



SLV WORD FAMILIES

PRODUCT CODE: **250**

PRODUCT CONTENTS

17 cover-weight sheets (5 colors)

8 pages of teacher information

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

All sets or cards in Reading Manipulatives products are different. Once students are introduced to the skills and shown how to do the activity, they work independently. The individualized materials can be used for seatwork or stations. Students work on needed skills, and teachers are freed for instruction.

This guide includes a brief summary of the skills that are targeted by this product. For many skills, additional teaching aids can be downloaded from the resource section of our web site (www.readingmanipulatives.com).

ASSEMBLY & PACKAGING

Reading Manipulatives materials are commercially laminated but must be cut and packaged prior to use. Preparation tips are given, and coding of the sets is explained.

Word families can be stored in zipper bags. Small food storage bags from the grocery store can be used. Heavier 4 mil zipper bags can be found online. 4 x 4 is a good size for word families. Since there are 91 word families, you might prefer other means of storage. This guide includes suggestions for organizing and packaging the word families.

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SHORT/LONG VOWELS & SPELLING PATTERNS

In order to work with any of the Reading Manipulatives decoding or blending products, students must know short and long vowel phonemes and spelling patterns. These skills are necessary in order to analyze and decode the rimes, or bases. Use the following strategies to teach or review the phonemes and spelling patterns.

STEP 1 – TEACH PHONEMES

First make sure that students can identify and produce the vowel phonemes. Teach the short vowel phonemes in isolation using sound associations to help students learn and remember these challenging phonemes. The examples to the right are used in the Reading Manipulatives Phoneme Songs & Blending program. Short vowels posters are available separately, or they can be downloaded from our web site. You can also listen to the songs online.

Long vowels are easier to master. Remind students that the long vowels “say their names.” Long u is somewhat troublesome since it has two sounds (as in *fuse* [fyooz] and *plume* [ploom]). Work with the easier vowels first. Students tend to predict the long u sound without any difficulty after they become familiar with short and long vowel phonemes and patterns.



STEP 2 – TEACH SHORT/LONG VOWEL PATTERNS

Once students can identify and make the short and long sounds, teach vowel spelling patterns. Simplify the basic concepts being taught. Teach this rule for short/long vowel patterns:

When there is one vowel in the word (at the beginning or the middle), the vowel is short.

When there are two vowels, the first vowel is long and the second is silent.

Reading Manipulatives flip strips demonstrates this rule. Students read the short vowel word. When the second vowel is flipped over, the word is then read with a long vowel.

Most one-syllable words follow this rule, making it an excellent building block for beginning readers. This concept is taught before the introduction of variant vowels, which are obvious exceptions.



STEP 3 – DECODE WORDS THAT FOLLOW THE PATTERNS

Once students know short/long vowel sounds and spelling patterns, they can use these to decode or encode words. With ample practice, application becomes automatic.

Reading Manipulatives offers products that provide decoding practice. One uses matching games. Students look at the word to determine if the vowel phoneme is short (one vowel) or long (two vowels). Then they read the word and match it to a picture. Another has scrambled sentences that contain words that follow the SLV patterns. The sentences can be one of the first reading experiences for children. Students decode the words, arrange them into sentences, and match the illustrations.

If you do not have these materials, make up activities that include words following the patterns. Our web site has resources that will help you, including words and directions for making flip strips. These would be particularly helpful as an activity to precede introducing SLV word families. They drill spelling patterns and lay a groundwork for blending, which is a difficult task for beginning readers.

BLENDING

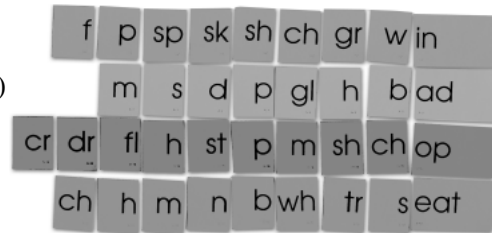
Phonetic blending is the ability to join phonemes in a smooth enough manner to approximate a pronunciation that enables identification of the word. Blending is a challenging skill, but if teachers model blending and separating sounds and provide plentiful practice, students develop blending proficiency. Research indicates that students who spend greater than average amounts of time on blending score higher than average reading test scores through the second grade.

Reading the words in the word families should be done on a one-to-one basis, so consider the use of volunteers or peer tutors. It is important that all who are listening to students read the word families are familiar with the short/long vowel phonemes and spelling patterns.

