### THRASS®

**Teaching Handwriting Reading And Spelling Skills** 



### Charts



THE THRASS INSTITUTE (Australasia & Canada)



### AN INTEGRATED PHONOGRAPHIC TOOL FOR TEACHING THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF LITERACY

### **CHARTS**

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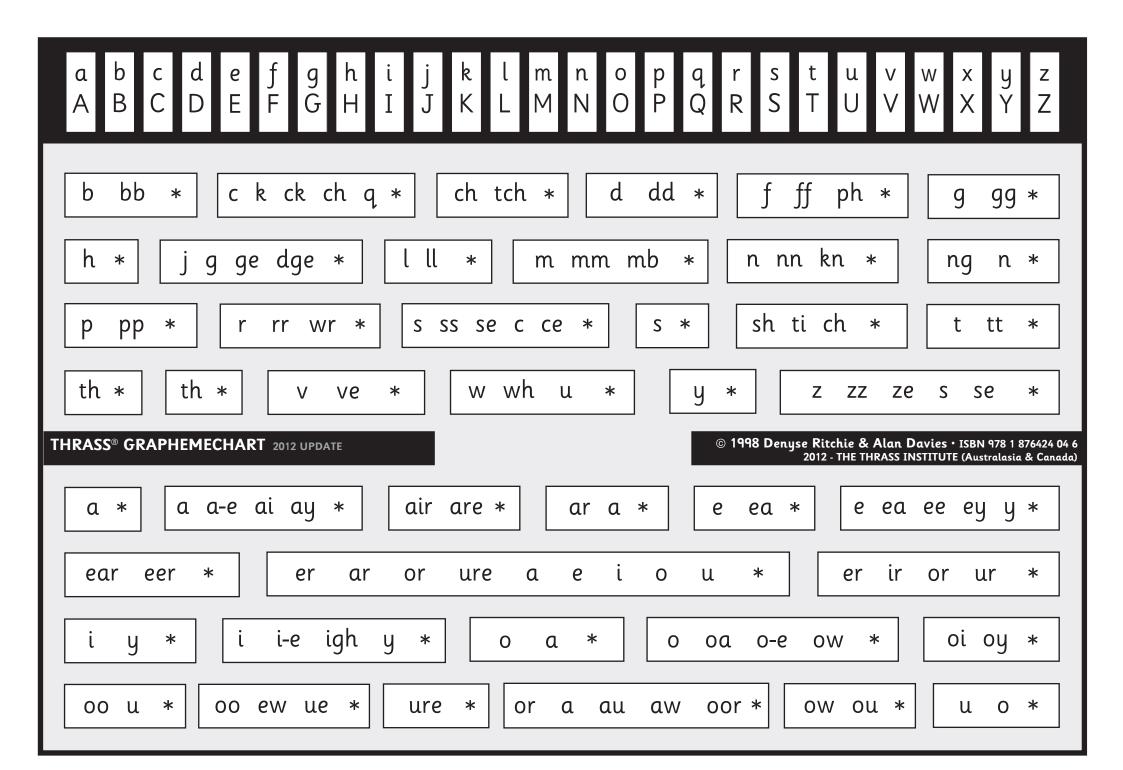
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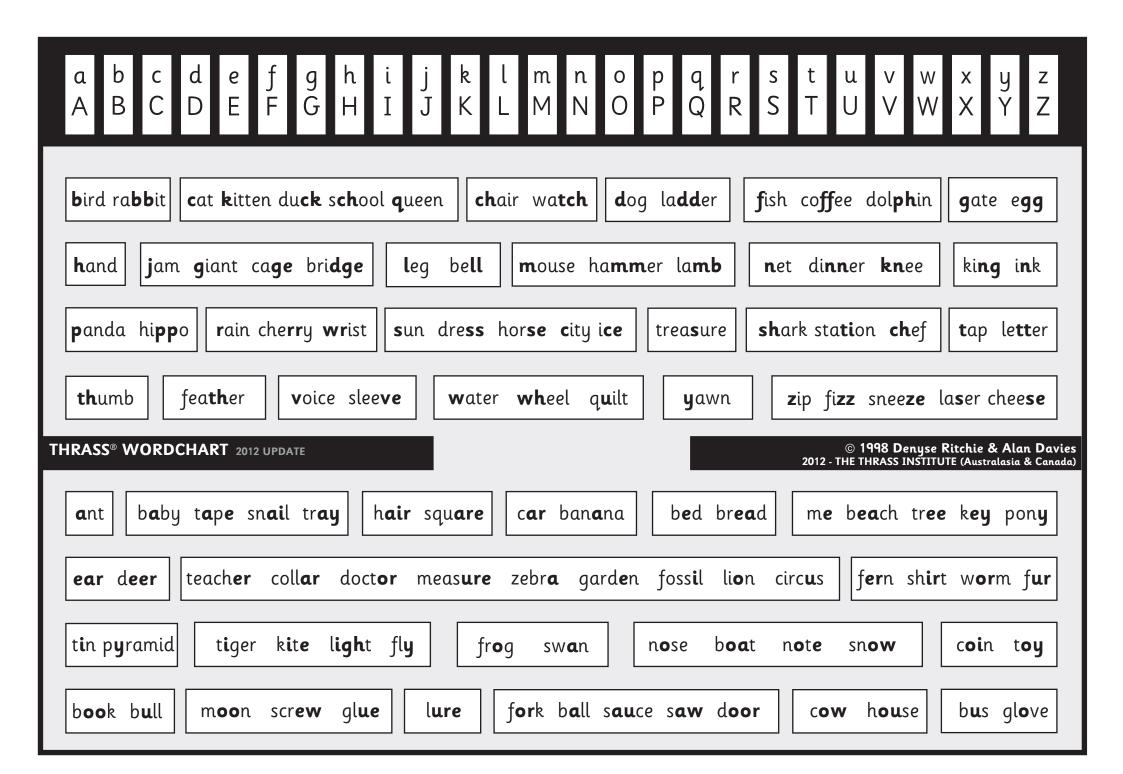
### **CHARTS**

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# phoneme

a speech sound

# grapheme

a spelling choice

## graph a one letter spelling choice

## digraph a two letter spelling choice

## trugraph a three letter spelling choice

## quadgraph

a four letter spelling choice
4

## \* GCA

Grapheme Catch-All a spelling choice not on the THRASSCHART

## vowel line

separates
the consonants from
the vowels

1-13

### Letter-boxes

Lower-case letters

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Capital letters

### Non-Phonographic Spelling

# diphone

one letter used to represent two phonemes

### consonants

Speech sounds made with restricted or modified air flow.

