

# Buddy Study Curriculum Map

## 1<sup>st</sup> grade Schlagal (Phonics Lessons Grade 1)

Skill	Principle
Identifying consonants and vowels	Some letters are consonants. Some letters are vowels. Every word has a vowel. P. 187
L and R initial consonant clusters	Some consonants go together in clusters. You can hear each sound in a consonant cluster. (L cluster) p.233  Some consonants go together in clusters. You can hear each sound in a consonant cluster. (R cluster) p.237
Initial and final consonant digraphs (ch, sh, wh)	Some consonants go together in clusters. A group of two or three consonants is a consonant cluster. You can hear each sound in a consonant cluster. P. 225, 261
Short and long vowel sounds	A vowel can have a sound like its name (a as in make) and this is called a long vowel.  A vowel can have a sound that is different from its name (a as in apple) and this is called a short vowel sound.  p.241 p. 249-256 (long I, o, u)
Vowel, consonant, silent e	In some words, the e sounds like the e in eat or seat.  In some words, the e sounds like the e in

	<p>egg and net</p> <p>Some words end in an e that is silent and the vowel usually has the long sound.</p> <p>P.245, 269</p>
Words with vowel and r sound (r controlled vowels)	<p>When vowels are with r in words, you blend the vowel sound with the r. p. 273</p>

## 2<sup>nd</sup> grade Schlagal (Phonics Lessons Grade 2)

Skill	Principle
Short vowel sounds (a, e, i, o, u)	A vowel can have a sound that is different from its name and this is called a short vowel. P. 75
Long vowel sounds	A vowel can have a sound like its name, and this is called a long vowel. P.79
Y makes long I and E sound	Y sounds like /e/ on the end of words like happy, family Y sounds like /i/ on words like cry, sky, by. P. 99
Digraphs ea, oa, ai, ou, ow	Some words have a long vowel pattern. You can hear the long vowel pattern. (bean, boat) p. 131, 135, 151
Digraphs ea, oa, ai, ou, ow	Two letters that go together can stand for different sounds in different words. (ea - bean, bread, ow - cow, show) p. 131, 135, 151
Consonant blends dr, cr, gr, tr	A group of two or three consonants is a consonant cluster. You can hear each sound in a consonant cluster. P.71
R vowels or, ar	When a vowel is followed by r, it makes a new sound. (corn, car) p.95
Word endings ed, ing	Drop the e and add ed or ing to most words that end with silent e. p. 319

### 3<sup>rd</sup> grade Schlagal (Word Study grade 3)

Skills	Principle
Short vowel a, e, I, o , u	A vowel can have a sound that is different from its name and this is called a short vowel. P, 153
Long vowel -silent e	<p>When a word ends in silent e, drop the e when adding an ending that begins with a vowel.</p> <p>When a word ends with an e, the vowel is usually long.</p> <p>p. 161, 201</p>
F to v rule	Change f to v and add es to words that end with f, fe, lf to make them plural. P.375
Digraphs ea, ai, oa	Some words have a long vowel pattern. You can hear the long vowel pattern. (bean, boat) p. 103, 185
Single consonant clusters	<p>Some consonants or consonant clusters stand for two or more different sounds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• C - cabin, city, circus, voice</li> <li>• G - gym, gigantic, gas, gorge</li> <li>• Th - think, length, this, gather</li> <li>• Ch - chair, chorus, machine, attach</li> </ul> <p>p. 111</p>
Consonant cluster (initial) scr, tr	A group of two or three consonants is a consonant cluster. You can hear each sound in a consonant cluster. --Trust, scream, stepping, glazed, straw, slammed, prepare, plastic, stare, gravel, traffic,

	scurry
Consonant cluster (final) st, ch, th, ck, dge, le	Some words have consonant clusters at the end that make only one sound. P. 79, 83
Double consonants (middle of the word)	Sometimes double consonant letters stand for a consonant sound in the middle of a word. The syllable splits in the middle of the double consonants. -Batter, sudden, cellar, gunner, cattle, cabbage, traffic, scurry, lesson, pollute, message, dessert  p.107, 205
Consonant Digraphs	Some words have consonant digraphs. A digraph is when two letters come together to make one sound. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children, search, teacher, much, change</li> <li>• Think, together, with, cloth</li> <li>• Everywhere, what, whole, who</li> <li>• Finish, push, short, brush</li> <li>• Exceptions - sure, measure, insure</li> <li>• Duck, truck,</li> <li>• Latch, watch, catch, witch</li> <li>• Edge, bridge, ledge</li> <li>• Song, bang</li> </ul> <p>p. 87</p>
R vowel words er, ir, are, ar, or, ur	Some words have a "Bossy R" syllable. In r-controlled syllable types, a vowel is followed by the letter r. The r controls the vowel and gives it a different sound. Careful, circus, market, burn, nerve, force, heard, where, thirsty, curl, torn, work  p. 127. 209

