



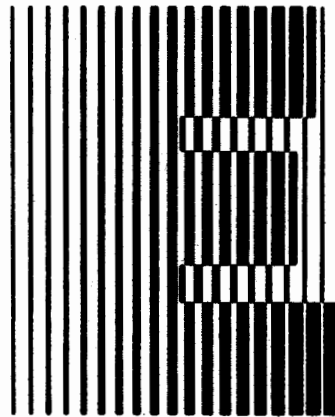
Student's Book

S R A

SPELLING MASTERY

a direct instruction series

Level E



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Level E

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Chicago, Palo Alto, Toronto
Henley-on-Thames, Sydney
A Subsidiary of IBM

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Printed in the United States of America.

ISBN 0574-72138-7

Lesson 1

Part A

Their report showed great imagination.

Part B

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. acquire | 4. eksport | 6. portable |
| 2. deport | 5. suported | 7. imquire |
| 3. requirement | | |

Part C

In most words, the morphograph **port** means to carry. A port is a place where ships pick up things and carry them away. If something is portable it can be carried. A portable radio is one that you can carry with you. The word **portable** is made up of the morphographs **port** and **able**.

Port means to carry. **Able** means able to be. So the word **portable** means: able to be carried.

Things that are imported are carried into countries or places. The word **import** is made up of the morphographs **im** and **port**.

Im means in. **Port** means to carry. So the word **import** means: to carry in.

In some words the meaning of **port** is more difficult to see. The word **important** comes from the word **import**. A long time ago, the things imported into countries were very valuable. These things were called **important**, which means that they were valuable. Later, the word **important** came to mean anything of great value.

1. The morphograph **er**, which means one who, is often added to the ends of words. What word would mean **one who carries things**?
2. A foundation of a building is **under** the building. It **carries** the weight of the building. These morphographs mean under: **sub, suc, sup, sur, sug, suf**. Which one goes with the morphograph **port** to tell what a foundation does for the rest of the building?
3. Goods **carried out** of a country are exported. What does the morphograph **ex** mean?
4. **Trans** means across. What word means carry across land or water?

Part D

Write the morphographs for each word. Put a + between each morphograph.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[] = portable | 4. []+[] = telegraph |
| 2. []+[]+[]+[] = unreported | 5. []+[]+[] = photographic |
| 3. []+[] = inquire | 6. []+[] = acquire |

Lesson 2

Part B

Write the morphographs for each word. Make a + between each morphograph. If you are not sure of a spelling, use your glossary.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+[] = photographer | 4. []+[]+[] = performance |
| 2. []+[]+[]+[] = misinformed | 5. []+[] = require |
| 3. []+[]+[] = informal | 6. []+[]+[] = important |

Part C

The morphograph **port** means carry. Below are some words that use the morphograph **port**.

- export:** When goods are carried out of a country, those goods are exported.
- portable:** Something that is easily carried is portable.
- transport:** When you transport something, you carry it across land, water or air.
- support:** When you support something, you hold it up.
- important:** Something that is valuable is important.
- airport:** An airport is a port for aircraft.
- report:** When you report on something, you tell about it.

Use the words with **port** to complete these sentences.

- Maria said that she wants to talk with you right away. She said that it's very _____.
- Japan does not import half as many things as it _____.
- Kim wants to _____ the packages by train, but I think they would arrive sooner if they were shipped by air.
- My typewriter is too big to take with me wherever I go. I would rather have a _____ typewriter.
- The building is going to collapse unless we can _____ the first floor.
- My flight leaves in an hour. Can you drive me to the _____?
- He wrote a _____ on Spain that was very informative.

Part D

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. misspell | 3. photograp | 5. mistaken |
| 2. morphograph | 4. telagraph | 6. misjudged |

Part E

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. t | 4. l | 7. p | 10. o |
| 2. e | 5. u | 8. a | 11. b |
| 3. n | 6. i | 9. d | 12. e |

Lesson 3

Part B

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 4. s | 7. p | 10. u |
| 2. c | 5. u | 8. v | 11. n |
| 3. i | 6. d | 9. e | 12. t |

Part C

1. replace + ing = []
2. replace + ment = []
3. forgive + en = []
4. like + ly = []
5. use + age = []
6. change + ing = []
7. use + ful = []
8. like + ness = []
9. wide + est = []
10. trace + ing = []
11. bare + ly = []
12. reuse + able = []

Part D

1. The first morphograph in the word **introduce** is either **in** or **intro**. Use your glossary to find the correct morphograph. Then write the morphographs.
[]+[] = introduce
2. The first morphograph in the word **across** is either **a** or **ac**. Use your glossary. Then write the morphographs.
[]+[] = across
3. The last morphograph in the word **action** is either **tion** or **ion**. Use your glossary. Then write the morphographs.
[]+[] = action
4. The first morphograph in the word **wonderful** is either **won** or **wonder**. Use your glossary. Then write the morphographs.
[]+[] = wonderful

Part E

Three of these words are misspelled. Use your glossary if you are not sure of the correct spellings. Write the misspelled words correctly on your paper.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. formmal | 3. reformed | 5. transsport |
| 2. telegraph | 4. akquire | 6. greatly |

Lesson 4

Part B

1. hope + ing = []
2. hope + ful = []
3. late + ly = []
4. decide + ed = []
5. expense + ive = []
6. love + ly = []
7. mistake + en = []
8. require + ment = []
9. fine + al = []
10. fame + ous = []

Part C

- The second morphograph in the word **fortunate** is either **un** or **une**. Use your glossary to find the correct morphograph. Then write the morphographs.
[]+[]+[] = fortunate
- The second morphograph in the word **discontent** is either **con** or **co**. Use your glossary.
[]+[]+[] = discontent
- The last morphograph in the word **uncover** is either **er** or **cover**. Use your glossary.
[]+[] = uncover
- The second morphograph in the word **television** is either **vis** or **vis**. Use your glossary.
[]+[]+[] = television

Part D

snap

art

civil

trim

Part E

likely

should

telegraph

forgiven

useful

reported

morphograph

misspell

acquire

television

photographic

formal

great

introduce

performance

transmit

really

imagination

misinformed

inquire

requirement

usable

support

translate

important

hopelessly

Part F

The morphograph **graph** refers to something in writing or something that is drawn. Below are some words that use the morphograph **graph**.

biography: **Bio** means life. When you write a story about someone's life, you write a biography.

autobiography: **Auto** means self. An autobiography is a biography you write about yourself.

morphograph: **Morpho** means the form of something. **Graph** means something in writing. So morphograph means the written form. It is the written form of word parts.

autograph: Another word for your signature is your autograph.

graph: A graph is a drawing or a chart.

graphic: If something is graphic, it is like a graph. A drawing is a graphic. When you describe something in graphic detail your description is as clear as a drawing.

Write the morphographs for each word.

1. []+[] = graphic

2. []+[]+[] = biography

3. []+[] = autograph

4. []+[]+[]+[] = autobiography

- What does the morphograph **auto** mean?

Write the correct words containing **graph**.

- After she became rich and famous, she wrote her _____.
- I asked a film star to write her _____ inside my book.
- Gil read a _____ about Winston Churchill.
- They described the play in _____ detail.

Lesson 5

Part A

- | | | |
|-----------|---------|------------|
| 1. plan | 4. big | 7. brother |
| 2. rest | 5. step | 8. ship |
| 3. winter | 6. port | 9. earn |

Part B

Use your glossary to find the correct morphographs for each word. Write the morphographs on your paper.

- The last morphograph in the word **surprise** is either **ise** or **prise**.
[]+[] = surprise
- The last morphograph in the word **interest** is either **est** or **rest**.
[]+[] = interest

Part C

In lesson 4 you learned that the morphograph **graph** refers to something in writing or something that is drawn. Here are other words that contain **graph**.

graphite: Pencil lead is graphite.

telegraph: The morphograph **tele** means distance. A telegraph sends messages over long distances.

photograph: The morphograph **photo** means light. Photographs are pictures made with light.

geography: The morphograph **geo** means earth. When you study geography you study drawings, or maps of the earth.

bibliography: The morphograph **biblio** means book. A list of books used in writing an article is called a bibliography.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. []+[]+[] = photography | 3. []+[] = telegraph |
| 2. []+[]+[] = geography | 4. []+[]+[] = bibliography |

Answer the items.

- What does the morphograph **photo** mean?
- What does the morphograph **tele** mean?
- I am learning a lot about the earth's surface in my _____ class.
- The word **photo** is a shorter word for _____.
- The lead in my pencil is made out of _____.
- There is a long _____ at the end of the book.

Part D

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use the final **e** rule.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. change + ing = [] | 4. con + fuse + ion = [] |
| 2. trade + s = [] | 5. value + able = [] |
| 3. tele + scope = [] | 6. base + ment = [] |

Part E

Four of these words are misspelled. Use your glossary if you are not sure of the correct spellings. Write the misspelled words correctly on your paper.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. geographer | 4. civelize | 7. replacement |
| 2. preformance | 5. hopelesly | 8. autograf |
| 3. across | 6. transmit | |

Lesson 6

Part A

I admire conscientious people.

Part B

criticism

pleasure

notice

stranger

translation

Part C

1. part + ing = []

2. pat + ing = []

3. bag + age = []

4. knot + s = []

5. form + al = []

6. mad + ness = []

7. pack + age = []

8. got + en = []

Part D

Last Saturday, my family went to see a modern play. It was really bad. A man introduced the play before it started. He said we would have to use our imaginations, but the play was hopeless.

All the stars gave terrible performances. Nobody understood the story. I wish we had stayed home and watched television.

Part E

Use your glossary to find the correct morphographs for each word. Write the morphographs on your paper.

1. The first morphograph in the word **pleasure** is either **please** or **plea**.

[] + [] = pleasure

2. The second morphograph in the word **transmission** is either **miss** or **mis**.

[] + [] + [] = transmission

3. The first morphograph in the word **dispel** is either **dis** or **di**.

[] + [] = dispel

Part F

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use the final **e** rule.

1. pulse + ate = []

2. in + quire + ing = []

3. white + est = []

4. base + ic = []

5. ex + press + ive = []

6. athlete + ic = []

7. value + less = []

8. store + age = []

Lesson 7

Part B

partial

athletically

deduction

excessively

critically

Part C

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. sad + ness = [] | 5. hat + s = [] |
| 2. wash + er = [] | 6. critic + ism = [] |
| 3. spot + ed = [] | 7. trip + ed = [] |
| 4. magic + al = [] | 8. civil + ize = [] |

Part D

The origin of a word is the place the word originally came from. The word **tea** originally came from China, which is where people first got tea leaves. The Chinese word for tea is **tay**. When English people took over the word, they changed the word to **tea**. Many English words have foreign origins, like the word **tea**. But very few words come from Chinese. Most English words follow the same pattern of origin. These words were first in Greek. Then they went to Latin. Then they went to French. And finally, they became part of English.

Greek is the language spoken in Greece. The language is over three thousand years old.

Latin is the language that people used to speak in Italy.

French is the language that people speak in France.

The Greeks were very smart. They made up many words and ideas. The people in Italy admired the Greeks and copied what they did. The Italian people often copied the Greek words. They changed the words a little bit, but the Latin words were clearly copies of the Greek words.

When people from Italy moved into France, they took the Latin language with them. The French people changed the Latin words and changed the spelling.

When these words come into English, they are Greek words that have been changed somewhat when they went into Latin and changed again when they went into French. Sometimes, their spelling and pronunciation changes again as the word becomes an English word.

Answer the items.

1. Where was Latin spoken?
2. Where is French spoken?
3. Is Latin still spoken today?
4. What is the origin of a word?
5. Where does the word **tea** come from?
6. Who did the Italians copy words from?

Part E

A student wrote this letter. The letter contains 9 misspelled words. Write each of those words correctly on your paper. If you're not sure of a word, look it up in your glossary or index.

Dear Grandmother,

Last Friday was the last day of shcool, so our famly will be comming to visit you soon. On Friday, we had a spelling contest in our class, and my best freind won! I did okay at first, but the spelings got too hard and I made a misstake trying to spell ATHLETIC, so I was out of the contest. Connie did'nt misspell a single word, including the last one, which was DINOSAUR, so she won a realy nice dictionary.

See you next week,
Love, Bernice

Lesson 8

Part C

admirable

medicine

physicist

amusement

photography

Part D

1. fort + [] + [] = fortunate
2. in + [] + [] = inversion
3. [] + [] + ion = television

4. per + [] + [] = perceptive
5. [] + [] + ly = critically

Part E

Four of these words are misspelled. Use your glossary to find the correct spellings. Write the misspelled words correctly on your paper.

- | | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. finally | 4. preformance | 7. excessively |
| 2. unbreakable | 5. intermission | 8. deduction |
| 3. partial | 6. atheletically | 9. supervizion |

Part F

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use the doubling rule.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. sit + ing = [] | 5. star + less = [] |
| 2. wonder + ful = [] | 6. swim + er = [] |
| 3. real + ize = [] | 7. hot + est = [] |
| 4. snap + ed = [] | 8. poison + ous = [] |

Part G

People who lived in Italy used to speak Latin. Those people were called Romans. The Romans used the Roman alphabet to spell Latin words. The 26-letter English alphabet comes from the Roman alphabet. The Roman alphabet comes from the 24-letter Greek alphabet.

So a lot of the letters in our alphabet came first from Greek, then from Latin, and finally into English.

Some letters of the alphabet have an interesting history. The word **alphabet** is made up of the first two letters of the Greek alphabet. These letters are **alpha** (Α, α) and **beta** (Β, β). You can hear them in the word **alphabet**.

A letter that has an interesting history is **c**. The Greeks did not have a letter **c**. Neither did the Romans. The Romans had a letter for the g sound that looked like this: **Ϟ**, **ϟ**. They changed it to look like this for the k sound: **Ϙ**, **ϙ**.

The letter **c** makes two sounds in English—the sound like an **s** (as in cell), and the sound like **k** (as in cup). Since English already has a symbol for the **k** sound (**k**) and a symbol for the **s** sound (**s**), we really don't need the symbol **c**. But this symbol is very important to our spelling. Here is why: Some morphographs are pronounced in different ways when they are combined with other morphographs. However, the morphographs are always spelled the same way. The letter **c** can stand for the **s** sound or the **k** sound. So we can spell words like **medic** and **medicine** with the same spelling. If we didn't have the letter **c**, we would have to spell the words this way: **medik**, **medisine**.

So this is how we got our A B C's. Our **A** and **B** came from Greek, and our **C** came from the Romans.

Below are letters from the Greek alphabet. Number your paper from 1-5. After each number write the English letter. Here's a hint, **Lambda** is **l** and **Mu** is **m**. You can figure out the letters by looking at them.

Λ, λ (lambda) = 1

Μ, μ (mu) = m

1. Ο, ο (omicron) =

2. Τ, τ (tau) =

3. Β, β (beta) =

4. Ε, ε (epsilon) =

5. Α, α (alpha) =

Answer the items.

1. What words did the word **alphabet** come from?
2. Did the letter **c** come from Greek or Latin?
3. What sound does the **c** in **physic** make when you add **ist**?
4. What sound does the **c** in **physic** make when you add **al**?
5. What sound does the first **c** in **criticize** make?
6. What sound does the second **c** in **criticize** make?
7. What are the morphographs in **criticize**?

Lesson 9

Part B

revision

thorough

through

embarrassed

infection

Part C

ly	er	sore	strange	est	ness	sad
----	----	------	---------	-----	------	-----

Part D

Write all the words that end in a consonant and the letter y.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. study | 5. enjoy | 9. they |
| 2. play | 6. spray | 10. pity |
| 3. toy | 7. cry | 11. relay |
| 4. marry | 8. happy | 12. nasty |

Part E

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. ship + ing = [] _____		5. star + less = [] _____	
2. race + ing = [] _____		6. run + er = [] _____	
3. hope + less = [] _____		7. re + fine + ing = [] _____	
4. hope + ful = [] _____		8. verse + ion = [] _____	

Part F

amusement
service
athletically
confusion
finally

admirable
information
unfortunate
reporter
greatest

stranger
separation
photography
translate
notice

acquired
geography
pleasure
imagination
conscientious

Part G

Write the morphographs for each word. Figure out any morphographs you don't know. Use your glossary.

1. im + [] + [] = impartial

2. [] + [] = failure

3. [] + [] + ledge = acknowledge

4. [] + [] = justice

Lesson 10**Part A**

1. play + ful = []

2. pity + ful = []

3. try + ed = []

4. try + ing = []

5. toy + s = []

6. study + ing = []

7. vary + ed = []

8. glory + ous = []

9. heavy + est = []

10. joy + ous = []

Part C

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use your spelling rules. The morphograph y is a vowel letter.

1. fat + y = [] =

2. blame + less = []

3. in + cure + able = []

4. ease + y = []

5. mis + take + en = []

6. run + y = []

7. hope + ful = []

8. im + prove + ed = []

9. store + age = []

10. shine + y = []

Part D

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word.

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

	word	rule
1.	care + less = []	_____
2.	fate + al = []	_____
3.	plan + ing = []	_____
4.	move + ment = []	_____

	word	rule
5.	slam + ed = []	_____
6.	judge + ing = []	_____
7.	shop + er = []	_____
8.	mad + ness = []	_____

Part E

Make 9 real words from the morphographs in the box.

ing	bag	store	age	ed	leak	pack
-----	-----	-------	-----	----	------	------

Lesson 11

Part A

She appeared to be thoroughly embarrassed.

Part B

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. stay + ing = [] | 5. enjoy + ment = [] |
| 2. hurry + ing = [] | 6. beauty + ful = [] |
| 3. fancy + est = [] | 7. cry + ing = [] |
| 4. worry + ed = [] | 8. say + ing = [] |

Part C

We use paragraphs to show when the writing goes from one topic to another. People didn't always use paragraphs, however. The Greeks who wrote over two thousand years ago completely covered the page with writing. There were no spaces between the lines, no commas, and no periods. When they switched topics, they wouldn't indent and start a new paragraph. They made a small mark next to that line. They called this mark a **paragraph**. The word is made up of two morphographs—**para** and **graph**. **Para** means next to. **Graph** means something written. Today, we indent the first line of a new topic instead of writing a little mark beside it. The word **paragraph** is still with us to refer to a change in topic.

1. Name three ways the early Greek writing was different from ours.
2. What does the morphograph **para** mean?
3. What does the morphograph **graph** mean?
4. How did Greek writers show a change of topic?
5. How do we show a change of topic today?

Part D

Write the morphographs for each word. Figure out any morphographs you don't know. Use your glossary.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+ual+[] = unusually | 3. manu+[]+[] = manufacture |
| 2. []+[] + ed = diseased | 4. []+[] + ion = admission |

Part E

A student wrote this report. The report contains 7 misspelled words. Write each of those words correctly on your paper.

Many experts agree that spelling is an important skill for students to have. If a student misspells words in a written report, people reading the report tend to judge that the report is poor, even if the content of the report is excellent and is presented well. Some geography teachers have been known to fail students for poor spelling. Many teachers do not fail students but require correct spelling on all reports.

Part F

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. friend + ly = [] _____		4. ap + pear + ance = [] _____	
2. please + ure = [] _____		5. fort + une + ate = [] _____	
3. step + ed = [] _____		6. skin + y = [] _____	

Lesson 12

Part B

visitor

television

devise

bury

deny

Part D

The morphograph **vise** usually means to see. Below are some words that use the morphograph **vise**.

visit: When you go to see friends or relatives, you visit them.

supervisor: Someone who is responsible for watching over the work of others is a supervisor.

visible: A visible thing is something you can see.

advise: When you help people solve a problem, you advise them. You help them see the problem more clearly.

television: **Tele** means distance. A television permits us to see pictures sent over long distances.

revise: When you revise something you have written, you change it to make it better.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. [] + [] = vision | 4. [] + [] = televise |
| 2. [] + [] + [] = advised | 5. [] + it + [] = visitor |
| 3. [] + [] = devise | 6. [] + [] + [] = revision |

Answer these items.

1. Something that is not visible is invisible. What does the morphograph **in** mean in this word?
2. A visitor is one who visits you. A supervisor is one who supervises you. What does the morphograph **or** mean?

Write the correct words containing **vise**.

3. Mrs. McAllister is working on the second _____ of the cookbook she is writing.
4. Freddy needs new contact lenses because his _____ is poor.
5. Marsha _____ me to begin my book report right away.
6. I wonder if any network is going to _____ the world soccer championships.

Part E

Make 7 real words from the morphographs in the box.

mis	en	hap	take	s
-----	----	-----	------	---

Part F

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use your spelling rules.

1. play + ful = []
2. sturdy + est = []
3. marry + ed = []
4. deny + al = []
5. copy + ed = []
6. hap + y + ness = []
7. carry + age = []
8. bury + ed = []
9. dry + ing = []
10. try + al = []

Lesson 13**Part B**

Three of these words are misspelled. Use your glossary to find the correct spellings. Write the misspelled words correctly on your paper.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. embarassed | 4. easiest | 7. visitor |
| 2. paragraph | 5. burial | 8. appeer |
| 3. revision | 6. thorough | 9. criticize |

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word. Figure out any morphographs you don't know. Use your glossary.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+ary = imaginary | 3. []+[]+ant = unpleasant |
| 2. []+[]+[]+[] = informative | 4. []+[] = paragraph |

Part D

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use your spelling rules. The morphograph **y** is a vowel letter.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. noise + y + er = [] | 7. use + ual = [] |
| 2. com + mit + ment = [] | 8. in + vise + ible = [] |
| 3. hap + en = [] | 9. strange + ly = [] |
| 4. busy + ness = [] | 10. o + mit = [] |
| 5. en + joy + ed = [] | 11. hap + y + ly = [] |
| 6. per + hap + s = [] | 12. super + vise + ion = [] |

Part E

visible

advise

supervisor

Write the word for each meaning clue.

1. someone who is responsible for watching over the work of others
2. something you can see
3. when you help people solve a problem

Lesson 14

Part B

married
supervisor
photography
buried
criticism

important
athletic
conscientious
studying
embarrass

haphazard
geography
appear
television
imagination

Part C

Make 12 real words from the morphographs in the box. The letter x acts like two consonant letters.

y	sun	wax	luck	wit	er	hap	est
---	-----	-----	------	-----	----	-----	-----

Part D

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. hazard + ous = [] _____		5. re + place + ment = [] _____	
2. hap + en = [] _____		6. hurry + ing = [] _____	
3. athlete + ic + s = [] _____		7. swim + er = [] _____	
4. bury + al = [] _____		8. in + quire + ed = [] _____	

Part E

Some morphographs have more than one meaning. The morphograph **sent** has three different meanings.

One meaning of **sent** is to send, in the past: We sent the package yesterday. We will send another one tomorrow.

Another meaning of **sent** is feeling. The word **consent** has this meaning. When you consent to something, you feel that it is all right to do. The words **resent**, **dissent**, and **sentimental** also have the meaning to feel.

Another meaning of **sent** is exist. The morphograph **ab** means away. When you are absent, you are not here. You exist away from here. The opposite of **absent** is **present**. **Pre** means in front of. When you are present you are in front of us.

Match the correct meaning of **sent** for each underlined word.

feeling

exist

send, in the past

1. I resent her coming here.
2. Acme Company sent us the bill last week.
3. Susie was present at the meeting.
4. He is very sentimental about his past wife.
5. My mother never consents to letting me stay out late.
6. Yesterday, no one was absent from class.

Lesson 15

15

Part B

1. They made a **right/write** turn.
2. Look over **their/there**.
3. I can't **hear/here** you.
4. I have a **hole/whole** in my stocking.

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the **y to i** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. stop + ing = [] _____		4. im + prove + ment = [] _____	
2. deny + ing = [] _____		5. hid + en = [] _____	
3. please + ant = [] _____		6. worry + some = [] _____	

Part D

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use your spelling rules.

1. cry + ing = []
2. un + fix + ed = []
3. hap + y = []
4. embarrass + ment = []
5. friend + ly + est = []
6. per + mit = []
7. copy + ing = []
8. ac + know + ledge = []
9. box + er = []
10. manu + fact + ure + er = []

Part E

Make 14 real words from the morphographs in the box.

bake	shop	s	swim	er	wrap	ing
------	------	---	------	----	------	-----

Lesson 16

Part B

Write each sentence with the correct word. If you are not sure of a word, look it up in your index.

1. Shawn can sing the **hole/whole** song.
2. We walked **threw/through** the building.
3. Bill told a very imaginative **tail/tale**.
4. We know how to **sail/sale** a boat.
5. Murry is asking the bank for a **loan/lone**.
6. There is only one **peace/piece** of pie left.

Part C

A student wrote this report. The report contains 11 misspelled words. Write each of those words correctly on your paper. If you're not sure of a contraction, look it up under **Part D** on page I-4 of your index.

If you want to be an athlete, you have to work out everyday. Swimming and runing are good exercises four improoving you're body. Atheletic activities dont' always reqwire grate phisical strength, but they do reqwire a lot of training.

Part D

Write the morphographs for each word. Figure out any morphographs you don't know. Use your glossary.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. [] + com + [] + [] = accommodate | 3. [] + ual = casual |
| 2. [] + [] = dispel | 4. [] + [] = receive |

Part E

The Greeks were superstitious. They believed that events could be predicted by studying the stars. Their morphographs for star are **aster** and **astro**.

The Greek word **astrology** means the study of stars for predicting future events. An **astrologer** is not a scientist, but someone who tells future events by studying stars.

The scientific study of stars and planets is called **astronomy**. The morphograph **nome** means to name. An **astronomer** is a scientist who identifies stars and other heavenly bodies. An astronomer can name the stars.

The Greeks thought that a disaster was caused by bad stars. Today we use the word **disaster** to mean a terrible event.

The word **astronomical** means extremely large or great like the universe.

Answer the questions. You may use your glossary.

- Why do you think this punctuation mark * is called an asterisk? Write the morphographs for **asterisk** with plus signs.
- Write the morphographs for:
astronomy
astronomical
astronomer
- Is an **astrologer** a scientist? Is an **astronomer** a scientist?
- The morphograph **naut** means sailor. The morphograph **cosmo** means world. The Russians call their space-travelers **cosmonauts**. The name for space-travelers from the United States contains the Greek morphograph for star. What's the name?
- If something is given the wrong name then it is called a **misnomer**. Write the morphographs for **misnomer**.

Lesson 17

17

Part B

Do not use your glossary for Part B.

In 1613, a Dutch trading ship that was anchored near Manhattan Island caught fire. Attempts to save the ship failed, and the crew had to go ashore. On shore, friendly Indians offered survivors food and shelter. Encouraged by the warm welcome, the Dutch decided to build their first colony on that site, which later became New York City.

Who were the first settlers of New York City?

Some Dutch traders had to abandon their burning ship, which was anchored near Manhattan Island. Some friendly Indians gave food and shelter to the traders. The traders found the welcome so encouraging that they decided to build a colony, which became New York City.

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the **y to i** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. oc + case + ion = [] _____		5. oc + cur = [] _____	
2. cur + ent = [] _____		6. deny + ing = [] _____	
3. fant + as + y = [] _____		7. plan + ed = [] _____	
4. ad + vise + ed = [] _____		8. vary + ous = [] _____	

Part D

Some words that contain an **f** sound in our language are spelled with the letters **ph**. These words come from Greek words, not from Latin words or French words. The words **graph**, **photo**, and **sphere** are words that come from Greek.

The reason that these words are spelled with **ph** rather than **f** has to do with letters in the Greek alphabet. The symbol used for the **f** sound in the Greek alphabet is Φ . The name of this symbol is **phi**.

When the Romans translated Greek symbols, they used the letters **ph** to stand for Φ . So words that have **ph** for the **f** sound come from Greek.

