

Decodeforge — Activity Book

A Spark & Anvil activity book — puzzles, questions, and fun from Decodeforge.

Write in the book, circle your answers, and check the Answer Key at the back.

1. Phoneme-grapheme review

Circle the correct answer

1. Which letter spells the FIRST sound in the word map?
(A) m (B) n (C) a (D) p
2. The word ship begins with a sound spelled by which TWO letters?
(A) si (B) sh (C) h (D) s
3. How many sounds do you hear in the word cat?
(A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 4
4. In the word cold, which letter spells the /k/ sound at the start?
(A) k (B) c (C) q (D) ck
5. The /f/ sound can be spelled f or ph. Which word spells /f/ with ph?
(A) phone (B) off (C) leaf (D) fun
6. How many sounds do you hear in the word flag?
(A) 4 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 5

Write the answer

7. Which letter spells the LAST sound in the word dog?
Answer: _____
8. The word thin starts with a sound spelled by which two letters?
Answer: _____
9. How many sounds do you hear in the word she?
Answer: _____
10. In the word buzz, which spelling makes the /z/ sound at the end?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. In the word duck, the /k/ sound at the end is spelled by which letters? →
2. How many sounds do you hear in the word stop? →
3. Which letter spells the vowel sound in the middle of bed? →
4. The word chip begins with a sound spelled by which two letters? →
5. Which word has the /sh/ sound in it? →

- (A) e
 - (B) ck
 - (C) fish
 - (D) 4
 - (E) ch
-

2. Consonant blends

Circle the correct answer

11. Which two letters make the BLEND at the start of stop?
(A) sp (B) ts (C) st (D) sh
12. In a BLEND like the fl in flag, how many sounds do you hear?
(A) 1 (B) 0 (C) 3 (D) 2
13. Which word begins with a THREE-letter blend?
(A) split (B) clap (C) stop (D) flag
14. Which letters make the blend at the END of hand?
(A) dn (B) ha (C) an (D) nd
15. Which word starts with the blend cr?
(A) cab (B) car (C) cat (D) crab
16. How many sounds are in the word plan?
(A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 2

Write the answer

17. Which two letters make the blend at the start of grab?
Answer: _____
18. Which word ends with the blend mp?
Answer: _____
19. The word slip begins with which blend?
Answer: _____

20. How many sounds are in the word stump?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which word starts with the blend tr? →
2. Is sh in the word shell a blend or NOT a blend? →
3. Which word begins with the blend fr? →
4. The word desk ends with which blend? →
5. How many sounds are in the word clap? →

- (A) trip
 - (B) sk
 - (C) 4
 - (D) frog
 - (E) not a blend (it is a digraph — one sound)
-

3. Consonant digraphs

Circle the correct answer

21. The letters sh in ship make how many sounds?
(A) 2 (B) 1 (C) 3 (D) 0
22. Which two letters spell the /ch/ sound in chin?
(A) c (B) ch (C) tch (D) sh
23. Which word has the digraph th?
(A) ban (B) bath (C) bat (D) bad
24. How many sounds are in the word chip?
(A) 4 (B) 3 (C) 1 (D) 2
25. Which digraph spells the sound at the start of when?
(A) wch (B) hw (C) w (D) wh
26. Which word uses ph to spell the /f/ sound?
(A) grip (B) graph (C) grab (D) grim

Write the answer

27. The ck in duck spells which sound?

Answer: _____

28. How many sounds are in the word ship?

Answer: _____

29. Which word ends with the digraph ng?

Answer: _____

30. Which is a digraph, NOT a blend?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which two letters spell the /sh/ sound in fish? →

