

Color is used in the chunking activity in Spelling You See®, but it should not be a barrier to usage. This symbol-coded answer key is designed to be used by those who have difficulty distinguishing between colors or have color vision deficiency.

How to use the Symbol-Coded Answer Key

Using this supplemental answer key is easy:

- Provide the symbol key below to your student.
- Your student identifies and marks letter patterns with the indicated symbol.
- Compare your student's work to the symbol-coded answer key.



This supplemental document does not replace the Instructor's Handbook. Only the symbol-coded chunking solutions are included here. The rest of the information and instructions necessary to accurately use the program are found in the Handbook.



Chunking Symbols

Use the following symbols to mark the letter patterns in each lesson.

Vowel Chunks

Example:

A roup ould play rounders.

Tricky y Guy

Example:

Blasting rocky land was highly dangerous.

Consonant Chunks

Example:

A quill has a hollow shaft.

Endings

Example:

It was a way to send messages long distances.

Bossy r Chunks

Example:

His farm had poor soil.

Silent Letters

Example:

Would it explode?

Lesson 1: Vowel Chunks

Colonial children liked having fun as much as you do. Of course, they didn't have video games or movies. They found many other ways to have a good time. They played tag, hopscotch, and hide and seek. They rolled hoops, shot marbles, and beat drums. They played with dolls and tea sets. A group could play rounders, a game something like baseball. Colonial children worked hard. They also found many ways to play.

Vowel Chunks: 28

Lesson 2: More Vowel Chunks

Phillis Wheatley was a poet born in 1753. She wrote about love, freedom, and nature. Even though she was held as a slave, she reached greatness. She did things people thought she couldn't do. She was the first African American to have a book of their poetry printed. Her book was sold in many places. Wheatley's writing was praised in both the United States and Europe.

Vowel Chunks: 19

Lesson 3: Consonant Chunks

Benjamin Franklin loved swimming. He wanted to swim even faster. He shaped two pieces of thin wood into ovals. He cut a hole in each for his thumb. He may have gotten the idea from amphibians like frogs that have webbed feet. Ben swam much faster with these wooden fins, but he stopped using them. They made his wrists tired. Franklin had many other great ideas!

Consonant Chunks: 18

Lesson 4: More Consonant Chunks

In colonial times, people used quill pens to write. A quill is the hollow shaft inside a feather. The tip of the feather is cut to form a point. Then the shaft is filled with ink. Learning to write with a quill pen takes time and practice. After every few words, the pen runs out of ink. Then you must refill it from an inkwell. The ballpoint pens we have today are much easier to use!

Consonant Chunks: 28

Lesson 5: Vowel and Consonant Chunks

As a young boy, Eli Whitney loved to tinker. He loved to see how things worked. Once, he found his father's broken watch, took it apart, and looked closely at each cog and gear. He spent hours working to put it back together. In the end, he got it working. He went on to become an inventor. He created the cotton gin. He also worked to make parts for machines easy to repair or replace.

Vowel Chunks: 14 Consonant Chunks: 11

Lesson 6: Vowel and Consonant Chunks

In times past, building a barn by hand was too much work for one family. So they had a barn raising. People from all around would gather at a farm. There might be 100 men working together. Women cooked and served meals. Children helped in small ways. In just a day or two, they could build a large barn! It was hard work, but people had a chance to see and help each other.

Vowel Chunks: 17 Consonant Chunks: 13

Lesson 7: Bossy r Chunks

It took Patrick a while to figure out what kind of work to do. He tried farming, but his farm had poor soil. He started a store, but that did not go well. Finally, he became a lawyer. In time, he became a great speaker. He gave stirring speeches about wanting freedom from England. Patrick Henry is remembered for ending one speech with the line, "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

Bossy r Chunks: 14

Lesson 8: Bossy r Chunks

In 1775, David Bushnell built a one-man submarine. He called it the *Turtle* because of the way it looked. He used it to target enemy ships. His plan was to put a bomb on the hull of a large ship. Then he would escape through the murky water before the bomb blew up. His idea did not work very well. The *Turtle* is remembered as the first submarine used in a war.

Bossy r Chunks: 14

Lesson 9: Vowel, Consonant, and Bossy r Chunks

Mary Hays was a brave woman who helped fight in the Revolutionary War. She helped troops during battle. One of her tasks was to run back and forth from springs to get soldiers water. In one battle, her husband fell to the ground. She dropped her pitcher. She took over firing the cannon. Over and over she loaded and fired. Suddenly, a cannonball whizzed right between her legs! It tore the bottom of her skirt, but she was not hurt. She kept on fighting.