Broad O sounds- aw, au, ou, oi	Sometimes two letters come together and make other vowel sounds. P. 181, 193
Silent letter - kn	A word may have a silent consonant. It makes no sound when you say the word. (knee, lamb) p. 131, 117
Adding ing	To add -ing or -ed to words with a silent e, drop the e, then add the suffix. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chasing, ruling, forcing, preparing, glazing, giving</li> </ul> Stared, paged, muted, piled, caused
<b>Standards</b>	<b>Principle</b>
Suffix ful. Less, ly, tion	Some words have suffixes. Suffixes are word parts added to the end of words to change the meaning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Happily, quietly, friendly</li> <li>Useful, careful</li> <li>Careless, worthless</li> <li>Vacation, election</li> </ul>
Suffix er and est	Sometimes words that compare two or more things end with the suffixes -er and -est. These words are called superlatives. (If you are comparing two things, use -er; three or more things, use -est.) p. 391 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Faster, fastest, happier, happiest, quicker, quickest, funnier, funniest, sadder, saddest, bigger, biggest, smarter, smartest, sillier, silliest, smaller, smallest, juicier, juiciest, slimmer, slimmest, madder, maddest</li> </ul> Exceptions - worse, better, best, more, most
Prefix un, re, dis, in	Some words have prefixes. Prefixes are word parts added to the beginning of

	<p>words to change the meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unknown, unwrap, undo</li> <li>• Rewrite, replace, repaint</li> <li>• Disable, disown, disarm</li> <li>• Incomplete, informal, invisible</li> </ul> <p>p. 427</p>
<p>Plural</p>	<p>Some words are plural, which means more than one of something. Plurals usually end in -s, but some other letters may need to be changed. P. 367, 371, 375 387</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ladies, families</li> <li>• Surprises, nieces</li> <li>• Rockets, dogs</li> <li>• Toys, days</li> <li>• Wolves, leaves</li> <li>• Boxes, matches, dresses, bushes</li> </ul>
<p>Irregular plurals</p>	<p>Some plurals are irregular and change completely. When words end in o, if it is V-o, add s, and if it is C - o, add es. (pg. 407 Word Study - chart idea)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children, teeth, women, oxen, feet, mice</li> <li>• Radios, zoos, rodeos,</li> <li>• Tomatoes, heroes, potatoes</li> <li>• Exceptions - fish, moose, deer, sheep</li> </ul> <p>P. 367, 371, 375 387</p>

### 4th grade Schlagal (Word Study grade 3)

Skill	Principle
Y makes long I and E sound	Y sounds like /e/ on the end of words like happy, family Y sounds like /i/ on words like cry, sky, by. P. 91
S sounds like /z/, C sounds like /s/	Some consonants stand for two or more different sounds. (cheese)  Car, city
R vowels or, ar	When a vowel is followed by r, it makes a new sound. (corn, car) p. 127
Doubling final consonant	Double the final consonant before adding an ending that begins with a vowel. slammed, popped, saddest, biggest, occurred, beginning, forgetting, blabbing
Silent e when adding an ending	Words ending with a silent final "e" (come, hope) are written without the "e" when adding an ending that begins with a vowel (-est, -er, -ing, etc.). preparing, stared, glazed, filing, saving, icing, piping, storing, smiling, riding, daring p. 359
/ed/ can sound like /t/, /d/, or /ed/	shocked, glazed, stared, checked, walked, talked, jumped, painted
Prefix/affix un, re, dis, in	When you add a prefix/affix, the spelling of the root word doesn't change but the meaning of the word does change. -un (not) -re (again/back) -dis (not) -in (not) preview, reread, undo, rerun, incorrect, disengage  p. 423 and 427



