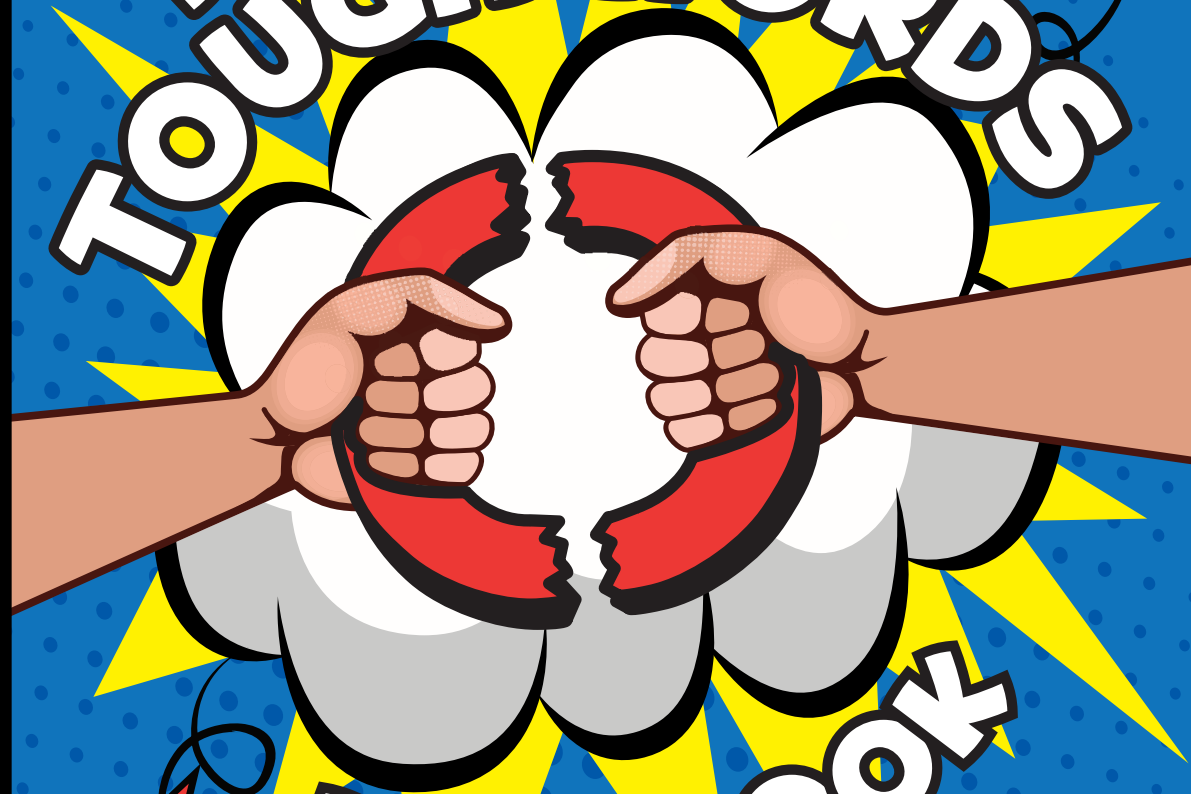


ATTAINMENT'S

TAKING ON
TOUGH WORDS



NOTEBOOK

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Diliberto

Taking On Tough Words Notebook

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UNIT



Introduction to Syllables

LESSON 1

Date _____

NEW INFORMATION


A **syllable** is a word or part of a word with at least one vowel or one vowel sound.

A **vowel** is a letter including *a, e, i, o* or *u* and sometimes *y* and *w*.

Four **characteristics of a syllable** are:

- ★ A syllable may be one vowel letter (Examples: **I, o**/pen)
- ★ A syllable may be one small word.
- ★ A syllable may be part of a larger word.
- ★ The number of syllables in a word usually equals the number of vowels in a word.

Note: The letter *u* is not usually counted as a vowel when it appears after the letter *q*.

 **Directions** A good way to learn new information is to write it down. Try writing the new definitions and characteristics here, with examples.



1 A **syllable** is a _____ with at least _____ vowel or _____ sound.

2 A **vowel** is a _____ including _____, _____, _____, _____, or _____ and sometimes _____ and _____.

3 The letter *u* is not usually counted as a _____

when it appears after the letter _____.

4 Four characteristics of a syllable are:

★ A syllable may be _____.

Examples of this are _____ and _____.