2. How many sounds are in the word think? →

3. Which word starts with the digraph ch? →

4. The digraph wh in whale spells which sound? →

5. Which word ends with the digraph ch? →

(A) sh

(B) /w/

(C) chop

(D) much

(E) 4

4. Short vowels in closed syllables

Circle the correct answer

31. In a CLOSED syllable, the vowel sound is usually...

(A) doubled (B) long (C) short (D) silent

32. Which word has the short /a/ sound?

(A) mane (B) map (C) may (D) made

33. Which word is a closed syllable?

(A) pine (B) pay (C) pie (D) pin

34. What vowel sound does e make in bed?

(A) silent (B) long /e/ (C) short /e/ (D) short /i/

35. Which word has the short /o/ sound?

(A) hop (B) hope (C) hoe (D) hoax

36. Which word has the short /u/ sound?

(A) cube (B) cute (C) cue (D) cup

Write the answer

37. How does the vowel sound in the closed syllable jam?

Answer: _____

38. Which of these is NOT a closed syllable?

Answer: _____

39. How many sounds are in the closed syllable desk?

Answer: _____

40. The word fish has which vowel sound?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which word keeps the short /i/ sound (a closed syllable)? →

2. Which word has a short vowel closed by TWO consonants? →

3. What sound does u make in the word bug? →

4. Which word has the short /e/ sound? →

5. How many sounds are in the closed syllable clock? →

(A) 4

(B) short /u/

(C) fin

(D) net

(E) milk

5. Silent-e (magic-e) syllables

Circle the correct answer

41. What does the silent e do in the word cake?

(A) makes the a say its long name /a/ (B) adds an /e/ sound (C) does nothing (D) makes the a short

42. Which word has a LONG vowel because of magic-e?

(A) nab (B) nod (C) note (D) not

43. Add magic-e to cap. What word do you get?

(A) capp (B) caep (C) cape (D) cappe

44. Which word has the LONG /i/ sound?

(A) bit (B) bike (C) big (D) bin

45. In the word hope, which letter is silent?

(A) p (B) o (C) e (D) h

46. Which word means the OPPOSITE of a closed syllable and has long /u/?

(A) cube (B) cup (C) cut (D) cub

Write the answer

47. How does the vowel change from kit to kite?

Answer: _____

48. Which word has magic-e?

Answer: _____

49. Take the e off of cane. What short-vowel word is left?

Answer: _____

50. Which word has the long /o/ sound?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What is the vowel sound in the word these? →

2. Which pair shows a short vowel turning long with magic-e? →

3. Which word does NOT have magic-e? →

4. Add magic-e to tub. What word do you get? →

5. How many sounds are in the word cake? →

(A) pin → pine

(B) tube

(C) send

(D) long /e/

(E) 3

6. Vowel teams

Circle the correct answer

51. Which vowel team spells the long /a/ in rain?

(A) ea (B) ai (C) oa (D) ee

52. Which word has the long /e/ vowel team ea?
(A) beach (B) bench (C) bath (D) back
53. The vowel team oa in boat spells which sound?
(A) long /a/ (B) /ow/ (C) long /o/ (D) short /o/
54. Which word uses ee for long /e/?
(A) felt (B) fed (C) fell (D) feet
55. How many vowel SOUNDS are in the word team?
(A) 3 (B) 2 (C) 1 (D) 0
56. The vowel team oi in coin spells which sound?
(A) /oi/ (as in boy) (B) short /o/ (C) long /o/ (D) long /i/

Write the answer

57. Which team spells /oi/ at the END of a word, as in boy?
Answer: _____
58. Which word has the vowel team ay for long /a/?
Answer: _____
59. The vowel team ou in cloud spells which sound?
Answer: _____
60. How many sounds are in the word rain?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which word uses the vowel team ea to make long /e/? →
 2. In many vowel teams, which vowel 'does the talking'? →
 3. Which word has the vowel team oa? →
 4. Which team makes long /a/ USUALLY at the end of a word? →
 5. How many sounds are in the word coach? →
- (A) leaf
(B) road
(C) ay
(D) the first one (it says its long name)
(E) 3
-