Suffix ful	Sometimes when you add a suffix to a word, you add or drop letters. Keep the final e when adding a suffix that begins with a consonant.
Verb tenses	Add ed to the end of a word to show that you did something in the past.  Add ing to a word to show you are doing something now.
Verb cont. add -or or -er to end of verbs when talking about a person or job	Add -or or -er to the end of verbs when you are talking about a job or person. Use -or after "it", "ate", and "ct". doctor, gunner, inspector, boxer, professor, counselor
<b>Standards</b>	<b>Principle</b>
Greek and Latin affixes	Use known word parts to determine meaning of unknown word. See Greek/Latin word list Word Matters Appendix 30
Synonyms	Some words mean the same and are called synonyms. Happy/glad, all/every, ask/question, anger/rage, start/begin, little/small p.269
Antonyms	Some words mean the opposite and are called antonyms. Fast/slow, good/bad, above/below, dirty/clean, inside/outside, before/after p. 273
Confusing words	Correctly use frequently confused words To, too, two, there, their, they're

## 5<sup>th</sup> grade Schlagal (Word Study grade 3)

Skill	Principle
Syllables in multisyllable words	<p>Divide the word after the first consonant in a consonant blend that joins two syllables in a word (plas-tic)</p> <p>Divid the word after consonant digraph that joins two syllables in a word (wish-ful)</p> <p>p. 411</p>
Closed syllable	<p>When a syllable ends with one vowel and at least one consonant, the vowel is usually short. This is called a "closed syllable."</p> <p>p. 123, 355</p>
Open syllable	<p>Every syllable of a word has a vowel. When a syllable ends with a vowel, this is called an "open syllable"; the vowel sound is usually long.</p> <p>p. 119, 359</p>
Vowel patterns in Two syllable words	<p>Some word have a vowel, a consonant, and a silent e. The vowel sound is usually the name of the vowel (a in make, e in Pete, I in ride, o in rode, u in cute)</p> <p>p. 201</p>
Final consonant clusters	<p>Some words have patterns that end with consonant clusters (mask, lump, etc)</p> <p>p. 157</p>

Prefix	<p>A prefix is an affix added at the beginning of a word. When you add a prefix/affix, the spelling of the root word doesn't change but the meaning of the word does change.</p> <p>Examples- anti, be, co , counter, dis, inter, mis, non, pre, re, semi, un</p> <p>p. 423 and 427</p>
Suffix le or el	<p>Words with the suffixes "-le or -el" require care. If the vowel sound is short, there must be two consonants between the vowel and the "-le". Otherwise, one consonant is enough. ("-le" is more common).</p>
Suffix (shun sound)	<p>When a word ends with the suffix (shun) sound, and the root or base word ends in a consonant "d" or "s" sound, use "-sion"...unless the base word refers to people, then use "-cian". Everything else will end with "-tion".</p>
<b>Standards</b>	<b>Principle</b>
Metaphors and Similes	<p>You can use words to compare things to make your writing more interesting.</p> <p>p.329</p>
Synonyms	<p>Some words mean the same and are called synonyms.</p> <p>Happy/glad, all/every, ask/question, anger/rage, start/begin, little/small</p> <p>p.269</p>
Antonyms	<p>Some words mean the opposite and are called antonyms.</p> <p>Fast/slow, good/bad, above/below, dirty/clean,</p>

	inside/outside, before/after p. 273
Homographs	Some words sound the same but look different and have different meanings. P. 285
Greek and Latin affixes	Use known word parts to determine meaning of unknown word.  See Greek/Latin word list Word Matters Appendix 30

## 6<sup>th</sup> grade Schlagal (Word Study grade 3)

Skill	Principle
Recognizing and using syllables	You can divide a word into syllables to read it. P. 461
Noticing Syllables in multisyllable words	Divide the word after the first consonant in a consonant blend that joins the two syllables in a word. (plas-tic) Divide the word after the consonant digraph that joins two syllables in a word. (wish-ful) p. 411
Identifying syllables in multisyllable words	You can look at the syllables in a word to read it. P. 415
Making connections between words	<p>You can connect the beginning of a word with a word you know.</p> <p>You can connect the ending of a word with a word you know.</p> <p>You can connect words that have the same letter patterns.</p> <p>P, 465</p>
Using Guide Words in a Dictionary	You can use guide words to help you find words quickly in a dictionary. P.469
Using a dictionary to learn word meaning	Dictionary entries have many different kinds of information about a word. P.477
Expanding Vocabulary through reading texts	When you read a word but don't know what it means, you can think about the meaning of the sentence to figure it out. P.481