Additionally, they should also be taught some blending strategies so they can assist students as necessary. These are the steps to follow:

- Figure out the vowel sound based on the vowel spelling
- Read the graphemic base, or rime (vowel to end of word)
- Blend the initial sound (phoneme or blend) to the base

Word families are the easiest method for developing blending proficiency because rhyming facilitates the process.

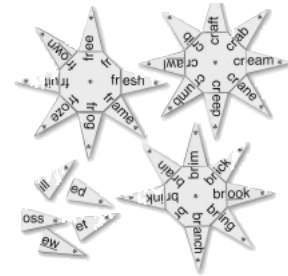


OTHER BLENDING METHODOLOGIES

Reading Manipulatives has two other types of blending manipulatives. The different methodologies that they employ make them suited to varied objectives in classroom instruction.

Star Blending is a close-ended blending activity, making it the best blending activity for center use. Students work through two difficulty levels in this series. The 26 sets afford extensive practice blending onsets and rimes. Each set has 3 initial sounds (8 per star) and 27 rimes that follow short/long vowel patterns. All common phonemic bases are covered. Five variant vowel bases (underlined to signal their occurrence) are also included. These extra points can be added to give students additional practice and choices.

Intermediate Blending drills this critical skill in an open-ended manner. The 20 sets are grouped by digraphs, L-blends, R-blends, and S-blends. Each set has 4 to 7 beginning sounds and 32 to 35 bases that follow the short/long vowel patterns or contain variant vowel phonemes (underlined to signal their occurrence). The final set in each group contains 3-letter blends. Students line up the blends or digraphs. Then they sound out each base, blend it to the initial sounds until they find a word, and place it there. Since a base may blend to more than one beginning sound, answer keys are not possible. Once students complete the activities, they should read the words that they have formed to a teacher or another student.



ch	est
sh	ape
th	<u>ir</u> d

EXTEND BLENDING CONCEPTS INTO ENCODING ACTIVITIES

Students are focusing on phonetic elements and spellings, so consider integrating blending concepts (onsets and rimes) with writing and spelling programs. Teach students to remove the rimes of spelling words and change the onsets. Ask them to write rhyming words for words in spelling lists. If the group can handle it, expect them to be able to spell any word that rhymes with list words on spelling tests.

Students must segment the base of a spelling word (i.e., *make* = *ake*). Dictate multiple words for them to spell that have this base (*bake, cake, rake, shake, take, wake*). After practicing this skill for some time, include rhyming words on spelling tests.

PREPARING & MANAGING MATERIALS

CUTTING & PACKAGING

A rotary trimmer is ideal for cutting laminated materials. A paper cutter will suffice, but rotary trimmers are more accurate and easier to use. If your school does not have one, rotary trimmers can be purchased at art and office supply stores or at discount warehouse clubs. Copy centers often have a rotary trimmer available for customer use.

Cut the sheets of word families into horizontal strips using a trimmer. Scissors can then be used to cut the rimes and onsets apart since they can be cut with a single motion. Bases are left aligned and onsets are right aligned. Each vowel is in a different color. The first letter of a code is the vowel, and then each word family for that vowel has a different number.

Organize this task to sort as you cut to save yourself time. There are 5 to 6 rows that each have a word family. The bottom row or two are additional onsets that go with the word families on the sheet.



PACKAGING OPTIONS

Consider how you prefer to package the word families. Zipper bags may not be the best option due to the number of word families (91). Additionally, since this is not a student-centered set of manipulatives, teachers will choose to use the word families in various ways.

Keep them presorted by each vowel. This is easy to do since each vowel is printed on a different color. You may want to further divide these by short and long vowels, but keep in mind that if they are mixed, students must apply the vowel-pattern rule to figure out the vowel phoneme. This demands that students think about spelling patterns.

The following are some possibilities for keeping the word families separated.

- Put a small rubber band around each sorted group (look in the hair accessories at a store for these).
- Place each word family in a bag or envelope. Most 4 mil bags are sold in quantities of 100 if you want to use zipper bags.

WORD FAMILIES RESOURCE LIST

A resource list of word families follows. The list has bases containing short and long vowels. It is a comprehensive list that includes word families and words not included in this product. The number in parentheses following the base, or rime, is the code for that word family. The words with asterisks are not included in this product. In some cases, there were simply too many words. These selection criteria for the onsets were applied.

- Onsets containing three-phoneme blends or silent letters were not used.
- Advanced vocabulary words were avoided when easier options were available.

