

SYLLABLE TYPES

EXACT TEKS WORDING (FROM TEA)

“demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by 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?

Than compares (she is taller **than** he is).

Then tells time or order (eat, **then** clean).

Aloud means with your voice. **Allowed** means permitted.

THIS WEEK'S FOCUS

Confused Words

from “**Try, Learn, Change**”

This week we study the confused pairs than/then and aloud/allowed using sentences connected to "Try, Learn, Change."

This deck teaches **commonly confused words** across the five RPLD thinking levels:

NOTICE → CHOOSE → SHOW → OWN → DEFEND.



SYLLABLE TYPES

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

NOTICE

"I can notice a confused word pair."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by 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 confused word pair.

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

**"New information helps us change, and learning is more important
than being right the first time."**

I CAN

I can notice a confused word pair and name the two spellings and the two meanings.



SYLLABLE TYPES

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

CHOOSE

"I can choose a confused word pair."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by 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 confused word pair.

Read the sentence. Which word is a confused word pair? Use the rule.

"First you observe, **then you test. Speaking **aloud** helps you think more clearly **than** silent reading."**

A then (time order) • **B** than (comparison) • **C** they mean the same thing

I CAN | I can choose the confused word pair and explain how I know.



SYLLABLE TYPES

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

SHOW

“I can show how a confused word pair works.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by 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 confused word pair.

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

“Read your hypothesis **aloud so the class can hear it.”**

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



SYLLABLE TYPES

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

OWN

“I can choose the right word by checking the meaning.”

EXACT TEKS WORDING

“demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by 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.

allowed
al / lowed

I CAN | I can choose the right word by checking the meaning.



SYLLABLE TYPES

TODAY'S THINKING JOB

DEFEND

"I can prove which word fits the sentence."

EXACT TEKS WORDING

"demonstrate and apply spelling knowledge by 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.

"Evidence is stronger **than** a guess."

I CAN

I can prove which word fits the sentence.



SYLLABLE TYPES

Find a confused word pair on your own.

Go back to the passage. Find one confused word pair. Copy the sentence and name the two spellings and the two meanings.

Go back to the reading.

Find one confused word pair.

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

I CAN | I can find a confused word pair and prove it.



SYLLABLE TYPES

Answers, across the five thinking levels.

NOTICE than. Than compares two things: learning versus being right. Use than when comparing.

CHOOSE A. then (time order). In the first blank, then shows the order: first observe, then test. Than in the last part compares speaking aloud to silent reading.

SHOW aloud. Aloud means with your voice, out loud. The sentence asks you to speak so others can hear. Aloud = a + loud (with loudness).

OWN al / lowed. Allowed means permitted. It comes from the verb allow. Test: if the meaning is permitted, write allowed. If the meaning is out loud, write aloud.

DEFEND than. The sentence compares evidence to a guess. Whenever you compare two things, use than (not then). Then is for time order.

YOUR TURN then. First observe, then question, then test. Then shows the order of steps.



SYLLABLE TYPES

READ THIS PASSAGE EXCERPT.

“Learning is more important than being right. ... First observe, then test. ... Read your hypothesis aloud.”

Which sentence uses than correctly for comparison?

A Evidence is stronger than a guess.

B Evidence is stronger then a guess.

C First observe, than test.

D Read it allowed.



SYLLABLE TYPES

The answer is A.

A Evidence is stronger than a guess. Correct.
Than compares two things: evidence and a guess. Use than for comparison.

B Evidence is stronger then a guess.
Then tells about time order, not comparison. The correct word is than.

C First observe, than test.
This shows time order (first, next), so the correct word is then, not than.

D Read it allowed.
Out loud is aloud, not allowed. Allowed means permitted.