Consonants can be voiced or unvoiced.

vowel line

vowel line

### vowels

Speech sounds made with little or no restriction to the air flow.

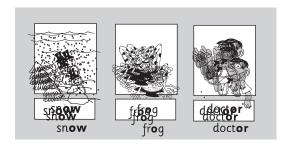
All vowels are voiced.

### THE THRASSWORD PICTURE SHEETS

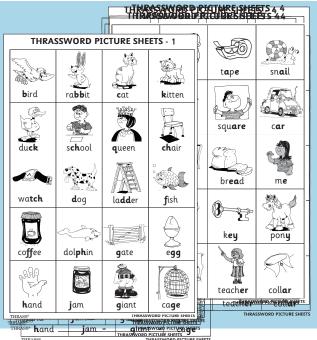
The THRASSWORD PICTURE SHEETS are photocopiable and can be used to provide unlimited support activities.

Here are 12 suggested activities for the sheets and cards.

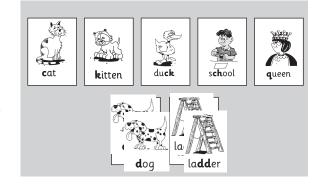
- Use the cards with the sheets to provide a matching activity. Learners match the cards with the sheets.
- Cut the THRASSWORDS off a set of cards. Learners match the words with the pictures.



Use the cards in conjunction with a THRASSCHART. They can be used to match the bold graphemes in the THRASSWORDS with the graphemes on the THRASSCHART.



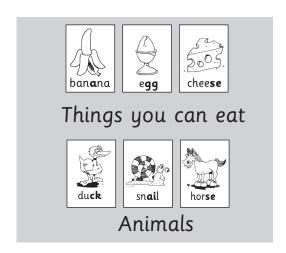
Shuffle the cards. Learners sort them into their phoneme-boxes.



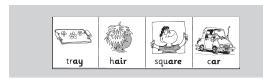
Choose a grapheme, such as the digraph 'c' 'h'. Learner find cards with the same (bold) grapheme. They then decide if the grapheme represents the same phoneme or a different phoneme. In the words school, chair and chef, 'c"h' represents three different consonant phonemes.



**6.** Learners can arrange some of the cards into categories and discuss their selections e.g. Things you can eat, animals, people, clothing...

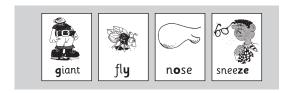


**7.** Give the learner a 'strip' of THRASSWORDS to write, read and spell at home.



When learners can write, read and spell the words, they can paste the 'cards' or 'strips' into a book.

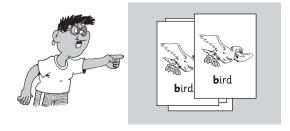
**8.** Learners select some of the cards and arrange them in a left to right sequence. They then tell or write a story, using the words in the same order, then discuss the results.



- **9.** Photocopy the THRASSWORD PICTURE SHEETS. Staple them to make a THRASS PICTURE BOOK. Discuss the pictures and words.
- **10.** Use two sets of cards to play 'THRASS SNAP'.

Play as you would a normal game of Snap.

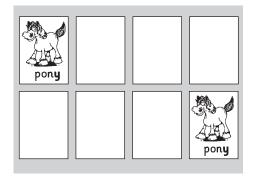
### **THRASS SNAP**



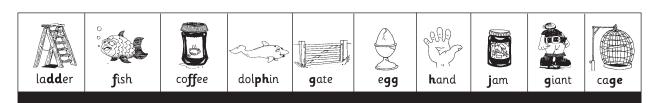
Use two sets of cards to play 'THRASS PAIRS'.

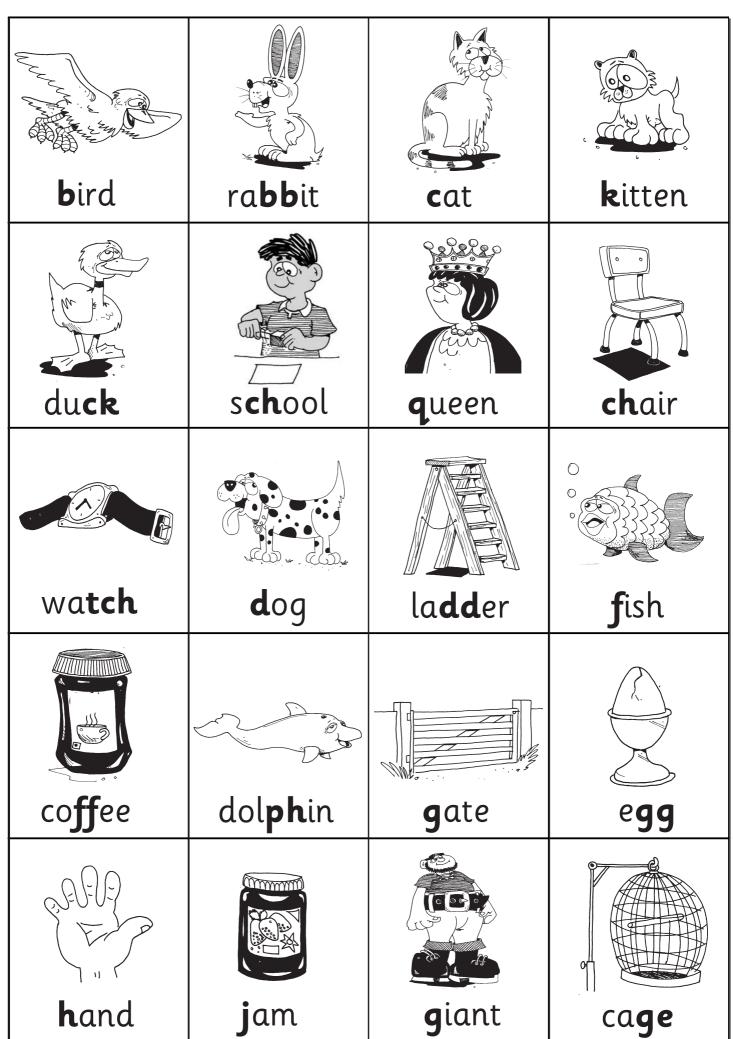
Pairs of cards are randomly arranged face down. Learners take turns to find pairs.