1. Below are words. For each word write the morphographs that come from Greek. For example, the morphographs in **philosophy** that come from Greek are **philo** and **soph**.

soph + ist + ic + ate + ed = sophisticated

re + phrase = rephrase

morpho + graph = morphograph

physic + al = physical

2. The word **uphill** does not come from Greek. How do you know it's not Greek even though it has **ph**?
3. Sometimes the Romans would change the Greek **ph** spelling to **f**. The Greek morphograph **phant** means something seen. The word **phantom** has the morphograph **phant**. Two of our English words used to be spelled **phantasy** and **phantastic**. Write the correct modern spelling of these two words that originally came from Greek.
4. The morphograph **phet** means to speak in the word **prophet**. The morphograph **fess** means to speak in the word **confess**. Which morphograph shows Latin spelling, **phet** or **fess**? Which morphograph shows Greek spelling?
5. Writing and drawing on walls has been going on for hundreds of years. The Romans called it **graffito**. The plural word for **graffito** is **graffiti**. What Greek morphograph means the same as Roman **graf**?

Lesson 18

Part B

Do not use your glossary for Part B.

Wool was very important to the economy in England four hundred years ago. The king passed a law requiring everyone over the age of seven to wear a wool cap. This law was designed to sell more wool. Anyone who did not comply with the law was fined. Wool was so important to England that anyone selling a sheep outside of the country was punished by death.

Explain why wool caps were a common sight in England 400 years ago.

Because of the economic importance of wool in England, the king past a law which required everyone to where a wool cap. This happened for hundred years ago. Being seen without one resulted in being find, so nearly everyone complied with the law.

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word. Figure out any morphograph you don't know. Use your glossary.

1. mode + [] + [] = modernize
2. [] + [] = another
3. [] + [] + [] = misfortune
4. [] + [] + [] = philosopher
5. [] + [] + [] = consistent
6. [] + [] + [] + ate + [] = accommodation
7. [] + [] = imagine
8. [] + [] = poisonous

Part D

Write each sentence with the correct words. If you're not sure of a word, look it up in your index.

1. A little **peace/piece** and quiet will do her good.
2. Cynthia bought some **plain/plane** white paper.
3. I wish she **wood/would right/write** to me.
4. **Meat/Meet** is **vary/very** expensive these days.

Lesson 19

Part A

By eating pears, he put on weight around his waist.

Part B

various	realize	criticism	physical	philosophy
supervision	thorough	happen	casual	omit
magic	modesty	dispel	paragraph	embarrass
unfortunate	disaster	disease	advised	occasion
appearance	confusion	baggage	accommodate	planned

Part C

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use your spelling rules.

1. cur + ent = []
2. oc + case + ion + al + ly = []
3. astro + nome + er = []
4. com + mode + ity = []
5. fant + as + y + es = []
6. dure + ing = []
7. re + phrase + ed = []
8. ap + ply + ed = []
9. hemi + sphere = []
10. case + ual + ty = []

Part D

Write each sentence with the correct words. If you're not sure of a word, look it up in your index.

1. Sally is learning how to fly a **plain/plane**.
2. **Which/Witch** one do you want?
3. The dog chased its **tail/tale**.
4. The deer fled **threw/through** the forest.

Part E

A student wrote this report. 7 words are misspelled. Write each of those words correctly on your paper.

We viseted a great beautiful hotel last summer. This hotel was a fashionable resort for people who like to go swimming and play tennis. The hotel was origenally built in 1890, but the acomodations were comfortable and moderne. We were required to wear formel clothes for the evening meal, but we didn't mind. It was fun. Unfortunately, we only made reservations for two nights. I wish we could have stayed longer.

Lesson 20

Part B

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. act + ual + ly = [] _____		6. en + dure + ance = [] _____	
2. knot + ed = [] _____		7. com + ply + ing = [] _____	
3. like + ly + hood = [] _____		8. step + ing = [] _____	
4. verse + ion = [] _____		9. mode + er + ate = [] _____	
5. in + con + sist + ent = [] _____		10. fun + y = [] _____	

Part C

Write each sentence with the correct word. If you're not sure of a word, look it up in your index.

1. I'm hoping that the **weather/whether** will change.
2. He performed a daring **feat/feet**.
3. We will **meat/meet** in another room.
4. Where **wood/would** you like to sit?

Part D

Find the misspelled words in the student's answer. Then write them correctly. Do not use your glossary.

For years, industry emptied chemical waste of all types into the Cuyahoga river, which winds through Cleveland, Ohio, in the United States. Cleveland's residents occasionally complained about the river's vile condition, but nothing was done about it until 1969. In that year, the thick, oily surface of the river, littered with trash and rubble, caught fire and would not go out. The poisonous waterway blazed for days, destroying warehouses and factories along its banks. Finally the embarrassed community of Cleveland decided to clean up the Cuyahoga.

Why did Cleveland decide to stop polluting the Cuyahoga?

Factries dumped chemikals in the river. This industreal waist combined with litter and the hole river caught fire. The fire distroyed wherehouses and embarassed the city's recidents.

Lesson 21

Part A

Their approach to exercising is very original.

Part C

As you know, many words in English came first from Greek, then Latin, then French, and finally into English. For many of these words, the spelling changed each time the word went into a new language.

Some words did not follow these steps. Instead they went from Latin directly into English. Here's why they didn't go from Latin to French and then to English:

Two thousand years ago, a great Roman emperor named Julius Caesar invaded England. The invaders spoke Latin. The English used some Latin words to communicate with the invaders. These words went directly from Latin into English.

For hundreds of years people who were educated learned to read Latin. Some Latin words became part of the English language.

Below are some words that went directly from Latin into English. Notice that the spellings changed.

Latin	English
tributum	tribute
milite (soldiers)	military
	militant
discipulus	disciple
papa	pope
creda	creed
purs	purse
son	sound
planta	plant

Write the answers to the items.

1. Many words in English came from Greek, then Latin, then French. Did the word **sound** follow these steps? How did the Romans spell the word **sound**?
2. Why did people who spoke English 2,000 years ago learn some Latin words?

Use English words from the list above to complete each item.

1. Janice keeps her money in her _____.
2. Be quiet. Don't make a _____.
3. The Garden Shop sells hundreds of _____.
4. The word discipline is related to the word _____.

Part D

Five of these words are misspelled. Find the misspelled words. Then write them correctly on your paper.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. importance | 5. thorough | 9. consistent |
| 2. acommodate | 6. omit | 10. ocur |
| 3. beautiful | 7. rephrase | 11. indurance |
| 4. desaster | 8. embarrassed | 12. casually |

Part E

Write the morphographs for each word. Figure out any morphographs you don't know. Use your glossary.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. []+[] = military | 3. []+[] = begin |
| 2. dis+[]+[] = discipline | 4. []+ate+[] = duration |

Lesson 22

Part B

origin disaster graphic invisible astronomer advise

Write the word for each meaning clue.

1. a drawing
2. where something comes from
3. something you can't see
4. a scientist who can name the stars
5. a terrible event
6. when you help someone solve a problem

Part C

Find the misspelled word in each group. Then write it correctly on your paper.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. medicine
prehaps
acknowledge
valuable | 2. shopper
athletically
intrest
separate | 3. suported
usage
autobiography
easier |
| 4. admirable
information
pulsate
mistriel | 5. performance
confusion
flatten
freindliness | 6. imaginary
plesure
basic
service |

Part D

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use your spelling rules. **W** at the end of a morphograph is a vowel letter.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. trans + fer = [] | 6. grow + th = [] |
| 2. know + ledge = [] | 7. hap + y + est = [] |
| 3. pro + pel = [] | 8. vise + ual = [] |
| 4. al + lot + ment = [] | 9. al + low + ed = [] |
| 5. com + mit + ment = [] | 10. industry + al = [] |

Lesson 23

Part B

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. pro + pel + ing = [] | 6. cur + tail = [] |
| 2. ad + mit + ance = [] | 7. al + lot + ed = [] |
| 3. com + mit + ment = [] | 8. ex + cel + ence = [] |
| 4. re + cur + ing = [] | 9. for + got + en = [] |
| 5. trans + fer + ed = [] | 10. un + hap + y = [] |

Part C

When **ch** sounds like **k** in a word, it probably came from Greek. Here is why. The Greeks had two different sounds for **k**. One sounded like our **k** sound. The other Greek **k** sound sounded like a hoarse **k**. The Romans did not have a letter for this sound so they used their letters **c** and **h** to write this sound: **ch**.

Here are some words that had this letter in Greek: **chemical**, **school**, **mechanic**, and **stomach**.

People often misspell words that have this **ch** spelling for the **k** sound. Here are some words that are often misspelled: **psychology**, **character**, **Christian**, **melancholy**, **mechanics**, **technique**.

Write the answers to the items.

- How many **k** sounds did the Greeks have?
- How do you know the word **scheme** comes from Greek?
- Does the word **change** come from Greek? How do you know?
- Does the word **echo** come from Greek? How do you know?
- Two Roman letters aren't pronounced in the word **psychology**. Which letters are they?

Add the morphographs together. Use your rules. All of these words have the **k** sound spelled **ch**.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. school + ing = [] | 8. cheme + ic + al = [] |
| 2. character + ist + ic = [] | 9. scheme + ate + ic = [] |
| 3. Christ + ian = [] | 10. anchor + ed = [] |
| 4. mechan + ic + al = [] | 11. melan + choly = [] |
| 5. cheme + ist + ry = [] | 12. chore + us = [] |
| 6. echo + es = [] | 13. chord + s = [] |
| 7. back + ache = [] | 14. techno + loge + y = [] |

Part D

Make 8 real words from the morphographs in the box.

en	bid	for	sake	give	got
----	-----	-----	------	------	-----

Part E

Write the morphographs for each word. Figure out any morphographs you don't know. Use your glossary.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. [] + th + [] = healthy | 3. [] + [] = safety |
| 2. [] + trol + [] = controlled | 4. [] + gin + [] = beginning |

Lesson 24

Part B

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. o + mit + ed = [] | 7. com + mit + ee = [] |
| 2. oc + cur + ence = [] | 8. per + hap + s = [] |
| 3. al + lot + ment = [] | 9. ex + cel + ed = [] |
| 4. per + mit + ing = [] | 10. un + con + trol + able = [] |
| 5. pro + pel + er = [] | 11. re + pel + ent = [] |
| 6. pre + fer + ed = [] | |

Part C

Write each sentence with the correct words. If you're not sure of a word, look it up in your index.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Please come hear/here . | 3. Their/They're answers were all right/write . |
| 2. The book has a plain/plane cover. | 4. Our house is for sail/sale . |

Part D

Five words are misspelled. Find the misspelled words. Then write them correctly on your paper.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. confuseing | 4. skeme | 7. industrial |
| 2. consistent | 5. fantazy | 8. safety |
| 3. transfir | 6. knowledge | 9. excelent |

Part E

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. character + ist + ic = [] | 5. marry + age = [] |
| 2. image + ine + ary = [] | 6. mode + est + y = [] |
| 3. mechan + ism = [] | 7. lone + ly + ness = [] |
| 4. cheme + ic + al = [] | 8. be + gin + er = [] |

Part F

On the next lesson, you'll have a spelling contest. Some of the words below will be used in the contest.

physical	current	permission	character	carriage
physicist	poison	inform	philosophy	improvement
athlete	usual	modern	endurance	appearance

Lesson 25

Part A

personal personnel questionable questionnaire personify personality

Part C

English borrowed many words from French. Sometimes we used the French spelling. Other times we changed the spelling. Hundreds of years ago, the French word **personne** was taken over by the English. In England, its spelling was changed to **person**. The morphograph **person** can be found in many words, like **personify**, **personal**, and **personality**. Later, English borrowed another word from French; **personnel**. The word **personnel** means a group of workers. The English word **personnel** was not built on the English morphograph **person**; it was borrowed directly from French and has kept the French spelling. This is why **personnel** is not like all the other words with **person**. **Personnel** has the French spelling with two n's.

The French word **questionne** had a similar history. When we borrowed it we changed the spelling to **question** and built many common words with it, like **questionable** and **unquestioning**. Much later, we borrowed the word **questionnaire**. We took the word **questionnaire** directly from the French instead of building a new word from our word **question**. So **questionnaire** has kept the original French spelling with two n's.

Here are some regular English words. Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. []+[]+[] = impersonal | 5. []+[] = personify |
| 2. quest+[] = question | 6. []+[]+[]+[] = unquestionable |
| 3. []+[]+[] = impersonate | 7. []+[]+ity = personality |
| 4. []+[]+[] = personalize | |

Write the answer for each item.

- Why is **personnel** spelled with two n's?
- Is the word **personal** based on French or English spelling?
- Is **person** a short **cvc** morphograph? So in the word **person** + **ify** does the **n** double?

Part D

Find the misspelled words in the sentences. Then write the words correctly on your paper.

- Only very important people were admitted.
- His autobiography is excellent.
- They misplased their bagage at the airport.
- It was definitely a joyus ocasion.

Part E

Three words in this exercise have the morphograph **duce** or the morphograph **duct**. In Latin **duce** and **duct** mean to lead. Something that is conducted is led together. Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. pro + duct + ion = [] | 6. sur + round + ing = [] |
| 2. dis + ciple + ine + ary = [] | 7. re + bel + ion = [] |
| 3. re + duce + ed = [] | 8. busy + ness + es = [] |
| 4. re + cur + ent = [] | 9. dure + ing = [] |
| 5. con + duct + or = [] | 10. e + duce + ate = [] |

Part A

On that site, she received a citation.

Part C

Find the misspelled words in the student's answer. Then write the words correctly on your paper. Do not use your glossary for this part.

Years ago, a group of farmers in central California decided that they had a coyote problem. They trapped, shot, and poisoned the coyotes until almost none remained. With all the coyotes gone, the number of mice skyrocketed until there were over 80,000 per acre. The mice overran the land, destroying millions of dollars worth of crops. Now the farmers really had a problem!

Tell why farmers probably decided to stop killing coyotes.

The farmers probably desided to stop traping and poizoning the coyotes because the coyotes are helpfull in killing the mice. The mice are a reel problem now and the farmers wish the coyotes were back.

Part D

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the **y** to **i** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. mechan + ism = [] _____		5. re + com + mend + ed = [] _____	
2. oc + cur + ed = [] _____		6. probe + able = [] _____	
3. family + ar = [] _____		7. re + ceive + er = [] _____	
4. con + trol + ing = [] _____		8. manu + script = [] _____	

Part E

The Greeks used **y** as a vowel more than we do. The Greeks had many words with **y** between two consonants. Some words borrowed from Greek are still spelled this way. In fact, most of our words that have **y** between two consonants came from Greek. The **y** in these words are vowel letters. Here are some of those words: **symbol**, **cycle**, **mystery**, **psychology**, **analysis**, **hysteria**, **rhythm**, **physical**, **paralyzed**, **synonymous**, **tyrant**, **hypocrite**, **hyphen**, **oxygen**, **hypnosis**, **hymn**, **hydrant**.

Answer the items.

- How do you know the word **hymn** comes from Greek?
- Does the word **symbol** come from Greek? How do you know?

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. myst + ic + al = [] | 7. symbol + ic = [] |
| 2. syn + onym = [] | 8. myst + er + y + ous = [] |
| 3. physic + ian = [] | 9. bi + cycle = [] |
| 4. syn + onym + ous = [] | 10. rhythm + ic + al = [] |
| 5. hymn + al = [] | 11. an + onym + ous = [] |
| 6. hyphen + ate + ed = [] | 12. hyster + ic + al = [] |

Lesson 27

Part B

Find the misspelled word in each group. Then write it correctly on your paper.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. present
exercise
lengthy
misterious | 2. embarrass
approach
thoughtfull
personnel | 3. wonderful
actually
durring
echo |
| 4. intermission
personality
questionned
symbolic | 5. excellance
computer
enlighten
autograph | 6. manufacture
inconsistent
surround
advize |

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. []+[]+[] = disappoint | 4. []+[] = fourth |
| 2. []+onym = synonym | 5. []+[]+[]+[] = unforgettable |
| 3. []+[] = magician | 6. []+[]+[] = regrettable |

Part D

The morphograph **dict** means speak or speech. Here are some words that use the morphograph **dict**.

dictate: You dictate when you give instructions out loud.

predict: The morphograph **pre** means before. You predict something when you tell about it before it happens.

diction: The way you use words is your diction.

contradict: The morphograph **contra** means opposite. When you say the opposite of what someone else has said, you contradict that person.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. []+[] = diction | 3. []+[] = contradict |
| 2. []+[]+[] = prediction | 4. []+[]+[] = dictation |

Answer the items.

- What does the morphograph **contra** mean?
- What does the morphograph **pre** mean?

Write the correct words that contain **dict**.

- The way she uses words is impressive. I wish I had her _____.
- I went to a fortune teller who said he could _____ where I would be next week.
- Fred always thinks the opposite of his sister. That's why he often _____ the things she says.
- Mr. Martinez said, "Write part B on your paper. I'm going to _____ some spelling words to you."
- Some people can _____ the weather just by looking at the clouds.

Part A

indict
edict

malediction

benediction

Part D

Find the misspelled words in these sentences. Then write the words correctly on your paper.

1. They aproached the campground with happyness.
2. Some poisenous animals were in the area.
3. They were not permitted to camp near the lake.
4. My philosephy is actally very realistic.
5. Four road hazzards led to much confuseion.

Part E

Make 10 real words from the morphographs in the box.

cur	oc	ence	s	re	ed	con
-----	----	------	---	----	----	-----

Part F

In lesson 27 you learned that the morphograph **dict** means speech or speak. Here are other words that contain **dict**.

benediction: A benediction is what a person says when giving a blessing.

malediction: A malediction is what a person says when giving a curse.

dictionary: A dictionary is a book that tells how to say words and what the words mean.

dictator: Somebody who tells other people what they are to do is a dictator.

edict: The commands of a dictator are called edicts.

indict: When the court tells you that you have done something against the law, the court indicts you.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. []+[] = predict | 5. []+[] = edict |
| 2. []+[]+[] = dictator | 6. []+[]+[] = contradiction |
| 3. []+[]+[] = malediction | 7. []+[]+[] = indictment |
| 4. []+[]+[] = dictionary | 8. []+[]+[] = benediction |

Write the correct words that contain the morphograph **dict**.

1. When I don't know the meaning of a word, I use the _____.
2. The captain runs his ship as if he were a _____.
3. The priest closed the service with a _____.
4. The peasants were unhappy when they learned about the king's newest _____.
5. First he said one thing, then he said the opposite. He always _____ himself.
6. After studying the evidence for several weeks, the city attorney _____ two city officials.

Lesson 29

Part B

disappoint	prediction	supervision	modest	occasional
confusion	during	realistic	advised	omit
philosophy	infective	magically	various	paragraph
approach	infection	thorough	physician	symbol
occurrence	hopeful	dispel	baggage	embarrass
endurance	carriage	diseased	importance	athletic
dictionary	personnel	appearance	questionnaire	mystery
forgotten	citation	receive	unusual	portable
discovered	accommodate	contradiction	surround	regret

Part C

The morphograph **sum** means the highest or topmost. When Greeks and Romans worked counting or addition problems, they didn't start at the top and write their answer at the bottom. They started at the bottom and worked upwards, writing the total at the top. They called the total the **sum** because it was the topmost number.

When you make a summary, you sum up something larger. You only tell about things of the highest importance.

The word **summit** means the top or highest part. The summit of a mountain is the top of the mountain.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- summary = [] + ar + []
- summit = [] + it
- summarize = [] + [] + []
- sums = [] + []
- summarization = [] + [] + [] + [] + []
- summation = [] + ate + []
- summed = [] + []

Part D

dictionary	consent	support	dictate
personnel	indict	contradict	absent

Write the word for each meaning clue.

- a group of workers
- holds something up
- when you are not here
- a book for finding word meanings
- say the opposite of what someone else has said
- feel that something is all right
- say words for someone to write
- when the court tells you that have done something against the law

Part E

Write the morphographs for each word.

- [] + [] + [] = indictment
- [] + [] + [] = separate
- [] + [] = symbolic
- [] + er + [] = mystery
- [] + [] + [] + [] = discoveries
- [] + [] + [] + [] = characterization
- [] + [] + [] = synonymous
- [] + [] + [] = transferred
- [] + [] + [] = deceived
- [] + [] = perceive

Part B

The morphograph for the number 4 is usually **four**. This morphograph is used in **fourteen** and other words. Another morphograph is used for 4 in the words **forty** and **forties**.

Here are words with the morphographs **for** and **four**:

forty	forties	four	four hundred two
fortieth	two hundred forty	ninety-four	fourteenth
forty-one	nineteen forties	fourth	three hundred thirty-four

(Notice that you use a hyphen for words like **forty-one**.)

Write these numbers on your paper. Then write the word for each number.

Example: 40's = forties

400 = []	14 = []	40th = []
140 = []	94th = []	4th = []

Write the morphographs for these words. Some morphographs are given.

- [] + th = fourth
- [] + [] = fourteen
- [] + ty = forty
- [] + [] + es = forties
- [] + [] + [] = fourteenth
- [] + [] + eth = fortieth

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. early + er	= [] _____	5. be + gin + ing	= [] _____
2. re + ject + ion	= [] _____	6. sum + ar + ize	= [] _____
3. re + bel + s	= [] _____	7. com + pel + ed	= [] _____
4. ac + know + ledge + ed	= [] _____	8. pre + dict + able	= [] _____

Part D

We're going to treat **i-t-y** as one morphograph even though it's actually two morphographs. **ity** is made by combining **i-t-e** plus **y** or combining **i-t** plus **y**. In either case, we end up with **i-t-y**. So we'll just treat **ity** as if it is one morphograph.

Add the morphographs together.

- person + al + ity = []
- com + mode + ity = []
- dense + ity = []
- op + port + une + ity = []

Lesson 31

Part A

There was a large hole in the beam, which made the bridge weak.

Part C

Add **ance** and **ing** to the words in the box to make 12 real words. Use your spelling rules.

admit perform endure vary import appear

Part D

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+[] = recommend | 5. []+[]+[] = activity |
| 2. []+[] = various | 6. []+[] = summed |
| 3. []+nox = equinox | 7. []+vale+[] = equivalent |
| 4. []+[]+[] = fortieth | 8. []+[]+[] = preferring |

Part E

Sometimes words that are related have morphographs that have slightly different spellings. The morphographs **four** and **for** are called **allomorphs**. Another pair of allomorphs is **scribe** and **script**. The morphograph **scribe** means to write in these words: **describe**, **inscribe**. The words **description**, **inscription** and **scripture** also contain a morphograph that means to write. The morphograph is **script**.

Sometimes an allomorph makes a word easier to pronounce. The word **prescription** is much easier to pronounce than it would be with the allomorph **scribe**.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. []+[] = subscribe | 4. []+[] = manuscript |
| 2. []+[]+[] = subscription | 5. []+[] = prescribe |
| 3. []+[]+[]+[] = indescribable | 6. []+[]+[] = prescription |

Answer the items.

- What do you call morphographs that have the same meaning but slightly different spellings?
- Look at these words: **admission/admit**, **permissible/permit**, **submissive/submit**. Write the allomorph for **miss**.
- Write the allomorph for **scribe**.

Lesson 32

Part A

find fury create close story list

Part C

A student wrote this report. The report contains 9 misspelled words. Write each of those words correctly on your paper.

Elephants are dissappearing rapidly. Unfortunetly, people kill them for there ivory tusks. Ivory is valueable not only because it is beutiful, but because it is used as a currancy like gold and silver coins in some countries. Its really regretable that these wonderfull creatures are being killed.

Part D

For words that have the morphograph **ceive**, there are related words that have the allomorph **cept**. When the **ceive** word ends in **ion** or **ive**, the allomorph **cept** is used.

Here are words that have the allomorph **ceive**:

conceivable deceive perceive misconceive receive

Here are related words that end in **ion** or **ive**:

conception deceptive perception misconception receptive

For each word with **ceive**, write a real word that ends with **ion** or **ive**.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. misconceive | 4. preconceived |
| 2. receive | 5. deceive |
| 3. perceive | |

Part E

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the **y** to **i** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. sum + ar + y = [] _____		5. re + gret + ful = [] _____	
2. ex + pense + ive = [] _____		6. in + quire + y = [] _____	
3. year + ly = [] _____		7. in + form + ate + ive = [] _____	
4. for + ty + es = [] _____		8. un + en + light + en + ed = [] _____	

Lesson 33

Part C

You learned that **cept** and **ceive** are allomorphs. Each word below has a morphograph missing. Use either **ceive** or **cept** to complete each word. Write the entire words. Use your rules.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. re——ion | 4. miscon——ion |
| 2. incon——able | 5. de——ive |
| 3. de—— | 6. per——ed |

Part D

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ex + cess + ive = [] | 5. fury + ous = [] |
| 2. early + est = [] | 6. con + verse + ate + ion = [] |
| 3. create + ed = [] | 7. story + es = [] |
| 4. create + ion = [] | 8. rain + ing = [] |

Part E

The English language got its alphabet letters from the Romans. The word for **alphabet** comes from the Greeks. Many words used to describe grammar come from the Romans and Greeks. All of these words came from Greek or Latin: **paragraph**, **sentence**, **summary**, and **grammar**.

The word **punctuation** comes from Latin. **Punctu** means point. All the points, or marks you use in writing, are called **punctuation marks**.

All of these words come from Latin: **punctuation mark**, **question mark**, **exclamation mark**, and **quotation mark**.

All of these words come from Greek first and then from Latin: **period**, **comma**, **asterisk**, and **apostrophe**.

Number your paper from 1-4. For each punctuation mark, the name of the punctuation mark is given. Write the morphographs that make up the name. You can use your glossary.

" quotation mark = []+[]+[] mark

? question mark = []+[] mark

* asterisk = []+isk

; semicolon = []+[]

Answer the items.

1. What letters tell you that **hyphen** came from Greek? What letters tell you that **apostrophe** came from Greek?
2. What are the morphographs in **punctuate**?
3. What is the first morphograph in **quotation**?
4. The word **exclamation** is related to the word **exclaim**. What are the morphographs in **exclaim**?
5. The morphograph **semi** means half or almost. A **semicolon** is almost a **colon**. What word means half circle?

Lesson 34

Part B

accommodate
pleasure
during
unfortunate
regrettable
beautiful
forty-four
symbol
quote
athlete
worried
omitted
notice

mystery
deceive
admittance
synonym
perceptive
endurance
equivalent
revision
personnel
importance
conceivable
admire
thorough

disappearance
unusual
furious
support
approach
separation
modern
reception
geography
exclaim
disaster
receiver

citation
original
mechanic
manuscript
occurrence
permission
critical
repellent
carriage
excellence
exercise
physician

Part C

Make 9 real words from the morphographs in the box.

de	scribe	script	ceive	ive	cept	per	ion	pre
----	--------	--------	-------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

Part D

Write answers for each item.

1. What do you call morphographs that have the same meaning but slightly different spellings?
2. Why is **personnel** spelled with two **n**'s?
3. Is an astrologer a scientist? Is an astronomer a scientist?
4. Write the allomorph for **four**.
5. How do you know that the word **scheme** comes from Greek?
6. How do you know that the word **hyphen** comes from Greek? (There are two clues.)
7. What does the morphograph **in** mean in the word **invisible**?

Part E

As you know, a final silent **e** drops when you add a morphograph beginning with a vowel letter. You may have wondered why so many words end with a silent **e**. Here are two reasons:

1. In many words, the final **e** tells the readers to say the name of a vowel letter in the word. The **e** at the end of **hope** tells us to say the name of the letter **o** when we read that word. The **e** makes sure that you say the word different from **hop**. The **e** at the end of **pine** makes that word different from **pin**.
2. Sometimes a final **e** tells us how to say a consonant letter in the word. The letter **c** can be pronounced like a **k** (as in picnic), or like an **s** (as in place.) Whenever a **c** is followed by an **e**, you say the **s** sound.

