

# SYLLABLE TYPES

## EXACT TEKS WORDING (FROM TEA)

*“demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by: (i) spelling multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables”*

## WHAT DOES THIS MEAN TO ME?

**Your and you're sound alike. Your means belonging to you. You're means you are.**

**Its and it's sound alike. Its means belonging to it. It's means it is.**

**Replace the word with you are or it is to check the spelling.**

## THIS WEEK'S FOCUS

### Homophones

**from “What We Carry Forward”**

Your means belonging to you. You're means you are. Its means belonging to it. It's means it is. This week we practice these confused spellings.

This deck teaches **homophones** across the five RPLD thinking levels:

**NOTICE → CHOOSE → SHOW → OWN → DEFEND.**



## SYLLABLE TYPES

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

## NOTICE

"I can notice a homophone."

## EXACT TEKS WORDING

*"demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by: (i) spelling multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables"*

## Notice the homophone.

Read this sentence from the passage. Find the bold word and the two spellings and the two meanings.

**"The poem says a rule is written, strong and clear, **its** meaning travels year to year."**

**I CAN** | I can notice a homophone and name the two spellings and the two meanings.



## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

# CHOOSE

"I can choose a homophone."

### EXACT TEKS WORDING

*"demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by: (i) spelling multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables"*

## Choose the homophone.

Read the sentence. Which word is a homophone? Use the rule.

**"Your ideas and choices can shape what happens next."**

**A** you're (you are) • **B** its (belonging to it) • **C** your (belonging to you)

**I CAN** | I can choose the homophone and explain how I know.



## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

# SHOW

**“I can show how a homophone works.”**

### EXACT TEKS WORDING

*“demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by: (i) spelling multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables”*

## Show the homophone.

Read the sentence. In the bold word, name the two spellings and the two meanings.

**“It's true that a dream can travel heart to heart.”**

**I CAN** | I can show the two spellings and the two meanings.



# SYLLABLE TYPES

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

# OWN

**“I can choose the right homophone to spell the word.”**

### EXACT TEKS WORDING

*“demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by: (i) spelling multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables”*

## Own it. Read the longer word.

Split the word into its parts. Name the two spellings and the two meanings.

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**I CAN** | I can choose the right homophone to spell the word.



## SYLLABLE TYPES

## TODAY'S THINKING JOB

## DEFEND

"I can prove which homophone fits the sentence."

## EXACT TEKS WORDING

*"demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by: (i) spelling multisyllabic words with closed syllables; open syllables; VCe syllables; vowel teams, including digraphs and diphthongs; r-controlled syllables; and final stable syllables"*

## Defend the rule.

Prove the bold word follows the rule. Name the two spellings and the two meanings.

"A lesson learned from long ago can keep **its** meaning for centuries."

I CAN

I can prove which homophone fits the sentence.



# SYLLABLE TYPES

## **Find a homophone on your own.**

Go back to the passage. Find one homophone. Copy the sentence and name the two spellings and the two meanings.

**Go back to the reading.**

**Find one homophone.**

**Copy the exact sentence. Then name the two spellings and the two meanings.**

**I CAN** | I can find a homophone and prove it.



# SYLLABLE TYPES

## Answers, across the five thinking levels.

**NOTICE its (usage).** Its means belonging to it. In a sentence like The poem has its rhythm, its shows the rhythm belongs to the poem.

**CHOOSE C. your.** In a sentence like Your ideas matter, your means belonging to you. Replace with you are. If it does not work, use your.

**SHOW it's (usage).** It's is short for it is. In It's a wonderful day, replace it's with it is. If the sentence makes sense, use it's.

**OWN you're.** You're is short for you are. In You're a great reader, replace you're with you are. The sentence still makes sense.

**DEFEND its.** Its means belonging to it. There is no apostrophe because it is not a contraction. In The tree lost its leaves, its shows the leaves belong to the tree.

**YOUR TURN you're.** You're is short for you are. Replace to check.



# SYLLABLE TYPES

READ THIS PASSAGE EXCERPT.

**“A song is sung, a story told; New hands can carry what is old. ... The things we learn and things we do May someday travel beyond us too.”**

**Which sentence uses its correctly?**

**A** The poem has it's own rhythm.

**B** The poem has its' own rhythm.

**C** The poem has its own rhythm.

**D** The poem has their own rhythm.



# SYLLABLE TYPES

**The answer is C.**

**A The poem has it's own rhythm.**

It's means it is. The poem has it is own rhythm does not make sense.

**B The poem has its' own rhythm.**

Its' is not a real word. Its needs no apostrophe.

**C The poem has its own rhythm. Correct.**

Its means belonging to it. The rhythm belongs to the poem.

**D The poem has their own rhythm.**

Their means belonging to them, but the subject is a poem (it), not them.