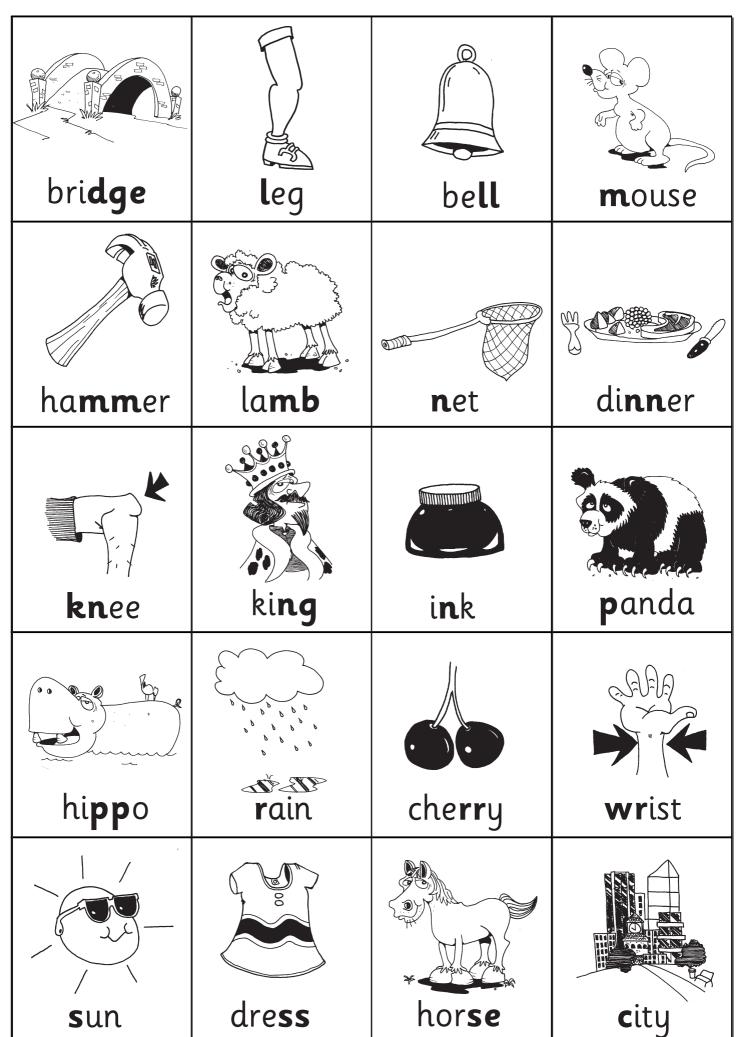
### THRASS PAIRS

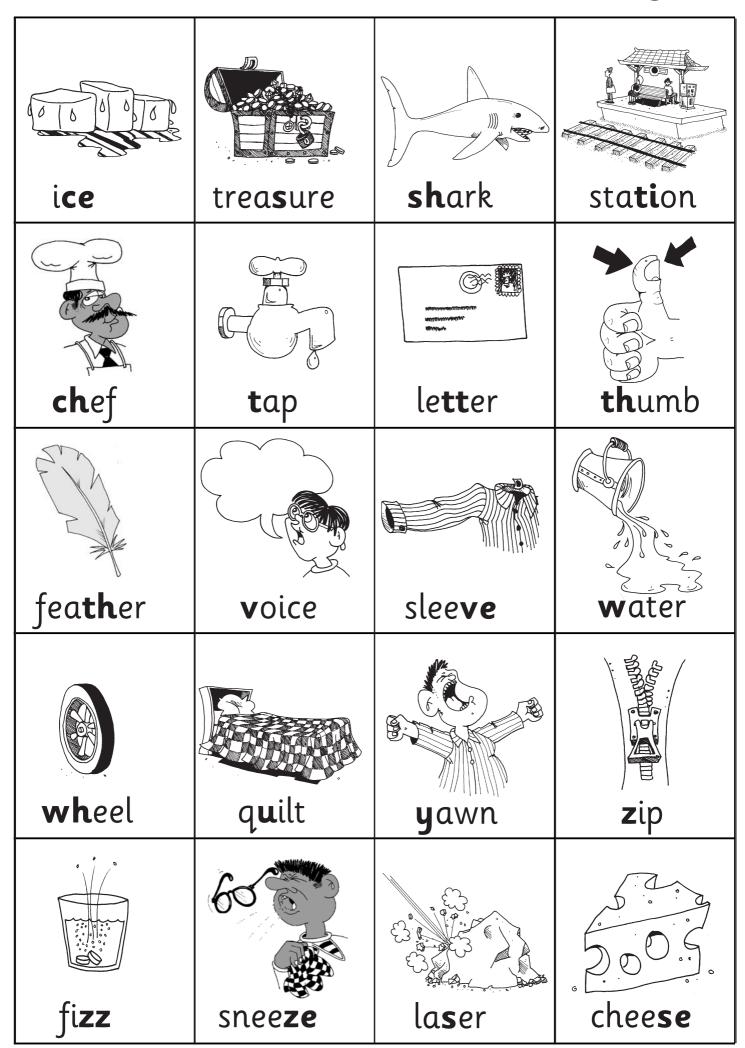


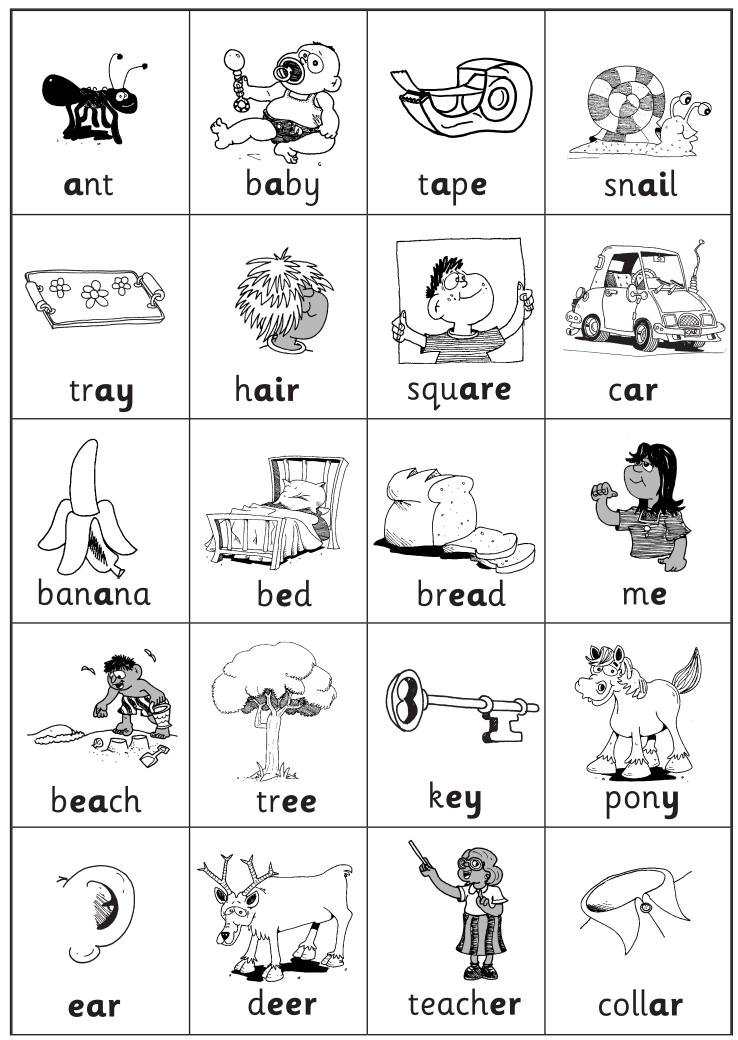
Cut the sheets into strips to make a classroom border. This is used for reference purposes and also to practise the THRASSWORD Sequence.