Vowel Chunks: 8 Consonant Chunks: 28 Bossy r Chunks: 20

Lesson 10: Vowel, Consonant, and Bossy r Chunks

Annie Oakley was skilled with a rifle. As a teenager, she shot game to feed her family. She sold the extra. Soon, she paid off her family's debt. People noticed her shooting skill. She became a sharpshooter in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. She was only five feet tall, so she was called Little Sure Shot. She performed with her husband and set many records for shooting.

Vowel Chunks: 13 Consonant Chunks: 26 Bossy r Chunks: 12

Lesson 11: Tricky y Guy

Twenty thousand workers spent six years building a railroad. Many of the workers were Chinese men and boys. Some started in California and headed east. Others started in Iowa and worked west. By 1869, the last spike was finally pounded into place. The East and West were linked. After that, more railroads were built. The railroads joined many parts of the land. The folk song "I've Been Working on the Railroad" became very popular.

Tricky y Guy: 6

Lesson 12: Endings

Samuel Morse loved painting. He painted pictures of famous people. Later in life, he tried to find a faster way to send messages. He invented a telegraph. It used Morse code, a system of dots and dashes. Each letter and number had its own code. Messages that would have taken weeks to send by mail could now be sent quickly over wires.

Endings: 12

Lesson 13: Silent Letters

Would it explode? Would it catch fire? Would it sink? Many people on the dock didn't think the new steamboat would go anywhere. The paddle wheel churned and smoke puffed. The steamboat began to move steadily up the river. It cruised along. It passed all the other boats as if they were standing still. This steamboat wasn't a new invention. Robert Fulton had made it more useful than barges and sailboats. He kept working to improve his design. Soon, the most popular way to travel on rivers was "by steam."

Silent Letters: 19

Lesson 14: Tricky y Guy, Endings, and Silent Letters

When it was finished, the Erie Canal linked the Hudson River to Lake Erie. Now there was a safer and cheaper way to get from New York City to the Great Lakes. Some travelers enjoyed the slow, easy pace. They liked the view from the boat's top deck. But people had to listen for the warning, "Low bridge! Everybody down!" Otherwise, they might get knocked overboard!

Tricky y Guy: 4 Endings: 7 Silent Letters: 12

Lesson 15: All Letter Patterns

“Step right up! Step right up! The show is about to begin!” Circuses used to perform in special buildings in big cities. In 1825, one American circus used a large canvas tent for the first time. What a great idea! Now a circus could be held in any city or town. The circus traveled in wagons from place to place. Later, P. T. Barnum began using special train cars to move the circus even farther and faster.

Vowel Chunks: 12 Consonant Chunks: 9 Bossy r Chunks: 18 Tricky y Guy: 2 Endings: 5 Silent Letters: 7

Lesson 16: All Letter Patterns

How could any person own another human being? How could some states allow slavery? Frederick Douglass had been held as a slave. He knew how wrong slavery was. He escaped to a free state as a young man. There, he became a writer and a speaker. His words told the harsh truth about slavery and convinced others to join the fight against it. Douglass spent his whole life working for change.

Vowel Chunks: 19 Consonant Chunks: 17 Bossy r Chunks: 14 Tricky y Guy: 4 Endings: 4 Silent Letters: 10

Lesson 17: All Letter Patterns

Alexander Graham Bell was interested in hearing and speech. His mother was deaf. His wife was deaf, too. He did experiments. He taught many students how to speak more clearly. He also enjoyed inventing. Aleck built a machine that could send sounds over wires. The telephone changed how people lived. Now they could easily talk to anyone else who had a phone.

Vowel Chunks: 19 Consonant Chunks: 13 Bossy r Chunks: 7 Tricky y Guy: 4 Endings: 7 Silent Letters: 12

Lesson 18: All Letter Patterns

Thomas Edison was always curious. What makes this work? Could it be improved? He tinkered. He learned. Sometimes he failed. But he kept trying and working hard. He gathered a group of research scientists to work together on new inventions. They created an electric light bulb that could keep working for a long time. It was a success! By the time Tom died, his group had over 1,000 patents.

Vowel Chunks: 16 Consonant Chunks: 12 Bossy r Chunks: 11 Tricky y Guy: 2 Endings: 11 Silent Letters: 6

Lesson 19: Vowel, Consonant, and Bossy r Chunks

Before Helen Keller turned two, an illness made her blind and deaf. She was trapped in a dark and silent world. A teacher named Anne Sullivan came to help. Anne knew that if Helen could communicate, her life would be better. Using her fingers, Anne spelled words in Helen's palm. But Helen didn't understand. One day, Anne spelled W-A-T-E-R. Helen felt water pour over her hands. Finally, Helen understood! A new world was opened up to her.