Other reasons for a final silent **e** will be given in later lessons.

1. Here are two funny words: gath gathe

Write the word in which you would hear the name of a letter.

2. These words confuse many people. Write the two words in which you hear the name of a letter.

breath	breathe
clothe	cloth

3. Write the words from this list that have a letter **c** with the sound of **s**.

trace	vice	pick
track	arc	voice
panic	nice	ace
race	juice	police

Lesson 35

Part B

Find the misspelled words in the student's answer. Then write those words correctly.

The city of Perth is the capital of Western Australia. The most important feature of Perth's geography is the beautiful Swan River. Many parks and gardens are located throughout the city and along the river. The weather is usually sunny and warm. People who live in Perth enjoy the opportunity to take part in outdoor sports and hobbies such as tennis and photography. Visitors to the city do not feel like strangers for long because the people who live there are so friendly.

Why is Perth an ideal city for people who love the outdoors?

Perth has good weather so people who love the outdoors can spend a lot of time in the sun. They can visit gardens and parks, or walk along the Swan River. People who like photography can take many pictures of the river and other things. All these opportunities make Perth an ideal city for people who like to do things outdoors.

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. re + fuse + al = [] _____		5. in + volve + ment = [] _____	
2. in + fury + ate = [] _____		6. myst + er + y + ous + ly = [] _____	
3. create + ure = [] _____		7. simple + y = [] _____	
4. re + fer + ing = [] _____		8. re + marry + ed = [] _____	

Part D

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. []+[]+[] = dictation | 4. []+[]+[]+[] = presentation |
| 2. []+[]+[]+[] = observation | 5. []+s = clothes |
| 3. []+[]+[]+[] = conversation | 6. []+[]+[] = enclosure |

Lesson 36

Part A

proceed procedure precede precedent antecedent

Part C

Some of the most frequently misspelled words have the allomorphs **cede** or **ceed**. Although the allomorphs are spelled two different ways, they have the same meanings: to move or to yield.

If you remember some facts about **cede** and **ceed**, you will never misspell words like **concede**, **proceed**, or **intercede**.

The allomorph spelled **ceed** takes only three prefixes. These are **pro**, **ex**, and **suc**. For all other prefixes use the allomorph spelled **cede**. (There is only one exception to these facts. The word **procedure** is spelled with only one **e**, but other words that begin with **proceed** are spelled with two **ee**'s, like **proceeding**, and **proceeded**.)

Choose **cede** or **ceed** and then add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. suc + cede/ceed = [] | 4. pro + cede/ceed = [] |
| 2. re + cede/ceed = [] | 5. pre + cede/ceed + ence = [] |
| 3. ex + cede/ceed + ed = [] | 6. ante + cede/ceed + ent = [] |

Four words are misspelled. Write those words correctly.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. succeeding | 5. procedure | 8. conceed |
| 2. exceeds | 6. recede | 9. antecedent |
| 3. interceeded | 7. precedent | 10. preceed |
| 4. proceeded | | |

Part D

A student wrote this story. Seven words are misspelled. Write each of those words correctly on your paper.

My freind created a monster. The creture was six feat tall and wieghed a lot. The creature ate all the houses on our street. My friend was very worried, and her parents were furious. The monster was very espensive to make, but my friend had to give it away!

Part E

The morphograph **pre** means before. The morphograph **pre** is a prefix because it comes before other morphographs. Four words in this exercise have the prefix **pre**. Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. pre + dict + able = [] | 5. pre + sent + ate + ion = [] |
| 2. breath + less + ness = [] | 6. pre + view + ing = [] |
| 3. ad + mit + ing = [] | 7. in + dis + pense + able = [] |
| 4. heal + th + y + er = [] | 8. pre + pare + ed = [] |

Lesson 37

Part B

The Greeks have a letter for r called **rho**. The Greeks made a mark by the letter **rho** in some words to tell the speaker to pronounce the r with an h sound. When Romans borrowed words from Greek they spelled these words with the letters **rh**.

We still have their strange spelling in some words: **rhythm**, **rhubarb**, **rhapsody**.

The morphograph **rhino** means nose. The morphograph **ceros** means horn. A rhinoceros is an animal with a horn on its nose.

The word **rhyme** used to be spelled **rime**. But people thought **rime** must be a misspelling. They thought **rime** should be spelled like **rhythm**, so they changed the spelling to **rhyme**.

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. rhythm + ic = [] | 4. rhino + ceros = [] |
| 2. rhetor + ic = [] | 5. rhyme + ing = [] |
| 3. rheum + ate + ism = [] | |

Answer the items.

- What are the different spellings for the r sounds in **rhinoceros**?
- What are the different spellings for the r sounds in **rhubarb**?
- Rhino** is a shorter word for which animal?
- The morphograph **rrhea** means to flow. **Rhinorrhea** is a medical term for a very runny ____.
- The word **rhythm** comes from Greek. How do you know? (There are 2 clues.)
- The word **rhyme** does not come from Greek. Why is it spelled with **rh**?

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. []+[] = furious | 3. []+[] = transit |
| 2. []+[]+[] = transmitting | 4. []+[] = summit |

Part D

You have learned a rule about using the allomorphs **cede** and **ceed**. **Ceed** follows the prefixes **pro**, **ex**, and **suc**. All other prefixes take **cede**. The only exception is the word **procedure**.

Choose **ceed** or **cede** and then add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ante + cede/ceed + ent = [] | 5. pre + cede/ceed + ed = [] |
| 2. suc + cede/ceed + ed = [] | 6. pro + cede/ceed + ing + s = [] |
| 3. ex + cede/ceed + ing + ly = [] | 7. con + cede/ceed + s = [] |
| 4. re + cede/ceed + ing = [] | 8. pro + cede/ceed + ure = [] |

Lesson 38

Part B

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. pre + cede + ent = [] | 5. re + sent + ment = [] |
| 2. pre + script + ion = [] | 6. pro + cede + ure = [] |
| 3. re + serve + ate + ion = [] | 7. scheme + ing = [] |
| 4. rhyme + ed = [] | 8. pre + fer + ed = [] |

Part C

The English word **sentence** means a group of words that begin with a capital letter and end with an ending mark. The Romans had a different meaning for this word. **Sentence** comes from the morphograph **sent** that means to feel. And that is the meaning that was used in Latin. In Latin, a sentence was an opinion or a feeling that somebody had. A sentence could be a story, a paragraph, or one line.

We still use the meaning of an opinion for the word **sentence**. If a court of law judges a person to be guilty of a crime, the person is **sentenced**. The **sentence** the person receives may be five years in prison, or it may be a month in jail.

Answer the items.

- Write the morphographs in **sentence**.
- What does the first morphograph in **sentence** mean?
- What did the word **sentence** mean in Latin?
- This item has an English meaning of **sentence**: She wrote a lovely **sentence**. What meaning of **sentence** is that?
- This item has an English meaning of **sentence**: The judge will give her **sentence** tomorrow. What meaning of **sentence** is that?

Part D

Write the answers for each item.

- What are the different spellings for the **r** sounds in **rhinoceros**?
- Write the allomorph for **cept**.
- Write the two words in which you hear the name of a letter.

breath	breathe
clothe	cloth
- The word **rhythm** comes from Greek. How do you know? (There are 2 clues.)
- Which three prefixes take the allomorph **ceed**?

Part E

Find the misspelled word in each group. Then write it correctly.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. duration | 2. repellent | 3. committment | 4. dictionary |
| aprouch | rephrased | summary | breathless |
| visible | imagenary | succeeded | compelled |
| military | wonderful | rebellion | exercize |

Lesson 39

Part B

Make 12 real words from the morphographs in the box.

con	pre	ed	ceed	ex	cede	suc	pro	ing
-----	-----	----	------	----	------	-----	-----	-----

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[] = divide | 4. []+t = weight |
| 2. []+[]+[]+[] = individual | 5. []+[]+[] = meaningless |
| 3. []+[] = weighed | 6. []+[] = meant |

Part D

All these words come from Greek. In each word there are two clues that tell you the word is of Greek origin. Write each word and underline the clues.

For example, the word **physical** has **ph** and a **y** between two consonants. When you write **physical**, underline these clues: physical.

Remember **ph**, **rh**, **ch** and **y** between two consonants can all be clues.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. rhythm | 5. hyphen |
| 2. phonograph | 6. synonym |
| 3. psychology | 7. physicist |
| 4. morphograph | 8. symphony |

Part E

Find the misspelled words in these sentences. Then write the words correctly.

1. Her describtion was very graphic.
2. Some spies work on hazerdous buziness.
3. The originel information was lost durring the disaster.
4. The author planed to revize the mannuscript.
5. We're hopping that she will succede.

Lesson 40

Part A

Find the misspelled word in each group. Then write it correctly.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. admit
really
controled
misspelling | 2. spelled
studying
allotted
decieved | 3. synonym
proceeded
enjoyable
noisier |
| 4. thoughtful
buried
perscription
perceptive | 5. telegraph
exceedingly
loneliness
akquired | 6. casual
replied
symbol
scheme |

Part B

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final **e** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. op + pose + ite = [] _____		6. family + ar + ize = [] _____	
2. rhythm + ic + al = [] _____		7. re + mit + ance = [] _____	
3. sym + phone + y = [] _____		8. dict + ion + ary + es = [] _____	
4. ex + er + cise + s = [] _____		9. heal + th + y + er = [] _____	
5. o + miss + ion + s = [] _____		10. sur + face + ed = [] _____	

Part C

Write the word for each meaning clue.

not strong prefix pear citation fourth summit

- a ticket
- 4th
- a certain fruit
- the highest part of a mountain
- a morphograph that comes before other morphographs
- weak

Lesson 41

Part A

Here is the final vowel rule. Drop the final vowel from a morphograph when the next morphograph begins with a vowel.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. manu + age = [] | 5. symbol + ic = [] |
| 2. sacri + ed = [] | 6. punctu + ure = [] |
| 3. sacri + fice = [] | 7. mode + est = [] |
| 4. equi + al = [] | 8. manu + script = [] |

Part B

The coarse clouds will affect the weather.

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+[]+[] = individual | 4. []+[] = business |
| 2. []+[]+[]+[] = disciplinary | 5. e + [] = event |
| 3. []+[]+[] = sentenced | 6. []+[]+[] = eventual |

Part D

The morphograph **fine** may refer to completing something or putting it inside boundaries. Here are some words that use the morphograph **fine**.

final: The final thing you do is the ending thing you do, or the last thing you do.

finish: When you finish something, you complete it.

confined: When something is confined, it is put inside boundaries.

define: When you define something, you use words to make meaning boundaries.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. []+[]+[] = confined | 3. []+[]+[] = finally |
| 2. []+[] = finish | 4. []+[]+[]+[] = undefined |

Write the correct words containing the morphograph **fine**.

- I'm almost done with this book. Right now I'm on the _____ chapter.
- I will probably _____ it within an hour.
- Some handicapped people are _____ to wheelchairs.
- He tried to _____ seven words.
- She will try to _____ her report on time.

Part E

Write each sentence with the correct words.

- He bought a **peace/piece** of cloth.
- We'll **meat/meet hear/here** at noon.

Lesson 42

Part A

Here is the final vowel rule. Drop the final vowel from a morphograph when the next morphograph begins with a vowel.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. sta + ate = [] | 5. contra + dict = [] |
| 2. manu + age = [] | 6. equi + nox = [] |
| 3. manu + script = [] | 7. contra + ary = [] |
| 4. press + ure = [] | 8. equi + ate = [] |

Part B

The coarse clouds will affect the weather.

Part C

Find the misspelled words in these sentences. Then write the words correctly.

1. The author wrote four imaginative stories.
2. Chris succeeded in deceiving everyone.
3. The dizaster occured fourty minutes ago.
4. His question embarassed us.

Part D

In lesson 41 you learned that the morphograph **fine** refers to completing something or putting it inside boundaries. Here are some more words with the morphograph **fine**.

finite: Something that is finite is within the boundaries of things we can count.

definite: If something is definite, its boundaries are very clear. It is not vague.

infinite: Things that are infinite are beyond the boundaries of things we can count. Stars are infinite because we cannot count them all.

definition: You make a definition when you define something.

People often misspell words like **definitely** because they don't know that the word is related to other words with the morphograph **fine**. If you know that the word is made up of **fine + ite**, you know it has to be spelled: **definitely**, even though you don't hear the sounds the way you do in the word **finite**.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. []+[] = finite | 4. []+[]+[]+[] = definition |
| 2. []+[]+[] = definite | 5. []+[]+[]+[]+[] = indefinitely |
| 3. []+[]+[] = infinite | |

Write the correct words containing **fine**.

1. They want to go to Hawaii, but their plans are not yet ____.
2. There seems to be an ____ number of stars. I can never count them all.
3. Whenever I invite him to a party he always says "Maybe," or "Perhaps." He never gives me a ____ answer.
4. The opposite of **infinite** is ____.
5. If you don't know what a word means, a dictionary is a good place to look for its ____.

Lesson 43

Part A

Here is the final vowel rule. Drop the final vowel from a morphograph when the next morphograph begins with a vowel.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. ob + via + ous = [] | 6. sacri + lege + ious = [] |
| 2. sta + ate + ment = [] | 7. de + via + ate = [] |
| 3. manu + fact + ure = [] | 8. mis + manu + age = [] |
| 4. con + sta + ant = [] | 9. ad + equi + ate = [] |
| 5. se + pare + ate = [] | 10. contra + dict = [] |

Part D

Make 8 real words from the morphographs in the box.

al	de	ite	fine	in	ly	ish
----	----	-----	------	----	----	-----

Part E

The letters **tw** are often used as a short form of the word **two**. Here are some words with **tw**: **twenty**, **twice**, **twilight**, **twelve**, **twin**, and **between**. You don't hear the sound "tw" in the word **two**, but you hear it in these other words.

Write the missing word for each sentence.

- There are _____ months in a year.
- The fighting _____ the two countries continued for years.
- Two people that are born at the same time are called _____.
- She tried it once, but he tried it _____.
- She had trouble seeing things in the _____.
- When you do something twice you do it _____ times.
- Ten plus two is _____. Ten times two is _____.

Part F

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. []+[] = surface | 4. []+[]+[] = rephrased |
| 2. []+[] = profess | 5. []+[]+[] = opportune |
| 3. []+mode+[] = commodity | 6. []+[] = compare |

Lesson 44

Part B

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. equi + vale + ent = [] | 5. di + sta + ance = [] |
| 2. sta + ate + ion = [] | 6. en + dure + ance = [] |
| 3. contra + dict + ion = [] | 7. sacri + fice + ial = [] |
| 4. pre + via + ous = [] | 8. manu + fact + ure = [] |

Part C

A student wrote this report. Ten words are misspelled. Write each of those words correctly.

Exercise is very important if you want to be healthy and phisically fit. Running and swimming are to good forms of exersise. For both sports, you have to learn to breath right. Excessive running, when you are not used to it, can hurt you. You must disipline yourself to run short distinces. Find a good book that discribes how to start runing. Make inquiryes among your friends who run. Then start running. You may get an occasional ache or pain, but if you do it right, the occurences of your pains will become fewer and fewer.

Part D

Manu and **mani** are allomorphs. The morphograph **manu** means hand in these words: **manuscript**, **manual**. The words **manicure**, **manipulate**, and **manifest** contain the morphograph **mani**.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[] = manual | 4. []+[] = manuscript |
| 2. []+pule+[]+ = manipulate | 5. []+[] = manicure |
| 3. []+[]+ate+[] = manifestation | 6. []+[]+[] = manufacture |

Answer the items.

- Look at these words: **sacrifice/sacrament**. Write the allomorph for **sacri**.
- Write the allomorph for **manu**.
- The morphograph **pedi** means feet. When you have your fingernails shaped, you have a **manicure**. What word means having your toenails shaped?

Part E

affect twenty-two coarse definite infinite twice

Write the word for each meaning clue.

- two times
- rough and ragged
- beyond the boundaries of things we can count
- not vague
- make it change
- 22

Lesson 45

Part B

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. sta + ate + ment = [] | 5. con + cluse + ive = [] |
| 2. via + duct = [] | 6. pre + via + ous = [] |
| 3. fine + al = [] | 7. sta + able = [] |
| 4. equi + ate + ion = [] | 8. e + sta + able + ish = [] |

Part C

Most of the people in Australia, Canada, Great Britain and the United States speak the same language—English. Although many English words are pronounced differently in these countries, most of the words are spelled the same. There are, however, some differences.

One man in the United States was almost entirely responsible for those differences. His name was Noah Webster. Webster started making dictionaries about 200 years ago. He thought many English words were not spelled the way they sounded, so he changed the spellings. For example, Webster spelled the words **build** and **laugh** like this: **bild**, **laf**.

Most people did not like these new spellings, so they didn't use them. Some of Webster's spellings, however, became widely used in the United States and in parts of Canada. The list below shows some of those words:

How the words are spelled
in Australia, Great Britain
and parts of Canada:

grey
mould
colour
favourite
centre
tyre
programme
plough
humour
glamour

How the words are spelled
in the United States and
parts of Canada:

gray
mold
color
favorite
center
tire
program
plow
humor
glamor

Use the words from this list to complete the sentences below. Use the spelling that is most common where you live. If you are not sure which spelling to use, look up the word in the dictionary, or ask your teacher.

1. My grandfather's hair turned _____ when he was very young.
2. The only _____ my sister likes is blue.
3. In some parts of the world, farmers still use horses or oxen to _____ their fields.
4. Marie can cheer up anyone with her terrific sense of _____.
5. My bicycle has a flat _____.
6. Dessert is my _____ part of a meal.
7. The name of this spelling _____ is Spelling Mastery.
8. Bob put flowers on the _____ of the table.

Part D

Write the morphographs for each word.

1. []+[]+ious = sacrilegious
2. []+[] = sacrament
3. []+[]+[]+[] = conversation
4. []+[] = manicure
5. []+[]+[] = reversal
6. []+[]+[]+[] = manifestation

Lesson 46

Part A

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. patri + on = [] | 5. a + muse + ment = [] |
| 2. sacri + fice = [] | 6. equi + al + ly = [] |
| 3. manu + age = [] | 7. ob + via + ous + ly = [] |
| 4. tele + phone = [] | 8. equi + di + sta + ant = [] |

Part B

The principal gave me advice.

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. manu + age = [] _____		5. in + sta + ant = [] _____	
2. verse + ion = [] _____		6. en + dure + ance = [] _____	
3. manu + script = [] _____		7. sacra + ment = [] _____	
4. vary + able = [] _____		8. study + ed = [] _____	

Part D

Find the misspelled words in the student's answer. Then write those words correctly.

Dolphins are excellent swimmers. They are also extraordinary leapers. One scientist wondered why they occasionally travel over the water in huge, ten-foot leaps, when they can swim through it with so little effort. Are they just having fun?

The scientist measured the size and weight of the dolphins, the speed at which they swim, and the distance that they leap. He made an amazing discovery. By leaping out of the water, the dolphins were saving energy. The faster a dolphin tries to swim, the more work it has to do to get through the water. Once it reaches a certain speed, the dolphin can actually save energy by hurling itself into the air, which does not drag against the dolphin the way water does.

Why do dolphins leap?

By taking measurements of speed, wait and distence, a sientist found out how hard a dolphin works when it's swimming. His calclations showed that above a certian speed, it is easier to jump into the air than travel thorough water. Leaping saves energy.

Part A

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. swim + er = [] _____		5. equi + ate + or = [] _____	
2. radio + ate = [] _____		6. radio + loge + y = [] _____	
3. patri + on + ize = [] _____		7. in + fury + ate = [] _____	
4. pro + pel + er = [] _____		8. change + ing = [] _____	

Part B

The principal gave me advice.

Part C

Here is the final vowel rule. Drop the final vowel from a morphograph when the next morphograph begins with a vowel, unless you hear the vowel sounds in both morphographs.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. punctu + ate = [] | 5. radio + ant = [] |
| 2. patri + on = [] | 6. manu + al = [] |
| 3. patri + ot = [] | 7. radio + act + ive = [] |
| 4. sta + able = [] | 8. patri + arch = [] |

Part D

The morphograph **migra** means to wander. Here are some words that use the morphograph **migra**.

migrate: Migrate means to move to a new location.

migrant: Something that is wandering is migrant. A person who wanders is a migrant.

emigrate: The morphograph **e** means away or out. When you leave your country, you emigrate.

immigrate: The morphograph **im** means in or into. When you immigrate, you come to a new home in a new country.

migratory: Animals that migrate are migratory animals.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. []+[] = migrate | 4. []+[]+[] = emigrant |
| 2. []+[] = migrant | 5. []+[]+[]+[] = immigration |
| 3. []+[]+[] = immigrant | 6. []+[]+ory = migratory |

Write the answer for each item.

- Why does immigrate have two **m**'s?
- What does the morphograph **im** mean?
- What does the morphograph **e** mean?

Write the correct words using **migra**.

- The pilgrims _____ from Europe because they were not happy there.
- Some birds _____ thousands of miles every year.
- In 1788 the first European _____ came to Australia.

Lesson 48

Part B

Here is the final vowel rule. Drop the final vowel from a morphograph when the next morphograph begins with a vowel, unless you hear the vowel sound in both morphographs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. vacu + ate = [] | 5. punctu + ure = [] |
| 2. e + vacu + ate = [] | 6. contra + ary = [] |
| 3. muse + um = [] | 7. punctu + al = [] |
| 4. im + migra + ant = [] | 8. muse + ic = [] |

Part D

You know that some words are spelled two different ways in different countries. For example, people in Australia and Great Britain use the spelling **colour**. People in the United States use the spelling **color**. Both spellings are used in Canada.

Number your paper from 1-14. Write the spelling that is more appropriate for where you live. If you are not sure which spelling to use, look up the word in the dictionary, or ask your teacher.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. armor/armour | 8. honor/honour |
| 2. harbour/harbor | 9. neighbor/neighbour |
| 3. favour/favor | 10. behaviour/behavior |
| 4. labor/labour | 11. valour/valor |
| 5. flavour/flavor | 12. odor/odour |
| 6. color/colour | 13. humor/humour |
| 7. vapor/vapour | 14. glamour/glamor |

Part E

Find the misspelled word in each group. Then write it correctly.

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| 1. patronage
dictionary
manicure
imigrate | 2. sacrifice
infuriate
misstake
conscientious | 3. permitted
conceive
radial
instint | 4. equator
embarrass
defenition
sacrament |
| 5. station
referral
twinty
finally | 6. glorious
pleasure
obviously
equil | 7. establish
afect
sacrilege
confined | 8. denial
unfortunat
health
distance |

Lesson 49

Part B

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| civilize | migrants | punctuation | museum |
| rebel | prescription | succeed | obvious |
| weighed | contrary | patriotic | patronage |
| unhealthy | equally | establishment | rhythm |

Part C

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. re + act + ion = [] | 6. radio + ate + ion = [] |
| 2. sta + ate + ion = [] | 7. manu + fact + ure = [] |
| 3. coarse + ly = [] | 8. equi + vale + ence = [] |
| 4. de + part + ment + al = [] | 9. a + muse + ment = [] |
| 5. manú + age + er + ial = [] | 10. ob + via + ous + ly = [] |

Part D

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

- | word | rule | word | rule |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| 1. trans + fer + ed = [] | _____ | 5. di + sta + ance = [] | _____ |
| 2. clear + ance = [] | _____ | 6. weigh + t = [] | _____ |
| 3. muse + um = [] | _____ | 7. carry + ing = [] | _____ |
| 4. muse + ic + ian = [] | _____ | 8. vacu + ant = [] | _____ |

Part E

Write each sentence with the correct word.

- They have been married for **to/two** years.
- Kim can fly a **plain/plane**.
- Jesse gathered **wood/would** for the fire.
- The **meat/meet** was on **sail/sale**.

Lesson 50

Part B

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. reporter | 5. amusement |
| 2. clearance | 6. sacrilege |
| 3. recommended | 7. exceedingly |
| 4. evacuate | 8. excessively |

Part C

Find the misspelled words in these sentences. Then write the words correctly.

- The creature was raydioactive.
- The preformance was amuzing.
- We approached the barial cite at twilight.

Part D

The morphograph **ify** means to make. Here are some words with the morphograph **ify**.

simplify: When you make something more simple, you simplify it.

classify: When you put things into classes, you classify them.

falsify: When you make something false, or lie about it, you falsify that thing.

justify: When you give reasons that explain why your actions are right, you justify your actions.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. []+[] = falsify | 3. []+[]+[] = simplifying |
| 2. []+[]+[] = classified | 4. []+[]+[]+[] = unjustifiable |

Write the correct words with morphograph **ify**.

1. This explanation is too hard for me to understand. Can you _____ it for me?
2. He always tries to _____ his actions so they seem reasonable.
3. Some people _____ food into four groups: meat, dairy products, fruits-vegetables, and cereals.
4. Some people do not pay all the taxes that they should. They _____ their records.

For each word below make up a word that ends in **ify**. Example: **notice—notify**

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 5. identity | 7. intensive | 9. horrible |
| 6. signal | 8. mode | |

Lesson 51

Part A

Stationery is on sale in aisle two.

Part B

Add the morphographs together. Remember to use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. sta + ate + ment = [] | 5. pedi + al = [] |
| 2. ex + pedi + ent = [] | 6. re + e + sta + able + ish = [] |
| 3. origin + al = [] | 7. simple + ice + ity = [] |
| 4. equi + ate + ion = [] | 8. simple + ify + ed = [] |

Part C

For each word below make up a word that ends in **ify**. Example: **glorious—glorify**.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. quality | 3. identical |
| 2. terrible | 4. mystical |

Part D

You have learned the word **malediction** and what it means. A **malediction** is what a person says when giving a curse. The part of **malediction** that you know is **dict**. That part means speech or speak. The part that you don't know is **male**. You know that a **malediction** is something that is very bad or evil. So you may be able to figure out that **male** means evil or harmful. Below are some words that use the morphograph **male**.

malice: We say that an evil person is full of malice. An evil person is malicious.

malady: Another word for sickness or a harmful disease is a malady.

malignant: When a part of something is malignant, that part is very harmful or dangerous.

Write morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. []+[] = malice | 3. []+ade+[] = malady |
| 2. []+[]+ious = malicious | 4. []+ign+[] = malignant |

Write the correct words with **male**.

1. We were so relieved when the doctor told us mother did not have a _____ growth.
2. She is very sick now, but she hasn't had that _____ for very long.
3. He did so many evil things that we knew he was a _____ person.
4. Although her life has been very rough, she is not full of _____.

Part E

A student wrote this report. Nine words are misspelled. Write each of those words correctly.

When we went to the museum Sunday, we discovered that it was closed. There was a notice on the door from the management. The notice said that the managment regretted imforming its partrins that the muzeum wood be closed indefinately. Before it could be reopened, certain repairs had to be made on the building.

We were very disapointed.

Lesson 52

Part A

benign beneficial benevolent malice malicious

Part B

Stationery is on sale in aisle two.

Part D

Write the morphographs for each word. Put a + between each morphograph.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. original | 5. malice |
| 2. submit | 6. malicious |
| 3. museum | 7. station |
| 4. vacuum | 8. nutrient |

Part E

You have learned that **male** means bad or evil. The opposite of **male** is **bene**. You already know that a benediction is what someone says when giving a blessing. Below are some words that use the morphograph **bene**.

benevolent: A benevolent person is a good or kind person.

benefit: Something that benefits you is good for you.

benefactor: A benefactor is a person who is good to other people or who benefits them.

benign: If something is benign, it is not harmful. If a diseased part is benign, it is not malignant. It cannot harm you.

beneficial: Something that is beneficial for you is good for you.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[] = benefit | 4. []+[]+[] = benefactor |
| 2. []+vole+[] = benevolent | 5. []+fice+[] = beneficial |
| 3. []+[] = benign | 6. []+[]+[] = benediction |

Write the correct words with **bene**.

