

Spelling

Grade 5

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2.1

Days, Months, Teen Words

**Teaching Tip:**

The spelling of words such as Wednesday may seem strange to our students. An understanding of their origin provides a meaningful key to remembering the spelling. Knowing that these words have an historical or mythological source provides insight into the construction of our language. The word annual comes from the Latin annu or enni meaning year. Five days of the week are named after ancient mythological gods and a goddess. **Sunday** - in Old English 'sunne' was the word for the sun. Sunday was called Sunnandaeg, or day of the sun. **Monday** - in Old English 'mona', was the word for the moon. Monday was called Monandaeg, meaning 'day of the moon'. **Tuesday** - is named after the ancient Scandinavian god of war, Tyr, sometimes spelled Tiw. Tuesday was originally "Tyr'sday" or "Tiw'sday". **Wednesday** - is from Old English "Wodnesdaeg", meaning 'day of Woden'. Woden, also called Odin, was Tyr's father and ruler of the Scandinavian gods. He rode on a horse with eight legs and disguised himself as an old man. **Thursday** - from the Old English Thunresdaeg, meaning 'day of Thor'. Thor was the Scandinavian god of Thunder, another son of Woden. When he rode across the sky in his chariot, the sound of the wheels made thunder. **Friday** - is named after Woden's wife Frigga. She was the goddess of love, beauty, marriage, childbearing and the household. Friday used to be 'Frigga's day'. **Saturday** - was first known as 'Saturn's day' and is named after the Roman god of agriculture. From December 17 to 23 there used to be a harvest festival called Saturnalia during the winter solstice to honor Saturn. **January** - is named after the Roman god Janus who had two faces, so he could see the old year going and the new year coming. The word janitor comes from Janus and used to mean the doorkeeper. **February** - is from the Roman festival called 'Februa'. This purification festival was held in the last month of the Roman calendar. **March** - is derived from the Roman god of war Mars. **April** - after the nickname for the Greek goddess Aphrodite, which was Aphro. **May** - named after Maria the Roman goddess of spring. **June** - from the Roman goddess Juno, the patroness of marriage and women. **July** - from Julius Caesar, the first Roman emperor who was born at this time of year and died in 44 B.C. **August** - after Julius Caesar's adopted son Augustus. The remaining months are based on number words and can be found in Unit 23.

Word List:

Word List	Word List	Challenge Words
January	* Tuesday	* traffic
February	* Wednesday	nineteen
April	* thirteen	annual
Thursday	* fifteen	anniversary
* August	* eighteen	seasonal
Monday	* seventeen	autumn
		fortnight
		* panicked
		Roman
		Latin
		Viking
		myths
		*high frequency vocabulary

**Introducing the Skill:**

- Literature Connection:** Scandinavian myths and folk tales provide the literary record of the characters who gave us names for five of our weekdays. Farley Mowat's novel 'Curse of the Viking Grave' may also be of interest to students.
- Minimal Cues Message:** Present the following riddle in cloze: What are the strongest days? Saturday and Sunday. Why? Monday to Friday are weekdays.
- Syllabication:** Students are to read the list words slowly, tapping and counting each syllable in sequence.
- Categories - Closed Word Sort:** Present the following word sort for students to complete after providing the information in Teaching Tips (page 69).

Example:

Day/Month	Named After	Language	Interesting Points
Saturday	Saturn	Latin	god of agriculture, harvest festival 'Saturnalia'

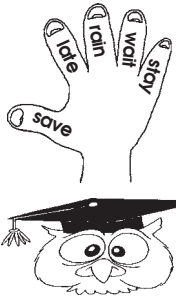
**Applying the Skill:**

- Divide by Syllable:** Students are to divide the list words into syllables and record this in chart form.

1st Syllable	2nd Syllable	3rd Syllable	4th Syllable

- Memory Strategy:** Students create a phrase to assist them in remembering the spelling of the weekdays and months. For example: Wed and Nes are getting married today, RU cold in February.
- Writing Connections - Information Paragraphs:** Using the historic information discussed, students are to write a complete paragraph outlining the origins of the list words. The topic sentence needs to include a general introduction. Examples: "The study of word origins tell us much about our history", "Many of our everyday words come from Old English and the language of the Romans called Latin", "English is made up of many words that were used long ago and borrowed from other languages." The concluding sentence will summarize the points on each origin in a sentence. Example: "Knowing the history behind the words we use each day helps us understand both their meaning and spelling."
- Theme Calendar:** For each month of the year students are to identify and list either a food or sports theme. For example: June - Strawberry.
- Visualizing - Word Pictures:** Using the information provided on word origins, students are to draw a picture of the images these created for each day and month in the spelling list.