Vowel Chunks: 9 **Consonant Chunks: 18** **Bossy r Chunks: 20**

Lesson 20: Vowel, Consonant, and Bossy r Chunks

As he gulped a large breath of air, Harry knew he could do this. He was hanging upside down, his feet securely locked in place. Slowly, he was lowered into a glass tank filled with water. The tank was then locked shut. The audience stared in disbelief. Harry had escaped from jail cells and locked boxes. Could he escape from this? The audience grew terrified. At last, Harry Houdini emerged from the tank. The audience went wild!

Vowel Chunks: 20 **Consonant Chunks: 22** **Bossy r Chunks: 6**

Lesson 21: Tricky y Guy, Endings, and Silent Letters

Henry Ford had built a good, solid car that people loved. But his Model T cost \$850! That was more than most people could afford. He needed to cut the price without cutting quality. Then his factory started using an assembly line. As a car was built, it moved from one worker to the next. Each worker did a certain job. This saved time and money. Seven years later, the Model T cost only \$360.

Tricky y Guy: 5 **Endings: 7** **Silent Letters: 8**

Lesson 22: Tricky y Guy, Endings, and Silent Letters

In 1920, the first American radio station went on the air. Soon, there were stations across the country. They aired news and ball games. They played music and shows. In 1938, Orson Welles read a radio play called "The War of the Worlds." The story was about an attack from outer space. Before he began, he told listeners it was not real. But many people tuned in late. They thought they were hearing real news! It took quite a while to calm everyone down.

Tricky y Guy: 4 Endings: 7 Silent Letters: 15

Lesson 23: All Letter Patterns

Farmers in the Great Plains plowed the native grasslands to plant wheat. They did not know the grass kept the soil healthy and in place. For eight years, there was not enough rain. Nothing grew. The dry soil became like powder. Strong winds blew the soil away in massive dust storms. People called the storms "black blizzards." During the Dust Bowl of the 1930s, many families left the plains to find hope elsewhere.

Vowel Chunks: 22 Consonant Chunks: 25 Bossy r Chunks: 10 Tricky y Guy: 3 Endings: 4 Silent Letters: 10

Lesson 24: All Letter Patterns

Mr. Wright wound the long rubber band. When he let go, the light wooden toy flew across the room. Orville and Wilbur stared in wonder. They played with the toy until it broke. Then they made their own. The toy sparked a lifelong interest in flying machines. Over the years, they built, tested, and modified many machines. In 1903, the Wright brothers took turns flying the first successful airplane. They didn't fly very far or high, but they flew!

Vowel Chunks: 21 Consonant Chunks: 31 Bossy r Chunks: 14 Tricky y Guy: 5 Endings: 9 Silent Letters: 5

Lesson 25: All Letter Patterns

Amelia Earhart wasn't afraid to try new things. She had the courage to act on her dreams. She became the first female pilot to fly across the Atlantic Ocean by herself. Then she tried to be the first person to fly around the world. She took one person with her. Something went very wrong on that trip. No one ever found her, her friend, or the plane. In her short life, Earhart inspired others to follow their dreams.

Vowel Chunks: 16 **Consonant Chunks: 21** **Bossy r Chunks: 19** **Tricky y Guy: 5** **Endings: 3** **Silent Letters: 8**

Lesson 26: All Letter Patterns

In John F. Kennedy's first speech as president, he challenged Americans. He said, "Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country." He thought it would be good for America if young people helped in other countries. Many young Americans agreed and joined the Peace Corps. They went and served all over the world.

Vowel Chunks: 20 **Consonant Chunks: 13** **Bossy r Chunks: 12** **Tricky y Guy: 4** **Endings: 4** **Silent Letters: 6**

Lesson 27: All Letter Patterns

As a girl, Sally loved science. She also loved being outdoors and active. For years, Sally played tennis. She was very good. She even thought about playing tennis for a career. Instead, she decided to go to college. She studied physics and English. In time, all her hard work paid off. So did her physical fitness. In 1983, Sally Ride became the first American woman in space.

Vowel Chunks: 14 **Consonant Chunks: 20** **Bossy r Chunks: 11** **Tricky y Guy: 6** **Endings: 5** **Silent Letters: 8**

Lesson 28: All Letter Patterns

Philo was very interested in electronics. When he was a teenager, he found a stash of science magazines. He studied them carefully. He learned that scientists were trying to make a new machine. It would use electricity to send and show pictures. He thought about it. He talked with his science teachers. One day, he drew a picture on the chalkboard. It showed how a television could work. Philo Farnsworth's plan was the first idea that worked.