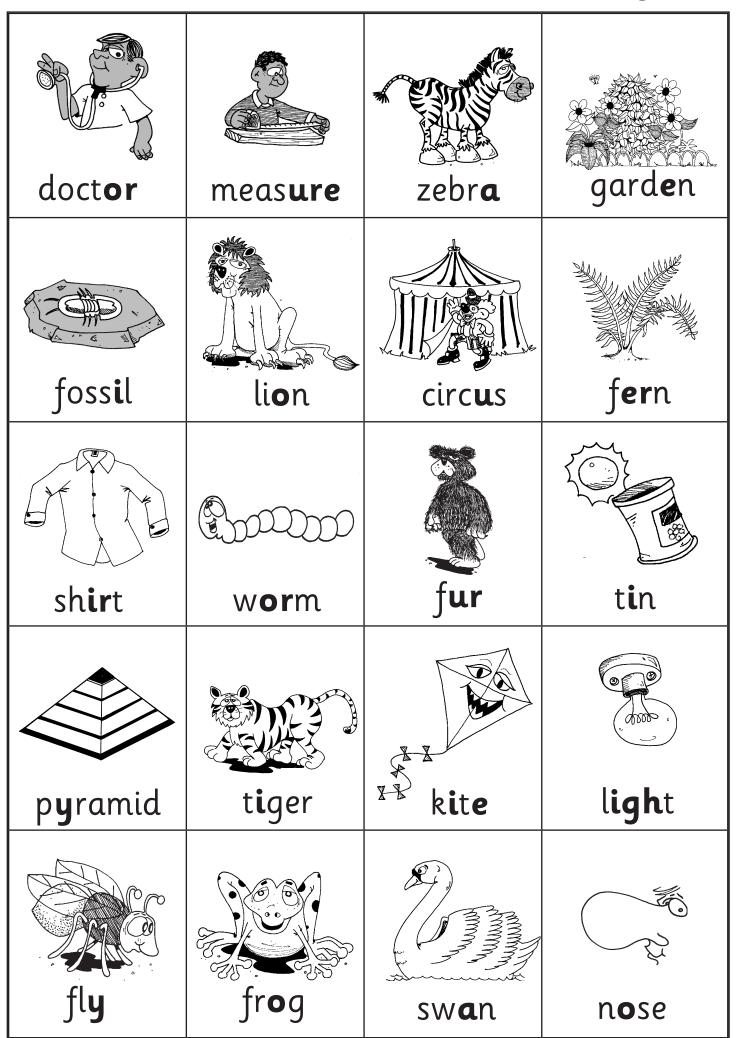


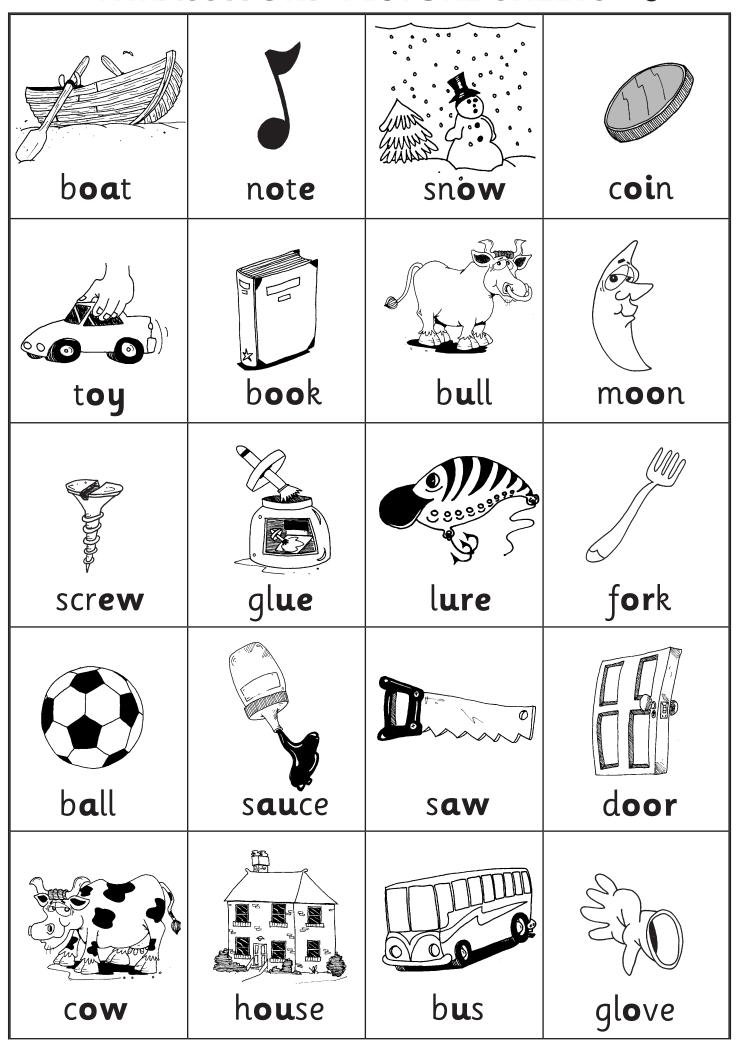












bird	rabbit	cat
b	r	С
ir	а	a
d	bb	t
	i	
	t	
kitten	duck	school
k	d	S
i	u	ch
tt	ck	00
е		l
n		
queen	chair	watch
q	ch	W
u	air	a
ee		tch
n		
dog	ladder	fish
d	l	f
О	а	i
g	dd	sh
	er	

coffee	dolphin	gate
С	d	9
0	0	a
ff	l	t
ee	ph	е
	i	
	n	
egg	hand	jam
		<b>J</b>
e	h	j
99	a	a
	n	m
	d	
giant	cage	bridge
g	С	b
i	a	r
a	ge	i
n		dge
t		
leg	bell	mouse
l	b	m
е	е	ou
g	ll	se
9		

hammer	lamb	net
h		n
a	a	e
mm	mb	t
er	1110	
dinner	knee	king
d	kn	k
i	ee	i
nn		ng
er		
ink	panda	hippo
i	р	h
n	a	i
k	n	рр
	d	0
	a	
rain	cherry	wrist
r	ch	wr
ai	е	į
n	rr	S
	y	t

sun	dress	horse
S	d	h
u	r	or
n	е	se
	SS	
city	ice	treasure
С	į	t
i	ce	r
t		ea
y		S
		ure
shark	station	chef
sh	S	ch
ar	t	е
k	a	f
	ti	
	O	
	n	
tap	letter	thumb
t	l	th
a	е	u
р	tt	mb
	er	

feather	voice	sleeve
f	V	S
ea	oi	l
th	ce	ee
er		ve
water	wheel	quilt
W	wh	q
a	ee	u
t	l	i
er		l
		t
yawn	zip	fizz
y	Z	f
aw	i	i
n	р	ZZ
	·	
sneeze	laser	cheese
	ı	_ <b>1</b> .
S	l	ch
n	а	ee
ee	S	se
ze	er	

ant	baby	tape
a	b	t
n	а	a
t	Ь	р
	y	e
snail	tray	hair
S	t	h
n	r	air
ai	ay	
l	3	
square	car	banana
S	С	b
q	ar	a