- Pedro asked the priest to say _____ at his baby's christening.
- The growth on mother's leg is not malignant. It is _____.
- A lot of sleep is _____ for babies.
- My aunt is so helpful and kind. She is the most _____ person I know.
- Sandra hopes that her experiences abroad will really _____ her.
- His father is very kind to many people. Those people call him a _____.

Lesson 53

Part C

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. peri + il = [] | 5. e + spy + on + age = [] |
| 2. nutri + ite + ion = [] | 6. ex + pedi + ite = [] |
| 3. e + duce + ate = [] | 7. ex + peri + ment = [] |
| 4. spy + ed = [] | 8. de + via + ate + ion = [] |

Part D

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

	word	rule		word	rule
1.	bene + ign	= [] _____	5.	bene + fice + ial	= [] _____
2.	im + pedi + ment	= [] _____	6.	of + fice + ial	= [] _____
3.	pedi + al	= [] _____	7.	class + ify + ing	= [] _____
4.	af + fect + ion	= [] _____	8.	non + com + mit + al	= [] _____

Part E

A frequently misspelled word is **sandwich**. The spelling of the word is easier if you know the word's origin. The word **sandwich** came from someone's name, so **sandwich** is a single morphograph word. The man was an Englishman named John Montague. He was the **Earl of Sandwich**. The Earl loved to gamble and play pool. He was so involved with his games that he would sometimes go for more than a day without stopping to sleep. He was too impatient to sit down for a meal, so he invented the sandwich. He did this by putting a piece of meat between two slices of bread. He did not need a knife and fork to eat it.

Answer the items.

1. Who invented the **sandwich**?
2. Some people spell **sandwich** this way: **sandwitch**. They do this because they think **sandwich** has two morphographs. Which two morphographs do they think it has?
3. How many morphographs are in the word **sandwich**?
4. The word **sandal** is a single morphograph word. It came from the Greek word for a wooden shoe—**sandalion**. Many people think **sandal** is made of two morphographs. If it were, what two morphographs would you use to make **sandal**?

Lesson 54

Part A

conscious conscience scientist conscientious

Part C

spacious nutritious malicious cautious vicious

Part D

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. ident + ify + ed = [] _____		5. auto + bio + graph + ic + al = [] _____	
2. sandwich + es = [] _____		6. pedi + al = [] _____	
3. bene + fice + ial = [] _____		7. re + gret + able = [] _____	
4. of + fice = [] _____		8. of + fice + ial = [] _____	

Part E

Find the misspelled word in each group. Then copy it correctly.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. manifested | 2. obvious | 3. deviate | 4. experiment |
| beneficial | impedament | education | stationery |
| clasified | direction | benevolent | equally |
| spies | vacuum | maliss | twenty-four |

Part F

Note: You may have learned that **science** is a single morphograph word. Actually, it is made up of two morphographs—**sci** plus **ence**. This passage tells more about the morphograph **sci**.

The morphograph **sci** means to know. This morphograph is pronounced different ways, but it is always spelled the same way. And its spelling does not follow the final vowel rule.

The morphograph **sci** is pronounced “sigh” in some words. In other words, it makes the sound “shshsh.” In the words below, **sci** sounds like “sigh.”

science: The organization of knowledge is called science.

scientist: Someone who has special knowledge, or is looking for knowledge, is called a scientist.

scientific: Something that is related to science is scientific.

In the words below, **sci** sounds like “shshsh.”

conscious: If your mind is awake and you know what's going on around you, you are conscious.

conscience: Your conscience is the part of your mind that knows right from wrong.

conscientious: If you work hard, you are conscientious.

Regardless of the way **sci** is pronounced, the **i** in **sci** never drops. When we add **sci** to **ence**, the vowel does not drop. Science is spelled **science**. Remember, **sci** may be pronounced two ways, but the **i** never drops. If you remember that rule, you will be able to spell four of the most commonly misspelled words. They are: **science**, **conscious**, **conscientious** and **conscience**.

Write the morphographs for each word.

1. []+[]+[] = conscience
2. []+[]+[]+[] = unconscious
3. []+[] = science
4. []+[]+[]+[] = conscientious
5. []+[]+ist = scientist

Write the correct words containing **sci**.

1. Her _____ wouldn't let her steal the pie.
2. Biology and chemistry are branches of _____.
3. A hard blow on his head knocked him _____.

Lesson 55

Part A

conscientious gracious conscious cautious vicious

Part C

Make 8 real words from the morphographs in the box.

migra	ate	radio	ant	vacu	ion	equi
-------	-----	-------	-----	------	-----	------

Part D

In words that come from Latin, the letters **q-u** act like two consonants, not like a consonant and a vowel. Words that come from Latin are easy to identify. The letters **q-u** make the sound “kw” in these words. Because the letters **q-u** stand for two consonant sounds, we treat **q-u** as two consonants. Remember, if the letters make the sound “kw” they are two consonants.

The **q-u** in the word **quit** makes the “kw” sound. So the word **quit** is a consonant, consonant, vowel, consonant. The word is a short word that ends **cvc**. Because **quit** ends **cvc**, the final consonant doubles in words like **quitter**, **quitting**, **acquittal**. Remember, if the letters **q-u** are pronounced “kw,” they are two consonants.

The underlined parts of the morphographs below end **cvc**:

quiz + ed = quizzed

e + quip = equipped

Like most short morphographs that end **cvc**, the final **c** is doubled when the next morphograph begins with a **v**.

1. Why does the **t** double in the word **quitter**?
2. Why doesn't the **r** double in the word **inquired**?
3. Why doesn't the **t** double in the word **quieter**?
4. Why does the **z** double in the word **quizzed**?

Combine the morphographs.

1. e + quip + ment = []

4. ac + quit + ed = []

2. quiz + ic + al = []

5. ac + quire + ed = []

3. quote + ed = []

6. quit + ing = []

Part E

Write the answers for each item.

1. A benevolent person is a good or kind person. What is a malevolent person?
2. What does the morphograph **bene** mean?
3. Does the **i** ever drop from the morphograph **sci**?
4. Who invented the **sandwich**?

Lesson 56

Part A

verse virtue tract fort

Part C

strenuous virtuous vacuous continuous conspicuous

Part D

The knight continued to challenge the competitors.

Part E

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. space + ious = [] | 5. com + pete = [] |
| 2. grace + ious + ness = [] | 6. com + pete + ite + ion = [] |
| 3. dis + ap + pear + ance = [] | 7. com + pete + ite + or = [] |
| 4. in + ex + peri + ence + ed = [] | 8. con + tinue + ous = [] |

Part F

conscience beneficial immigrant conscious sandwich

Write the word for each meaning clue.

- someone who migrates into a country.
- when your mind is awake
- a piece of meat between two slices of bread
- something that is good for you
- the part of your mind that knows right from wrong

Part G

You learned that **q-u** pronounced "kw" works like two consonants. So a word like **quit** is actually a short morphograph that ends **cvc**.

Add the morphographs together. Remember that **q-u** acts like two consonants when it sounds like "kw."

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. quit + er = [] | 5. e + quip + ed = [] |
| 2. e + quip + ment = [] | 6. ac + quit + al = [] |
| 3. in + quire + y = [] | 7. ac + quaint + ed = [] |
| 4. quiz + ed = [] | 8. quiet + ed = [] |

Lesson 57

Part A

continuous conspicuous virtuous strenuous tenuous

Part B

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. spac— | 3. virt— | 5. grac— |
| 2. conspic— | 4. nutrit— | 6. malic— |

Part E

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. compete | 5. equipment |
| 2. competition | 6. equipped |
| 3. vacuous | 7. comply |
| 4. vacuum | 8. fortify |

Part F

Find the seven misspelled words in the student's answer. Then write the words correctly.

Sometimes two different animals cooperate in a way that benefits both of them. When they do, their relationship is called commensalism. The relationship between the rhinoceros and a bird called a tick bird is a good example of commensalism. The rhinoceros has many annoying parasites living in the folds of its skin. These insects are a fine source of food for the tick bird, which makes its home on the rhino's back. The bird gets all the food it wants, and the rhino gets rid of annoying pests. A tick bird often lives its entire life on a rhino's back.

Explain the arrangement between the rhinoceros and the tick bird.

The tick bird is a bird that lives on the back of a rhinoseros. This resorseful bird eats the annoying ensects it finds in the folds of the rino's skin.

This relationship benifits both the rhino and the tick bird. This arangement is called commensalism.

Lesson 58

Part A

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|
| 1. stren— | 3. contin— | 5. caut— |
| 2. grac— | 4. consc— | 6. cur— |

Part B

conquer conquest liquor acquaintance quietly

Part D

Make 9 real words from the morphographs in the box.

quiz	quit	count	ac	ing	quire	ed
------	------	-------	----	-----	-------	----

Part E

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. multi + ply = [] | 5. in + di + vide + ual = [] |
| 2. re + fuse + ed = [] | 6. ex + peri + ence = [] |
| 3. se + pare + ate + ion = [] | 7. e + vacu + ate = [] |
| 4. oc + cur + ed = [] | 8. ap + ply + ing = [] |

Part F

If words with **q-u** make the sound "kw," they are from Latin. If they do not make the sound "kw," but make a sound like "koo" or "kur," they are not Latin words.

Write all the Latin words. Do not write any words that are not from Latin.

acquitted	conquest	acquaintance	inquiry
conquer	liquor	quietly	

Lesson 59

Part A

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. virt— | 3. ten— | 5. conscient— | 7. conspic— |
| 2. luxur— | 4. spac— | 6. vic— | 8. caut— |

Part C

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| continue | patriotic | simplify | compete |
| conscious | science | beneficial | multiply |
| virtue | apply | equipped | conspicuous |
| nutrition | vacuum | distance | experience |

Part D

Two words in this exercise have the morphograph **lux**. The morphograph **lux** means fancy. Something that is deluxe is very fancy. Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. re + loco + ate = [] | 5. luxe + ury = [] |
| 2. suc + cess + ful = [] | 6. luxe + ury + ous = [] |
| 3. loco + al = [] | 7. ident + ify = [] |
| 4. ap + ply = [] | 8. vice + ious + ness = [] |

Part E

You know that some words can be spelled two ways, depending on where you live. **Program** and **programme** are two spellings of one word. **Centre** and **center** are the two spellings for another word.

Most longer words containing **program** or **programme** have only one spelling. **Programming** is a correct spelling everywhere in the English-speaking world. Here's why the spelling is the same whether we start with **program** or **programme**. The doubling rule applies to **pro + gram + ing = programming**. The final vowel rule applies to **pro + gramme + ing = programming**.

Most words built from **centre** and **center** have only one spelling. The reason is that all English-speaking people use the allomorph **centre** to make longer words, like **central** and **concentrate**.

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. centre + al = [] | 5. ec + centre + ic = [] |
| 2. gramme + ar = [] | 6. pro + gram + er = [] |
| 3. gram + ar = [] | 7. pro + gramme + er = [] |
| 4. con + centre + ate = [] | 8. de + centre + al + ize = [] |

Lesson 60

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

- | word | rule | word | rule |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. un + pro + tect + ed = [] | _____ | 5. un + con + trol + able = [] | _____ |
| 2. com + pel + ing = [] | _____ | 6. con + sci + ous = [] | _____ |
| 3. de + luxe = [] | _____ | 7. e + quip + ment = [] | _____ |
| 4. dis + loco + ate = [] | _____ | 8. con + centre + ate = [] | _____ |

Part D

Three words in this exercise have the morphograph **tain**. In Latin, **tain** means to hold. A container holds things. Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. pro + fess + ion = [] | 5. cure + ious = [] |
| 2. per + tain + ing = [] | 6. pro + ject + ion = [] |
| 3. centre + al = [] | 7. main + tain = [] |
| 4. enter + tain = [] | 8. re + ject + ed = [] |
-

Lesson 61

Part B

You know these words

pear
weight
waist

These words sound the same

pair: two
wait: not doing something yet
waste: things you throw away

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word for each sentence.

1. We bought apples and **pairs/pears**.
2. That belt won't fit around his **waist/waste**.
3. I'll **weight/wait** ten more minutes.
4. The **weight/wait** of the snow made the roof fall in.
5. Riki has a **pair/pear** of twin sisters.
6. Busy people don't like to **waist/waste** time.

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. weighed | 5. affectionate |
| 2. weight | 6. wasteful |
| 3. profess | 7. experimental |
| 4. presentation | 8. absent |

Part D

Find the misspelled word in these sentences. Then write the words correctly.

1. The experiment was a sucess.
2. We made to sandwiches.
3. They requirred more equipment.
4. Exercize can benifit your health.

Lesson 62

Part B

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word for each sentence.

1. She lost **weight/wait** around her **waste/waist**.
2. We have a peach tree and a **pair/pear** tree.
3. Some people **waste/waist** money on luxuries.
4. The train can't **weight/wait** any longer.
5. Kim bought a **pear/pair** of tickets.

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. waiter | 5. excessive |
| 2. unsuccessful | 6. science |
| 3. manually | 7. multiply |
| 4. wholesome | 8. previous |

Part D

Find the misspelled word in each group. Then write it correctly.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1. identify
pedel
museum
simplify | 2. vacuum
expedient
sandwich
dipartment | 3. wieghed
previous
experience
radiate | 4. approach
admire
conshence
luxury |
| 5. perceive
various
pitying
fortieth | 6. equiped
conquer
acquittal
quiz | 7. conscious
individuel
manifest
mystery | 8. acquainted
absent
equal
constent |

Part E

competitors simplify deluxe challenge pair

Write the word for each meaning clue.

1. have a contest with
2. other contestants
3. make simple
4. fancy
5. two

Lesson 63

Part A

poisonous famous joyous nervos tremendous

Part B

Add the morphographs together.

1. loco + ate + ion = []
2. ap + ply + ance = []
3. story + es = []
4. ply + able = []
5. nerve + ous = []
6. treme + or = []
7. treme + end + ous = []
8. ident + ify + ing = []
9. leve + er = []
10. e + leve + ate + ion = []

Part C

Many words in the English language end in the allomorph **er**: swimmer, bowler, farmer. The morphograph **er** means one who. Here's a rule about most of those: they came after the shorter word. The word **swim** came before the word **swimmer**.

The word **beggar** is different. It is spelled differently because it came about differently. The word **beg** did not come into the language first. The word **beggar** came first. This word came from a group of monks called **beggards**. The monks asked people on the street for food. Their name was spelled **b-e-g-g-a-r-d**, so the word **beggar** is spelled with the letters **a-r**, not **e-r**. The word **beg** came into the language later. **Beg** told what beggars do. The word **beggar** is a single morphograph word.

Answer the items.

1. What does the morphograph **er** mean?
2. By the spelling of these words you can tell which word probably came first. Write the words that came first.

box, boxer	voter, vote	receive, receiver
photograph, photographer	manage, manager	writer, write
3. What are the morphographs in **swimmer**?
4. A **beggar** is one who begs. If **a-r** were a morphograph in the word **beggar**, what would it mean?
5. **A-r** is not a morphograph in **beggar**. How many morphographs is **beggar**?

Part D

A student wrote this letter. Eight words are misspelled. Write each of these words correctly.

Dear David,

Thank you for the lovely note you cent. I can't denie that I've weighted a long time to right you. I'm so absint minded these days. I'm constintly forgetting things. In fact, I've forgotten why I'm writing you. My conscince has been telling me to write, so I have.

Love,
Sis

Lesson 64

Part B

ridiculous synonymous numerous hazardous famous

Part C

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1. suspic— | 3. consc— | 5. conspic— | 7. cur— |
| 2. fam— | 4. var— | 6. tremend— | 8. contin— |

Part D

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ridicule + ed = [] | 6. marry + age = [] |
| 2. ridicule + ous = [] | 7. marry + ing = [] |
| 3. com + ply + ance = [] | 8. re + leve + ant = [] |
| 4. numer + ic + al = [] | 9. deny + al = [] |
| 5. numer + ous = [] | 10. beauty + ful = [] |

Part E

Write the morphographs for each word. Two of these words are single morphograph words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. performance | 6. classifying |
| 2. proceeded | 7. forgotten |
| 3. conceivable | 8. experience |
| 4. varying | 9. sandwich |
| 5. beggar | 10. pliable |

Part F

On the next lesson, you'll have a spelling contest. Some of the words below will be used in the contest.

equipped	acquainted	embarrass	resent
luxury	advice	ridicule	pedal
elevator	creation	disappoint	conquer

Lesson 65

Part A

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. myst + er + y + ous = []	_____	5. im + ply + ing = []	_____
2. ter + or = []	_____	6. in + spect + ion = []	_____
3. ter + ify + ing = []	_____	7. in + spect + or = []	_____
4. ob + ject + ion + able = []	_____	8. hi + story = []	_____

Part B

Write the correct word for each sentence. Do not write the whole sentence.

- We found a **pair/pear** of shoes.
- The table could not support the **wait/weight**.
- She doesn't want to **waist/waste** any more time.

Part C

Sometimes, a longer word comes into the language first, and a shorter word comes later. An example is the word **beggar**. It is the longer word. It came first. The shorter word, **beg**, came later.

When the longer word comes first, we say the shorter word is a back formation. Here's another example of back formation. The word **veterinarian** came into the language first. The word **vet** came later.

Answer the items.

1. The word **gymnasium** is a very old word. It comes from Greek. What shorter word later came from **gymnasium**? Write it.
2. The word **caravan** is a very old word. It is a group of people and their belongings that move like a train from place to place. A shorter word has come from the word **caravan**. It refers to something that moves from place to place. But this thing is a modern vehicle with an engine. Can you name it?
3. The words **examine** and **examination** are very old words. What shorter word means an examination?

Lesson 66

Part D

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. hurry + ing = [] | 5. op + port + une + ity + es = [] |
| 2. friend + ly + ness = [] | 6. worry + ed = [] |
| 3. com + pete + ite + ion = [] | 7. rob + er + y + es = [] |
| 4. com + pete + ent = [] | 8. un + deny + able = [] |

Part E

Answer the items.

1. The word **laboratory** is an old word. This word refers to a place where you can make a careful study of things and how they work. A three-letter word later came from the longer word. Write that word.
2. The word **influenza** is an old word that refers to a sickness. Influenza is a common sickness that many people seem to get at the same time. People have a fever; they cough and they ache; and their nose runs. After a few days they get better but this sickness may hang on for weeks. The word that you know for **influenza** came after the older word. The modern word is three letters long and begins with **f**. Write that word.
3. A **submarine** is a vehicle that can travel completely underwater. A shorter word came after that word. The shorter word refers to the same vehicle. Write that word.

Part F

Five of these words are misspelled. Find the misspelled words. Then write them correctly.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. wasteful | 4. beggar | 7. profession | 10. conquer |
| 2. centril | 5. luxury | 8. obvius | 11. varyous |
| 3. sandwich | 6. strenuus | 9. synonym | 12. clearance |

Lesson 67

Part A

You know these words

coarse
affect
site

These words sound the same

course: a route or path you follow
effect: an outcome
sight: seeing

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word for each sentence.

1. The president will decide our next **coarse/course** of action.
2. Looking directly into the sun can harm your **site/sight**.
3. His yelling has a bad **affect/effect** on everyone around him.
4. We will build our house on that **site/sight**.
5. The storm will **affect/effect** traffic.
6. This wool is very **coarse/course**.

Part B

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. glory + ous = [] | 6. cor + rupt + ion = [] |
| 2. ab + rupt + ly = [] | 7. cor + rect + ly = [] |
| 3. hi + story + an = [] | 8. multi + ply + ing = [] |
| 4. for + ty + eth = [] | 9. ter + ible = [] |
| 5. con + tain + er = [] | 10. enter + tain + ment = [] |

Part C

Find the 10 misspelled words in the student's answer. Then write them correctly.

Chemicals that we use to control pests can affect other animals as well. Suppose a field is sprayed to kill insects. The mice that live in the field eat the plants that have been sprayed. After a few weeks, the mice will have eaten so much seed that they may contain a very high concentration of the spray chemical. When an eagle or a falcon eats one of these mice, the bird takes a large dose of the chemical. The bird may die, or lay eggs with weak shells that could never hatch. In this way, the poison becomes part of a natural food chain and affects every animal in the chain.

How might humans be affected by the poisons we use on pests?

People who use poison to controll pests don't realize that these dangerous cemichals can effect all animals, including humans. Anemals who eat poizoned insects probably won't die, but they may get weaker and their babyes may die. The meet we eat is at the end of the food chain, so it has had a chance to build up large consentrations of dangrous poisons.

Lesson 68

Part B

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word for each sentence.

1. I took my horse to the race **coarse/course**.
2. Oil spills can have a serious **affect/effect** on seagulls.
3. This material is too **coarse/course** to wear next to my skin.
4. Seeing his friends again will probably **affect/effect** him.
5. The church was rebuilt on the same **sight/site**.
6. I can't see him anymore; he's out of **site/sight**.

Part C

Words that end in consonant-and-y follow the final vowel rule. The word **worry** ends consonant-and-y. When we add **ing**, we hear the sound for the y and the sound for the i. So we keep the letters for both sounds: **worrying**.

The word **glory** ends consonant-and-y. When we add **ify**, we do not hear the sound for the y and the sound for the i. So we drop the y. It does not change to i. Here's how we spell the word: **glorify**.

Say the word you get by combining **very** + **ify**. Does **very** end in consonant-and-y? Do you hear the sound for both the y and the i in the combined word?

Say the word you get by combining **agony** + **ize**. Do you hear the sound for both the y and the i?

Remember this about words that end consonant-and-y. In words like **worrying**, **applying**, **studying**, **terrifying**, **certifying**, you can hear both vowels, so the y does not drop.

In words like **applicant**, **certificate**, **categorize**, **pacifist**, **historic**, **terrific**, you cannot hear both vowels, so the y drops.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. beauty + ify = [] | 5. terrify + ic = [] |
| 2. apply + ing = [] | 6. agony + ize = [] |
| 3. apply + icant = [] | 7. history + ic = [] |
| 4. certify + icate = [] | 8. terrify + ing = [] |

Part D

The morphograph **uni** means one. Below are words that use the morphograph **uni**.

unite: When parts unite, they become one thing.

uniform: When different people wear a uniform, they wear one outfit. Everybody wears the same thing.

union: A group of things that have become one is called a union.

unicycle: A unicycle is a vehicle with only one wheel.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. [] + [] = uniform | 3. [] + [] = unicycle |
| 2. [] + ion = union | 4. [] + ite = unite |

- One vowel drops in the words **union** and **unite**. What vowel?

Write the correct words using **uni**.

- All those players have the same _____.
- The army and the airforce will _____ forces.
- The _____ of the two forces will make our country unbeatable.
- Tina can ride a bicycle, but she can't ride a _____.

Lesson 69

Part B

You learned about dropping the final y from words that end in consonant-and-y. You drop the y when you can't hear it.

Combine the parts.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. very + ify = [] | 6. comply + icate = [] |
| 2. spy + ing = [] | 7. supply + ing = [] |
| 3. certify + icate = [] | 8. marry + ing = [] |
| 4. deny + ing = [] | 9. history + ic = [] |
| 5. justify + ication = [] | 10. category + ize = [] |

Part C

united	unconscious	curious	applicant
terrible	concentrate	terrific	entertain
union	numerical	beggar	category
interruption	direction	irrelevant	effective

Part D

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. disruptive | 5. effective |
| 2. unaffected | 6. effort |
| 3. affection | 7. fortify |
| 4. reunite | 8. certify |

Part E

In lesson 68 you learned that **uni** means one. Here are other words that have the morphograph **uni**.

unique: Something that is one-of-a-kind is unique.

unit: Whatever you count as one is a unit.

universe: The one thing that is in every direction you turn is the universe. It is so large that it is made up of everything we know, all the stars, the planets, the sun, the earth—everything.

unison: When people speak in unison, they say things as one person would say them. They say the same things at the same time.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. [] + ique + [] = uniqueness | 3. [] + it = unit |
| 2. [] + [] = universe | 4. [] + [] = unison |

Answer the items.

- One vowel drops in the words **unique** and **unit**. What vowel?
- The morphograph **corn** means horn. What do the morphographs in the word **unicorn** mean?

Write the correct words using **uni**.

- The reason their team plays so well is that they all work together like a _____.
- Everybody sang "Happy Birthday" in _____.
- He looked up at the stars and said, "What a huge _____."

Lesson 70

Part C

You learned about dropping the final **y** from words that end in consonant-and-**y**. You drop the **y** when you can't hear it.

Combine the parts.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. bury + ing = [] | 6. certify + ing = [] |
| 2. category + ize = [] | 7. certify + icate = [] |
| 3. glory + ify = [] | 8. prehistory + ic = [] |
| 4. terrify + ing = [] | 9. pacify + ing = [] |
| 5. multiply + ication = [] | 10. pacify + ist = [] |

Part D

In lessons 68 and 69 you learned that **uni** means one. Here are other words that have the morphograph **uni**.

unify: Here's another way of saying that things unite. They unify. They become one.

unity: Unity is another name for one.

unanimous: The morphograph **anima** means spirit or life. When something is unanimous, everybody agrees with it. Everybody behaves as if they are one in spirit or belief.

Write the morphographs for each word.

1. []+ify = unify
2. []+[]+ic+[]+[] = unification
3. []+anima+[] = unanimous
4. []+ity = unity

Write the correct words using **uni**.

1. They are going to _____ the schools into one school district.
2. Since the team began to play like one single person, the team has a lot of _____.
3. The decision to continue was _____.

Answer the items.

4. One vowel drops in the words **unite**, **unify**, **union**, **unit**, **unique**, and **unity**. What vowel?
5. Two vowels drop in the word **unanimous**. Which vowels?
6. Two vowels drop in the word **unification**. Which vowels?
7. What does the morphograph **anima** mean?
8. The word **animal** is frequently misspelled. You can see the morphograph **anima** in the word **animal**. Combine the morphographs: **anima** + **al** = [].

Lesson 71

Part B

1. ten—
2. prev—
3. unan—
4. caut—
5. hazard—
6. malic—
7. suspic—
8. synonym—

Part C

You have learned the word **unicycle** and what it means. A **unicycle** is a vehicle with only one wheel. The part of **unicycle** that you know is **uni**. That part means one. The part that you don't know is **cycle**. You know that a unicycle has only one wheel. So you may be able to figure out that **cycle** refers to something that goes around in a circle. Below are some words that use the morphograph **cycle**.

bicycle: The morphograph **bi** means two. A bicycle is a vehicle with two wheels.

tricycle: The morphograph **tri** means three. A tricycle is a vehicle with three wheels.

cyclone: A cyclone is a wind that goes around and around, like a wheel.

cyclic: Things that are cyclic follow the same pattern of a wheel that goes around and around. Cyclic things happen again and again.

bicyclist: The morphograph **ist** means one who. A bicyclist is someone who rides a bicycle.

Write the morphographs for each word.

1. []+[] = bicycle
2. []+one = cyclone
3. []+[] = unicycle
4. []+[] = tricycle
5. []+[] = cyclic
6. []+[]+[] = bicyclist

Answer the items.

1. What does the morphograph **uni** mean?
2. What does the morphograph **bi** mean?
3. What does the morphograph **tri** mean?
4. How many angles does a **triangle** have?
5. Something that is **equilateral** has equal sides. If **lateral** refers to sides, what's the word for something that has two sides?

Part D

Find the misspelled words in these sentences. Then write the words correctly.

1. The beggor told numerrous tales.
2. Our accomodations were grasioous and luxerious.
3. Each applycant recieved a questionnaire.
4. The corupt rober did not have a guilty consciense.

