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Lesson 20: Chinese Printing (All Letter Patterns: Split Review)

- This lesson continues to review chunking by having the student mark three of the patterns he has learned on worksheets A, B, and C and the other three patterns on worksheets D and E.
- The Spotlight introduces the term *affix*. An affix may be added to the beginning or the end of a word. *Suffixes* and *prefixes* are different kinds of affixes. They may make a noun plural, change the tense of a verb, change a word to a different part of speech, or give a word an opposite meaning. Your student may learn about some of these functions in her other studies. For this course, just call your student's attention to the power of these little pieces of words and encourage her to notice how they are attached to the original words.
- In the Spotlight, the student is asked what happens to the final *e* in *challenge* when the affix is added. He should see that it is dropped rather than included. Again, the student's experience in marking word endings and his visual memory should tell him that *challengeed* is not correctly spelled.

1. Read the passage aloud to your instructor.
2. Today you will mark vowel chunks (yellow), consonant chunks (blue), and Bossy *r* chunks (purple).

Vowel Chunks	Consonant Chunks	Bossy <i>r</i>
aa ae ai ao au aw ay	ch gh sh ph th wh	ar
ea ee ei eo eu ew ey eau	wr gn kn dg qu ck	er
ia ie ii io iu	tch bb cc dd ff gg	ir
oa oe oi oo ou ow oy	hh kk ll mm nn pp	or
ua ue ui uo uu uy	rr ss tt ww vv zz	ur

The Chinese were the first people to print books. Their language uses thousands of characters instead of a simple alphabet. For many years they carved each page into a wooden block. Later, each character was carved from clay. The characters were baked so they would harden. Next they were fastened onto iron plates. A page was printed from each plate. Thankfully the clay characters could be used over and over! The process was a challenge. Still, it was easier than copying books by hand.



Section 2: Copywork

Copy and chunk the passage. Look at the opposite page if you need help.

The Chinese were the first people to

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print books. Their language uses

thousands of characters instead of a

simple alphabet. For many years they

carved each page into a wooden block.

Later, each character was carved from

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would harden. Next they were fastened

onto iron plates.

1. Read the passage aloud to your instructor.
2. Find and mark vowel chunks (yellow), consonant chunks (blue), and Bossy r chunks (purple).

Vowel Chunks	Consonant Chunks	Bossy r
aa ae ai ao au aw ay	ch gh sh ph th wh	ar
ea ee ei eo eu ew ey eau	wr gn kn dg qu ck	er
ia ie ii io iu	tch bb cc dd ff gg	ir
oa oe oi oo ou ow oy	hh kk ll mm nn pp	or
ua ue ui uo uu uy	rr ss tt ww vv zz	ur

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Copy and chunk the passage. Look at the opposite page if you need help.

Later, each character was carved from

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clay characters could be used over and

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hand.

1. Read the passage aloud to your instructor.
2. Find and mark **vowel chunks** (yellow), **consonant chunks** (blue), and **Bossy r chunks** (purple).
3. Read the Spotlight. Go to the *Handbook* for more about adding affixes to words.

Vowel Chunks	Consonant Chunks	Bossy r
aa ae ai ao au aw ay	ch gh sh ph th wh	ar
ea ee ei eo eu ew ey eau	wr gn kn dg qu ck	er
ia ie ii io iu	tch bb cc dd ff gg	ir
oa oe oi oo ou ow oy	hh kk ll mm nn pp	or
ua ue ui uo uu uy	rr ss tt ww vv zz	ur

The Chinese were the first people to print books. Their language uses thousands of characters instead of a simple alphabet. For many years they carved each page into a wooden block. Later, each character was carved from clay. The characters were baked so they would harden. Next they were fastened onto iron plates. A page was printed from each plate. Thankfully the clay characters could be used over and over! The process was a challenge. Still, it was easier than copying books by hand.

SPOTLIGHT



After you learn to spell a new word, you can use affixes to make more words. An *affix* is a letter or group of letters that is added to the beginning or end of a word. Watch what happens to the word *challenge* as different affixes are added. What happens to the final *e* when an ending beginning with a vowel is added?

challenge + ing = challenging challenge + ing + ly = challengingly
 challenge + ed = challenged un + challenged = unchallenged
 challenge + er = challenger

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Copy and chunk the passage. Look at the opposite page if you need help.