u		n
are		a
		n
		a
bed	bread	me
I_	b	m
b	r	e
е	ea	
d	d	
	α	

beach	tree	key
b	t	k
ea	r	ey
ch	ee	3
pony	ear	deer
р	ear	d
0		eer
n		
y		
teacher	collar	doctor
t	С	d
ea	О	0
ch	ll	С
er	ar	t
		or
measure	zebra	garden
m	Z	g
ea	е	ar
S	b	d
ure	r	е
	a	n

fossil	lion	circus
f	1	C
0	i	c ir
SS		C
i	0	u
	n	S
	ala i set	
fern	shirt	worm
	a la	
f	sh ·	W
er	ir	or
n	t	m
fur	tin	pyramid
		p
f	t	y
ur	i	r
	n	a
		m
		i
		d
tiger	kite	light
	1	
t .	k	
į	į	igh
9	t	t
er	е	

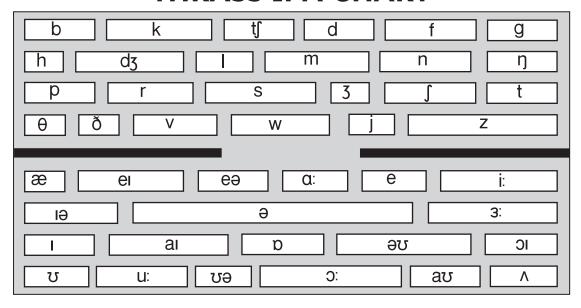
fly	frog	swan
f	f	S
l	r	W
y	0	a
	9	n
nose	boat	note
n	b	n
0	oa	О
se	t	t
		е
snow	coin	toy
S	С	t
n	oi	oy
ow	n	
book	bull	moon
b	b	m
00	u	00
k	l	n

screw	glue	lure
s c r ew	g l ue	l ure
fork	ball	sauce
f or k	b a ll	s au ce
saw	door	COW
s aw	d oor	C OW
house	bus	glove
h ou se	b u s	g l o ve

### **USING THE INTERNATIONAL** PHONETIC ALPHABET (IPA)

IPA stands for International Phonetic Alphabet. It is an international code used in many dictionaries to give guidance on pronunciation. The system has a symbol for each of the 44 phonemes used in spoken English. On the THRASSCHART below each IPA symbol has been placed in the appropriate phoneme box.