Part E

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. uni + verse + al = [] | 5. ter + or = [] |
| 2. re + verse + al = [] | 6. ridicule + ous = [] |
| 3. verse + ate + ile = [] | 7. verse + ate + ile + ity = [] |
| 4. poison + ous = [] | |

Lesson 72

Part C

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. caut + ion = [] | 5. uni + it = [] |
| 2. caut + ious = [] | 6. in + flu + ence = [] |
| 3. ter + ify = [] | 7. flu + id = [] |
| 4. super + flu + ous = [] | 8. hi + story + ic + al = [] |

Part D

A student wrote this report. Nine words are misspelled. Write each of those words correctly.

At the last union meeting, we unanimusly voted to strike for higher wages. The workars in the bycycle dipartment will go on strike first. The people in the stuffed animel department will go on strike next. Since we will be striking right before Christmas, this will undenyably hurt busness, and we might have a better chance of getting our wages increased.

The next unyon meating will be held after work on Tuesday, November 18.

Part E

Write the morphographs in each word.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. experiment | 5. universe |
| 2. interruption | 6. pleasant |
| 3. fortunate | 7. competent |
| 4. bicycle | 8. effortless |

Part A

You learned about dropping the final **y**. The only time you would ever drop the final **y** is when the next morphograph begins with **i** and you only hear one vowel sound. If the word ends consonant-and **y** and the next morphograph begins with any letter but **i**, you never drop the **y**. You change the **y** to **i**.

When we combine **carry** + **age** we cannot hear a sound for the **y** and for the **a**. We don't drop the **y** because the next morphograph does not begin with **i**. We just change the **y** to **i**.

When we combine **bury** + **ed** we cannot hear a sound for the **y** and for the **e**. We don't drop the **y** because the next morphograph does not begin with **i**. We just change the **y** to **i**.

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. marry + age = [] | 5. study + es = [] |
| 2. glory + ous = [] | 6. ap + ply + ic + ant = [] |
| 3. glory + ify = [] | 7. ap + ply + ing = [] |
| 4. busy + ness = [] | 8. hi + story + an = [] |

Part B

You know these words

stationery
aisle
principal

These words sound the same

stationary: can't move
isle: island
principle: rule

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word for each sentence.

- The crew was shipwrecked on a desert **aisle/isle**.
- The **principal/principle** gave a speech on the first day of school.
- A horse stood **stationary/stationery** in the field, staring at the cowboy.
- Our secretary has ordered more office **stationary/stationery**.
- The bride looked radiant as she walked down the **aisle/isle**.
- It is against his **principals/principles** to cheat people.

Part C

unique beggar bicycle unite cyclic

Write the word for each meaning clue.

- a person who asks for food
- become one thing
- when things happen again and again
- a vehicle with two wheels
- one-of-a-kind

Part D

The allomorphs **judge** and **judice** mean to judge. Here are some words that use the allomorphs **judge** and **judice**.

judicial: Something related to the courts or the law is judicial.

judicious: Someone who is wise (capable of good judgement) is judicious.

misjudge: When you make a bad estimate, you misjudge.

prejudge: When you judge something before you should, you prejudge it.

prejudice: An opinion formed without knowledge or reason is prejudice.

Note: In parts of the English-speaking world, **judge** + **ment** is spelled **judgement**. In the United States and parts of Canada this word is often spelled **judgment**.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+[] = misjudged | 4. []+ious = judicious |
| 2. []+[] = prejudge | 5. []+ial = judicial |
| 3. []+[] = prejudice | 6. []+[]+[] = prejudicial |

1. What is unusual about this spelling of **judge + ment = judgment**?

Write the correct words using **judge** or **judice**.

- Only the most _____ men and women should be leaders.
- A courtroom is where most _____ questions are answered.
- A person with a strong _____ has a lot of hate.
- I try not to _____ people I don't know very well.
- We _____ how much cake to make for the party.

Lesson 74

Part B

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. veri + ify = [] _____		5. deny + ed = [] _____	
2. like + ly + hood = [] _____		6. just + ify + able = [] _____	
3. marry + age = [] _____		7. agony + ize = [] _____	
4. com + ply + ing = [] _____		8. category + es = [] _____	

Part C

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word for each sentence.

- There were sales in every **aisle/isle**.
- Statues are **stationary/stationery**.
- Scientists must study the rules and **principals/principles** of physics.
- For our vacation, we stayed on an **aisle/isle** in the South Pacific.
- Mark was sent to the **principal/principle**.
- I need to buy more **stationary/stationery**.

Part D

Find the misspelled words in these sentences. Then write the words correctly.

- He committed a terrible crime.
- The historean was very buzy.
- All morphografs have meenings.
- The magisian performed two uneque tricks.

Part E

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. anima + al = [] | 4. judice + ious = [] |
| 2. uni + anima + ous = [] | 5. flu + ent + ly = [] |
| 3. super + flu + ous = [] | 6. re + uni + ion = [] |

Part F

On the next lesson, you'll have a spelling contest. Some of the words below will be used in the contest.

animal	category	ridicule	influence
competent	versatile	identify	bicycle
carriage	caution	wasteful	business

Lesson 75

Part B

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. uni + anima + ous = []	_____	6. com + pany + es = []	_____
2. marry + age = []	_____	7. ter + ible = []	_____
3. pre + caut + ion = []	_____	8. sci + ent + ist = []	_____
4. patri + ot = []	_____	9. sign + ify + ic + ant = []	_____
5. re + spect + able = []	_____	10. sci + ent + ify + ic = []	_____

Part C

Make 12 real words from the morphographs in the box.

ident	uni	ed	ify	just	cert	very	ic	ate	ion
-------	-----	----	-----	------	------	------	----	-----	-----

Part D

effect	affect	waist	waste	aisle	isle
sight	site	pair	pear	weight	wait

Write the word for each meaning clue.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. seeing | 7. an island |
| 2. make it change | 8. an outcome |
| 3. two | 9. a place |
| 4. your mid-section | 10. a certain fruit |
| 5. fat | 11. not doing something yet |
| 6. a row | 12. things you throw away |

Lesson 76

Part C

Add these morphographs together.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. com + pense + ate = [] | 5. part + ial = [] |
| 2. ac + com + pany + ment = [] | 6. in + flu + ent + ial = [] |
| 3. in + sist + ent = [] | 7. sub + sta + ant + ial = [] |
| 4. con + sist + ence + y = [] | 8. re + spect + able = [] |

Part D

The morphograph **anti** means against or opposite. Here are some words that use the morphograph **anti**.

antibody: An antibody is a cell that fights against disease in your body.

antonym: The morphograph **onym** means name, or word. Antonyms are words with the opposite meaning. **Hot** and **cold** are antonyms.

antisocial: Someone who doesn't like to be with people is antisocial.

antagonize: When you put somebody in agony or make that person mad, you antagonize the person.

antiperspirant: Something that fights against perspiration is an antiperspirant.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. [] + soci + [] = antisocial | 4. [] + [] + spire + [] = antiperspirant |
| 2. [] + onym = antonym | 5. [] + agony + [] = antagonize |
| 3. [] + [] + [] = antibodies | |

Answer the items.

- It is easy to make words using **anti**. Make up a word that means "against pollution." Make up a word that means "against war."
- What does the morphograph **onym** mean?
- The word **anonymous** means without a name. What does the morphograph **an** mean in the word **anonymous**?
- One vowel drops in the word **antonym**. What vowel?
- Two vowels drop in the word **antagonize**. Which vowels?

Write the correct words containing **anti**.

- Soft** and **easy** are both _____ of the word **hard**.
- Many people have _____ that keep them well.
- The hermit is so _____ that he won't even talk to people.
- He is very malicious. He likes to _____ people.

Lesson 77

Part A

You know these words

two
hole
weak

These words sound the same

too: also
whole: entire
week: seven days

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word or words for each sentence.

1. Let Jim come, **too/two**.
2. We worked all **weak/week** long.
3. She has **too/two** new puppies.
4. They buried the treasure in a **hole/whole** on the beach.
5. The girls ate **too/two hole/whole** pies.
6. His illness left him **weak/week** and shaky.

Part B

Add the morphographs together.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. spire + it + ual = [] | 6. philo + soph + ic + al = [] |
| 2. per + sist + ent = [] | 7. in + sist + ed = [] |
| 3. in + spire + ate + ion = [] | 8. origin + ate = [] |
| 4. con + serve + ate + ion = [] | 9. in + spect + ion = [] |
| 5. anti + onym = [] | 10. enter + tain + ment = [] |

Part C

The morphograph **preci** means price or value. This morphograph is always pronounced the same way, but its spelling works like the spelling of **sci**. The final vowel never drops. Below are some words that use the morphograph **preci**.

precious: Something very valuable is precious.

appreciate: When you recognize the value of something, you appreciate it.

depreciate: When the value of something decreases, it depreciates.

unappreciative: When you don't appreciate something, you are unappreciative.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. []+[] = precious | 4. []+[]+[] = appreciate |
| 2. []+[]+[] = depreciate | 5. []+[]+[]+[]+[] = unappreciative |
| 3. []+[]+[] = appreciable | |

Write the correct words using **preci**.

1. The _____ guest failed to thank his host for the excellent meal.
2. Some people don't _____ helpful criticism.
3. Diamonds and rubies are _____ stones.
4. If her house _____ any more, it will be completely worthless.

Lesson 78

Part A

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word or words.

1. There's a **hole/whole** in this wall, **too/two**.
2. The mansion took up the **hole/whole** block.
3. My sister likes her coffee **weak/week**.
4. Jim will leave in a **weak/week** or **too/two**.

Part B

If the morphograph **ex** is followed by a morphograph that begins with **s**, drop the **s**.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ex + sist = [] | 5. ex + pense = [] |
| 2. ex + cept = [] | 6. ex + cite = [] |
| 3. ex + spect = [] | 7. ex + spire = [] |
| 4. ex + ceed = [] | 8. ex + cel + ent = [] |

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

	word	rule		word	rule
1.	category + ize	= [] _____	5.	be + gin + er	= [] _____
2.	per + secu + ute	= [] _____	6.	sign + ify + ic + ant	= [] _____
3.	com + pany + es	= [] _____	7.	cert + ain = []	= [] _____
4.	con + secu + ute + ive	= [] _____	8.	anti + onym = []	= [] _____

Part D

Note: You may have learned that **motor** is a single-morphograph word. Actually, it is made up of two morphographs—**mote** plus **or**. This passage tells more about the morphograph **mote**.

The morphograph **mote** means to move. Here are some words that use the morphograph **mote**.

demote: When you move something to a lower position, you demote it.

remote: Something that is far away is remote.

promote: When you move something to a higher position, you promote it.

motion: Motion means movement.

motive: The reason for doing something is the motive.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. []+[] = motion | 4. []+[]+[] = promotion |
| 2. []+[] = motive | 5. []+[]+[] = commotion |
| 3. []+[]+[] = automotive | 6. []+[] = motor |

Write the correct words containing **mote**.

- The blender won't run because the _____ is broken.
- Good workers are _____.
- The South Pole is the most _____ part of the world.
- Hunger was the thief's _____ for stealing the bread.
- The _____ of the waves sometimes makes people seasick.

Lesson 79

73

Part A

If the morphograph **ex** is followed by a morphograph that begins with **s**, drop the **s**.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ex + ceed = [] | 5. ex + sist + ence = [] |
| 2. ex + spect = [] | 6. ex + peri + ment = [] |
| 3. ex + cite = [] | 7. ex + secu + ute = [] |
| 4. ex + port = [] | 8. ex + cel + ence = [] |

Part B

appreciate	influential	category
judicious	antonym	excellent
unanimous	consecutive	consistent
excite	inspire	divide
entertain	certain	bicycle

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **B** if the doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **C** if the y to i rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. pro + mote + ion = [] _____		4. hi + story + ic = [] _____	
2. judice + ial = [] _____		5. ex + cel + ent = [] _____	
3. pro + fess + ion + al = [] _____		6. preci + ous = [] _____	

Part D

For many words that have morphographs ending in the sound **d**, there is an allomorph that has an **s**. When we add the morphograph **ive** or **ion**, we use the allomorph with the **s**.

Here are some of those words. The second column shows the allomorph that comes before **ive** or **ion**.

comprehend	com + prehense + ion	= comprehension
explode	ex + plose + ive	= explosive
divide	di + vise + ion	= division
defend	de + fense + ive	= defensive

For each word below, write a real word that ends with the morphograph **ive**.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. decide | 5. apprehend |
| 2. persuade | 6. include |
| 3. offend | 7. expend |
| 4. exclude | 8. respond |

Part E

A student wrote this letter. 10 words are misspelled. Write each of those words correctly.

Dear John,

I'm so exsighted that you're coming to vizit us. Imajine, in just two weaks you'll be hear! I really appreciate the efort you're taking to come here. It will be so enjoinable to have companie.

See you soon,

J.J.

P.S. How do you like my new stationary?

Lesson 80

Part B

Add the morphographs together. Use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ex + spire = [] | 5. ex + peri + ence = [] |
| 2. ex + pand = [] | 6. ex + spect + ate + ion = [] |
| 3. ex + panse + ion = [] | 7. ex + secu + ute + ion = [] |
| 4. ex + cluse + ive = [] | 8. ex + cess + ive = [] |

Part C

You have learned that many morphographs ending in a **d** sound have allomorphs that have an **s**. When we add **ive** or **ion** we use the allomorph with the **s**. For each word below, write a real word that ends with the morphograph **ion**.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. divide | 5. extend |
| 2. comprehend | 6. erode |
| 3. conclude | 7. provide |
| 4. suspend | 8. invade |

Part D

judicious too antonym motion precious whole

Write the word for each meaning clue.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. entire | 4. movement |
| 2. a word with the opposite meaning | 5. also |
| 3. capable of good judgement | 6. something very valuable |

Lesson 81

Part B

When a word ends in the letters **a-g-e** and the next morphograph is **ous**, that part is spelled **a-g-e-o-u-s**. The **e** is not dropped because the pronunciation of the **g** does not change. Remember how to spell the part that sounds like "age-us": **a-g-e-o-u-s**.

Add **ous** to these words. Remember, if the word ends in **a-g-e**, keep the final **e**.

Example: **outrage** + **ous** = **outrageous**.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. courage | 4. advantage |
| 2. joy | 5. ridicule |
| 3. mystery | 6. continue |

Part C

Make 7 real words from the morphographs in the box.

in	ex	clude	con	spire	sist
----	----	-------	-----	-------	------

Part D

Some morphographs ending in the **f** sound are related to allomorphs that end in the **v** sound. By listening to the word you can tell whether to use the allomorph with **f** or the allomorph with **v**.

Here are some words with allomorphs ending in the **f** sound.

grief	mischief	thief	fifty
relief	belief	twelfth	knife

Here are related words that end in the **v** sound.

grievance	mischievous	thievery	five
relieve	believe	twelve	knives

For each word below, write a word that has an **f** sound.

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. believe | 3. grieved | 5. thieves | 7. relieved |
| 2. mischievous | 4. five | 6. twelve | 8. wives |

Part E

Find the misspelled words in the sentences. Then write the words correctly.

1. Studyng sience is not a waist of time.
2. The questionnair was devided into four catogoreys.
3. She is an inflooential exsecutive.
4. The dizaster effected the hole state.

Lesson 82

Part B

Some words end with **ible**. Other words end with **able**. You can't tell which ending is used by the way the word is pronounced, and there is no rule that holds for all words. But there are some rules that will help you in most cases.

The ending we add to **non-words** is usually **ible**. There are some exceptions, but here are some examples of non-words that take **ible**:

incede + ible = incredible
audi + ible = audible
hor + ible = horrible
ter + ible = terrible

poss + ible = possible
suscept + ible = susceptible
transmiss + ible = transmissible
vise + ible = visible

The ending that we add to most **words** is spelled **a-b-l-e**. There are exceptions to this rule, too. But here are some words that follow the rule:

work + able = workable
admire + able = admirable

predict + able = predictable
excite + able = excitable

Some words that take **able** end in **g-e** or **c-e**. The **e** doesn't drop in these words because the pronunciation is the same when we add **able**. So the **g** or the **c** must be followed by **e**. Here are some of those words:

change + able = changeable
manage + able = manageable

notice + able = noticeable
trace + able = traceable

1. permiss + able/ible = []
2. service + able/ible = []
3. poss + able/ible = []
4. conceive + able/ible = []

5. knowledge + able/ible = []
6. compate + able/ible = []
7. charge + able/ible = []
8. consider + able/ible = []

Part C

Add **ous** to these words. Remember, if the word ends in a **a-g-e** keep the final **e**.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. mystery | 5. courage |
| 2. outrage | 6. synonym |
| 3. nerve | 7. luxury |
| 4. poison | 8. advantage |

Part D

You have learned that some morphographs ending in the **f** sound have allomorphs that end in the **v** sound. By listening to the word you can tell whether to use the allomorph with the **f** or with the **v**. For each word below, write a word that has a **v** sound.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. relief | 4. fifty |
| 2. thief | 5. wolf |
| 3. belief | 6. knife |

Lesson 83

Part B

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **A** if the final vowel rule explains why the spelling is changed.

Write **D** if the **ex** rule explains why the spelling is changed.

- | word | rule | word | rule |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1. ex + spire = [] _____ | | 5. pre + judice = [] _____ | |
| 2. ex + peri + ence = [] _____ | | 6. be + lieve + able = [] _____ | |
| 3. di + vide + er = [] _____ | | 7. per + secu + ute = [] _____ | |
| 4. ex + tract + ion = [] _____ | | 8. ex + sist + ence = [] _____ | |

Part C

For some words that have a morphograph with a long vowel sound there are related words that have short-vowel morphographs. The short-vowel morphograph is used when the word ends in **ion**. You can hear the difference in the sound of these morphographs.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| explain | repeat | reveal | exclaim |
| explanation | repetition | revelation | exclamation |

For each word below, write a real word that ends with **ion**.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. explain | 3. exclaim |
| 2. reveal | 4. repeat |

Part D

You learned some general rules for using **able** and **ible**. The ending that we add to words is usually **able**. The ending that we add to non-words is usually **ible**. Words that end **g-e** or **c-e** take **able** and do not drop the **e**.

Write each word with the morphograph **able** or **ible**. Some morphographs have already been combined.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. exchange + able/ible = [] | 5. increde + able/ible = [] |
| 2. excite + able/ible = [] | 6. trace + able/ible = [] |
| 3. suscept + able/ible = [] | 7. audi + able/ible = [] |
| 4. poss + able/ible = [] | 8. manage + able/ible = [] |
-

Lesson 84

Part A

Some words with more than one syllable end in the sound “eek.” The ending of these words is spelled **i-q-u-e**. The reason is that we use the French spelling for these words, and the French spell “eek” with the letters **i-q-u-e**.

The word that sounds like “criteek” is spelled **c-r-i-t-i-q-u-e**, and the word that sounds like “misteeek” is spelled **m-y-s-t-i-q-u-e**.

Here are the rest of the “eek” words: **technique**, **antique**, **physique**, **unique**.

These words are among the words most frequently misspelled. They are less difficult to spell if you remember that “eek” is spelled **i-q-u-e**.

Part B

You learned that some long-vowel morphographs have short-vowel allomorphs. The short-vowel allomorph is used when the word ends in **ion**. For each word below, write a real word that ends in **ion**.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. repeat | 3. reveal |
| 2. explain | 4. proclaim |

Part C

You learned some general rules for using **able** and **ible**. The ending that we add to words is usually **able**. The ending that we add to non-words is usually **ible**. Words that end **g-e** or **c-e** take **able** and do not drop the **e**.

Add the morphographs together. Choose **able** or **ible**. Use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. re + gret + able/ible = [] | 5. know + ledge + able/ible = [] |
| 2. just + ify + able/ible = [] | 6. per + miss + able/ible = [] |
| 3. vise + able/ible = [] | 7. ter + able/ible = [] |
| 4. note + ice + able/ible = [] | 8. be + lieve + able/ible = [] |

Part D

On the next lesson you'll have a spelling contest. Some of the words below will be used in the contest.

explain
explanation
technique
outrageous

manageable
relief
belief
physique

courage
mystique
repetition
decision

Lesson 85

Part A

The morphograph **soci** means companion or friend. The morphograph is pronounced two different ways. The **c** sound makes the sound "sss" in some words and the sound "shshsh" in other words.

The spelling of **soci** works like the spelling of **sci** and **preci**. The final vowel never drops. Below are some words with the morphograph **soci**.

social: Things that are social enjoy having companions or friends.

society: A group of people who live and work together is called a society.

sociable: Someone who makes friends easily is sociable.

associate: When you put two things together, you associate them. Many people associate Santa Claus with Christmas.

dissociate: When you separate two things, you dissociate them. He has dissociated himself from that gang of hoodlums. This word should not be spelled **disassociate**.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+[] = antisocial | 3. []+[]+[] = dissociate |
| 2. []+[]+[]+[] = association | 4. []+ety+[] = societies |

Answer the items.

- Why does the word **associate** have two **s**'s?
- What word means the opposite of **associate**?

Write the correct words containing **soci**.

- Birds don't usually _____ with cats.
- The Indians had the first known _____ in North America.
- That hermit is so _____ that he hasn't spoken to anyone in ten years.
- Several women formed a _____ club.

Part B

You already learned about the Greek morphographs for star: **aster** and **astro**. These allomorphs are in the words **astrology** and **disaster**.

The Latin morphograph for star is **sider**. The Romans were superstitious like the Greeks. They thought stars were involved in thinking. The word **consider** contains the Latin morphograph **sider**.

The French changed the Latin morphograph **sider** into **sire**. The French thought the stars had something to do with wishing for things. The word **desire** contains the French morphograph **sire**.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. []+[] = desire | 5. []+[]+[]+[] = consideration |
| 2. []+[] = consider | 6. []+[]+[] = desirous |
| 3. []+[]+[]+[] = inconsiderate | 7. []+[]+[]+[] = undesirable |
| 4. []+[]+[] = desirable | 8. []+[]+[]+[] = considerably |

Write one of these meanings for each underlined word in the sentences.

bad stars

wishing

thinking

1. She desires to become famous.
2. An earthquake is a natural disaster.
3. Julie always considers all her choices before deciding.

Write whether each morphograph is Greek, Latin or French.

4. sider

5. sire

6. aster

Lesson 86

Part B

The morphograph **fer** is in many words. It presents spelling problems because the r doubles for some endings but does not double for others. There's a simple way to tell whether the r in **fer** doubles: If the morphograph **fer** is stressed, or said loudly when you say the word, the r doubles. If **fer** is not stressed, the r does not double.

In these words, the morphograph **fer** is stressed: **refer**, **confer**, **prefer**. In these words, the morphograph **fer** is not stressed: **offer**, **suffer**, **differ**.

When we add endings to words like **refer** and **confer**, the stress may change. If **fer** is no longer stressed in these words, the r does not double. In these words, **fer** is not stressed: **reference**, **conference**, **preferable**. The r is not doubled in these words.

In these words, **fer** is stressed, so the r is doubled: **conferred**, **referred**, **preferring**.

When you're adding endings to a word that has the morphograph **fer**, say the word. If you stress **fer**, double the r. If you don't stress **fer**, do not double the r.

Part C

Some words that end in the sound “ur” are spelled with the letters **o-r** in the United States and are spelled with an **o-u-r** ending in the United Kingdom, Australia, and parts of Canada.

The U.S. spelling is **humor** and **labor**; the spelling in the United Kingdom and Australia is **humour** and **labour**.

Canada uses both spellings. Some people use the **o-r** spelling; others use the **o-u-r** spelling.

When you add **ize**, **ous** or **ate** to any of these words that end with the sound “ur,” the spelling is the same in all English-speaking countries. **Humorous** and **elaborate** are not spelled with **o-u-r**, even in England and Australia.

Add the morphographs to these words. Spell each word correctly.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. vapor/vapour + ize = [] | 5. rigour/rigor + ous = [] |
| 2. glamor/glamour + ous = [] | 6. glamor/glamour + ize = [] |
| 3. labour/labor + ate + ory = [] | 7. e + vapor/vapour + ate = [] |
| 4. de + odor/odour + ize = [] | 8. humor/humour + ous = [] |

Part D

There are two allomorphs for **9**. One is spelled **nine**. That morphograph is used in words like **nineteen**. The other allomorph is spelled **nin**. It always comes before **th**. The morphograph **nine** is used in all other words.

Here are words with the morphographs **nine** and **nin**:

ninety-five	twenty-ninth
nineteenth	ninth
ninetieth	forty-ninth

Write the word for each number.

Example: **90's = nineties**

19 =	90th =
9th =	99th =

Lesson 87

Part A

Some college level words end in the morphographs **ane** + **ous**. When these morphographs are combined, the **e** does not drop. Remember, the combined part is always spelled **a-n-e-o-u-s**.

Add **ous** to make words. Example: **extra** + **ane** + **ous** = **extraneous**. remember to use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. simult + ane + ous = [] | 3. in + sta + ant + ane + ous = [] |
| 2. miscell + ane + ous = [] | 4. spont + ane + ous = [] |

Part B

You learned when the **r** in **fer** doubles. If **fer** is stressed in a word, the **r** doubles. If **fer** is not stressed, the **r** does not double.

Write the combined words.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. of + fer + ed = [] | 5. con + fer + ed = [] |
| 2. re + fer + ing = [] | 6. suf + fer + ing = [] |
| 3. in + fer + ing = [] | 7. re + fer + ed = [] |
| 4. dif + fer + ent = [] | 8. pre + fer + ence = [] |

Part C

When you add a morphograph that begins with a vowel to some words that end in **e-r**, the **e** drops. The following words end in **e-r**. They lose the **e** when combined with morphographs that begin with **a**, **y**, or **o**.

anger	hunger	enter
disaster	register	administer
hinder	monster	wonder

Combine these morphographs that begin with **a**, **y** and **o** with the words below.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. anger + y = [] | 6. disaster + ous = [] |
| 2. monster + ous = [] | 7. hunger + y = [] |
| 3. hinder + ance = [] | 8. administer + ate + ion = [] |
| 4. register + ate + ion = [] | 9. enter + ance = [] |
| 5. wonder + ous = [] | |

Part D

Some words built from **labor** and **labour** are spelled the same everywhere in the English-speaking world. The reason is that everyone uses the allomorph **labor** to make longer words. **Labor** means work.

Read the definitions, then complete the sentences below.

elaborate: When you add more detail to something, you elaborate on that thing. Something that has a lot of detail is elaborate.

laborious: A task that requires a lot of hard work is a laborious task.

laboratory: A place where scientists work is a laboratory.

collaborate: When you work on a task with somebody else, you collaborate with that person.

- Chopping firewood is a _____ job.
- Clare and Pat are going to _____ on a book report.
- Martin sewed an _____ design on his shirt.
- Dr. Garcia keeps two hundred mice in her _____.
- Can you _____ on your idea for saving money?

Part E

The morphograph **ity** at the end of a word like **humanity** or **formality** is an allomorph that is usually spelled **i-t-y**. In a few words, however, it is spelled **e-t-y**.

Here's the rule. When it follows a morphograph that ends in **y** or **i**, it is spelled **e-t-y**. When it follows any other letter it is spelled **i-t-y**. You can hear the two vowel sounds when you use **ety**.

Write each word with the allomorph **ity** or **ety**. Use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. real + ity/ety = [] | 4. author + ity/ety = [] |
| 2. vary + ity/ety = [] | 5. propri + ity/ety = [] |
| 3. soci + ity/ety = [] | 6. anx + ity/ety = [] |

Lesson 88

Part B

You learned when the **r** in **fer** doubles. If **fer** is stressed in a word, the **r** doubles. If **fer** is not stressed, the **r** does not double.