7. R-controlled vowels

Circle the correct answer

61. The ar in car spells which sound?
(A) /er/ (B) short /a/ (C) /ar/ (as in star) (D) long /a/
62. Which three spellings all make the SAME /er/ sound?
(A) er, ir, ur (B) er, or, ur (C) ar, or, er (D) ar, ir, or
63. Which word has the /or/ sound?
(A) fan (B) fig (C) fat (D) fork
64. The word bird has which r-controlled spelling?
(A) ur (B) ir (C) er (D) or
65. How many sounds are in the word star?
(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 2 (D) 5
66. Which word has the /er/ sound spelled ur?
(A) ten (B) tan (C) tin (D) turn

Write the answer

67. In an r-controlled syllable, the vowel is...
Answer: _____
68. Which word has the ar /ar/ sound?
Answer: _____
69. Which word has er making /er/?
Answer: _____
70. How many sounds are in the word corn?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Which word is r-controlled, NOT a short vowel? →
2. The word her has which r-controlled spelling? →
3. Which word has the /or/ sound? →
4. Which word has ur for /er/? →
5. Because er, ir, and ur sound the same, the hard part is... →
 - (A) hard
 - (B) storm
 - (C) burn
 - (D) knowing which spelling a word uses

(E) er

8. The six syllable types

Circle the correct answer

71. What TYPE of syllable is cat?

(A) open (B) closed (C) r-controlled (D) magic-e

72. What type of syllable is go?

(A) closed (B) magic-e (C) vowel-team (D) open

73. What type of syllable is cake?

(A) magic-e (vowel-consonant-e) (B) closed (C) open (D) vowel-team

74. What type of syllable is rain?

(A) closed (B) magic-e (C) r-controlled (D) vowel-team

75. What type of syllable is car?

(A) r-controlled (B) magic-e (C) closed (D) open

76. What type is the second syllable of table (-ble)?

(A) consonant-le (B) r-controlled (C) closed (D) open

Write the answer

77. Which syllable type ends in a VOWEL and has a long vowel sound?

Answer: _____

78. Which word is an OPEN syllable?

Answer: _____

79. Which syllable type tells you the vowel is SHORT?

Answer: _____

80. What type of syllable is she?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What type of syllable is bird? →

2. What type of syllable is boat? →

3. What type of syllable is note? →

4. Which word is a closed syllable? →

5. Why does knowing the syllable type help you read? →

- (A) r-controlled
 - (B) vowel-team
 - (C) magic-e
 - (D) it tells you whether the vowel is short, long, or r-controlled
 - (E) desk
-

9. Dividing two-syllable words

Circle the correct answer

81. Where do you split the word napkin?

- (A) na / pkin (B) nap / kin (C) n / apkin (D) napk / in

82. Where do you split rabbit?

- (A) rab / bit (B) rabbi / t (C) ra / bbit (D) rabb / it

83. In the VC/CV pattern, the first syllable is usually...

- (A) silent (B) open (long vowel) (C) closed (short vowel) (D) r-controlled

84. Where do you split the word tiger (first vowel is long)?

- (A) t / iger (B) ti / ger (C) tig / er (D) tige / r

85. When there is ONE consonant between two vowels, try splitting first...

- (A) after the consonant always (B) in the middle of the consonant (C) never split
(D) before the consonant (V/CV) — first vowel long

86. Where do you split the word cabin (first vowel is short)?

- (A) c / abin (B) cabi / n (C) ca / bin (D) cab / in

Write the answer

87. Where do you split sunset?

Answer: _____

88. How many syllables are in the word rabbit?

Answer: _____

89. Where do you split the word robot (first vowel long)?

Answer: _____

90. How many syllables does the word every-day word 'basket' have?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Where do you split muffin? →
2. You split a word and the first chunk is a real, sayable syllable. That means... →
3. Where do you split contest? →
4. How many syllables are in the word open? →
5. Where do you split the word paper (first vowel long)? →

- (A) pa / per
 - (B) muf / fin
 - (C) con / test
 - (D) your split probably worked — try reading it
 - (E) 2
-