### THRASS IPA CHART



- In English a phoneme is not always represented by the same grapheme.
- In the IPA system a phoneme is always represented by the same symbol. This is why it is used to give quidance on pronunciation. For example, the word graph may be pronounced as ( græf ) or (gra:f). Say these phonemes in the correct sequence to hear two pronunciations of the word graph.
- Use the IPA to help determine the graphs, digraphs and trigraphs in words.

Note that people may argue over which letter or letters (which grapheme) represent which phoneme. For example, in the word cough, it could be assumed from other words that the three phonemes are represented by a graph and two digraphs (c-ou-gh). This is because several other words use the digraph 'o' 'u' to represent a phoneme. For example, in cousin and trouble, the 'o' 'u' is a GCA for the phoneme (  $\Lambda$  ) or possibly (  $\mho$  ), depending on accent. However, it could be argued that the ( D ) in cough is represented by the 'o' and the 'u' 'g' 'h' is a trigraph for the phoneme (f).

A list of the THRASSWORDS with their IPA symbols can be found on the next page.

♦ Note that pronunciations other than those indicated are possible. For example, the word 'bus' may be pronounced by some speakers as (b Λ s) or (b ʊ s). Say these phonemes in the correct sequence order, to hear the two pronunciations.

### IPA SOUNDS AND SYMBOLS

(zip)

### **CONSONANTS**

### **VOWELS**

۲	losives	

b	as in bird	( pa:q )
k	as in cat	(kæt)
d	as in dog	(gab)
g	as in gate	(gert)

### as in panda ('pæn.də) р

### (tæp) as in tap

### Fricatives

f	as in fish	( f <sub>I</sub> )
h	as in hand	(hænd)
S	as in sun	(s <sub>\lambda</sub> n)
3	as in treasure	('treʒ.ə)
ſ	as in shark	( ∫a:k )
θ	as in thumb	( 0 A M )
ð	as in feather	('f eð.ə)
٧	as in voice	(vois)

### **Affricates**

as in zip

ţſ	as in chair	( t∫eə)
d3	as in jam	(dzæm)

### Nasals

m	as in mouse	(maʊs)
n	as in net	(net)
ŋ	as in king	(kıŋ)

### Liquids

1	as in leg	(leg )
r	as in rain	(rein

### Semi-vowels

W	as in water	( 'w ɔ:.tə )
j	as in yawn	( jo:n )

### Short monophthongs

æ	as in ant (ænt)
е	as in bed (bed)
Э	as in teacher ( 'ti:∙ʧ∂ )
I	as in tin (tin)
α	as in frog (frog)
υ	as in book (buk)
٨	as in hus (has)

### Long monophthongs

α:	as in car	( ka: )
i:	as in me	( mi: )
3:	as in fern	(f3:n)
u:	as in moon	(mu:n)
O:	as in fork	(fo:k)

: is used to indicate a long vowel (long monophthong)

### **Diphthongs**

```
as in baby ('bei.bi:)
    as in hair
               (hea)
    as in ear
               ( ıə
ΙƏ
    as in tiger ('t al.gə)
aı
əʊ as in nose (nəʊz)
               (koin)
    as in coin
OI
               ( lʊə )
ರə as in lure
au as in cow (kau)
```

```
' is used to indicate the
stressed syllable e.g.
(pæn) in ('pæn·də)
```

. is used to indicate the the break between syllables.

### **HOW CAN WE USE IPA?**

IPA is an international code used in dictionaries to give guidance on pronunciation.

### Try these examples.

bath  $(b \alpha : \theta) \mathbf{n}$  A large basin in which one sits to wash the whole body.

• Four letters, three phonemes. Locate the symbols on the IPA chart above and the graphemes on the GRAPHEMECHART in the CHARTS section.

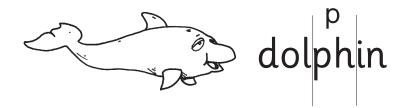
bird (b 3 d) n An animal with wings and feathers that can usually fly.

Four letters, three phonemes. Locate the symbols on the IPA chart above and the graphemes on the THRASSCHART.

### Use IPA to record errors.

You can use IPA to record pronunciation errors made by learners when reading words or naming letters. By using IPA symbols you can accurately record mispronunciations or accents so that others may know exactly what was said.

For example, if a learner misreads the digraph 'p' 'h' in the word dolphin as (p) instead of (f) you can indicate the error by writing the IPA symbol for the incorrect pronunciation above the digraph.



### **Suggestions**

Use the IPA symbols in a conventional or pronunciation dictionary to help determine the pronunciation of words and to record those that differ from the ones suggested (including your own differences). For example, how do you pronounce the vowel trigraph in the word your? Do you pronounce it as D: as in fork, TO as in lure or O as in teacher.

Note: To find the graphs, digraphs, trigraphs and quadgraphs in words other than the THRASSWORDS use either our THRASS Phonics Handbook (T-171) or the iThrass App. See below for a summary of the THRASS Phonics Handbook.

### THE THRASS PHONICS HANDBOOK AND PHONICS WORD BANK

The THRASS Phonics Handbook, (T-171) - reference book, arranges words according to phonemes and then provides lists of words with a wide range of 'spelling choices' for each phoneme. For example for the phoneme ( $\int$ ) as in shark, words are listed under different spelling choices for that phoneme, e.g. 's' 'h' as in shark, 'c' 'h' as in chef, 't' 'i' as in station etc. Over the years teachers, tutors and parents have found the THRASS Phonics Handbook to be an extremely valuable resource. Below are some examples.

sh	ti	ch
Engli <b>sh</b>	addi <b>ti</b> on	<b>ch</b> alet
fi <b>sh</b>	devo <b>ti</b> on	<b>ch</b> amois
fre <b>sh</b>	edi <b>ti</b> on	<b>ch</b> andelier
<b>sh</b> ape	educa <b>ti</b> on	<b>ch</b> aperone
<b>sh</b> elf	fac <b>ti</b> on	<b>ch</b> arade
<b>sh</b> ine	fic <b>ti</b> on	<b>ch</b> ardonnay
<b>sh</b> ip	frac <b>ti</b> on	<b>ch</b> auffeur
<b>sh</b> irt	infec <b>ti</b> on	<b>ch</b> iffon

The above book can be matched with the the learner's workbook - the THRASS Phonics Word Bank (T-182). Learners list words under phonemes according to different spelling choices.