Write the combined words.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. pre + fer + ed = [] | 5. re + fer + ed = [] |
| 2. con + fer + ence = [] | 6. of + fer + ing = [] |
| 3. dif + fer + ed = [] | 7. suf + fer + ed = [] |
| 4. in + fer + ing = [] | 8. re + fer + al = [] |

Part C

You have already learned that related words use the allomorphs **script** and **scribe**. When the word ends in **ion** or **ive**, the allomorph **script** is used.

There are other pairs of allomorphs that work the same way as **scribe** and **script**. Here they are:

sorb and **sorpt**

duce and **duct**

sume and **sumpt**

Here is one example of how the allomorphs are used:

produce
production

consume
consumption

absorb
absorption

For each word below, write a word that ends with **ion**.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. introduce | 4. reduce |
| 2. assume | 5. presume |
| 3. absorb | 6. deduce |

Part D

These words lose an **e** when combined with a morphograph that begins with **a**, **y**, or **o**. Add the morphographs to these words. Be careful. The **e** only drops when the next morphograph begins with **a**, **y** or **o**.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. hunger + y = [] | 6. enter + ance = [] |
| 2. disaster + ous = [] | 7. wonder + ous = [] |
| 3. disaster + s = [] | 8. wonder + ful = [] |
| 4. monster + ous = [] | 9. enter + y = [] |
| 5. hinder + ance = [] | 10. enter + ed = [] |

Part E

Find the misspelled word in each group. Then write it correctly.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. possible
considerable
believable
serviceable | 2. nineteen
ninety
nineth
forty-nine | 3. sosiety
personality
variety
identity |
| 4. divide
inspire
dezire
decision | 5. expect
exsist
execute
experiment | 6. production
consumption
description
repetition |

Part B

You learned that **non-words** usually take the ending **ible**, not **able**. There are exceptions. Here are the most important ones:

hospit + able = hospitable
 irrit + able = irritable
 capa + able = capable

ap + ply + ic + able = applicable
 soci + able = sociable
 ap + preci + able = appreciable

Here's a way to remember these exceptions. Non-words like **hospit** and **applic** take other endings that begin with **a**.

For **hospit** there is **hospital**.

For **irrit** there is **irritate**.

For **capa** there is **capacity**.

For **applic** there is **application** or **applicant**.

For **soci** there is **social**.

For **appreci** there is **appreciate**.

Because **non-words** like **hospit** and **applic** take one morphograph that begins with **a**, they take the ending **able**, not **ible**.

If you want to test a non-word, see if you can make up a real word that takes one of these endings: **al**, **ate**, **ation**, **ant**, or **acity**. If you can make up a word that takes one of these endings, the non-word probably takes **able**, not **ible**.

For each word below, write a word that ends in **able** or **ible**.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. social | 6. capacity |
| 2. terrify | 7. respected |
| 3. serviced | 8. irritation |
| 4. applicant | 9. hospital |
| 5. duration | 10. audience |

Part C

For each word below, write a real word that ends in **ion**. You will use allomorphs.

Example: **exclaim** = **exclamation**.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. divide | 5. explain |
| 2. assume | 6. decide |
| 3. deceive | 7. reveal |
| 4. introduce | 8. absorb |

Part D

You've learned allomorphs for **4**, **5**, and **9**. The pairs of allomorphs are: **four**, **for**; **five**, **fif**; **nine**, **nin**. Use the allomorphs to write the names of the numbers below.

4th =	95 =	19 =
50 =	44 =	9th =

Part E

On the next lesson you'll have a spelling contest. Some of the words below will be used in the contest.

hospital	relieve	disastrous	during
preference	irritable	possible	entrance

Lesson 90

Part A

Sometimes it is hard to tell the spelling of vowels near the end of the word. If you say the word **author** or **stupid**, you can't hear whether the letter before the final consonant should be **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, or **u**. Here's a trick. If you can add the morphograph **ity** to the end of the word, the pronunciation changes. The pronunciation often makes it easier to hear which letter comes just before the final consonant.

When we add **ity** to **author**, we get the word **authority**. We can hear the **o** before the **r**. When we add **ity** to **stupid**, we get the word **stupidity**. We can hear the **i** sound before the **d**. When we add **ity** to **legal**, we get **legality**. We can hear the **a** sound before the **l**.

In the words below, there is a letter missing near the end of each word. That letter always makes a sound "uh." Add **ity** to each word and write the whole word with the correct spelling. Example: **stup-d = stupidity**

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. pri-r = | 4. hum-d = |
| 2. maj-r = | 5. leg-l = |
| 3. origin-l = | |

Part B

For each word below, write a real word that end in **ion**.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. exclaim | 5. prescribe |
| 2. provide | 6. repeat |
| 3. reduce | 7. produce |
| 4. perceive | 8. decide |

Part C

The spelling of many words tells us that the words went from Greek and Latin to French. There are different spellings of the **k** sound in Greek, Latin, and French. So we can tell the history of some words by looking at how the **k** sound is spelled.

If the **k** sound is spelled with the letters **ch**, the word originally came from Greek.

If the **k** sound is spelled with **c**, the spelling is Latin.

If the **k** sound is spelled with the letters **qu**, the spelling came from French.

The word **echo** has a **k** sound spelled with **ch**, so we use the Greek spelling for this word.

The word **captain** uses a **c** for the **k** sound. This word uses the Latin spelling of the **k** sound.

The word **liquor** uses the letters **qu** for the **k** sound. This spelling comes from the French. (All the "eek" words spelled **ique** came from French.)

Some words with more than one **k** sound use different types of spelling for these sounds. The word **critique** has two **k** sounds. The first uses the Latin spelling. The second one uses the French spelling.

Words that use more than one spelling for the **k** sounds are among the most frequently misspelled words.

All the words below have two **k** sounds. Copy each word. Underline the two **k** sounds. After each word write the origin of the two **k** sounds. Here's an example: chronic: 1. Greek 2. Latin

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| a. technique: | 1. _____ | 2. _____ | c. critique: | 1. _____ | 2. _____ |
| b. conquer: | 1. _____ | 2. _____ | d. chemical | 1. _____ | 2. _____ |

Lesson 91

85

Part B

Remember, if a non-word takes one ending that begins with **a**, it will take **able**, not **ible**. For each word below, write a word that ends in **able** or **ible**.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. changed | 5. duration |
| 2. irritate | 6. capacity |
| 3. permissive | 7. considerate |
| 4. appreciate | 8. applicant |

Part C

Write the correct spelling for each word. Then write one of these letters after each word:

Write **O** if the word is spelled by just putting the morphographs together.

Write **B** if the **fer** doubling rule explains why the spelling is changed.

word	rule	word	rule
1. pre + fer + s = [] _____		5. re + fer + ing = [] _____	
2. pre + fer + ence = [] _____		6. suf + fer + ed = [] _____	
3. in + fer + ed = [] _____		7. con + fer + ed = [] _____	
4. dif + fer + ent = [] _____		8. of + fer + ing = [] _____	

Part D

The morphograph **loge** is very important. **Loge** comes from Greek and it means the word or name of something.

You may have learned that **logic** is a single morphograph word. Actually, it is two morphographs —**loge** plus **ic**. When we combine these morphographs, the **e** on **loge** drops, and we have the word **logic**. Below are some other words that contain **loge**:

apologize = apo + loge + ize

analogy = ana + loge + y

Some words refer to the name of different studies.

These words contain the morphograph **loge**:

Biology is the name of the study of living things.

Astrology is the name of the study of stars.

Geology is the name of the study of the earth.

In all these words, the morphograph **loge** is followed by **y**. So the **e** drops and the ending is spelled **logy**. These words tell the name for different studies.

1. If **psycho** means mind, what does the word **psychology** name?
2. If **entomo** means insects, write the word that names the study of insects.
3. If **anthropo** means mankind, write the word that means the study of mankind.
4. If **socio** means a group of people, write the word that means the study of people.
5. If **chrono** means time, write the word that means the study of time.

Part E

You learned a procedure for figuring out the vowel near the end of words. If you add the morphograph **ity** to the word, the pronunciation changes and you may be able to hear the vowel sound.

In the words below, there is a letter missing near the end of each word. That letter always makes a sound "uh." Add **ity** to each word and write the whole word with the correct spelling.

Example: **leg-l** = **legality**.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. actu-l = | 4. hum-n = |
| 2. hospit-l = | 5. pri-r = |
| 3. stup-d = | |

Lesson 92

Part B

Remember, if a non-word takes one ending that begins with **a**, it will take **able**, not **ible**. For each word below, write a word that ends in **able** or **ible**.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. hospitality | 5. social |
| 2. credit | 6. denial |
| 3. capacity | 7. audience |
| 4. vision | 8. replacement |

Part C

In lesson 91 you learned that **loge** means word or name. Many names of different studies contain **loge**, like the word **geology**.

1. **Ornitho** means bird. Write the word that means the study of birds.
2. **Morpho** means form. Write the word that means the study of forms.
3. **Techno** means skill. Write the word that means the study of skills.
4. **Theo** means gods. Write the word that means the study of gods, or religion.

Part D

The allomorphs **here** and **hese** mean to stick. Here are some words that use **here** and **hese**.

adhere: To stick to something is to adhere to it.

adhesive: Something that sticks to things is adhesive.

cohesive: Things that stick together are cohesive.

coherent: When something makes sense, it is coherent.

hesitate: When something pauses, or "sticks in time," it hesitates.

hesitant: Something that hesitates is hesitant.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+[] = adhered | 4. []+[]+[] = hesitant |
| 2. []+ite+[] = hesitate | 5. []+[]+[] = adherent |
| 3. []+[]+[]+[] = incoherent | 6. []+[]+[] = cohesive |

An **e** or an **a** is missing from each word below. Write each word using the correct vowel.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. hesit-nt | 3. hesit-ncy |
| 2. coher-nce | 4. adher-nt |

Part E

Find the 10 misspelled words in the student's answer. Then write them correctly.

Gautama was the son of an Indian king. He was very rich, but he felt bad because he knew that many other people suffered extreme poverty. So Gautama gave all his money away and spent many years trying to find out what caused all the unhappiness in the world. After learning the truth for himself, he became a teacher. He taught people not to be selfish or greedy, and to be kind and gentle with other people. He believed that people could direct their lives down paths that lead to perfect peace. His students called him Buddha, which means "enlightened one."

Today, millions of Buddhists all over the world follow his teachings.

Who was Buddha?

Buddha was a rich Indian prince who became a teacher. He beleived that people suffered because of selfishnes and greediness, so he gave all his money away. He tryed to drect unenlitened people down the road to perfict piece and hapiness.

Lesson 93

Part B

In the words below, there is a letter missing near the end of each word. That letter always makes a sound "uh." Add **ity** to each word and write the whole word with the correct spelling. Example:

person-l = personality

1. re-l =

2. maj-r =

3. leg-l =

4. hum-d =

5. auth-r =

Part C

Write the morphographs for each word.

1. occur

2. geologist

3. biography

4. biology

5. apology

6. changeable

7. scientist

8. conceivable

Part D

Words like **due** and **true** do not follow the final **e** rule. When we add a morphograph that begins with a consonant to the end of these words, we drop the final **e**. **Due + ly** is spelled **duly**. **True + th** is spelled **truth**.

The strange spelling of these words came about because of something that happened about six hundred years ago. At that time, there were no printing presses. All books were written by people. The people who made copies of books were called scribes. For some reason scribes did not like words that end in **u** or **w**. Some words that they copied did end in **u** or **w**. At that time **due** was spelled **du** and **true** was spelled **tru**. The scribes added an **e** to these words. But the scribes did not add the **e** to words like **truth** and **duty**.

So remember that words like **truth** and **duty** do not follow the final **e** rule. These words are spelled as they used to be spelled. But **due** and **true** are newer spellings.

Add the morphographs together.

1. due + ly = []

2. true + th = []

3. due + ty = []

4. true + ly = []

The word **argue** used to be spelled **argu**. The word **awe** used to be spelled **aw**. The words below do not follow the final **e** rule.

Add the morphographs together.

5. argue + ment = []

6. awe + ful = []

Part E

Make 7 real words from the morphographs in the box. Use the **fer** doubling rule.

re	dif	fer	pre	ence	ed
----	-----	-----	-----	------	----

Lesson 94

Part B

You have learned that adding **ity** can change the pronunciation of a word. Sometimes adding **ity** also changes the spelling. Here's how the spelling changes with **ous**, **able** and **ible**:

ous + ity = osity

The **u** drops. You can hear the **o** sound in **osity**.

able + ity = ability

An **i** is added. You can hear it.

ible + ity = ibility

An **i** is added. You can hear it.

Add the morphograph **ity** to these words.

1. curious

4. generous

2. probable

5. disable

3. visible

6. possible

Part C

You learned about words like **truly** and **argument**. When we add a morphograph that begins with a consonant, we drop the final **e**. Write the morphographs for each word.

1. [] + th + [] = truthful

4. [] + ty = duty

2. [] + ly = duly

5. [] + ful + [] = awfully

3. [] + ment = argument

6. [] + ly = truly

Part D

The word-history passage on lesson 93 told about the scribes and how they changed the spelling of words that end in **u** of **w**. The scribes added a final **e** to these words. At that time there were other words like **giv**, and **hav**. These words were spelled the way they were pronounced. The scribes put an **e** on the end of them. But the pronunciation did not change. Today, some words that end in **v-e** are spelled the way they sound: **save**, **stove**. Other words that end in **v-e** are not spelled the way they sound: **have**, **give**. Although these words follow the final **e** rule, their pronunciation is strange.

Make two columns on your paper. Read the words below. In column one, copy the words that are spelled the way they sound. In column two, write the words that are not spelled the way they sound. (If you say the letter name of the vowel in the middle of the word, write the word in column one.)

love
crave

stove
behave

have
give

glove
hive

Part E

On the next lesson, you'll have a spelling contest. Some of the words below will be used in the contest.

irritate
major
ability

behave
noticeable
hesitate

believe
technique
argument

biology
truly
ninth

Lesson 95

Part A

Here's how the spelling changes when we add **ity** to **ous**, **able** and **ible**:

ous + ity = osity
able + ity = ability
ible + ity = ibility

The **u** drops. You can hear the **o** sound in **osity**.
An **i** is added. You can hear it.
An **i** is added. You can hear it.

Add the morphograph **ity** to these words.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. responsible | 4. durable |
| 2. desirable | 5. stable |
| 3. monstrous | 6. compatible |

Part B

Do not write the whole sentence. Just write the correct word or words for each sentence.

1. The **plain/plane** changed its **coarse/course**.
2. That equipment is not portable; it's **stationary/stationery**.
3. The suitcase blocked the **aisle/isle**.
4. The smog **affects/effects** my **sight/site**.
5. Another name for a garbage dump is a **waist/waste** disposal **sight/site**.

Part C

You learned that some words that end in **v-e** are spelled the way they sound: **save, stove**. Other words that end in **v-e** are not spelled the way they sound: **have, give**. Although these words follow the final **e** rule, their pronunciation is strange.

Make two columns on your paper. Read the words below. In column one, copy the words that are spelled the way they sound. In column two, write the words that are not spelled the way they sound. (If you say the letter name of the vowel in the middle of the word, write the word in the column one.)

five	love	have	grave
save	give	cove	move

Lesson 96

Part B

The morphograph **ize** means to make or to make more of something. **ize** is used in words like **formalize**, **civilize**, **organize**, **authorize**, and **legalize**.

ize is a very old morphograph that can be traced back to Latin and Greek words. The French also used this morphograph, but they changed the spelling to **ise**. Because some of our words come from Latin and others come from French, we have both the **i-s-e** and **i-z-e** spellings in English.

Although both spellings are used in English, there is a simple rule for deciding whether the word is spelled with **ize** or **ise**. Here's the rule: use **ize**.

This rule works for just about every word. Some words may be spelled with either **ise** or **ize**. For example, **organize** and **organise** are acceptable spellings. For words that can be spelled both ways, the **ize** spelling is preferred.

Some words cannot be spelled both ways. Nearly all these words end in **ize**: **computerize**, **modernize**, **legalize**, and many others. So if you use **ize** you'll spell these words correctly.

By using **ize**, you'll spell thousands of words correctly. There are only two exceptions: **chastise** (which means to bawl out) and **advertise**.

Combine the morphographs. Use **ise** only if you can't use **ize**.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. ad + vert + ize/ise = [] | 4. real + ize/ise = [] |
| 2. organ + ize/ise + ate + ion = [] | 5. hospital + ize/ise = [] |
| 3. critic + ize/ise = [] | 6. author + ize/ise + ate + ion = [] |

Part C

You have learned that **non-words** usually take the ending **ible** and **words** usually take the ending **able**. Later, you learned that there are some **non-words** that take **able**. **Able** is added to **non-words** if there is a form of the word that ends in **al**, **ate**, or some other morphograph that begins with **a**.

Another group of exceptions is made up of **words** that take **ible**. The words in this group are among the most frequently misspelled words. Even good spellers tend to add **able**—not **ible**—to words.

Here are some of the more important **words** that take **ible**:

force + ible = forcible	corrupt + ible = corruptible
convince + ible = convincing	compress + ible = compressible
convert + ible = convertible	exhaust + ible = exhaustible
reduce + ible = reducible	deduct + ible = deductible
reverse + ible = reversible	resist + ible = resistible
response + ible = responsible	sense + ible = sensible

For many words that take **ible**, there is a form of the word that ends in **ion** or **ive**. These morphographs begin with **i**.

For **exhaust** there is **exhaustive** or **exhaustion**.
 For **deduct** there is **deductive** or **deduction**.
 For **reverse** there is **reversion**.
 For **corrupt** there is **corruption**.

For **compress** there is **compression**.
 For **resist** there is **resistive**.
 For **response** there is **responsive**.

Finding words that end in the morphograph **ion** or **ive** helps with some of the **ible** words. But it does not help with all of them. There is no rule for helping you spell **sensible** and it is one of the most important words that end in **ible**. Study the **ible** words in the list above. Make sure that you know how to spell **sensible** and **responsible**. You will use these words frequently.

Write each word with the morphograph **able** or **ible**. Some morphographs have already been combined. Use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. response + able/ible = [] | 5. sense + able/ible = [] |
| 2. service + able/ible = [] | 6. ter + able/ible = [] |
| 3. applic + able/ible = [] | 7. irresponse + able/ible = [] |
| 4. invince + able/ible = [] | 8. knowledge + able/ible = [] |

Part D

The morphograph **vive** means to live. Here are some words that use the morphograph **vive**.

survive: When you live through something, you survive it.

revive: When you bring something back to life, you revive it.

vivacious: Someone who is very lively is vivacious.

vivid: Something that is very clear and easy to see is vivid.

Write the morphographs for each word.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. []+[]+[] = survivor | 4. []+id = vivid |
| 2. []+ace+[] = vivacious | 5. []+[]+[] = survivable |
| 3. []+[]+[] = revival | |

Write the correct words using **vive**.

- When he fainted, the nurse _____ him with smelling salts.
- After the ship sank, one _____ drifted to an island.
- The light was so _____ she had to close her eyes.
- People always had a lot of fun when she was around because she was so _____.

Lesson 97

Part B

Write each word with the morphograph **able** or **ible**. Remember, **sensible** and **responsible** are words that take **ible**. Use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. capa + able/ible = [] | 5. believe + able/ible = [] |
| 2. rely + able/ible = [] | 6. sense + able/ible = [] |
| 3. response + able/ible = [] | 7. manage + able/ible = [] |
| 4. survive + able/ible = [] | 8. suspect + able/ible = [] |

Part C

For each word below, make up a word that ends in **ize**. Example: **symbolic—symbolize**.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. authority | 3. apology | 5. reality | 7. antagonist |
| 2. mechanic | 4. socialism | 6. memory | 8. summary |

Part D

Here's how the spelling changes when we add **ity** to **ous**, **able** and **ible**:

ous + ity = osity

able + ity = ability

ible + ity = ibility

Add the morphograph **ity** to these words.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. capable | 5. probable |
| 2. monstrous | 6. generous |
| 3. variable | 7. possible |
| 4. durable | 8. curious |

Combine the morphographs. Then answer the questions about the combined words.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. monster + ous + ity = [] | Which two vowels drop? |
| 2. vise + ible + ity = [] | How many i's are in this word? How many e's are in this word? |

Part E

The words **passed** and **past** are often confused. Things that have already happened are part of the **past**.

When things pass from place to place, they move from place to place. Things that have already moved from place to place have **passed** from place to place.

Remember, the name of the time that has gone by is the **past**. The word that tells what things did when they moved is **passed**.

Write each sentence with the correct word:

1. The water quickly **passed/past** through the tunnel.
2. Tom will pass the test, and Janice has already **passed/past**.
3. I can't remember some things that happened in the **passed/past**.
4. My friend **passed/past** by my house last night.
5. She wrote an autobiography about her **passed/past**.
6. My grandfather **passed/past** away last night.

Lesson 98

Part B

Ize is a morphograph. You add **ize** to other morphographs. **I-s-e** is usually not a morphograph. It is usually part of a morphograph like **vise**, **prise**, **rise**, **mise**, or **cise**. So here's how to figure out whether the ending of the word is spelled **ize** or **i-s-e**. You remove the ending from the word and see if you can make up another word that has a different ending. If you can make up a different word, use **ize**. If you can't make up a different word, use **i-s-e**.

For **social**, we can add **ly**, or **ism**. So we use **ize**: **socialize**.

For **apologe**, we can add **y**, or **etic**. So we use **ize**: **apologize**.

For **surp**, we can't add anything. So we use **ise**: **surprise**.

For **desp**, we can't add anything. So we use **ise**: **despise**.

Add **ize** or **i-s-e** to the words below. Use **i-s-e** only if you can't use **ize**.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. superv— | 5. categor— |
| 2. local— | 6. enterpr— |
| 3. ar— | 7. comprom— |
| 4. critic— | 8. character— |

Part C

An **a** or **i** is missing from each word below. Write each word with the correct vowel.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. hospit-ble | 6. applic-ble |
| 2. terr-ble | 7. respons-ble |
| 3. poss-bility | 8. appreci-ble |
| 4. sens-ble | 9. cap-bility |
| 5. exchange-ble | 10. excit-ble |

Part D

The allomorphs **er** and **or** mean one who. Here is a rule for spelling many words that end with the morphograph **or**. Use **or** if a form of the word ends with **ion**. The word **instruct** has an **ion** form: **instruction**. So **instruct** takes the allomorph **or**: **instructor**. The word **teach** does not have an **ion** form. So **teach** takes the allomorph **er**: **teacher**.

For the words below, figure out if you can make up a word that ends in **ion**. If you can, **write it**. Then next to it write the **or** word. If you cannot make up an **ion** word, write the **er** word.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. equate | 5. project |
| 2. manage | 6. radiate |
| 3. supervise | 7. entertain |
| 4. review | 8. create |

Part E

In Latin, question-asking words began with **qu**. When these words went into English, the **qu** was replaced by the letters **hw**. The word that we now spell **what** was spelled **hwaet**. The word that we spell **how** was spelled **hweo**. For some reason, the scribes who made the first English books, reversed the letters **h-w** in most of these question-asking words. We are familiar with this spelling for words like **what**, **which**, **when**, **why**, **where**. These words are spelled as if they begin with a **w** sound. The word **who** is spelled with **wh** but it is pronounced as if it still begins with **h**. The word **how** moved the **w** at the beginning to the end (**hweo**).

These question-asking words do not work like morphographs in longer words. They are compounds. That means they keep their spelling. The word **whenever** is not spelled **whennever**. The word **whereabouts** is not spelled **wherabouts**.

Write the correct spelling of each compound.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. what + ever = [] | 4. what + so + ever = [] |
| 2. where + as = [] | 5. whom + ever = [] |
| 3. who + ever = [] | 6. where + up + on = [] |

Lesson 99

Part B

definite	responsible	proceed	notice	excellent
appearance	poison	precede	imagine	summary
elevation	preferred	rhythm	sensible	ridicule
concentrate	receive	performance	forty-ninth	appreciate
character	thoroughly	origin	existence	burial
curious	caution	occurrence	significant	apology

Part C

You have learned about question-asking words in English and how they came from the Latin letters **qu**. Although we spell most of our question-asking words with **wh**, some English words were borrowed from Latin much later. These words still use the Latin **qu** to indicate that they deal with questions. The most important word with **qu** is **question**. Here are words that use **qu**:

quiz: A short list of questions is a quiz.

quantity: A quantity tells us how many or how much.

quality: Quality tells how good something is or what something is like.

inquisitive: Someone who is curious or always asks questions is inquisitive.

request: When you ask for something, you request it.

query: **Query** is another word for **question**.

inquire: When you ask about something, you inquire about it.

Write words containing **qu**.

1. 500 gallons is a large _____ of liquid.
2. She called the department store to _____ a refund.
3. The teacher surprised the students by giving them a short _____.
4. A person who asks lots of _____ is called _____.

Add the morphographs together. Use your spelling rules. Remember, **quiz** works like a short **cvc** morphograph.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. quiz + es = [] | 3. quest + ion + able = [] |
| 2. re + quire + ment = [] | 4. quiz + ed = [] |

Part D

You learned how to figure out whether a word ends in the letters **ize** or **i-s-e**. If you can make up another word that has a different ending, use **ize**. Add **ize** or **i-s-e** to the words below.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. surpr— | 5. personal— |
| 2. symbol— | 6. exerc— |
| 3. mechan— | 7. memor— |
| 4. equal— | 8. desp— |

Part E

For each word, write a form of the word that ends in **or** or **er**. First figure out if you can make up a word that ends in **ion**. If you can make up an **ion** word, use the **or** ending. If you can't make up an **ion** word, use the **er** ending.

Examples: For **compete** there is an **ion** word: **competition**. So we use the **or** spelling: **competitor**. For **advise** there is no **ion** word. So we use the **er** spelling: **adviser**.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. educate | 6. act |
| 2. perform | 7. revolve |
| 3. instruct | 8. photograph |
| 4. dictate | 9. originate |
| 5. promote | 10. inspect |

Part B

Both the words **sample** and **spend** are back formations. These words are single morphographs. They were formed by using a rule that you have learned. Here's the rule. Drop the **s** from the beginning of a morphograph, when the morphograph follows **ex**.

The people of long ago thought that the words **example** and **expend** must work like **exist** and **expect**.

The word **exist** comes from **ex** + **sist**. The second morphograph begins with **s**.

The word **expect** comes from **ex** + **spect**. The second morphograph begins with **s**.

So the people figured that the word **expend** must come from **ex** + **spend**. There was no word **spend**. So the people made it up.

They figured that the word **example** must come from **ex** + **sample**. There was no word **sample**. So the people made it up.