10. Decoding long words (3+ syllables)

Circle the correct answer

91. The FIRST step to decode a long word is to...
(A) find the vowels (B) say it fast (C) guess from the picture (D) skip it
92. How many syllables are in fantastic?
(A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 2 (D) 4
93. Chunk and read: how do you split reptile?
(A) rept / ile (B) re / ptile (C) rep / tile (D) repti / le
94. How many syllables are in the word alphabet?
(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 2
95. Chunk the word sunflower.
(A) sun / flow / er (B) su / nflo / wer (C) sunf / low / er (D) sun / flo / wer wrong count
96. After you read each chunk slowly, the LAST step is to...
(A) stop (B) spell it backwards (C) count the letters (D) blend the chunks and say the word fast

Write the answer

97. How many syllables are in the word important?
Answer: _____

98. Chunk the word helicopter.

Answer: _____

99. How many syllables are in the word calendar?

Answer: _____

100. Chunk the word basketball.

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. How many syllables are in the word invisible? →

2. When a long word looks scary, Chip's advice is to... →

3. Chunk the word remember. →

4. How many syllables are in the word watermelon? →

5. Chunk the word dinosaur. →

(A) break it into small chunks you can say

(B) re / mem / ber

(C) 4

(D) 4

(E) di / no / saur

11. Prefixes

Circle the correct answer

101. What does the prefix un- mean in unhappy?

(A) again (B) very (C) not (D) before

102. What does re- mean in redo?

(A) not (B) before (C) again (D) after

103. Add un- to the word lock. What word do you get?

(A) unnlock (B) relock (C) lockun (D) unlock

104. What does pre- mean in preview?

(A) again (B) not (C) after (D) before

105. What is the base word in the word unkind?

(A) unk (B) un (C) kind (D) ind

106. What does dis- mean in dislike?

(A) again (B) not / the opposite of (C) before (D) more

Write the answer

107. What does mis- mean in misspell?

Answer: _____

108. Add re- to build. What word do you get?

Answer: _____

109. Which word has the prefix un-?

Answer: _____

110. What does unpack mean?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. What is the base word in rewrite? →

2. Preheat the oven means to heat it... →

3. Which prefix would you add to 'appear' to mean 'stop being seen'? →

4. How does a prefix help you READ a long word? →

5. What does misread mean? →

(A) it is a known chunk you can peel off the front

(B) write

(C) before you use it

(D) dis- (disappear)

(E) to read wrongly

12. Suffixes and spelling-change rules

Circle the correct answer

111. What is the base word in jumping?

(A) jum (B) jumpin (C) jump (D) ing

112. Add -ing to hope. What is the correct spelling?

(A) hoping (B) hopping (C) hoping (D) hopeng

113. Add -ing to run. What is the correct spelling?

(A) runing (B) runningg (C) running (D) runng

114. Add -er to happy. What is the correct spelling?

(A) happier (B) happer (C) happiar (D) happyer

115. What does the suffix -ed usually show?

(A) the action happened in the PAST (B) more than one (C) the opposite (D) the action is happening now

116. The suffix -s or -es on a noun usually means...

(A) past (B) more than one (plural) (C) not (D) again

Write the answer

117. Add -ed to hop. What is the correct spelling?

Answer: _____

118. What does -ful mean in helpful?

Answer: _____

119. What does -less mean in hopeless?

Answer: _____

120. The suffix -tion (as in action) usually spells which sound?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Add -ing to swim. What is the correct spelling? →

