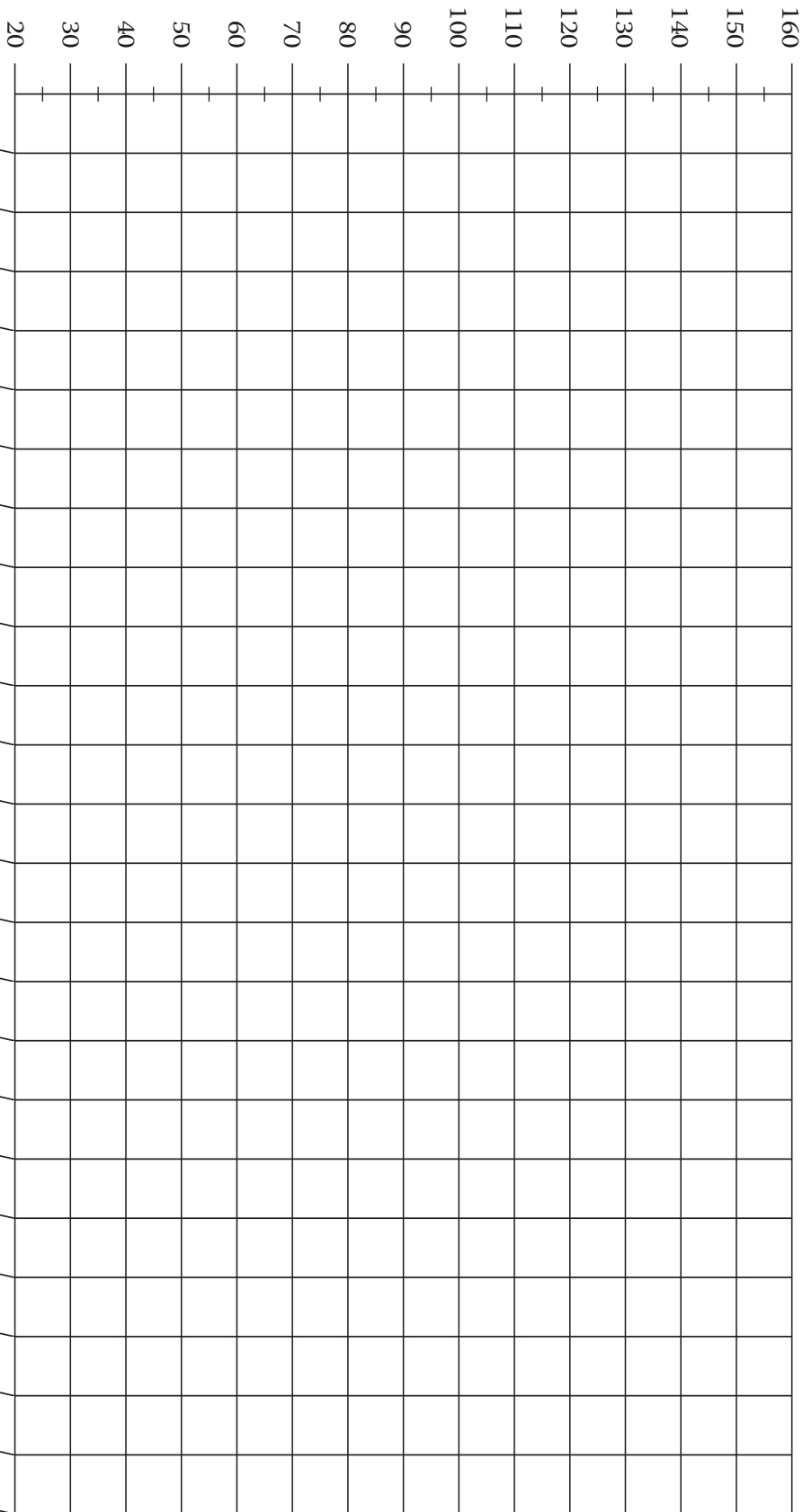
89
98
108
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Fluency Charts