This list should help teachers see the various spelling patterns, as well as frequency of occurrence. The resource list can be utilized for selecting words to use in spelling programs.

RESOURCE LIST **SLV WORD FAMILIES**

SHORT A	-ag (8)	land	rang	slash*	-atch	paid	flake
-ab	bag	sand	sang	smash*	batch	raid	lake
blab	brag*	stand	slang*	stash*	catch	-ail (13)	make
cab	crag*	strand*	sprang*	thrash*	scratch	bail*	quake
crab	drag	-an (20)	tang*	trash	hatch	fail	rake*
dab	flag	an	-ant	-ast	match	frail*	sake*
drab	gag	ban*	ant	blast	patch	hail	shake
gab	lag*	bran*	chant	cast	thatch	jail	snake
grab	nag*	can	grant	fast	LONG A	mail	stake*
jab	rag	clan*	pant	last		nail	take
lab	sag*	fan	plant	mast		pail*	wake
nab	shag*	man	rant	past	-ace (10)	quail*	-ame (9)
scab	snag	pan	scant	vast	brace	rail	blame
slab	stag*	plan	slant	-ass	face	sail*	came
stab	swag*	ran	-ap (18)	bass	grace	snail	dame*
tab	tag	scan*	cap	brass	lace*	tail*	fame*
	wag	span*	chap*	class	mace*	trail	flame
-ack (7)	-am (2)	tan*	clap	glass	pace*	wail*	frame
back	clam	than	flap*	grass	place	-ain (5)	game
black	dam*	van	gap*	lass	race	brain*	lame*
clack*	gram*	-ank (14)	lap*	mass	space	chain	name
crack	ham	bank	map	pass	trace	gain	same
hack*	jam	blank	nap	-ask	-ade (21)	main	shame
hack*	ram	clank*	rap*	ask	blade	pain	tame*
jack*	sham*	crank*	sap*	cask	fade	plain*	-ape
lack*	slam	drank	scrap*	flask	glade*	rain	cape
pack	tram*	flank*	slap	mask	grade	sprain*	gape
quack	yam	frank*	snap	task	jade*	stain*	grape
quack	-amp	hank*	strap*	-at (12)	made	strain*	nape
rack*	camp	lank*	tap	bat	shade	train	scrape
sack	champ	plank*	trap	brat*	spade*	vain*	shape
shack*	clamp	prank*	wrap*	cat	trade	-ane	tape
smack*	cramp	rank*	-ash (19)	chat	wade	cane	-ate (11)
snack	damp	sank	bash*	drat*	-age (15)	crane	ate
stack*	lamp	shank*	brash*	fat	age	lane	crate*
tack*	ramp	spank	cash	flat	cage	mane	date
tack*	stamp	swank*	clash*	hat	page	pane	fate*
track	tamp	thank	crash	mat	rage	plane	gate
whack	tramp	tank*	dash	pat	sage*	sane	grate*
-ad (3)	vamp	yank	flash	rat*	stage	vane	hate
bad	-and (6)	-ang (1)	gash*	sat	wage	-ake (17)	late
clad*	band	bang	hash*	scat*	-aid	bake	mate*
dad	bland*	clang	lash*	slat*	braid	brake*	plate
fad*	brand*	gang	mash	that	laid	cake	rate*
glad	grand	hang	rash*	vat*	maid	fake*	skate
had	hand	pang*	sash*				state
lad*							
mad							
pad							
sad							