2. Add -ed to bake. What is the correct spelling? →

3. What is the base word in carefully? →

4. Add -es to fox. What is the correct spelling? →

5. What does -er mean in teacher? →

(A) foxes

(B) care

(C) a person who does the action

(D) swimming

(E) baked

13. Greek and Latin roots

Circle the correct answer

121. The root port means 'carry'. What does transport mean?

(A) to look at (B) to build (C) to carry across / from place to place (D) to say

- 122.** The root struct means 'build'. What does construct mean?
(A) to break (B) to build (C) to look (D) to carry
- 123.** The root spect means 'look'. What does inspect mean?
(A) to say aloud (B) to build up (C) to look closely at (D) to carry away
- 124.** The root dict means 'say/tell'. What does dictate mean?
(A) to build (B) to say words for someone to write (C) to look at (D) to pull
- 125.** Which word shares the root port (carry)?
(A) import (B) insect (C) picnic (D) planet
- 126.** The root tract means 'pull/drag'. What does a tractor do?
(A) it looks at things (B) it pulls things (C) it builds things (D) it says things

Write the answer

- 127.** A root is the part of a word that...
Answer: _____
- 128.** The root form means 'shape'. What does transform mean?
Answer: _____
- 129.** The root graph means 'write/draw'. What is an autograph?
Answer: _____
- 130.** Which two words share the root spect (look)?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. The root aud means 'hear'. What is an audience? →
 2. The root vis/vid means 'see'. What does visible mean? →
 3. How does knowing a root help you read AND understand a new word? →
 4. The root cycle/cyclo means 'circle/wheel'. What is a bicycle? →
 5. The root tele means 'far/distant'. What does a telephone do? →
- (A) able to be seen
(B) a two-wheeled ride
(C) people who listen/hear
(D) carries sound from far away
(E) the root is a known chunk that also gives a meaning clue
-

14. Combining prefix + root + suffix

Circle the correct answer

131. Build a word: un + break + able. What do you get?
(A) unbreakable (B) breakableun (C) breakunable (D) unablebreak
132. What are the THREE parts of unbreakable?
(A) u, nbreaka, ble (B) unbreak, a, ble (C) prefix un-, root break, suffix -able (D) un, br, eakable
133. Build: re + construct + ion. What do you get?
(A) rereconstruct (B) reconstructionn (C) reconstruction (D) constructionre
134. What does 'unhelpful' mean, built from its parts?
(A) full of help again (B) not full of help (C) helping wrongly (D) help before
135. To read a long word by its parts, first peel the...
(A) vowels out (B) first syllable only (C) prefix off the front and the suffix off the end, leaving the root (D) last letter
136. Build: pre + view + ing. What do you get?
(A) prepreview (B) viewingpre (C) previewing (D) previewingg

Write the answer

137. What is the ROOT (meaning core) of disrespectful?
Answer: _____
138. Build: un + friend + ly. What do you get?
Answer: _____
139. How many meaning-parts (morphemes) are in 'unbreakable'?
Answer: _____
140. What does 'rewritable' mean from its parts?
Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Build: dis + agree + ment. What do you get? →
2. The suffix -able / -ible usually means... →
3. Which long word is built from re + play + able? →
4. Peel the parts of 'unforgettable'. The root is... →
5. Prefa, Rootley, and Fixby each build one part. Fixby adds the... →

- (A) able to be / can be
 - (B) disagreement
 - (C) replayable
 - (D) forget
 - (E) suffix at the END
-

15. Fluency: accuracy, automaticity, prosody

Circle the correct answer

141. What does 'fluent' reading mean?

- (A) reading every word slowly (B) reading very loudly (C) reading smoothly, accurately, and with expression (D) reading only easy words

142. The best way to build fluency on a passage is to...

- (A) read it once and move on (B) read it again several times (repeated reading) (C) read a harder passage (D) read it silently only

143. Being ACCURATE means...

- (A) reading fast (B) reading the words correctly (C) reading with feeling (D) reading with a loud voice

144. Why should a fluency passage be DECODABLE (words you can already sound out)?

- (A) so it is longer (B) so you practice smoothness, not brand-new decoding (C) so it has hard words (D) so you can guess more

145. 'Automatic' word reading means...