Word Fluency Chart

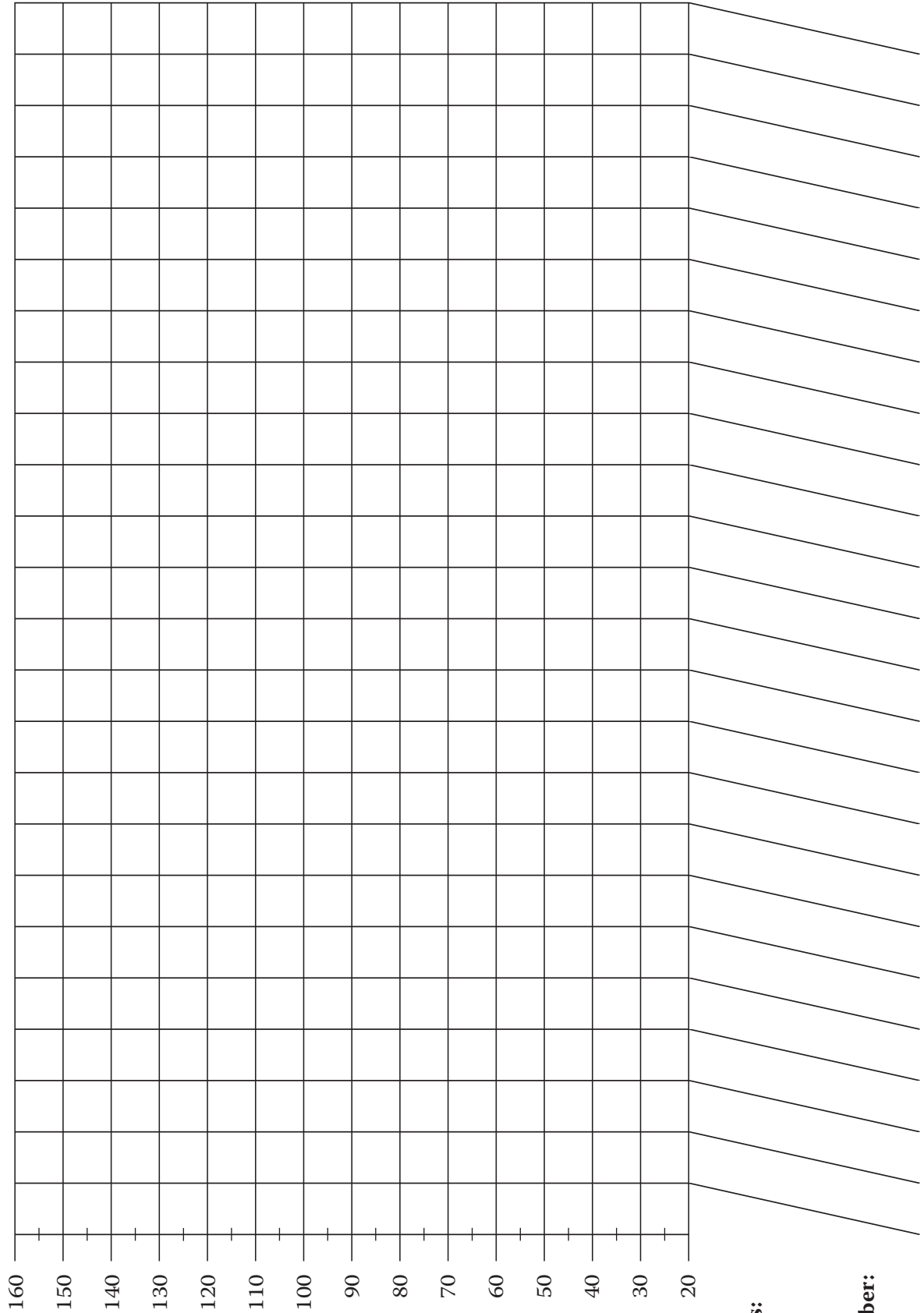
Correct Words per Minute

Dates:
Unit:
Word Fluency
Number:



Passage Fluency Chart

Correct Phrases Per _____



Dates:

Number:

Essential Word Cards

Unit 17

answer

certain

engine

laugh

oil

poor



Word Building Letter Cards

a	a	b	b	c	c	d
d	f	f	g	g	h	h
i	i	j	j	k	k	l
l	m	m	n	n	o	o
p	p	qu	qu	r	r	s
s	t	t	v	v	w	w
x	x	y	y	z	z	ck
ck	ll	ll	ss	ss	ff	ff
zz	zz	ar	er	ir	or	ur

Word Building Letter Cards

D	C	C	B	B	A	A
H	H	G	G	F	F	D
L	K	K	J	J	I	I
O	O	N	N	M	M	L
S	R	R	Qu	Qu	P	P
W	W	V	V	T	T	S
	Z	Z	Y	Y	X	X