★ A syllable may be _____ word.

★ A syllable may be part _____ word.

★ The number of syllables in a word _____

_____ in a word.


LESSON 2

Date _____

NEW INFORMATION

The **fifth characteristic of a syllable** is:

- ★ A syllable can be described as a push of the breath.
Examples: *per/fect*, *hu/mor*, *tur/nip*, *west*, *west/ern*

 **Directions** Write what new thing you learned about syllables here.



1 The **fifth characteristic of a syllable** is that a syllable can be

described as a _____.

Examples of this are _____,

_____ , _____,

_____ , and _____.

LESSON 3

Date _____

NEW INFORMATION

A **short vowel** is one of two sounds a vowel makes. A vowel sound is short when a syllable ends in a consonant. Each vowel has its own short sound—except *y*, which borrows from the short *i* sound. The following are short vowel sounds:

<i>a</i> as in <i>at</i>	<i>o</i> as in <i>tot</i>
<i>e</i> as in <i>Ed</i>	<i>u</i> as in <i>up</i>
<i>i</i> as in <i>tin</i>	<i>y</i> as in <i>gym</i>

A **long vowel** is one of two sounds a vowel makes. A long vowel typically says its name—except for *y*, which has a long-*e* or long-*i* sound. The following are long vowel sounds:

<i>a</i> as in <i>ape</i>	<i>u</i> as in <i>ruse</i>
<i>e</i> as in <i>eve</i>	<i>y</i> as in <i>handy</i>
<i>i</i> as in <i>ice</i>	<i>y</i> as in <i>by</i>
<i>o</i> as in <i>old</i>	

A **consonant** is every letter in the alphabet except *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* and sometimes *y* or *w*.

Exceptions

The **letter y functions as a consonant** when it occurs at the beginning of a word or when there is already a vowel sound in the syllable. If the *y* is anywhere else, it is a vowel.


Examples: *yield*, *yes*, *canyon*

The **letter w functions as a vowel** when it is combined with another vowel letter for *aw*, *ow*, and *ew* vowel combinations.

Examples: *saw*, *cow*, *dew*

The **letter w functions as a consonant** when it occurs at the beginning of a word or when there is already a vowel sound in the syllable.

Examples: *was*, *went*, *away*

 **Directions** Write what you learned about here.



1 A **short vowel** is one of _____.

A vowel sound is _____ when a syllable
_____. Each vowel has its own _____,
except _____, which borrows from the _____ sound.

2 The following are short vowel sounds in words:

★ Short *a* as in _____

★ Short *e* as in _____

★ Short *i* as in _____

★ Short *o* as in _____

★ Short *u* as in _____

★ Short *y* as in _____

3 A long vowel is one of _____ a vowel makes.

A long vowel typically says _____, except

for _____, which has a _____ or _____ sound.

4 The following are long vowel sounds in words:

★ Long *a* says its name, as in _____.

★ Long *e* says its name, as in _____.

★ Long *i* says its name, as in _____.

★ Long *o* says its name, as in _____.

★ Long *u* says its name, as in _____.

★ Long *y* says a long *e* sound, as in _____.

★ Long *y* says a long *i* sound, as in _____.

5 A **consonant** is _____
in the alphabet except _____, _____, _____, _____, _____,
and sometimes _____ or _____.

6 The **letter w** functions as a **vowel** when it is combined with
_____ for _____, _____,
and _____ vowel combinations.
Examples of this are _____, _____, and _____.

7 The **letter y** functions as a **consonant** when it occurs at the
_____ of a _____ or when
there is already a _____
in the syllable. If y is anywhere else, it is a _____.
Examples of this are _____, _____,
and _____.

8 The letter **w** functions as a **consonant** when it occurs at the

_____ of a _____ or when there is

already a _____ in the syllable.

Examples of this are _____, _____,

and _____.

UNIT



Closed Syllable

LESSON 4

Date _____

NEW INFORMATION

A **closed syllable** is a syllable that almost always ends with a consonant and the vowel before the consonant is short. A consonant, in this case, can be a single letter, a consonant digraph, a consonant trigraph, or a consonant blend.

Examples: *ran, sock, bend*

Exceptions

Closed syllable exceptions include words ending in *-ance* or *-ence*.

Examples: *dance, fence*

A **consonant digraph** is two consonants that come together to make one sound.