- (A) you read the word instantly, without sounding it out (B) you always read it wrong (C) you skip it (D) you read it very slowly

146. Why does fluency help you UNDERSTAND what you read?

- (A) because faster always means smarter (B) it does not help understanding (C) because it makes the words bigger (D) when decoding is automatic, your brain is free to think about meaning

Write the answer

147. 'Prosody' (expression) in reading means...

Answer: _____

148. A comma in a sentence tells a fluent reader to...

Answer: _____

149. A period (.) at the end of a sentence tells you to...

Answer: _____

150. A question mark (?) tells your voice to usually...

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Reading in PHRASES (small groups of words) instead of word-by-word makes reading... →

2. On your FIRST read of a new decodable passage, it is normal to be... →

3. Which is the BEST goal for fluency practice? →

4. Listening to a fluent model read the passage first helps because... →

5. Exclamation point (!) usually means read it with... →

(A) you hear how the smooth version should sound

(B) accurate first, then smooth and expressive

(C) smoother and easier to understand

(D) a little slow and careful — that is fine

(E) extra energy or feeling

16. Reading decodable passages + light comprehension

Circle the correct answer

151. Read: 'The big dog ran fast to the pond.' Where did the dog run?

(A) to the pond and back (B) to the shop (C) to the pond (D) to the park

152. Read: 'Meg had a red kite. It got stuck in a tall tree.' What got stuck?

(A) the tree (B) a bird (C) Meg (D) the kite

153. In 'The chef will bake a cake and a batch of buns,' how many things will the chef bake?

(A) one (B) three (C) none (D) two (a cake and buns)

154. Decode the underlined word: 'The path was very SLIPPERY after the rain.' What does slippery describe?

(A) how fast the rain fell (B) how the path was (easy to slip on) (C) a kind of animal (D) the color of the path

155. Read: 'Sam felt unhappy when his team lost.' How did Sam feel?

(A) tired (B) hungry (C) not happy (D) very happy

156. Read: 'The train sped down the track and past the farm.' What did the train pass?

(A) the track (B) a lake (C) the farm (D) a train station

Write the answer

157. Chunk and read the underlined word: 'We will REBUILD the sandcastle.' What will we do?

Answer: _____

158. Read: 'The wet frog sat on a flat log by the stream.' Where did the frog sit?

Answer: _____

159. Read: 'Nate ate a ripe grape and a slice of lime.' Which two foods did Nate eat?

Answer: _____

160. Decode the long word: 'The magician did an amazing trick.' The word 'amazing' has which base word?

Answer: _____

Match each question to its answer

1. Read: 'The storm was so loud that the dog hid under the bed.' Why did the dog hide?

→

2. Read: 'Jade will plant seeds in the spring so they grow tall.' When will Jade plant? →

3. Chunk the underlined word: 'The trail was UNFAMILIAR to the hikers.' Unfamiliar means... →

4. Read: 'The cat chased the mouse but it ran into a hole.' What ran into the hole? →

5. Read: 'Kim was thrilled to win first prize at the science fair.' How did Kim feel? →

(A) in the spring

(B) the storm was loud

(C) not known / not familiar

(D) the mouse

(E) very happy / excited

Riddle & Joke Break

Guess the answer, then check the key!

161. Two letters together make ONE new sound, like the "sh" in "ship." What is this pair called?

- 162.** In a blend like "st" in "stop," how many sounds do you hear?
- 163.** The word "cape" has a silent E at the end. What does that silent E do?
- 164.** How many syllables are in the word "butterfly"?
- 165.** The word "unhappy" breaks into three parts. What are they and what does the prefix do?
- 166.** A "closed syllable" ends in a consonant, like "cat." What kind of vowel sound does it usually have?
- 167.** An "open syllable" ends in a vowel, like the "he" in "hero." What kind of vowel sound does it usually have?
- 168.** In the word "car," the R changes the A's sound. What is this kind of vowel called?
- 169.** Why did the reader break the long word into pieces?
- 170.** Why did the digraph "sh" travel as a pair?
- 171.** Why did the blend "st" stick together?
- 172.** Why did the silent E feel powerful?
- 173.** Why did the reader count the syllables?
- 174.** Why did the prefix show up first?