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would harden. Next they were fastened

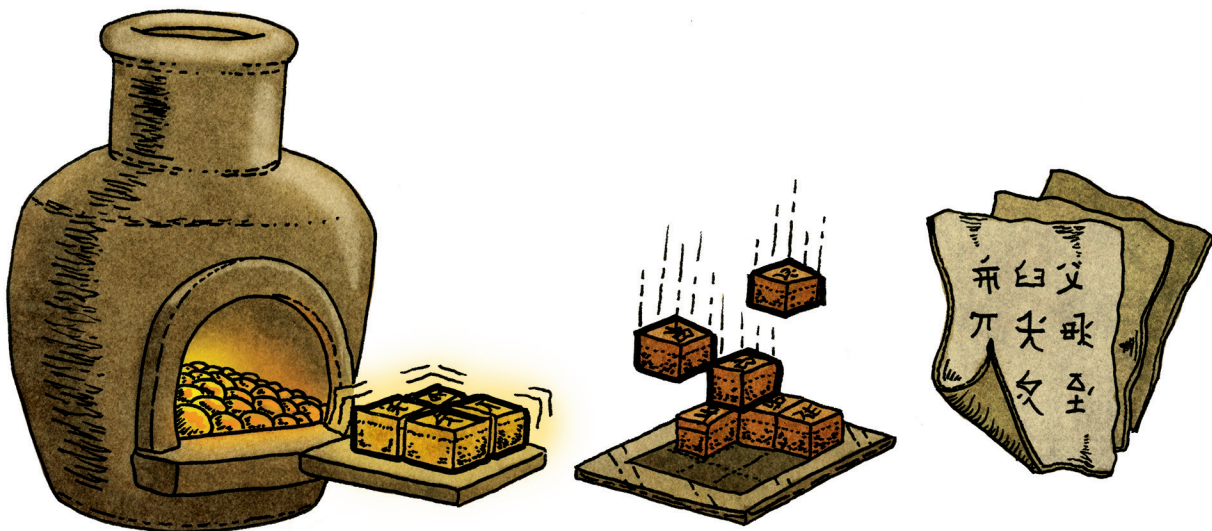
onto iron plates.

1. Read the passage aloud to your instructor.
2. Today you will mark Tricky y Guy (green), endings (pink or red), and silent letters (orange) that are not part of consonant chunks, vowel chunks, or endings.

Endings

-ed -es -ful -ing -ly

The Chinese were the first people to print books. Their language uses thousands of characters instead of a simple alphabet. For many years they carved each page into a wooden block. Later, each character was carved from clay. The characters were baked so they would harden. Next they were fastened onto iron plates. A page was printed from each plate. Thankfully the clay characters could be used over and over! The process was a challenge. Still, it was easier than copying books by hand.



Section 2: First Dictation

Write this week's passage from dictation. Ask for help if you need it.

The

Handwriting practice lines consisting of multiple sets of three horizontal lines (top and bottom lines are blue, middle line is green) for writing the dictation passage.

1. Read the passage aloud to your instructor.
2. Find and mark **Tricky y Guy** (green), **endings** (pink or red), and **silent letters** (orange) that are not part of consonant chunks, vowel chunks, or endings.

Endings

-ed -es -ful -ing -ly

The Chinese were the first people to print books. Their language uses thousands of characters instead of a simple alphabet. For many years they carved each page into a wooden block. Later, each character was carved from clay. The characters were baked so they would harden. Next they were fastened onto iron plates. A page was printed from each plate. Thankfully the clay characters could be used over and over! The process was a challenge. Still, it was easier than copying books by hand.



Section 2: Second Dictation

See if you can write this week's passage from dictation without asking for help.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, alternating between light green and light blue colors. The lines are arranged in pairs, with a light green line on top and a light blue line on the bottom of each pair. There are 15 such pairs of lines, providing a guide for handwriting practice.

Answer Key

Sometimes a word has overlapping chunks. For example, a vowel chunk may overlap with a Bossy *r* chunk (*heard*), or a consonant chunk may overlap with an ending (*really*). In the answer key, we have tried to remain consistent with the focus of each lesson. In lessons with multiple chunks, we marked vowel chunks before Bossy *r* chunks, but Bossy *r* chunks before consonant chunks.

If the student chooses a different chunking pattern than the one marked in the answer key, please do not consider it incorrect. Instead, take a moment to talk about the word and the overlap of chunks. You might ask the student which letter pattern he thinks would be most helpful for him to remember and let him mark that one. Remember that the goal is to create a visual memory for non-phonetic words.

20A–C:

The Chinese were the first people to print books. Their language uses thousands of characters instead of a simple alphabet. For many years they carved each page into a wooden block. Later, each character was carved from clay. The characters were baked so they would harden. Next they were fastened onto iron plates. A page was printed from each plate. Thankfully the clay characters could be used over and over! The process was a challenge. Still, it was easier than copying books by hand.

Word Count: 84 **Vowel Chunks: 20** **Consonant Chunks: 27** **Bossy *r* Chunks: 21**

20D–E:

The Chinese were the first people to print books. Their language uses thousands of characters instead of a simple alphabet. For many years they carved each page into a wooden block. Later, each character was carved from clay. The characters were baked so they would harden. Next they were fastened onto iron plates. A page was printed from each plate. Thankfully the clay characters could be used over and over! The process was a challenge. Still, it was easier than copying books by hand.

Word Count: 84 **Tricky *y* Guy: 3** **Endings: 11** **Silent Letters: 13**