Add the morphographs together. Use your spelling rules.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. ex + ample = [] | 5. non + ex + sist + ent = [] |
| 2. sample + ed = [] | 6. ex + pend = [] |
| 3. ex + pect + ate + ion = [] | 7. ex + pense + ive = [] |
| 4. ex + peri + ence = [] | 8. spend + ing = [] |

Part C

Combine the morphographs. Use your spelling rules. Use **or** if you can make up a word that ends in **ion**. Example: for **di** + **vise** there is **division**. So we use the **or** spelling: **divisor**. For **di** + **vide** there is no **ion** word. So we use the **er** spelling: **divider**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ex + tract + er/or = [] | 5. carry + er/or = [] |
| 2. rob + er/or = [] | 6. audi + it + er/or = [] |
| 3. mote + er/or = [] | 7. mode + er + ate + er/or = [] |
| 4. re + ceive + er/or = [] | 8. be + lieve + er/or = [] |

GLOSSARY

al

a

a	achieve	undeniable	age	advantage
	across	undeniably		advantageous
	amusement	undesirable		baggage
	amusing	unforgettable		carriage
	arise	unjustifiable		courage
	around	unquestionable		courageous
ab	abrupt	usable		disadvantage
	abruptly	valuable		encourage
	absent	variability		encouraging
	absorbed	variable		espionage
	absorption	accommodate		leakage
able	ability	accommodation		leverage
	admirable	accommodations		manage
	applicable	accompaniment		manageable
	appreciable	accompany		managed
	believable	account		management
	capability	accounted		manager
	capable	accounting		managerial
	changeable	acknowledge		marriage
	chargeable	acknowledged		mismanage
	conceivable	acquaintance		mismanaged
	considerable	acquainted		package
	considerably	acquire		passage
	deniable	acquired		patronage
	desirability	acquiring		storage
	desirable	acquit		usage
	disability	acquittal	agony	agonize
	durability	acquitted		agony
	durable	acquitting		antagonize
	enjoyable	ace	ain	captain
	establish	vivacious		certain
	establishment	backache	air	airport
	exchangeable	action	aire	questionnaire
	excitable	actions	al	acquittal
	hospitable	activity		allocate
	inconceivable	actor		allotment
	incurable	actuality		allotted
	indispensable	actually		allowed
	innumerable	radioactive		animal
	irritable	reaction		animals
	justifiable	adequate		antisocial
	knowledgeable	adhere		astronomical
	manageable	adhered		athletically
	noticeable	adherent		autobiographical
	objectionable	adhesive		burial
	pliable	administration		central
	portable	admirable		chemical
	predictable	admire		chemicals
	predictably	admission		commensalism
	preferable	admit		critical
	probability	admittance		critically
	probably	admitted		decentralize
	questionable	admitting		deferral
	reestablish	advantage		denial
	regrettable	advantageous		departmental
	reliable	advertise		equal
	replaceable	advice		equalize
	respectable	advise		equally
	reusable	advised		experimental
	serviceable	disadvantage		fatal
	sociable	affect		final
	stability	affected		finally
	stable	affection		formal
	survivable	affectionate		graphically
	traceable	affects		historical
	unbreakable	affluent		hospital
	uncontrollable	unaffected		hospitality

	hospitalize		entrance		apply
	hospitalized		grievance		applying
	hymnal		hesitancy		appreciable
	hysterical		hindrance		appreciate
	ideal		importance		appreciation
	impersonal		performance		apprehensive
	industrial		performances		approach
	informal		relevance		approached
	legality		remittance		disappear
	local		vacancy		disappearance
	localize		variance		disappeared
	magical	anchor	anchored		disappearing
	manual	ane	extraneous		disappoint
	manually		instantaneous		disappointed
	mechanical		miscellaneous	apo	unappreciative
	mistrial		simultaneous		apologize
	mystical		spontaneous		apologized
	noncommittal	anger	anger		apology
	numeral		angry		apostrophe
	numerical	anima	animal	ar	arrangement
	occasional		animals		familiar
	occasionally		unanimous		familiarize
	original		unanimously		summarization
	originality	answer	answer		summarize
	pedal	ant	antiperspirant		summary
	personal		applicant	arch	patriarch
	personality		constant	argue	argue
	personalize		constantly		argument
	personalized		equidistant	art	art
	philosophical		hesitant	ary	contrary
	physical		immigrant		dictionaries
	physically		immigrants		dictionary
	principal		important		disciplinary
	professional		instant		imaginary
	punctual		instantaneous		military
	quizzical		irrelevant	as	stationary
	radial		malignant		associate
	referral		migrant		association
	refusal		migrants		assumed
	reversal		militant		assumption
	revival		pleasant		fantasies
	rhetorical		radiant		fantastic
	rhythmical		relevant		fantasy
	sentimental		resistant	aster	whereas
	signal		significant		asterisk
	social		substantial		disaster
	socialize		unpleasant		disasters
	spiral		vacant		disastrous
	trial	ante	antecedent	astro	astrologer
	trivial		antique		astrology
	universal	anti	antagonize		astronaut
	unoriginal		antibodies		astronomer
example	example		antibody		astronomers
an	anonymous		antiperspirant		astronomical
	another		antisocial		astronomy
	historian		antonym	ate	accommodate
	humanity	anxi	anxiety		accommodation
	acquaintance		anxious		accommodations
ance	admittance	ap	appear		adequate
	appearance		appearance		administration
	appliance		appeared		affectionate
	clearance		appearing		allocate
	compliance		appliance		application
	disappearance		applicable		appreciate
	distance		applicant		appreciation
	distances		application		associate
	endurance		applied		association

authorization		migration		bagging
calculations		migratory	bake	baker
certificate		moderate		bakers
certification		moderator		bakes
characterization		multiplication		baking
citation		observation	bank	bankrupt
civilization		organization	bare	barely
classification		originate	base	basement
collaborate		originator		basic
compensate		presentation	be	begin
complicate		proclamation		beginner
concentrate		pulsate		beginning
concentration		punctuate		behave
concentrations		punctuation		behind
conservation		quotation		belief
consideration		radiate		believable
conversation		radiation		believe
depreciate		radiator		believed
depreciates		registration		believer
depreciation		relocate		believes
deviate		reservation		believing
deviation		respiration		disbelief
dictate		revelation	beam	beam
dictation		rheumatism	beauty	beautiful
dictator		schematic		beautify
dislocate		separate	beggar	beggar
dissociate		separation	bel	bellicose
duration		sophisticated		belligerent
educate		state		rebel
educator		statement		rebellion
elaborate		station		rebels
elevation		stationery	bene	benediction
elevator		summarization		benefactor
emigrate		summation		beneficial
emigrated		unappreciative		benefit
enumerate		unfortunate		benefits
equate		unfortunately		benevolent
equation		unification	bi	benign
equator		vacate		bicycle
evacuate		vacation		bicyclist
evacuated		verification	biblio	bibliography
exclamation		versatile	bid	bidden
expectation		versatility		forbid
explanation	athlete	athlete		forbidden
fortunate		athletic	big	biggest
hesitate		athletically	bio	autobiographical
hyphenated		athletics		autobiography
identification	audi	audience		biography
imagination		audible		biology
imaginations		audition	blame	blameless
imaginative		auditor	body	antibodies
immigrate	author	authority		antibody
impersonate		authorization	box	boxer
inconsiderate		authorize	boy	boyish
information	auto	autobiograph	break	unbreakable
informative		autobiographical	breath	breath
infuriate		autobiography		breathless
inspiration		autograph		breathlessness
irritate		autographs	breathe	breathe
irritated		automotive	bridge	bridge
justification	awe	awe	brother	brother
laboratory		awful	build	build
locate		awfully		building
location	baby	babies	bury	burial
manifestation	back	backache		buried
manipulate	bag	baggage		bury
migrate		bagged		burying

busy

busy	busily		excellent		excited
	business	centre	central	civil	civil
	businesses		concentrate		civilian
	busy		concentration		civilization
calculate	calculations		decentralize		civilize
capa	capability		eccentric	claim	exclaim
	capable	cept	conception	clame	exclamation
car	car		deception		proclamation
care	careless		deceptive	class	classification
carry	carriage		except		classified
	carrier		misconception		classify
	carries		perception		classifying
	carrying		perceptive	clear	clearance
case	casual		preconception	close	close
	casually		reception		closed
	casualty		receptive		enclosure
	occasion	ceros	susceptible	cloth	cloth
	occasional	cert	rhinoceros	clothe	clothe
	occasionally		certain		clothes
	occasions		certificate	cloud	cloudy
category	categories		certification	clude	conclude
	categorize		certified		exclude
	category		certify		include
caught	caught		certifying	cluse	conclusion
caut	caution		concert		conclusions
	cautious	cess	disconcert		conclusive
	precaution		excessive		exclusion
cede	antecedent		excessively		exclusive
	concede		process		inclusive
	conceded		success	co	coherence
	concedes		successful		coherent
	conceding	challenge	unsuccessful		cohesive
	interceded		challenge		incoherent
	precede	change	challenged	coarse	coarse
	preceded		changeable		coarsely
	precedence		changing	col	collaborate
	precedent	character	exchangeable		collection
	preceding		character	colon	colony
	preceding		characteristic		semicolon
	procedure		characterization	com	accommodate
	recede		characterize		accommodation
ceed	receding	charge	chargeable		accommodations
	exceed	chaste	chastise		accompaniment
	exceeded	cheme	chemical		accompany
	exceeding		chemicals		commensalism
	exceedingly		chemistry		commit
	proceed	chief	mischief		commitment
	proceeded	chieve	achieve		committed
	proceeding		mischievous		committee
	proceedings	choly	melancholy		commodity
	proceeds	chord	chords		commotion
	succeed	chore	chorus		companies
	succeeded	christ	christian		companion
	succeeding	cide	decide		company
ceive	conceivable		decided		compare
	deceive	cipe	principal		compatibility
	deceived	ciple	disciple		compatible
	deceiving		disciplinary		compelled
	inconceivable		discipline		compelling
	misconceive	circle	principles		compensate
	perceive	cise	semicircle		compete
	perceived		decision		competent
	receive		decisive		competition
	received		exercise		competitor
	receiver		exercises		competitors
	receiving		exercising		completely
cel	excel	cite	citation		compliance
	excelled		excitable		complicate
	excellence		excite		

com

	complied		control		concurrent
	comply		controlled		concurs
	complying		controlling		currency
	comprehension		conversation		current
	compress		converse		currently
	compressible		convertible		curtail
	compression		convincible		occur
	compromise		discontent		occurred
	computer		discontinue		occurrence
	noncommittal		inconceivable		occurrences
	recommend		inconsiderate		occurs
	recommended		inconsistent		recur
come	coming		misconceive		recurred
	welcome		misconception		recurrence
comma	comma		preconception		recurrences
con	concede		unconscious		recurrent
	conceded		uncontrollable		recurring
	concedes	contra	contradict		recurs
	conceding		contradicted	cure	curiosity
	conceivable		contradiction		curious
	concentrate		contradicts		incurable
	concentration		contrary		manicure
	concentrations	copy	copied		pedicure
	conception		copying	cycle	bicycle
	concert	cor	correctly		bicyclist
	conclude		corrupt		cyclic
	conclusion		corruptible		cyclone
	conclusions		corruption		tricycle
	conclusive	cosmo	cosmonaut		unicycle
	concur	count	account		dangerous
	concurred		accounted	danger	day
	concurrence		accounting	de	deceive
	concurrent	could	could		deceived
	concurs	cour	courage		deceiving
	conductor		courageous		decentralize
	confer		encourage		deception
	conference		encouraging		deceptive
	conferred	cove	cove		decide
	confined	cover	covered		decided
	confusing		discovered		decision
	confusion		discoveries,		decisive
	conquer		recovered		deduct
	conquest		uncover		deductible
	conscience		undiscovered		deduction
	conscientious	crave	crave		deductive
	conscious	crease	increases		defer
	consecutive	create	create		deferral
	consents		created		define
	conservation		creation		defined
	consider		creator		definite
	considerable		creature		definitely
	considerably	crede	credible		definition
	consideration		credit		deject
	consist		incredible		deluxe
	consisted	critic	critic		demote
	consistency		critical		department
	consistent		critically		departmental
	conspicuous		criticism		deport
	conspire		criticize		deported
	constant	critique	critique		depreciate
	constantly	cross	across		depreciates
	consumption	cry	cried		depreciation
	contain		crier		describe
	contained		cry		describes
	container		crying		descript
	continue	cur	concur		description
	continued		concurred		descriptive
	continuous		concurrence		desirability

de

	desirable	disaster	espionage
	desire	disasters	establish
	desirous	disastrous	establishment
	despise	disbelief	evacuate
	destroyed	disciple	evacuated
	deter	disciplinary	event
	deviate	discipline	eventual
	deviation	discontent	reestablish
	devise	discontinue	each
	indefinite	discovered	early
	indefinitely	discoveries	
	indescribable	disease	earn
	undefined	diseased	ease
	undesirable	dislocate	
dense	density	dispel	
deny	deniable	disruptive	
	denial	dissent	
	denied	dissociate	eat
	deny	indispensable	ec
	denying	undiscovered	echo
	undeniable	driver	
	undeniably	drivers	eco
di	direct	drives	ee
	direction	driving	ef
	directly	drying	
	distance	educate	
	distances	educator	
	divide	introduce	
	divided	introduced	el
	divider	produced	
	divisible	reduced	embarrass
	division	reducible	
	equidistant	conductor	
dict	individual	deduct	en
	benediction	deductible	
	contradict	deduction	
	contradicted	deductive	
	contradiction	introduction	
	contradicts	production	
	dictate	reduction	
	dictation	viaduct	
	dictator	due	
	diction	duly	
	dictionaries	duty	
	dictionary	Dutch	
	edict	durability	
	indict	durable	
	indicted	duration	
	indictment	during	
	malediction	endurance	
	predict	endure	
	predictable	endured	
	predictably	enduring	
	predicting	edict	
dif	prediction	educate	
	differ	educator	
	differed	elaborate	
	difference	elevation	
	different	elevator	
dis	disability	emigrate	
	disadvantage	emigrated	ence
	disappear	enumerate	
	disappearance	equip	
	disappeared	equipment	
	disappearing	equipped	
	disappoint	erosion	
	disappointed	eruption	
			audience
			coherence
			concurrence
			conference
			conscience
			consistency
			currency

ence

ex

	difference	er	equator	swimmers
	equivalence		equidistant	thievery
	excellence		equinox	voter
	existence		equivalence	waiter
	experience		equivalent	washer
	inexperienced		astrologer	waxier
	inference		astronomer	weaker
	influence		astronomers	wittier
	influenced		baker	wolverine
	occurrence		bakers	worker
	occurrences		beginner	workers
	precedence		believer	wrapper
	preference		belligerent	wrappers
	recurrence		boxer	writer
	recurrences		carrier	em
	reference		computer	modern
	science		container	modernize
	sentence		crier	est
end	sentenced		divider	biggest
	horrendous		driver	driest
	stupendous		drivers	earliest
	tremendous		earlier	easiest
ent	adherent		easier	fanciest
	affluent		entertainer	friendliest
	antecedent		exercise	greatest
	belligerent		exercises	happiest
	benevolent		exercising	heaviest
	coherent		geographer	hottest
	competent		happier	interest
	concurrent		healthier	interesting
	conscientious		hindrance	luckiest
	consistent		lever	modest
	current		luckier	modestly
	currently		manager	modesty
	different		managerial	nastiest
	equivalent		manufacturer	saddest
	excellent		misnomer	sorest
	expedient		moderate	strangest
	fluent		moderator	sturdiest
	fluently		mysterious	sunniest
	incoherent		mysteriously	waxiest
	inconsistent		mystery	whitest
	influential		noisier	widest
	insistent		performer	wittiest
	malevolent		photographer	eth
	nonexistent		player	ety
	nutrient		porter	anxiety
	persistent		prayer	propriety
	precedent		propeller	societies
	recurrent		quitter	society
	repellent		receiver	variety
	residents		reporter	ever
	scientific		reviewer	every
enter	scientist		revolver	whatev
	entered		robber	whatsoever
	enterprise		robberies	whoever
	entertain		runner	whomever
	entertainer		sadder	example
	entertainment		server	ex
	entrance		shipper	exceed
equi	entry		shopper	exceeded
	adequate		shoppers	exceeding
	equal		sorer	exceedingly
	equalize		stationery	excel
	equally		stranger	excelled
	equate		sunnier	excellence
	equation		swimmer	excellent
				except
				excessive
				excessively
				exchangeable

ex

	excitable	farm	farming	define
	excite	fat	fatty	defined
	excited	fate	fatal	definite
	exclaim	fect	affect	definitely
	exclamation		affected	definition
	exclude		affection	final
	exclusion		affectionate	finally
	exclusive		affects	fined
	execute		effect	finish
	execution		effective	finite
	executive		effectively	indefinite
	exercise		infection	indefinitely
	exercises		perfect	infinite
	exercising		unaffected	infinitely
	exhaust	fend	defend	refining
	exhaustible		offend	undefined
	exhaustion	fense	defensive	benefit
	exhaustive		offensive	benefits
	exist	fer	confer	five
	existence		conference	ninety-five
	exit		conferred	prefix
	expand		defer	unfixed
	expansion		deferral	flatten
	expect		differ	affluent
	expectation		differed	flu
	expecting		difference	
	expedient		different	fluent
	expedite		ferry	fluently
	expedition		infer	fluid
	expeditious		inference	influence
	expend		inferred	influenced
	expense		inferring	influential
	expenses		offer	influenza
	expensive		offered	superfluous
	experience		offering	forbid
	experiment		prefer	forbidden
	experimental		preferable	forgetting
	expire		preference	forgive
	explain		preferred	forgiven
	explanation		preferring	forgiveness
	export		prefers	forgot
	exports		refer	forgotten
	expressive		reference	forsake
	extension		referral	forsaken
	extraction		referred	forties
	extractor		referring	fortieth
	inexperienced		suffer	forty
	nonexistent		suffered	forty-four
exam	exam		suffering	forty-ninth
extra	extraneous		transfer	unforgettable
face	surface	fess	transferred	forcible
	surfaced		profess	formal
fact	benefactor		profession	formless
	factories	fest	professional	inform
	manufacture	fice	manifestation	informal
	manufacturer		beneficial	information
fail	failure		office	informative
false	falsify		official	informing
fame	famous		sacrifice	misinformed
family	familiar		sacrificial	performance
	familiarize	fif	fifteen	performances
	family		fifth	performed
fancy	fanciest		fifties	performer
	fancy		fifty	performing
fant	fantasies	find	find	reformed
	fantastic		findings	transform
	fantasy	fine	confined	transformed
				uniform

form

fort	uninformed effort effortless fort fortify fortunate fortune misfortune unfortunate unfortunately	glory	glorified glorify glorious glove got forgotten gotten grace gracious graciousness	hazard	have haphazard hazardous hazards health healthier healthy unhealthy heaviest heaviness
four	forty-four four fours fourteen fourteenth fourth ninety-fourth	graph	autobiograph autobiographical autobiography autograph autographs bibliography biography geograph geographer geographic geography graph graphic graphically graphics graphite graphs morphograph morphographs paragraph phonograph photograph photographer photographic photographs photography telegraph	help here	adhere adhered adherent coherence coherent incoherent adhesive cohesive hesitancy hesitant hesitate historian historic historical history prehistoric
friend	friend friendliest friendliness friendly friends		grave great greatest greatly regret regretful regrettable grief grieve grievance grieved growth gym haphazard happen happens happier happiest happily happiness happy mishap mishaps perhaps unhappy hard hat haust	hese	hidden behind hindrance hive likelihood hop hopped hope hopeful hopefully hopeless hopelessly hoping horrendous horrible horrid horrify hospitable hospital hospitality hospitalize hospitalized hottest warehouses humanity humidity hunger hungry hurried hurrying hymn hymnal hyphen hyphenated hysterical beneficial impartial influential judicial managerial official
ful	awful awfully beautiful helpful hopeful hopefully joyful pitiful playful regretful resourceful successful thoughtful truthful unsuccessful useful wasteful wonderful	grave great		hi	historical history prehistoric hidden behind hindrance hive likelihood hop hopped hope hopeful hopefully hopeless hopelessly hoping horrendous horrible horrid horrify hospitable hospital hospitality hospitalize hospitalized hottest warehouses humanity humidity hunger hungry hurried hurrying hymn hymnal hyphen hyphenated hysterical beneficial impartial influential judicial managerial official
fun	funny			hid	hidden
fury	furious fury infuriate	gret		hind	behind
fuse	confusing confusion refusal refuse refused	grief grieve		hive	hive
gave	gave	grow		hood	likelihood
gener	generosity generous	gym		hop	hop hopped hope hopeful hopefully hopeless hopelessly hoping horrendous horrible horrid horrify hospitable hospital hospitality hospitalize hospitalized hottest warehouses humanity humidity hunger hungry hurried hurrying hymn hymnal hyphen hyphenated hysterical beneficial impartial influential judicial managerial official
geo	geographer geographic geography geologist geology	hap		hope	hope hopeful hopefully hopeless hopelessly hoping horrendous horrible horrid horrify hospitable hospital hospitality hospitalize hospitalized hottest warehouses humanity humidity hunger hungry hurried hurrying hymn hymnal hyphen hyphenated hysterical beneficial impartial influential judicial managerial official
get	forget forgetting unforgettable			hor	horrendous horrible horrid horrify hospitable hospital hospitality hospitalize hospitalized hottest warehouses humanity humidity hunger hungry hurried hurrying hymn hymnal hyphen hyphenated hysterical beneficial impartial influential judicial managerial official
gin	begin beginner beginning			hospit	hospitable hospital hospitality hospitalize hospitalized hottest warehouses humanity humidity hunger hungry hurried hurrying hymn hymnal hyphen hyphenated hysterical beneficial impartial influential judicial managerial official
give	forgive forgiven forgiveness give given	hard hat haust		hot	hottest warehouses humanity humidity hunger hungry hurried hurrying hymn hymnal hyphen hyphenated hysterical beneficial impartial influential judicial managerial official

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partial
partially
prejudicial
sacrificial
substantial
christian
civilian
magician
musician
pedestrian
physician
audible
compatibility
compatible
compressible
convertible
convincible
corruptible
credible
deductible
divisible
exhaustible
forcible
horrible
incredible
indescribable
invincible
invisible
irresponsible
legible
permissible
possibility
possible
reducible
resistible
responsibility
responsible
reversible
sensible
susceptible
transmissible
terrible
visibility
visible
applicable
applicant
application
astronomical
athletic
athletically
athletics
autobiographical
basic
bellicose
certificate
certification
characteristic
chemical
chemicals
classification
complicate
cyclic
eccentric
economic
geographic
graphic
graphically
graphics

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historic
historical
hysterical
identification
justification
logic
mechanic
mechanical
mechanics
multiplication
music
musician
mystical
numerical
patriotic
philosophical
photographic
prehistoric
quizzical
replica
rhetoric
rhetorical
rhythmic
rhythmical
schematic
scientific
significant
sophisticated
symbolic
terrific
unification
verification
justice
malice
malicious
notice
noticeable
service
serviceable
simplicity
unnoticed
fluid
horrid
humidity
stupid
stupidity
valid
vivid
ideal
identical
identification
identified
identify
identifying
identity
beautify
certificate
certification
certified
certify
certifying
classification
classified
classify
classifying
falsify
fortify
glorified

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image

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glorify
horrify
identification
identified
identify
identifying
intensify
justifiable
justification
justified
justify
modify
mystify
pacifist
pacifying
personify
qualify
scientific
significant
signify
simplified
simplify
simplifying
terrific
terrify
terrifying
unification
unified
unify
unjustifiable
verification
verified
verify
benign
malignant
peril
versatile
versatility
immigrant
immigrants
immigrate
impartial
impediment
impersonal
impersonate
implying
import
importance
important
imported
importing
improved
improvement
improving
imaginary
imagination
imaginations
imaginative
imagine
include
inclusive
incoherent
inconceivable
inconsiderate
inconsistent
increases
incredible
incurable

in

ion

	indefinite	inter	interceded	erosion
	indefinitely		interest	eruption
	indescribable		interesting	exclamation
	indict		intermission	exclusion
	indicted		interrupt	execution
	indictment		interruption	exhaustion
	indispensable	intro	introduce	expansion
	individual		introduced	expectation
	inexperienced		introduction	expedition
	infection	ion	audition	explanation
	infer		absorption	extension
	inference		accommodation	extraction
	inferred		accommodations	identification
	inferring		action	imagination
	infinite		actions	imaginings
	infinitely		administration	infection
	influence		admission	information
	influenced		affection	injection
	influential		affectionate	inspection
	influenza		application	inspiration
	inform		appreciation	intermission
	informal		association	interruption
	information		assumption	introduction
	informative		authorization	invasion
	informing		benediction	inversion
	infuriate		calculations	justification
	injection		caution	location
	innumerable		certification	malediction
	inquire		characterization	manifestation
	inquired		citation	migration
	inquiries		civilization	misconception
	inquiring		classification	motion
	inquiry		collection	multiplication
	inquisitive		commotion	nutrition
	insects		companion	objectionable
	insist		competition	observation
	insisted		comprehension	occasion
	insistent		compression	occasional
	inspect		concentration	occasionally
	inspection		concentrations	occasions
	inspector		conception	omissions
	inspiration		conclusion	organization
	inspire		conclusions	perception
	instant		confusion	permission
	instantaneous		conservation	persuasion
	instructor		consideration	precaution
	intensify		consumption	preconception
	invasion		contradiction	prediction
	invent		conversation	prescription
	inversion		corruption	presentation
	invincible		creation	presumption
	invisible		deception	proclamation
	involvement		decision	production
	misinformed		deduction	profession
	twin		definition	professional
	twins		depreciation	projection
industry	uninformed		description	promotion
	industrial		deviation	provision
	industry		dictation	punctuation
ine	disciplinary		diction	question
	discipline		dictionaries	questionable
	imaginary		dictionary	questioned
	imagination		direction	questionnaire
	imaginings		division	questions
	imaginative		duration	quotation
	imagine		elevation	radiation
	medicine		equation	reaction
	wolverine			

	rebellion	isle	isle	identity
	reception		island	legality
	reduction	ism	criticism	majority
	registration		mechanism	monstrosity
	rejection		rheumatism	opportunities
	relationship		bicyclist	opportunity
	repetition	ist	characteristic	originality
	reservation		chemistry	personality
	respiration		geologist	possibility
	reunion		pacifist	priority
	revelation		physicist	probability
	reversion		scientist	quality
	revision		sophisticated	quantity
	separation	it	auditor	reality
	station		credit	responsibility
	stationery		exit	simplicity
	subscription		spirit	stability
	summarization		spiritual	stupidity
	summation		summit	unity
	supervision		transit	variability
	suspension		unit	versatility
	television		visit	visibility
	translation		visitor	activity
	transmission		visitors	adhesive
	unification	ite	competition	apprehensive
	union		competitor	automotive
	unquestionable		competitors	cohesive
	vacation		definite	conclusive
	verification		definitely	consecutive
	version		definition	deceptive
ious	vision		expedite	decisive
	cautious		expedition	deductive
	conscientious		expeditions	descriptive
	curiosity		finite	disruptive
	curious		graphite	effective
	expeditious		hesitancy	effectively
	gracious		hesitant	excessive
	graciousness		hesitate	excessively
	judicious		indefinite	exclusive
	laborious		indefinitely	executive
	malicious		infinite	exhaustive
	nutritious		infinitely	expensive
	sacrilegious		inquisitive	expressive
	spacious		nutrition	imaginative
	suspicious		nutritious	inclusive
	vicious		opposite	informative
	viciousness		repetition	inquisitive
ique	vivacious		reunite	locomotive
	antique		unite	motive
	mystique		united	objective
	technique	ity	veritable	offensive
	unique		ability	perceptive
	uniqueness		activity	persuasive
ir	irrelevant		actuality	prescriptive
	irresponsible		authority	radioactive
irrit	irritable		capability	receptive
	irritate		commodity	resistive
	irritated		compatibility	responsive
ise	advertise		curiosity	submissive
	chastise		density	unappreciative
ish	boyish		desirability	agonize
	establish		disability	antagonize
	establishment		durability	apologize
	finish		generosity	apologized
	reestablish		hospitality	authorization
	selfishness		humanity	authorize
isk	asterisk		humidity	categorize