### **IPA SYMBOLS FOR THE THRASSWORDS**

<b>b</b> ird	р з: д	i <b>n</b> k	ιŋk	<b>a</b> nt	ænt	fur	f 3:
ra <b>bb</b> it	'ræb.ət	<b>p</b> anda	'pæn.də	b <b>a</b> by	'b eı. b i:	t <b>i</b> n	tın
<b>c</b> at	kæt	hi <b>pp</b> o	'h ı p. əʊ	t <b>a</b> p <b>e</b>	t eı p	p <b>y</b> ramio	l'pır.ə.mıd
<b>k</b> itten	'kıt.ən	<b>r</b> ain	r eı n	sn <b>ai</b> l	s n eı l	t <b>i</b> ger	't aı. g ə
du <b>ck</b>	d∧k	cherry	't∫ e r. i:	tr <b>ay</b>	t r eı	kite	k aı t
s <b>ch</b> ool	sku:I	<b>wr</b> ist	rıst	h <b>air</b>	h eə	l <b>igh</b> t	l aı t
<b>q</b> ueen	kwi:n	<b>s</b> un	s∧n	squ <b>are</b>	s k w eə	fl <b>y</b>	flaı
<b>ch</b> air	t∫ eə	dre <b>ss</b>	dres	car	k a:	fr <b>o</b> g	frαg
wa <b>tch</b>	ηαw	hor <b>se</b>	h o: s	ban <b>a</b> na	b ə 'n α: <b>.</b> n ə	sw <b>a</b> n	nαwε
<b>d</b> og	gαb	<b>c</b> ity	'sıt.i:	b <b>e</b> d	b e d	n <b>o</b> se	n อช z
la <b>dd</b> er	'l æ d. ə	ice	aı s	br <b>ea</b> d	bred	boat	b əʊ t
<b>f</b> ish	fı∫	trea <b>s</b> ure	't r e ʒ. ə	me	mi:	n <b>o</b> te	n อช t
co <b>ff</b> ee	'k p f. i:	<b>sh</b> ark	∫a: k	b <b>ea</b> ch	b i: t∫	sn <b>ow</b>	s n อช
dol <b>ph</b> in	'dɒl.fən	sta <b>ti</b> on	's t eı.∫ə n	tree	tri:	c <b>oi</b> n	k oı n
<b>g</b> ate	g eı t	chef	∫ef	k <b>ey</b>	k i:	t <b>oy</b>	t oı
e <b>gg</b>	e g	<b>t</b> ap	tæp	pon <b>y</b>	'p əʊ <b>.</b> n i:	book	bυk
<b>h</b> and	hænd	le <b>tt</b> er	'l e t. ə	ear	IÐ	b <b>u</b> ll	bυl
<b>j</b> am	dz æ m	<b>th</b> umb	θ∧т	deer	d ıə	moon	m u: n
<b>g</b> iant	'dʒ aı. ə n t	fea <b>th</b> er	'f e ð. ə	teach <b>er</b>	't i:. t∫ ə	scr <b>ew</b>	skru:
ca <b>ge</b>	k eı dʒ	<b>v</b> oice	V OI S	coll <b>ar</b>	'k ρ l. ə	gl <b>ue</b>	g I u:
bri <b>dge</b>	brıdʒ	slee <b>ve</b>	sli:v	doct <b>or</b>	'd p k. t ə	lure	l ਹə
<b>l</b> eg	l e g	<b>w</b> ater	'w o:.tə	meas <b>ure</b>	'm e ʒ. ə	f <b>or</b> k	f o: k
be <b>ll</b>	bel	<b>wh</b> eel	w i: l	zebr <b>a</b>	'z e b. r ə	b <b>a</b> ll	b o: l
<b>m</b> ouse	m aប s	q <b>u</b> ilt	kwılt	gard <b>e</b> n	'g a:. d ə n	s <b>au</b> ce	S 0: S
ha <b>mm</b> er	'h æ m. ə	<b>y</b> awn	j o: n	foss <b>i</b> l	'fɒs.əl	saw	S 0:
la <b>mb</b>	læm	<b>z</b> ip	zıp	li <b>o</b> n	'l aı. ə n	door	d o:
net	n e t	fi <b>zz</b>	fız	circ <b>u</b> s	's 3:. k ə s	cow	k aʊ
di <b>nn</b> er	'dın.ə	snee <b>ze</b>	s n i: z	f <b>er</b> n	f 3: n	h <b>ou</b> se	h aʊ s
<b>kn</b> ee	n i:	la <b>s</b> er	'l eı. z ə	sh <b>ir</b> t	∫ 3: t	b <b>u</b> s	b∧s
ki <b>ng</b>	kıŋ	chee <b>se</b>	t∫ i: z	worm	w э: m	gl <b>o</b> ve	gl∧v

### IPA SOUNDS AND SYMBOLS CONSONANTS VOWELS

### **Plosives**

b	as in bird	( p3:q )
k	as in cat	(kæt)
d	as in dog	(gab)
g	as in gate	(gert)
р	as in panda	('pæn.də)
t	as in tap	(tæp)

( fil )

(zip)

### **Fricatives**

as in fish

		` 'IJ /
h	as in hand	(hænd)
S	as in sun	(s <sub>n</sub> )
3	as in treas	ure ('trez.ə)
ſ	as in shark	. (∫a:k)
θ	as in thum	b ( 0^m)
ð	as in feath	er ('f e ð.ə)
٧	as in voice	( sıcv )

### **Affricates**

z as in zip

ţſ	as in chair	( t∫eə)
dʒ	as in jam	(dzæm)

### Nasals

m	as in mouse	(maʊs)
n	as in net	(net)
ŋ	as in king	(kin)

### Liquids

I	as in leg	(leg)
r	as in rain	(rein)