Examples: *sh, th, wr*

A **consonant trigraph** is three consonants that come together to make one sound.

Examples: *tch, chr*

A **consonant blend** is two (or three) consonants that blend together, but each consonant can be heard.

Examples: *bl, gl, dr, scr*



Directions A good way to learn new information is to write it down. Try writing the new syllable rule and vocabulary definitions here, with examples.



1 A **closed syllable** is a syllable that almost always _____

_____, and the vowel _____

_____ is short. A _____

can be a _____ letter, a _____

digraph, a _____ or a

consonant _____.

Examples of closed syllables are _____, _____,

and _____.

Closed syllable exceptions include words _____ in

_____ or _____.

Examples of closed syllable exceptions are _____

and _____.

2 A consonant digraph is _____

that _____ to make _____ sound.

Examples of consonant digraphs are _____, _____, and _____.

3 A consonant trigraph is _____ consonants

that _____ to make

_____ sound.

Examples of consonant trigraphs are _____ and _____.

4 A consonant blend is _____


consonants that _____

_____, but _____

_____.


Examples of consonant blends are _____, _____, _____,

and _____.

 **Directions** Read these closed syllable words. Some may be nonsense words, and some may be real words. If a word is real, it will be written in black.

lep	strot	tran	trist	spet
viss	trum	wib	dret	shab



 **Directions** Write the closed syllable word next to each number as the teacher says each word to you. (After the teacher reviews your work, any corrections can be made on the line below your first spelling.)



Student	Teacher
1 _____ _____	_____
2 _____ _____	_____
3 _____ _____	_____
4 _____ _____	_____
5 _____ _____	_____


LESSON 5

Date _____

New information

The **hard c and g reading rule** is that the letters *c* and *g* usually make a hard sound when they are followed by the vowels *a*, *o*, or *u*.
Examples: *cap*, *cot*, *gum*

The **soft c and g reading rule** is that the letters *c* and *g* usually make a soft sound when they are followed by the vowels *e*, *i*, or *y*.
Examples: *cell*, *germ*, *gel*

 **Directions** A good way to learn new information is to write it down. Try writing the new syllable rules and vocabulary definitions here, with examples.



- 1** The **hard c and g reading rule** is that the letters _____ and _____ usually make a _____ when they are _____ the vowels _____, _____, or _____.

Examples of hard *c* and *g* are _____, _____, and _____.

2 The soft *c* and *g* reading rule is that the letters _____ and


_____ usually make a _____

when they are _____ the vowels

_____, _____, or _____.


Examples of soft *c* and *g* are _____,

_____, and _____.

 **Directions** Read these closed syllable words. Some are nonsense words, and some are real words. If a word is real, it will be written in black.

gel	cell	hon	caf	dub
sib	hup	zam	gan	kell




 **Directions** Write the closed syllable word next to each number as the teacher says each word to you. (After the teacher reviews your work, any corrections can be made on the line below your first spelling.)



Student	Teacher
1 _____ _____	_____
2 _____ _____	_____
3 _____ _____	_____
4 _____ _____	_____
5 _____ _____	_____


LESSON 6

Date _____

 **Directions** Read these closed syllable words. Some are nonsense words, and some are real words. If a word is real, it will be written in black.

scop	preg	drat	rish	hup
clun	plax	fost	twim	jit




 **Directions** Write the closed syllable word next to each number as the teacher says each word to you. (After the teacher reviews your work, any corrections can be made on the line below your first spelling.)

Student	Teacher
1 _____ _____	_____
2 _____ _____	_____
3 _____ _____	_____
4 _____ _____	_____
5 _____ _____	_____




LESSON 7

Date _____

 **Directions** Read these closed syllable words. Some are nonsense words, and some are real words. If a word is real, it will be written in black.



taff	lon	bift	gusp	vot
hup	frot	slop	breg	blit


 **Directions** Write the closed syllable word next to each number as the teacher says each word to you. (After the teacher reviews your work, any corrections can be made on the line below your first spelling.)



Student	Teacher
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	


LESSON 8

Date _____

 **Directions** Read these closed syllable words. Some are nonsense words, and some are real words. If a word is real, it will be written in black.

tup	plon	chex	whum	swist
thup	trisp	whan	chond	quoll



 **Directions** Write the closed syllable word next to each number as the teacher says each word to you. (After the teacher reviews your work, any corrections can be made on the line below your first spelling.)



Student	Teacher
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	