6. Social Studies Connection: Have students locate the site of the Viking settlement in L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland. Plot the route they may have taken to North America and England on a world map.



Independent Practice Exercises:

1. **Word Triangles** (page 73)
2. **Letter Clues** (page 74)

Challenge Word Activity (page 5)



Review Activity:

Cue Cards (page 83)

2.2 Words with ce, se



Teaching Tip:

When c is pronounced /s/ it is called a soft c. Soft c is usually found before the letters i, y and e and may be spelled by a c, s or sc as in dance, cent, sent and scent. For the word fierce, review i before e, except after c and when it sounds like a in weigh.



Word List:

Word List	Challenge Words
* balance	false
* dance	* pronounce
* distance	* purchased
* else	* resources
purse	release
* twice	* forced
* increase	
* province	
* police	
* service	
* surface	
promise	
*high frequency vocabulary	



Introducing the Skill:

1. **Oral Language:** Present each list word orally and ask students to identify the common sound/spelling they hear at the end of each word.
2. **Student Dictated Spelling:** Students dictate each word, giving the letters they would expect to see in sequence.
3. **Categories - Closed Word Sort:** Students are to sort the list words: 1) by **spelling (ce, se)** under the key word headings **mice and moose**. 2) by **short or long vowel** sound.

mice	moose
balance	else



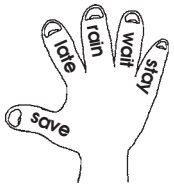
4. X-Ray Eyes Activity (page 70)

Applying the Skill:

1. **Word Family Tree:** The list word twice is a derivative of the Old English word 'twi' meaning two. Students are to locate further vocabulary beginning with tw in the dictionary and list these words in the form of a tree with twi inside the shape of a trunk and words such as two, twins, twenty and twice as the branches.
2. **Dictionary Skills - Pronunciation Key:** Demonstrate how to use the phonetic pronunciation in the dictionary, as well as the accent and syllable structure guide. These assist with both spelling and reading unfamiliar vocabulary. Have students record the relevant dictionary entries for the Challenge words resources, pronounce and practice.
3. **Homophone Pairs:** The words cents, sense and scents sound alike, but have different spellings and meanings. Students are to use these words in sentences that illustrate the differences in their meaning.
4. **Idioms:** Discuss the following expressions using list words and ask students to explain the meaning of each one in written form: a balanced diet, a balance of power, to be of service, out of service, to pay lip service to someone.
5. **Related Vocabulary/Word Hunt:** Students are to use resource materials such as dictionaries and novels to locate words related to the following list words. Examples: service -servicing, serve, servant; sense - sensed, senseless, sensation, sensational; increase - increasing, increasingly, decrease (antonym)

Independent Practice Exercises:

1. **Comic Strip** (page 76)
2. **Nouns and Adjectives** (page 79)



Challenge Word Activity (page 5)



Review Exercise:

Peer Testing (page 86)



2.3

Words with ee, ea



Teaching Tip:

Double vowel rule: the majority of long vowel sounds require two letters. If a one syllable word has two vowels the first one often has the long sound and the second is silent as in cheap. The letters ea can spell the long vowel sound of ea in neat or the short vowel sound in health. They can also spell the long a sound as in break and steak. Two e’s usually represent a long vowel sound, as in seemed.



Word List:

Word List		Challenge Words	
* breath	* leading	* meadow	disagree
* breathe	* reasons	disease	sweater
* breeze	* dreamed	* creatures	threaten
* cleaning	* means	* employee	degree
already	health	* defeated	
instead	seemed	eager	
*high frequency vocabulary			



Introducing the Skill:

- Oral Language:** Present each list word orally and ask students to listen for the short and long e sound. They are to give the thumbs up for a long vowel sound and thumbs down for a short sound.
- Student Dictated Spelling:** Students dictate each word, giving the letters they would expect to see in sequence.
- Minimal Cues Message:** Present the following joke in cloze form for students to solve: Never play cards with an African wildcat. He’s a cheetah.
- Categories - Closed Word Sort:** Students are to sort the list words by: 1) **spelling ee, ea** 2) **long or short vowel** sound using the key word headings **jeans and ready** 3) by **nouns, verbs and adjectives**. Brainstorm and list further words with this pattern. Create an exceptions category if necessary for words such as break (see Teaching Tips).



Applying the Skill:

- Independent Word Sort:** Students are to sort the following words according to whether the letters ea spell the **short or long** vowel sound: peanut, cheap, repeat, ahead, breakfast, beneath, least, sweat, beat, speed, spread, bread, tease.
- Related Vocabulary/Word Hunt:** Students are to use resource materials such as dictionaries and novels to locate vocabulary related to the following list words. Examples: leading - leader, led; employee - employ, employer, employment.