### Semi-vowels

W	as in water	( + t.:c w ' )
j	as in yawn	( j ɔ:n )
© '	THRASS	

### Short monophthongs

æ	as in ant	(ænt)
е	as in bed	(bed)
Ә	as in teacher	·('ti∴ʧə)
I	as in tin	(tin)
α	as in frog	(gart)
υ	as in book	(bʊk)
٨	as in bus	(bas)

### Long monophthongs

$\alpha$ :	as in car	( ka: )
j:	as in me	( mi: )
3:	as in fern	(f3:n)
u:	as in moon	(mu:n)
O:	as in fork	(fo:k)

: is used to indicate a long vowel (long monophthong)

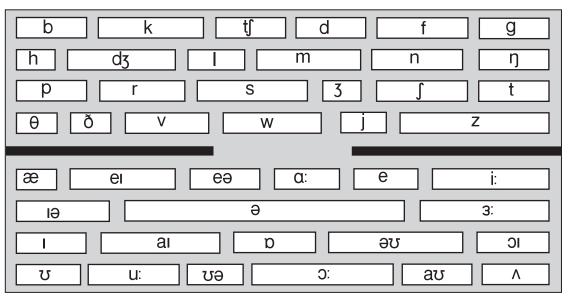
### Diphthongs

еі	as in baby	('beı.bi:)
еә	as in hair	( heə )
ΙƏ	as in ear	( ia )
aı	as in tiger	('t al.gə)
əυ	as in nose	(nəʊz)
OI	as in coin	(koın)
ບອ	as in lure	( lʊə )
aυ	as in cow	( kaប )

' is used to indicate the stressed syllable e.g. ( pæn ) in ('pæn•də)

. is used to indicate the the break between syllables.

### THRASS IPA CHART



### **HOW CAN WE USE IPA?**

IPA is an international code used in dictionaries to give guidance on pronunciation.

Try these examples.

bath  $(b \alpha : \theta) \mathbf{n}$  A large basin in which one sits to wash the whole body.

◆ Four letters, three phonemes. Locate the symbols on the IPA chart above and the graphemes on the GRAPHEMECHART in the CHARTS section.

bird  $(b : a) \cdot n$  An animal with wings and feathers that can usually fly.

◆ Four letters, three phonemes. Locate the symbols on the IPA chart above and the graphemes on the THRASSCHART.

THRASSCHART Activities
These can be used as extension, homework or whole-class activities.
Phoneme Matches
It is intended that this activity be extended to the whole chart.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme b as in bird and rabbit.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme f as in fish, coffee and dolphin.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme æ as in ant.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme e as in bread and bed.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme $\int$ as in shark, station and chef.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme n as in net, dinner and knee.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme r as in rain, cherry and wrist.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme of as in chair and watch.
Find words on the chart that have the phoneme S as in sun, dress, horse, city and ice. Find words on the chart that have the phoneme D as in frog and swan.
That words on the chart that have the phonente b as in groy and swan.
Key Graphemes
How many key graphemes are there on the chart?
Write the consonant words that have a graph as the key grapheme.
Write the vowel words that have a graph as the key grapheme.
Write the consonant words that have a digraph as the key grapheme.
Write the vowel words that have a digraph as the key grapheme.
Write the consonant words that have a trigraph as the key grapheme.
Write the vowel words that have a trigraph as the key grapheme.
Number of Phonemes Find consonant key words with only two phonemes. Find vowel key words with only two phonemes. Find consonant key words with only three phonemes. Find vowel key words with only four phonemes. Find consonant key words with only four phonemes. Find vowel key words with only five phonemes. Find consonant key words with only five phonemes. Find vowel key words with only five phonemes. Find consonant key words with only six phonemes. Find vowel key words with only six phonemes. Find consonant key words with only seven phonemes. Find vowel key words with only seven phonemes. Find vowel key words with only seven phonemes.
Mapping the Chart It is intended that this activity be extended to the whole chart. Write the words in row 1, box 3, consonants. Write the words in row 1, box 3, vowels. Write the words in row 2, box 6, consonants. Write the words in row 4, box 2, vowels. Write the words in row 3, box 5, consonants. Write the words in row 3, box 2, vowels. Write the words in row 1, box 3, consonants, that have a digraph as the key grapheme. Write the words in row 1, box 3, vowels, that have a trigraph as the key grapheme. Write the words in row 2, box 6, consonants, that have a graph as the key grapheme. Write the words in row 4, box 2, vowels, that have a digraph as the key grapheme. Write the words in row 4, box 2, vowels, that have a digraph as the key grapheme. Write the words in row 3, box 5, consonants, that have a graph as the key grapheme.

THRASSCHART Activities
Categorisation Find all the animals on the chart. Group them into different categories. Find baby animal names. Group them. Explore life cycles of different animals on the chart. Find things on the chart you could use. Group them into different categories. Find things on the chart you could use as transport. Find things on the chart you could eat. Find things on the chart to do with weather. Find things on the chart to do with the garden. Find the body parts on the chart. Find places on the chart that you can go to. Find the different people on the chart.
Nouns, Verbs, Adjectives Group the THRASSWORDS as nouns, verbs and adjectives. What THRASSWORDS can be written as plurals? Explore the suffixes added to make plurals. Find collective nouns for objects on the chart. Find THRASSWORDS that can be used as verbs. Explore the suffixes added to verbs for tense. How many word pairs can you make from the chart using one word as an adjective to describe a noun on the chart?
Compound Words How many compound words can you make using the THRASSWORDS?
Syllables Find all the monosyllabic words on the chart. Find all the polysyllabic words on the chart. Which word/words have the most syllables on the chart?
Homophones and Homographs Explore which THRASSWORDS have homophones. Explore which THRASSWORDS have homographs.
Whole-Class Language Activities Activity 1 What am I, who am I? I am on the vowel side of the chart, row 2, box 2. I have a digraph. I am someone who checks your health. Who am I? I am on the consonant side of the chart, row 2, box 2. I have a graph. I am something you can eat. What am I? You can also use this as an extension activity. Have children write the clues to share with others. Activity 2 I hear with my little ear a word with the phoneme
I hear with my little ear a word with the phoneme Activity 3 Linking words in themes. How many words can you link together to form a theme?