-ay (16)	SHORT E	-end (9)	-et (14)	-ean	-eek (2)	SHORT I	swift
bay*	-eck (3)	bend	bet	bean	cheek	-ib	thrift*
bray*	check	blend*	fret*	clean	creek	bib	-ig (3)
clay*	deck	end	get	dean	meek*	crib	big
day	fleck	fend*	jet	glean	peek	fib	dig
fray*	heck*	lend	let	lean	seek	nib	fig
gay*	neck	mend	met	mean	sleek*	glib	jig*
gray*	peck	send	net	wean	week	rib	pig
hay*	speck*	spend	pet	-eat (10)	-eel	-ick (20)	rig*
jay*	wreck*	tend	set	beat	feel	brick	sprig*
lay		trend	wet	bleat*	heel	chick	swig*
may	-ed (6)		yed	cheat	keel	click	twig
pay	bed	-ent (8)		cleat*	kneel	flick*	wig
play	bled*	bent	LONG E	feat*	peel	kick	-ill (7)
pray*	bred*	cent	-eak	heat	reel	lick	bill
ray*	fed	dent	beak	meat	steel	pick	chill
say	fled	gent*	bleak	neat	wheel	quick	dill*
slay*	led	lent	creak	peat*	-een (13)	sick	drill
spray*	red	rent	leak	pleat*	green	slick*	fill
stay	shed	scent*	peak	seat*	queen	stick*	frill*
stray*	shred	sent	sneak	treat	screen*	thick	gill*
sway*	sled	spent	speak	wheat	seen	tick*	grill*
tray	sped*	tent	squeak	-ee (4)	sheen	trick	hill
way	wed*	vent*	streak	bee	teen	wick*	ill
-ase	-ell (12)	went	teak	fee*	-eep (15)	-id (19)	kill
base	bell		weak	flee	cheep*	bid*	mill*
case	cell*	-est (7)		free	creep	did	pill
chase	dell*	best	-eal (11)	glee*	deep	grid	quill*
vase	fell	chest	deal	knee*	jeep*	hid	sill*
-ave (4)	hell*	crest	heal	see	keep	kid	skill
brave	jell*	guest*	meal	spree*	keep	lid*	spill
cave	quell*	jest*	peal*	tee*	peep*	rid	still
crave*	sell	nest	real	thee*	seep*	skid	thrill
gave	shell	pest	seal*	three	sheep	slid*	till*
grave*	smell	quest*	squeal*	tree	sleep	slid*	twill*
pave*	spell	rest	steal	wee*	steep	squid*	will
rave*	swell	test	veal*	-eed	sweep	-iff	-im (21)
save	tell	test	zeal	bleed	weep	cliff	brim
shave	well	vest	-eam (5)	creed	-eet	skiff	dim*
slave*	yell	west	beam	deed	beet	sniff	grim
wave		zest	cream	feed	feet	stiff	him
-aze	-en (1)		dream	greed	fleet	whiff	prim*
blaze	den*	-ess (16)	gleam	heed	greet	-ift (8)	rim
craze	hen	bless	ream*	need	meet	drift	skim*
faze	men	chess	scream*	reed	sheet	gift	slim
graze	pen	dress		seed	sleet	lift	swim
haze	ten	guess*	seam	speed	street	rift*	trim*
	then	less*	steam	weed	sweet	shift	vim*
	when	mess	stream*		tweet	sift	
	wren*	press	team				
		stress*					

-in (2)	think	-iss	LONG I	-ime (18)	-ite (1)	SHORT O	-og (9)
bin*	wink	bliss		chime	bite		bog*
chin		hiss	-ice (9)	crime	kite	-ob (12)	clog
din*	-ip (17)	kiss	dice*	dime	mite*	bob*	cog*
fin	blip*	miss	lice*	grime*	quite	blob	dog
gin*	chip		mice	lime	rite*	cob*	flog*
grin	clip	-ist	nice	prime*	site*	gob	fog
in	dip	fist	price	slime	spite	job	frog
kin	drip	gist	rice	time	white	knob*	hog
pin	flip	list	slice		write*	lob*	jog
shin	grip	mist	splice*	-ine (5)		mob	log
sin	hip	twist	spice	brine*	-ive (11)	rob	slog*
skin	lip*	wrist	thrice*	dine	chive*	slob	smog
spin	nip*		twice	fine	dive	snob	
thin	quip*	-it (13)	vice*	line	drive	sob	-ong (10)
tin	rip*	bit		mine	five		bong*
twin	ship	fit	-ide (12)	nine	hive	-ock (14)	dong
win	sip*	flit*	bide*	pine*	strive*	block	gong
	slip	grit*	bride	shine	thrive	clock	long
-ing (15)	snip*	hit	chide*	shrine*		crock*	prong
bring	strip*	it	glide	spine*		dock	song
cling*	tip*	kit	hide	swine*		flock	strong*
ding*	trip	knit*	pride	vine		frock*	thong
fling*	whip	lit	ride	whine		hock*	throng*
king	zip	pit*	side	wine*		knock*	tong*
ping*		quit	slide			lock	wrong*
ring	-int (14)	sit	snide*	-ie		mock	
sing	flint*	skit*	stride*	die		rock	-op (16)
sling*	glint*	slit*	tide	lie		shock	chop
spring*	hint	spit	wide	pie		smock*	cop*
sting	lint	split*		tie		sock	crop*
string*	mint	wit*	-ile (16)			stock*	drop
swing	print		file	-ife			flop
thing	splint*	itch	bile*	knife		-oss (2)	hop
wing	sprint*	ditch	mile	life		boss	mop
wring*	squint	itch	pile	strife		cross	plop*
zing	stint*	hitch	smile	wife		gloss	pop
	tint	pitch	tile			loss	prop*
-ink (10)		snitch	vile*	-ipe (4)		moss	shop
blink	-ish (6)	stitch	while	gripe		toss	slop*
brink*	dish	switch		pipe			stop
chink*	fish	twitch	-ike	ripe		-od (5)	top
clink*	swish	witch	bike	snipe*		clod	
drink	squish		dike	stripe*		cod*	-oth
kink*	wish	-ilt	hike	swipe		god	broth
link		jilt	like	wipe		nod	cloth
mink*	-isk	kilt	pike			plod	froth
pink	brisk	quilt	spike	-ire		pod	moth
rink*	disk	silt	strike	fire		prod*	
shrink	frisk	spilt		hire		rod	
sink	risk	tilt		spire		sod*	
stink	whisk	wilt		tire		trod*	
				wire			