Fun Facts

- Did you know? "Decoding" means turning written letters back into the sounds of speech. Once you know the code -- which letters make which sounds -- you can read words you've never seen before!
- Did you know? English has only 26 letters but about 44 distinct sounds. That's why some sounds need two letters (like "sh") -- there aren't enough letters to go around!
- Did you know? Breaking a long word into syllables makes it far easier to read. Your brain handles small chunks better than one giant string of letters -- chunking is a real reading strategy!
- Did you know? The "silent E" at the end of a word usually makes the vowel before it say its long name. That's why "cap" (short A) becomes "cape" (long A) with just one added E!
- Did you know? There are six main syllable types in English. Knowing them (like "closed" for short vowels and "open" for long vowels) helps you sound out almost any word systematically!

- Did you know? Learning word parts -- prefixes, roots, and suffixes -- lets you decode AND understand big words at once. "Un-break-able" is three familiar pieces, not one scary word!
 - Did you know? The "schwa" is the most common vowel sound in English -- a relaxed "uh" heard in the first part of "about" or the end of "sofa." Any vowel letter can make the schwa sound!
 - Did you know? Everyone learns to read at their own pace, and struggling with decoding says NOTHING about how smart you are. Many brilliant scientists, artists, and inventors found reading hard at first!
-

Answer Key

1. A — m
2. B — sh
3. C — 3
4. B — c
5. A — phone
6. A — 4
7. g
8. th
9. 2
10. zz
Matching (Phoneme-grapheme review): 1→B, 2→D, 3→A, 4→E, 5→C
11. C — st
12. D — 2
13. A — split
14. D — nd
15. D — crab
16. A — 4
17. gr

18. jump

19. sl

20. 5

Matching (Consonant blends): 1→A, 2→E, 3→D, 4→B, 5→C

21. B — 1

22. B — ch

23. B — bath

24. B — 3

25. D — wh

26. B — graph

27. /k/

28. 3

29. king

30. th

Matching (Consonant digraphs): 1→A, 2→E, 3→C, 4→B, 5→D

31. C — short

32. B — map

33. D — pin

34. C — short /e/

35. A — hop

36. D — cup

37. short /a/

38. go

39. 4

40. short /i/

Matching (Short vowels in closed syllables): 1→C, 2→E, 3→B, 4→D, 5→A

41. A — makes the a say its long name /a/

42. C — note

43. C — cape

44. B — bike

45. C — e

46. A — cube

47. short /i/ becomes long /i/

48. time

49. can

50. rope

Matching (Silent-e (magic-e) syllables): 1→D, 2→A, 3→C, 4→B, 5→E

51. B — ai

52. A — beach

53. C — long /o/

54. D — feet

55. C — 1

56. A — /oi/ (as in boy)

57. oy

58. play

59. /ow/ (as in cow)