ize

	characterization		laboratory		relocate
	characterize		laborious	loge	apologize
	civilization	lack	lack		apologized
	civilize	late	lately		apology
	criticize		relationship		astrologer
	decentralize		translate		astrology
	equalize		translation		biology
	familiarize	lay	relay		geologist
	hospitalize	leak	leakage		geology
	hospitalized		leaked		logic
	localize		leaking		morphology
	mechanize	lect	collection		ornithology
	memorize	ledge	acknowledge		psychology
	modernize		acknowledged		radiology
	organization		knowledge		technology
	patronize		knowledgeable		theology
	patronizes	lege	legality	lone	lone
	personalize		legible		loneliness
	personalized		sacrilege	lot	allotment
	realize		sacrilegious		allotted
	socialize	length	lengthy	love	love
	summarization	less	blameless		lovely
	summarize		breathless	low	allowed
	symbolize		breathlessness	luck	luckier
ject	deject		careless		luckiest
	injection		effortless		lucky
	object		formless	luxe	deluxe
	objected		hopeless		luxurious
	objectionable		hopelessly		luxury
	objective		meaningless	ly	abruptly
	project		spotless		actually
	projection		starless		athletically
	projector		valueless		awfully
	rejected	leve	elevation		barely
	rejection		elevator		busily
	subject		irrelevant		casually
joy	enjoy		lever		coarsely
	enjoyable		relevance		completely
	enjoyed		relevant		constantly
	enjoyment	lief	belief		correctly
	joyful		disbelief		critically
	joyous		relief		currently
judge	judging	lieve	believable		definitely
	misjudge		believe		directly
	misjudged		believed		duly
	prejudge		believer		effectively
judice	judicial		believes		equally
	judicious		believing		exceedingly
	prejudice		relieve		excessively
	prejudicial		relieved		finally
juice	juice		relieves		fluently
just	justice	light	enlightening		friendliest
	justifiable		unenlightened		friendliness
	justification	like	like		friendly
	justified		likelihood		graphically
	justify		likely		greatly
	unjustifiable		likeness		happily
knife	knife	lique	liquor		hopefully
knive	knives	list	list		hopelessly
knot	knots		listings		indefinitely
	knotted	lit	litter		infinitely
know	acknowledge	loco	allocate		lately
	acknowledged		dislocate		likelihood
	knowledge		local		likely
	knowledgeable		localize		loneliness
lab	lab		locate		lovely
labor	collaborate		location		manly
	elaborate		locomotive		manually

	modestly		allotment	mise	compromise
	mysteriously		amusement	miss	admission
	obviously		argument		intermission
	occasionally		arrangement		omissions
	partially		basement		permissible
	physically		commitment		permission
	quietly		department		submissive
	really		departmental		transmissible
	sadly		embarrassment		transmission
	sorely		enjoyment	mit	admit
	strangely		entertainment		admittance
	thoroughly		equipment		admitted
	truly		establishment		admitting
	unanimously		experiment		commit
	unfortunately		experimental		commitment
	unusually		impediment		committed
	yearly		improvement		committee
mad	madness		indictment		noncommittal
magic	magic		involvement		omit
	magical		management		omitted
	magician		movement		permit
main	maintain		nutriment		permitted
major	major		replacement		permitting
	majority		requirement		remittance
male	malady		resentment		submit
	malediction		sacrament		submitted
	malevolent		sentimental		transmit
	malice		shipment		transmitting
	malicious		statement	mode	accommodate
	malignant		emigrant		accommodation
man	manly	migra	emigrate		accommodations
mani	manicure		emigrated		commodity
	manifestation		immigrant		mode
	manipulate		immigrants		model
manu	manage		immigrate		moderate
	manageable		immigration		moderation
	managed		migrant		moderator
	management		migrants		modern
	manager		migrate		modernize
	managerial		migration		modest
	manual		migratory		modestly
	manually	milit	militant		modesty
	manufacture		military		modify
	manufacturer	minister	administration	monster	monster
	manuscript	mire	admirable		monstrosity
	mismanage		admire		monstrous
	mismanaged	mis	mischievous	morpho	morphograph
many	many		misconceive		morphographs
marry	marriage		misconception		morphology
	married		misfortune	mote	automotive
	marry		mishap		commotion
	marrying		mishaps		demote
	remarried		misinformed		locomotive
mean	meaningless		misjudge		motion
	meanings		misjudged		motive
	meant		mismanage		motor
mechan	mechanic		mismanaged		promoted
	mechanical		misnomer		promotion
	mechanics		misplaced		promotor
	mechanism		misspell	move	remote
	mechanize		misspelling		move
medic	medicine		misspells	multi	movement
meet	meeting		mistake		multiplication
melan	melancholy		mistaken		multiply
meme	memorize		mistakes	muse	multiplying
mend	recommend		mistrial		amusement
	recommendation		miscellaneous		amusing
	recommended	miscell			museum

muse

	music	ob	object		originality
	musician		objected		originally
myst	mysterious		objectionable		originate
	mysteriously		objective		originator
	mystery		observation		unoriginal
	mystical		obvious	ornitho	ornithology
	mystify		obviously	ory	laboratory
	mystique	oc	occasion		migratory
nasty	nastiest		occasional	ot	patriot
	nasty		occasionally		patriotic
naut	astronaut		occasions		patriots
	cosmonaut		occur	other	another
nerve	nervous		occurred	our	our
ness	breathlessness		occurrence	ous	advantageous
	business		occurrences		anonymous
	businesses		occurs		anxious
	forgiveness	of	offensive		conscious
	friendliness		offer		continuous
	graciousness		offered		courageous
	happiness		offering		dangerous
	heaviness		office		desirous
	likeness		official		disastrous
	loneliness	on	espionage		extraneous
	madness		patron		famous
	sadness		patronage		furious
	selfishness		patronize		generosity
	soreness		patronizes		generous
	strangeness	one	cyclone		glorious
	uniqueness	onym	anonymous		hazardous
	viciousness		antonym		horrendous
new	new		synonym		instantaneous
nice	nice		synonymous		joyous
nin	forty-ninth	op	opportune		luxurious
	ninety-ninth		opportunities		miscellaneous
	ninth		opportunity		mischievous
nine	nineteen		opposite		monstrosity
	ninetieth	or	actor		monstrous
	ninety		auditor		mysterious
	ninety-five		benefactor		mysteriously
	ninety-fourth		competitor		nervous
	ninety-ninth		competitors		numerous
noise	noise		conductor		obvious
	noisier		creator		obviously
	noisy		dictator		outrageous
nome	astronomer		educator		poisonous
	astronomers		elevator		precious
	astronomical		equator		previous
	astronomy		extractor		ridiculous
	economic		factories		simultaneous
	misnomer		inspector		spontaneous
non	noncommittal		instructor		strenuous
	nonexistent		liquor		stupendous
note	notice		memorize		superfluous
	noticeable		moderator		synonymous
	unnoticed		motor		tremendous
nox	equinox		originator		unanimous
numer	enumerate		projector		unanimously
	innumerable		promotor		unconscious
	numeral		radiator		vacuous
	numerical		supervisor		various
	numerous		survivor		virtuous
nutri	nutrient		terror		wondrous
	nutriment		tremor	out	outrage
	nutrition		visitor		outrageous
	nutritious		visitors	paci	pacifist
o	omissions	organ	organization		pacifying
	omit	origin	origin	pack	package
	omitted		original		packed

pand	packing		suspension	place	misplaced
panse	expand	people	people		place
pany	expansion	per	antiperspirant		placing
	accompaniment		perceive		replaceable
	accompany		perceived		replacement
	companies		perception	plain	replacing
	companion		perceptive	plan	explain
para	company		perfect		plan
pare	paragraph		performance		planned
	compare		performances		planning
	prepared		performed		plans
	separate		performer	plane	unplanned
part	separation		performing	plant	explanation
	department		perhaps		plants
	departmental		permissible	play	transplant
	impartial		permission		play
	partial		permit		played
	partially		permitted		player
	parting		permitting		playful
pass	passage		persecute	please	pleasant
	passed		persistent		pleasure
	passport		persuade		unpleasant
pat	patting		persuasion	plete	completely
pate	compatibility		persuasive	plot	plotted
	compatible		pertaining	ply	appliance
patri	patriarch	peri	experience		applicable
	patriot		experiment		applicant
	patriotic		experimental		application
	patriots		inexperienced		applied
	patron		peril		apply
	patronage	period	period		applying
	patronize	person	impersonal		compliance
	patronizes		impersonate		complicate
pear	appear		personal		complied
	appearance		personality		comply
	appeared		personalize		complying
	appearing		personalized		implying
	disappear		personify		multiplication
	disappearance		personnel		multiply
	disappeared	pete	compete		multiplying
	disappearing		competent		pliable
	pear		competition		replica
	pears		competitor		replied
peat	repeat		competitors		supplies
pedi	expedient	philo	repetition	point	supplying
	expedite		philosophical		disappoint
	expedition		philosopher	poison	disappointed
	expeditious		philosophy		poison
	impediment	phone	symphony		poisoned
	pedal		telephone		poisoning
	pedestrian	phono	phonograph		poisonous
	pedicure	photo	photograph	police	police
pel	compelled		photographer	port	airport
	compelling		photographic		deport
	dispel		photographs		deported
	propel		photography		export
	propeller	phrase	phrase		exports
	propelling		rephrase		import
	repel		rephrased		importance
	repelled	physic	physical		important
	repellent		physically		imported
pend	expend		physician		importing
	suspend		physicist		opportune
pense	compensate		physics		opportunities
	expense	physique	physique		opportunity
	expenses	picnic	picnic		passport
	expensive	pity	pitiful		port
	indispensable		pity		portable

port

	porter	prise	enterprise	acquired
	report		surprise	acquiring
	reported	pro	compromise	inquire
	reporter		procedure	inquired
	reports		proceed	inquiries
	support		proceeded	inquiring
	supported		proceeding	inquiry
	transport		proceedings	require
	transporting		proceeds	required
	unreported		process	requirement
pose	opposite		proclamation	inquisitive
	suppose		produced	quit
poss	possibility		production	acquittal
	possible		profess	acquitted
pray	prayer		profession	acquitting
pre	precaution		professional	quitter
	precede		project	quitting
	preceded		projection	quiz
	precedence		projector	quizzed
	precedent		promoted	quizzes
	preceding		promotion	quizzical
	preconception		promotor	quizzing
	predict		propel	quote
	predictable		propeller	quote
	predictably		propelling	quoted
	predicting		prosecute	quote
	prediction		protected	quote
	prefer		provision	quote
	preferable		unprotected	quote
	preference	proach	approach	quote
	preferred		approached	quote
	preferring	probe	probability	quote
	prefers		probably	quote
	prefix	propri	propriety	quote
	prehistoric	prove	improved	quote
	prejudge		improvement	quote
	prejudice		improving	quote
	prejudicial	psycho	psychology	quote
	prepared	pule	manipulate	quote
	prescribe	pulse	pulsate	quote
	prescription	punctu	punctual	quote
	prescriptive		punctuate	quote
	present		punctuation	quote
	presentation	pute	puncture	quote
	presented	quaint	computer	quote
	presumption		acquaintance	quote
	previewing	quale	acquainted	quote
	previous		qualify	quote
preci	appreciable	quant	quality	quote
	appreciate	quer	quantity	quote
	appreciation	quere	conquer	quote
	depreciate		queries	quote
	depreciates		query	quote
	depreciation	quest	conquest	quote
	precious		question	quote
	unappreciative		questionable	quote
prehend	apprehend		questioned	quote
	comprehend		questionnaire	quote
prehense	apprehensive		questions	quote
	comprehension		request	quote
press	compress		unquestionable	quote
	compressible	quiet	quieted	quote
	compression		quieter	quote
	expressive		quietly	quote
	pressure	quip	equip	quote
prin	principal		equipment	quote
	principles		equipped	quote
prior	priority	quire	acquire	quote

referral		reviewer		sadness
referred		revised	safe	safety
referring		revision	sake	forsake
refining		revival		forsaken
reformed		revived	sample	sampled
refusal		revolve	sandal	sandal
refuse		revolver	sandwich	sandwich
refused		unreported		sandwiches
regretful	real	real	save	save
regrettable		reality	say	saying
rejected		realize		says
rejection		really	scheme	schematic
relationship	rect	correctly		scheme
relay		direct	school	scheming
relevance		direction		school
relevant		directly	sci	schooling
relief	register	register		conscience
relieve		registration		conscientious
relieved	rely	reliable		conscious
relieves	rest	rest		science
relocate	rhetor	rhetoric		scientific
remarried		rhetorical		scientist
remittance	rheum	rheumatism		unconscious
remote	rhino	rhino	scope	telescope
repeat		rhinoceros	scribe	describable
repel		rhinorrhea		describe
repelled	rhyme	rhyme		describes
repellent		rhymed		prescribe
repetition		rhyming	script	subscribe
rephrase	rhythm	rhythm		descript
rephrased		rhythmic		description
replaceable		rhythmical		descriptive
replacement	ridicule	ridicule		manuscript
replacing		ridiculed		prescription
replica		ridiculous		prescriptive
report	rise	arise		subscription
reported	rob	robber		transcript
reporter		robberies	se	separate
reports	rode	erode		separation
request	rose	erosion	sect	insects
require	rough	rough	secu	consecutive
required	round	around		execute
requirement		surrounding		execution
resent	rhea	rhinorrhea		executive
resentment	run	runner		persecute
reservation		running		prosecute
residents		runny		second
resist	rupt	abrupt	seem	seemed
resistant		abruptly	self	selfishness
resisted		bankrupt	semi	semicircle
resistible		corrupt		semicolon
resistive		corruptible	sense	sensible
resourceful		corruption	sent	absent
respect		disruptive		consents
respectable		eruption		dissent
respiration		interrupt		present
response		interruption		presentation
responsibility		rupture		presented
responsible	ry	chemistry		resent
responsive	sacra	sacrament		resentment
reunion	sacri	sacred		sent
reunite		sacrifice		sentence
reusable		sacrificial		sentenced
revelation		sacrilege		sentimental
reversal		sacrilegious	serve	conservation
reverse	sad	sadder		observation
reversible		saddest		reservation
reversion		sadly		server

serve

	service	some	wholesome		stable
	serviceable		worrisome		state
shine	shiny	son	unison		statement
ship	relationship	soph	philosophical		station
	ship		philosophy		stationary
	shipment		sophisticated		stationery
	shipper	sorb	absorbed		substantial
	shipping	sore	sorely	star	starless
shop	shopper		soreness	start	started
	shoppers		sorer	stay	staying
	shopping		sorest	step	step
	shops	sorpt	absorption		stepped
should	should	source	resourceful		stepping
show	showed	space	spacious	stir	stir
	shows	spect	expect		stirred
side	residents		expectation	stop	stopping
sider	consider		expected	store	storage
	considerable		expecting		stored
	considerably		inspect		storing
	consideration		inspection	story	historian
	inconsiderate		inspector		historic
sign	signal		respect		historical
	signed	spell	respectable		history
	significant		misspell		prehistoric
	signify		misspells		stories
simple	simplicity		misspelling		story
	simplified		spellings	stove	stove
	simplify	spend	spending	strange	strangely
	simplifying	sphere	atmosphere		strangeness
	simply		hemisphere		stranger
simult	simultaneous	spice	conspicuous		strangest
sire	desirability		suspicious	strenu	strenuous
	desirable	spire	antiperspirant	strophe	apostrophe
	desire		conspire	stroy	destroyed
	desirous		expire	struct	instructor
	undesirable		inspiration	study	studied
sist	consist		inspire		studies
	consisted		perspire		study
	consistency		respiration		studying
	consistent		spiral	stupe	stupendous
	exist		spirit		stupid
	existence	spise	spiritual		stupidity
	inconsistent	spond	despise	sturdy	sturdiest
	insist	sponse	respond	su	suspicious
	insisted		irresponsible	suade	persuade
	insistent		response	suase	persuasion
	nonexistent		responsibility		persuasive
	persistent		responsible	sub	sub
	resist		responsive		subject
	resistant	spont	spontaneous		submissive
	resisted	spot	spotless		submit
	resistible		spotted		submitted
	resistive	spray	spray		subscribe
sit	sitting	spy	espionage		subscription
skin	skinny		spied		substantial
slam	slammed		spy	suc	succeed
snap	snap		spying		succeeded
	snapped	sta	constant		succeeding
so	whatsoever		constantly		success
soci	antisocial		distance		successful
	associate		distances		unsuccessful
	association		equidistant	suf	suffer
	dissociate		establish		suffered
	sociable		establishment		suffering
	social		instant	sum	summarization
	socialize		instantaneous		summarize
	societies		reestablish		summary
	society		stability		summation

sum

	summed		telephone		transport
	summit		telescope		transporting
sume	sums		televise	trap	trapped
	assumed		television		trapping
	consume	tene	tenuous	treme	tremendous
sumpt	presume	tend	extend		tremor
	assumption		intend	tri	triangle
	consumption	tense	extension		tricycle
	presumption		intensify		trivial
sun	sunnier	tent	discontent	trim	trim
	sunniest	ter	deter	trip	tripped
sup	sunny		terrible	trol	control
	supplies		terrific		controlled
	supplying		terrify		controlling
	support		terrifying		uncontrollable
	supported		terror	true	true
super	suppose	th	fifth		truly
	superfluous		forty-ninth		truth
	supervise		fourteenth		truthful
	supervision		fourth	try	mistrial
sur	supervisor		growth		trial
	surface		health		tried
	surfaced		healthier	tw	trying
	surprise		healthy		between
	surrounding		ninety-ninth		twelve
	survivable		ninth		twenty
	survive		truth		twenty-two
	survived		truthful		twice
	survivor		twelfth		twilight
	survivors		unhealthy		twin
sus	susceptible	theo	theology		twins
	suspend	they	they		two
swim	suspension	thief	thief	twelf	twelfth
	swimmer	thieve	thievery	twelve	twelve
	swimmers		thieves	ty	casualty
	swimming	think	think		duty
	swims	thorough	thorough		fifty
sym	symphony		thoroughly		forties
symbol	symbol	thought	thought		fortieth
	symbolic		thoughtful		forty
	symbolize	through	through		forty-four
	symbols	time	time		forty-ninth
syn	synonym	tinue	continue		ninetieth
	synonymous		continued		ninety
tail	curtail		continuous		ninety-five
tain	contain		discontinue		ninety-ninth
	contained	toy	toy		safety
	container		toys		twenty
	entertain	trace	trace		twenty-two
	entertainer		traceable	ual	actuality
	entertainment		tracing		actually
	maintain	tract	extraction		casual
	pertaining		extractor		casually
take	mistake		tract		casualty
	mistaken	trade	trades		eventual
	mistakes		trading		individual
	taken	trans	transfer		spiritual
	takes		transferred		unusual
techno	technical		transform		unusually
	technique		transformed		usual
	technology		transit		visual
tect	protected		translate	um	museum
	unprotected		translation		vacuum
teen	fifteen		transmissible	un	unaffected
	fourteen		transmission		unappreciative
	fourteenth		transmit		unbreakable
	nineteen		transmitting		unconscious
tele	telegraph		transplant		uncontrollable

un

	uncover	use	reusable		previous
	undefined		unusual		trivial
	undeniable		unusually		viaduct
	undeniably		usable	vice	advice
	undesirable		usage		vice
	undiscovered		useful		vicious
	unenlightened		usual		viciousness
	unfixed	ute	consecutive	vide	divide
	unforgettable		execute		divided
	unfortunate		execution		divider
	unfortunately		executive		individual
	unhappy		persecute		provide
	unhealthy		prosecute	view	previewing
	uninformed	vacu	evacuate		reviewer
	unjustifiable		evacuated	vince	convincible
	unnoticed		vacancy		invincible
	unoriginal		vacant	virtue	virtue
	unplanned		vacate		virtuous
	unpleasant		vacation	vise	advise
	unprotected		vacuous		advised
	unquestionable		vacuum		devise
	unreported	vade	invade		divisible
	unsuccessful	vale	equivalence		division
	unusual		equivalent		invisible
une	unusually		valid		provision
	fortunate	value	valuable		revised
	fortune		valueless		revision
	misfortune	van	van		supervise
	opportune	vant	advantage		supervision
	opportunities		advantageous		supervisor
	opportunity		disadvantage		televise
	unfortunate	vary	variability		television
	unfortunately		variable		visibility
uni	reunion		variance		visible
	reunite		varied		vision
	unanimous		variety		visit
	unanimously		various		visitor
	unicycle		varying		visitors
	unification	veal	reveal		visual
	unified	vase	invasion	vive	revival
	uniform	vele	revelation		revived
	unify	vent	event		survivable
	union		eventual		survive
	unique		invent		survived
	uniqueness	verse	conversation		survivor
	unison		converse		vivacious
	unit		inversion		vivid
	unite		reversal	voice	voice
	united		reverse	vole	benevolent
	unity		reversible		malevolent
	universal		reversion	volve	involvement
	universe		universal		revolve
uous	conspicuous		universe		revolver
	tenuous		versatile	vote	voter
up	whereupon		versatility	wait	wait
ure	creature		verse		waited
	enclosure		version		waiter
	failure	vert	advertise	ware	warehouses
	manufacture		convertible	wash	washer
	manufacturer	very	verification	waste	waste
	pleasure		verified		wasteful
	pressure		verify	wax	waxier
	procedure		very		waxiest
	puncture	vet	vet		waxy
	rupture	via	deviate	weak	weak
ury	luxurious		deviation		weaker
	luxury		obvious	week	weeks
us	chorus		obviously	weigh	weigh

	weighed	wide	widest		working
	weight	wife	wife	worry	worried
wel	welcome	winter	winter		worrisome
were	were	wit	wittier		worry
what	whatever		wittiest		worrying
	whatsoever		witty	wrap	wrapper
when	when	wive	wives		wrappers
where	whereas	wolf	wolf		wrapping
	whereupon	wolve	wolverine		wrappings
white	whitest		wolves		wraps
who	whoever	wonder	wonderful	write	write
whole	whole		wondrous		writer
	wholesome	work	worker	year	yearly
whom	whomever		workers		years

Part A

Facts About Morphographs

1. All morphographs follow spelling rules.
2. All morphographs have meaning.
3. Morphographs are the smallest word parts that have a meaning.
4. Some words have only one morphograph.
Some words have more than one morphograph.

1	2	3
A report	A photographic	A inquire
B imported	B graph	B acquire
C port	C telegraph	C requirement
4	5	6
A transform	A transplant	A retain
B formal	B transmit	B container
C uninformed	C transporting	C obtainable
D performance	D translate	D entertain

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Part B

Spelling Rules

Final E Rule	Drop the final e from a word when the next morphograph begins with a vowel letter.
Doubling Rule	Double the final c when a short word ends cvc and the next morphograph begins with v .
Y to I Rule	Change the y to i when a word ends consonant-and- y and the next morphograph begins with anything, except i .
Final Vowel Rule	<p>There are two parts to this rule. The first part of the rule is introduced in lesson 41: Drop the final vowel when the next morphograph begins with a vowel. This rule would cover morphographs that end in e, such as muse + ic = music. It also covers other vowels: vacu + ate = vacate; glory + ify = glorify.</p> <p>On lesson 47, the second part of the final vowel rule is given: Drop the final vowel when the next morphograph begins with a vowel UNLESS YOU HEAR BOTH VOWEL SOUNDS. In the word museum you hear the vowels e and u, so you keep the final vowel, e. In the word crying, you hear the vowel for y and for i, so you keep the final vowel, y.</p>
Ex Rule	Drop the s from the beginning of a morphograph, when the morphograph follows ex .
Fer Doubling Rule	Double the r if fer is stressed. In the word referred , fer is stressed, so you double the r . In the word reference , fer is not stressed, so you don't double the r .
Ity Rule	<p>Drop the u when you combine ous + ity = osity.</p> <p>Add an i when you combine able + ity = ability.</p> <p>Add an i when you combine ible + ity = ibility.</p>

Part C

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Homonyms

affect	refers to: making it change example: The coarse clouds will affect the weather.	meat	refers to: food from animals example: Some people don't eat meat.
aisle	refers to: a row example: The suitcase was blocking the aisle.	meet	refers to: coming together example: We agreed to meet next week.
coarse	refers to: rough and ragged example: The old dog's fur was coarse.	night	refers to: evening example: We met last night.
course	refers to: path or route you follow example: The plane changed its course because of the storm.	passed	refers to: something that has moved example: My friend passed by my house.
effect	refers to: an outcome example: The moon has an effect on the tides.	past	refers to: time that has gone by example: She wrote about her past.
for	refers to: in place of example: She went to the store for me.	peace	refers to: calm, no war example: I like peace and quiet.
four	refers to: the number 4 example: Cats have four legs.	piece	refers to: a part example: I ate a piece of fruit.
hear	refers to: to listen example: I can't hear you.	plain	refers to: simple, ordinary example: She wore a plain, black dress.
here	refers to: this place example: Come over here.	plane	refers to: aircraft example: There is a plane in the sky.
hole	refers to: empty space example: I have a hole in my sock.	principal	refers to: the person who runs the school example: Our principal is a nice person.
isle	refers to: an island example: Let's move to a tropical isle.	principle	refers to: a rule example: She always follows the principle of self-reliance.
it's	refers to: it is example: It's raining.	right	refers to: correct; or opposite of left examples: All my answers were right. She has a ring on her right hand.
its	refers to: belonging to it example: The dog bit its tail.	sail	refers to: running a ship or boat example: We learned how to sail the boat.
knight	refers to: a kind of soldier example: The knight challenged his competitors.	sale	refers to: something you sell example: Our house is for sale.
loan	refers to: something you lend example: Can you loan me the book?	some	refers to: not all example: Some of my friends were there.
lone	refers to: by itself example: There was one lone tree.	stationary	refers to: something that can't move example: The cat was stationary.
		stationery	refers to: paper for writing letters example: Her stationery had flowers on it.

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sum	refers to: the total amount example: The sum of two and ten is twelve.	wear	refers to: having clothes on your body example: What shall I wear today?
tail	refers to: the end example: The dog bit its tail.	weather	refers to: what things are like outdoors example: Always wear a hat in cold weather.
tale	refers to: a story example: He told an interesting tale.	week	refers to: seven days example: We'll finish the project in a week.
their	refers to: belonging to them example: Their house is beautiful.	where	refers to: what place example: Where do you want to go?
there	refers to: that place example: He's over there.	whether	refers to: if example: I don't care whether you come along or not.
they're	refers to: they are example: I think they're ready.	which	refers to: what one example: I don't know which kitty to choose.
threw	refers to: throwing something in the past example: She threw a ball.	whole	refers to: entire example: He ate the whole pie.
through	refers to: from one end to another example: We went through the tunnel.	witch	refers to: a person with magic powers example: The witch turned a tree into an old man.
too	refers to: also example: Why don't you come along, too?	wood	refers to: something that comes from trees example: We need wood for the fire.
two	refers to: the number 2 example: I'd rather eat two candy bars.	would	refers to: what might happen example: I would like to go to Paris.
vary	refers to: changing example: His moods vary from one day to	write	refers to: putting words on paper example: You must write neatly.
very	refers to: truly example: That story is very imaginative.	your	refers to: belonging to you example: Put on your coat.
ware	refers to: something made that is for sale example: The baker sold his wares.	you're	refers to: you are example: You're going to be late.
weak	refers to: not strong example: He was too weak to carry the box.		

Part D

Contractions

are not:	aren't	here is:	here's	they are:	they're	what is:	what's
can not:	can't	I am:	I'm	they had:	they'd	who is:	who's
could not:	couldn't	I will:	I'll	they have:	they've	would not:	wouldn't
did not:	didn't	it is:	it's	they will:	they'll	you are:	you're
do not:	don't	let us:	let's	was not:	wasn't	you had:	you'd
does not:	doesn't	she had:	she'd	we are:	we're	you have:	you've
have not:	haven't	she is:	she's	we had:	we'd	you will:	you'll
he had:	he'd	she will:	she'll	we have:	we've		
he is:	he's	should not:	shouldn't	we will:	we'll		
he will:	he'll	that is:	that's	were not:	weren't		