Vowel Chunks: 21 **Consonant Chunks: 19** **Bossy r Chunks: 13** **Tricky y Guy: 4** **Endings: 8** **Silent Letters: 16**

Lesson 29: All Letter Patterns

America was scared of polio. It was a disease no one knew how to stop. Every summer, more people became sick. Most were children. Often, people with polio lost the use of their legs or couldn't breathe without a machine. Many died. Dr. Jonas Salk and his team worked long hours to find a cure. Finally, they discovered a safe vaccine. The whole country stopped to celebrate!

Vowel Chunks: 16 Consonant Chunks: 16 Bossy r Chunks: 10 Tricky y Guy: 4 Endings: 4 Silent Letters: 17

Lesson 30: All Letter Patterns

The Zamboni brothers built an indoor ice rink. It was very popular. There was one problem. As people skated, the ice became chipped and bumpy. Then four workers scraped the ice and wet it. It took an hour before people could skate again. Frank wanted to hurry the process. He invented a machine that did the same job in only fifteen minutes! It is still used on every ice rink today.

Vowel Chunks: 11 Consonant Chunks: 15 Bossy r Chunks: 8 Tricky y Guy: 5 Endings: 7 Silent Letters: 15

Lesson 31: All Letter Patterns

Dr. Silver did not know what to do with his new invention. He had been trying to make a strong glue. Instead, the glue he made was weak. He told the other workers about the new glue. He asked if they could think of any use for it. Arthur Fry listened. Later, Arthur went to choir practice. He was frustrated when the bookmarks in his music kept falling out. Suddenly, he realized the new glue could be attached to paper, and the sticky note was born!

Vowel Chunks: 20 Consonant Chunks: 21 Bossy r Chunks: 13 Tricky y Guy: 5 Endings: 7 Silent Letters: 8

Lesson 32: All Letter Patterns

A terrible accident happened at the schoolhouse! Glenn's legs were very badly burned. The doctors wanted to remove them. He told his parents he did not want that. Glenn worked very hard to get well. To the doctors' surprise, he started walking again. No one thought that some day he would run in the Olympics. Glenn Cunningham set a world record for the mile run!

Vowel Chunks: 6 Consonant Chunks: 20 Bossy r Chunks: 14 Tricky y Guy: 4 Endings: 6 Silent Letters: 10

Lesson 33: All Letter Patterns

John D. Rockefeller was wealthy. He gave away a lot of his money. He helped start several colleges. He built better high schools for African Americans. He also cared about people's health. Hookworms were a big problem in the South. They made thousands of people ill. Being sick made it hard for children to learn. John started a program that helped get rid of hookworms. It made many lives better.

Vowel Chunks: 17 Consonant Chunks: 17 Bossy r Chunks: 14 Tricky y Guy: 2 Endings: 6 Silent Letters: 9

Lesson 34: All Letter Patterns

During World War 2, the whole country worked together. Many American soldiers were fighting. They needed food and clothing. People at home worked hard and saved. They could use only a certain amount of meat and sugar. They could not buy a lot of gasoline. Many women went to work for the first time. Factories made tanks and planes instead of new cars. Even children helped! They collected scrap metal and rubber.

Vowel Chunks: 18 Consonant Chunks: 13 Bossy r Chunks: 17 Tricky y Guy: 4 Endings: 10 Silent Letters: 10

Lesson 35: All Letter Patterns

In the 1950s, more people were driving cars and trucks. Busy roads went through every town. The army needed a way to get supplies from one place to another. A new highway system was built to solve these problems. These new roads had only a few places to get on and off. They went over or under all the old roads. Today, people use these highways to drive all over the country.

Vowel Chunks: 19 Consonant Chunks: 18 Bossy r Chunks: 10 Tricky y Guy: 6 Endings: 3 Silent Letters: 12

Lesson 36: All Letter Patterns

Part of the American spirit is giving to others in need. To raise money, we have bake sales and car washes. We go to special concerts. We plan sports events like races. We also collect food for the hungry. We donate clothing to homeless shelters. We give money to scientists to find cures for diseases. We help each other after storms and earthquakes. What could you do to help others?

Vowel Chunks: 13 Consonant Chunks: 13 Bossy r Chunks: 15 Tricky y Guy: 1 Endings: 8 Silent Letters: 9