60. 3

Matching (Vowel teams): 1→A, 2→D, 3→B, 4→C, 5→E

61. C — /ar/ (as in star)

62. A — er, ir, ur

63. D — fork

64. B — ir

65. A — 3

66. D — turn

67. neither short nor long — the r changes it

68. barn

69. fern

70. 3

Matching (R-controlled vowels): 1→A, 2→E, 3→B, 4→C, 5→D

71. B — closed

72. D — open

73. A — magic-e (vowel-consonant-e)

74. D — vowel-team

75. A — r-controlled

76. A — consonant-le

77. open

78. hi

79. closed

80. open

Matching (The six syllable types): 1→A, 2→B, 3→C, 4→E, 5→D

81. B — nap / kin

82. A — rab / bit

83. C — closed (short vowel)

84. B — ti / ger

85. D — before the consonant (V/CV) — first vowel long

86. D — cab / in

87. sun / set

88. 2

89. ro / bot

90. 2

Matching (Dividing two-syllable words): 1→B, 2→D, 3→C, 4→E, 5→A

91. A — find the vowels

92. B — 3

93. C — rep / tile

94. A — 3
95. A — sun / flow / er
96. D — blend the chunks and say the word fast
97. 3
98. hel / i / cop / ter
99. 3
100. bas / ket / ball
Matching (Decoding long words (3+ syllables)): 1→C, 2→A, 3→B, 4→C, 5→E
101. C — not
102. C — again
103. D — unlock
104. D — before
105. C — kind
106. B — not / the opposite of
107. wrongly
108. rebuild
109. unfair
110. to take things OUT (the opposite of pack)
Matching (Prefixes): 1→B, 2→C, 3→D, 4→A, 5→E
111. C — jump
112. C — hoping
113. C — running
114. A — happier
115. A — the action happened in the PAST
116. B — more than one (plural)
117. hopped
118. full of
119. without

120. /shun/

Matching (Suffixes and spelling-change rules): 1→D, 2→E, 3→B, 4→A, 5→C

121. C — to carry across / from place to place

122. B — to build

123. C — to look closely at

124. B — to say words for someone to write

125. A — import

126. B — it pulls things

127. carries the main meaning

128. to change the shape of

129. your own name written by you

130. inspect and spectator

Matching (Greek and Latin roots): 1→C, 2→A, 3→E, 4→B, 5→D

131. A — unbreakable

132. C — prefix un-, root break, suffix -able

133. C — reconstruction

134. B — not full of help

135. C — prefix off the front and the suffix off the end, leaving the root

136. C — previewing

137. spect (from respect)

138. unfriendly

139. 3

140. able to be written again

Matching (Combining prefix + root + suffix): 1→B, 2→A, 3→C, 4→D, 5→E

141. C — reading smoothly, accurately, and with expression

142. B — read it again several times (repeated reading)

143. B — reading the words correctly

144. B — so you practice smoothness, not brand-new decoding

- 145. A — you read the word instantly, without sounding it out
- 146. D — when decoding is automatic, your brain is free to think about meaning
- 147. reading with the right rhythm, phrasing, and tone
- 148. take a short pause
- 149. make a full stop and let your voice drop
- 150. rise at the end

Matching (Fluency: accuracy, automaticity, prosody): 1→C, 2→D, 3→B, 4→A, 5→E

- 151. C — to the pond
 - 152. D — the kite
 - 153. D — two (a cake and buns)
 - 154. B — how the path was (easy to slip on)
 - 155. C — not happy
 - 156. C — the farm
 - 157. build it again
 - 158. on a flat log
 - 159. a grape and a slice of lime
 - 160. amaze
- Matching (Reading decodable passages + light comprehension): 1→B, 2→A, 3→C, 4→D, 5→E
- 161. A digraph! "Di" means two, and the two letters spell a single sound.
 - 162. Two! In a blend you hear each letter's sound, blended together -- unlike a digraph, which makes just one.
 - 163. It makes the vowel long -- so the A says its name, "ay." Without the E, "cap" has a short A!
 - 164. 3! But-ter-fly -- clap it out to hear the three beats.
 - 165. un + happy: the prefix "un-" means "not," so "unhappy" means "not happy."
 - 166. A SHORT vowel! In "cat," the A is short. Closed syllables keep vowels short.
 - 167. A LONG vowel! The E in "he" says its name.
 - 168. An r-controlled vowel! When R follows a vowel, it bends the vowel's sound.

- 169. Because chunk by chunk, every big word is beatable!
 - 170. Because two letters can make one single sound!
 - 171. Because you hear both sounds, blended smoothly, one after another!
 - 172. Because it stays quiet but makes the vowel say its name!
 - 173. Because clapping out the beats makes long words easier to read!
 - 174. Because it always attaches to the front of the word!
-

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