-ot (7)	-oat (3)	-one (4)	-ow (8)	muck*	-un (16)	-unch (3)	-ust (2)
blot	bloat	bone	bow*	pluck	bun	bunch	bust
clot*	boat	clone*	blow	puck*	fun	brunch*	crust
cot*	coat	cone	glow	shuck*	gun	crunch	dust
got	float	crone*	grow	struck*	nun*	hunch	just
hot	goat	drone*	know*	suck	pun*	lunch	must
jot	moat*	hone*	low	truck	run	munch	rust*
knot*	oat	lone	row	tuck	shun*	punch	thrust*
lot	throat	phone*	show		spun	scrunch*	trust
not		prone*	slow	-uff (13)	stun*		
plot	-oast	stone	snow	bluff	sun	-ung (15)	-ut (6)
pot	boast	tone	stow*	buff*		clung*	but
rot*	coast	zone	tow*	cuff	-umb	flung	cut
shot*	roast			fluff	crumb	hung	glut*
slot*	toast	-ope (6)		gruff	dumb	lung	gut
spot		cope*		muff*	numb	rung	hut
tot*	-obe	dope		puff	plumb	slung*	jut*
trot*	globe	grobe*		scuff*	thumb	sprung*	nut
	lobe	hope		snuff*		strung*	rut
	probe	mope		stuff	-unk (10)	stung	shut
	robe	nope*			bunk	sung	smut*
		pope*	SHORT U	-ug (8)	chunk	swung*	strut*
LONG O	-ode	rope		bug	drunk*	wrung*	
	code	scope	-ud (17)	chug	dunk		
-oach	lode	slope	bud	drug	flunk	-unt	
coach	mode		dud	dug	funk*	blunt	
poach	node	-ose (1)	mud	hug	hunk	bunt	
roach	rode	chose	spud*	jug	junk	grunt	LONG U
	strode	close	stud	lug*	plunk*	hunt	
-oad		hose	thud	mug	punk*	punt	-ude (14)
load	-oke (13)	nose		plug	shrunk*	runt	crude
road	broke	pose	-ub (7)	rug	skunk	stunt	dude
toad	choke	prose*	club	shrug	spunk*		nude
	coke	rose	cub	slug	stunk*	-us	prude
-oak	joke	those	dub*	smug*	sunk*	bus	rude
cloak	poke		flub	snug	trunk	pus	
croak	smoke	-ote (11)	grub*	tug		plus	-ue (9)
soak	spoke	note	hub*		-ump (11)	thus	blue
	stoke*	quote	nub*	-um (5)	bump		clue
-oal	stroke*	rote	pub*	bum	chump*	-ush (1)	due
coal	woke	tote	rub	chum*	clump*	blush	flue
foal		vote	scrub*	drum	dump	brush	glue
goal	-ole (15)	wrote*	shrub*	glum*	grump*	crush	true
shoal	dole*		snub*	gum	hump	flush	
	hole	-own	stub	hum	jump	gush*	-ute (4)
-oam	mole	blown	tub	plum	lump	hush	brute
foam	pole	flown		rum*	plump*	lush*	chute*
loam	role	grown	-uck (12)	scum	pump	mush*	cute
roam	stole	known	buck	slum*	rump*	plush	flute
	whole*	own	cluck	sum*	slump*	rush	jute
-oan		shown	duck	swum*	stump	slush*	mute
loan			huck*		trump*	thrush*	
groan			luck				
moan							