

Sample Spelling Lessons Outline: For three days only

Suggested Year level(s): Years 3 and/or 4

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Day 1 Phonological component CoST: P4		Day 2 Orthographic component CoST: O14		Day 3 Morphological component CoST: M2													
Learning intention: I am learning to segment and blend words with up to *... syllables. [* need to differentiate]		Learning intention: I am learning to spell taught words with the letter patterns: -le & -al in the unaccented final syllable. [* need to differentiate]		Learning intention: I am learning to spell words with the derivational suffix, -able [* need to differentiate]													
Syllable count	Phoneme count	Letter patterns in unaccented final syllables: -le and -al		Morphemes	Generalisation(s)												
For explicit teaching (5-10 minutes): Model, demonstrate and explain																	
Explain and model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every syllable has a vowel phoneme. Hear the schwa: It is the second last phoneme in each word, just before the /l/ consonant phoneme. In the 2-syllable words, the second syllable is unaccented (unstressed) - it feels like a weak beat. 		Model the sorting task: Explain: -le and -al are 2 common letter patterns that can occur in the unaccented final syllable of words ending in /uh - l/. Model using words listed in table below. For each word, highlight the last two letters. This is a tricky letter pattern to remember. Remind students of the schwa.		Explain: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Base</th> <th>+</th> <th>Suffix</th> <th>New word</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>live</td> <td>+</td> <td>able</td> <td>liveable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>rely</td> <td>+</td> <td>able</td> <td>reliable</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>-able is a derivational suffix. It can be used to turn a verb into an adjective or a noun. This suffix means: <i>able to be or worthy of something</i>. Sometimes, we need to do something special to the base word when this suffix is added.</p> <p>Introduce one generalisation: If the base verb ends with <i>y</i>, it is common to drop the final <i>y</i>, replace it with <i>i</i> and then add the suffix -able (e.g., <i>rely-reliable</i>). Include some of the same words that were introduced on Day 1 and Day 2 - see next page. Discuss word meanings as needed.</p>		Base	+	Suffix	New word	live	+	able	liveable	rely	+	able	reliable
Base	+	Suffix	New word														
live	+	able	liveable														
rely	+	able	reliable														
able	2	4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>-le</th> <th>-al</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>able</td> <td>total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>reliable</td> <td>capital</td> </tr> <tr> <td>manageable</td> <td>metal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>useable</td> <td>petal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	-le	-al	able	total	reliable	capital	manageable	metal	useable	petal				
-le	-al																
able	total																
reliable	capital																
manageable	metal																
useable	petal																
total	2	5	Include some of the same words that were introduced on Day 1. Review any new words - also see worksheet for Day 2. Discuss word meanings as needed.														
capital	3	7															
reliable	4	8															
For student application: (10-15 minutes)																	
Student task: - Sort words ending in -le and -al according to the number of syllables. - Identify the number of vowel phonemes in each word. - Identify the number of consonant phonemes in each word. (For example, see task worksheet for Day 1).		Student task: - Categorise and write words into a word sort table. Words ending in -le and words ending in -al. (For example, see sorting task worksheet for Day 2). Extra consolidation tasks: - Play a partner game of tic-tac-toe: words ending in -le vs words ending in -al. - Write each word in a sentence.		Student task: - Categorise the -able suffixed words according to the generalisation (change vs. no change to the base). - Select some base word(s) and write each in a sentence. - Then, use the -able suffixed word(s) in a sentence. (For example, see task worksheet for Day 3).													
Differentiation (for student task) (Example only) Group 1: Students segment and blend up to four-syllable words. Group 2: Students segment and blend up to five-syllable words.		Differentiation (for student task) (Example only) Group 1: Provide a reduced number of words to sort and write. For words ending in -le, use words ending in -able only. Group 2: Students complete the task using an expanded range of words.		Differentiation (for student task) (Example only) Group 1: Students this complete task using words where no change is needed to the base word when it is suffixed. Group 2: Students learn and apply both generalisations for the suffix, -able.													

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See next pages...

Day 2: A focus on the orthographic component

Group 1 words:

table	collectable	final	nibble
sustainable	rural	useable	liveable

-le	-al
able <u>le</u> reliable <u>le</u>	total <u>al</u> capital <u>al</u>

Group 2 words:

justifiable	collectable	mammal	variable	stable
rural	people	modifiable	natural	knowledgeable

-le	-al
able <u>le</u> reliable <u>le</u>	total <u>al</u> capital <u>al</u>

Day 3: A focus on the morphological component

Group 1 words:

live	collectable	sustain	collect	reason
sustainable	reasonable	useable	liveable	use

Base	Suffix	Base + suffix

Group 2 words:

justifiable	collectable	comfort	justify	variable	rely	modify
reliable	knowledge	vary	modifiable	collect	comfortable	knowledgeable

1. Change the final *y* in the base word to *i* and then add the suffix, *-able*

Base	Suffix	Base + suffix

2. Base word does not change when the suffix *-able* is added.

Base	Suffix	Base + suffix