



PHONETIC SPELLING INVENTORY

WHAT?

The Developmental Spelling Inventory is a screening instrument designed to measure the child's:

- Application of the alphabetic principle to spelling words
- Utilization of conventional spelling
- Developmental stage

WHY?

In order to be an effective reader and writer, the child needs to understand how to use the alphabetic code and apply this knowledge to spelling. The child's writing samples are another indication of spelling development. By identifying a student's developmental stage, teachers are able to provide word study at an appropriate level.

HOW?

Teacher administers to whole class.

Inventory Level	Development Stage	Grade Level Appropriate Level
Level I	Letter name	Core Grade 1
Level II	Within Word pattern	Core Grade 2-3
Level III	Syllables and Affixes	Core Grade 3-5
Level IV	Derivational Constancy	6 and above

Scoring and Analysis

Place a $\sqrt{}$ next to each correct feature and circle each incorrect feature. Figure totals as needed.

Spelling Stages

- A. **Preliterate:** The child has incomplete knowledge of the alphabet. Characteristics are:
 - marks on the page
 - scribbling in conventional direction
 - symbols or known letters represented in "pretend writing"

1. Letter Name:

At the beginning of this stage students use the actual names of the letters of the alphabet to spell. The use of consonants dominates the beginning of this stage. Characteristics of beginning letter name stage spellers:

- syllabic writing key sounds are spelling (p for stop)
- letters are recorded that represent the beginnings of words; may begin to use letters to stand for ending sounds as well.

Further characteristics within this stage are:

- child relies on how sounds are made in the mouth (jrv for <u>drive</u>)
- a vowel in each word
- consonant blends and digraphs used
- short vowels used
- subtle, embedded consonants are recorded (i.e., the *m* in *bump* is recorded correctly and not omitted)
- 2. **Within Word Pattern**: Students begin to examine long vowel patterns of single syllable words in detail and begin to understand the infrequent vowel patterns and complex consonant patterns. Characteristics are:
 - long vowels (trane for train/bote for boat) used and confused
 - many single syllable long vowels spelled correctly (*drive*, *train*, *chase*)
 - consonant blends and digraphs integrated correctly in words
 - low frequency consonant blends and digraphs spelling correctly (caught)
- 3. **Syllables & Affixes**: Children begin to apply the knowledge they have for single-syllable patterns in multi-syllable words. Characteristics are:
 - consonant doubling when short vowel is present (popping)
 - using plurals and other endings correctly (-es; -ing)
 - using less frequent affixes (pre-; con-; op-) and suffixes (-ure; -ar: -ent)
- 4. **Derivational Relations**: Children explore the spelling/meaning relationships of words and discover that words related in meaning are often related in spelling as well, despite changes in sounds. Characteristics are:
 - knowledge of derived spelling (pleasure, confide, opposition)

Phonetic Spelling Inventory Student Response Form

		Level	
		Total Score	
Student:			
Date:			
1	16		
2.			
3	18		
4.	19		
5	20		
6	21		
7	22		
8	23		
9	24		
10	25		
11			
12			
13			
14			
15.			

LOWER CORE

PHONETIC SPELLING INVENTORY WORD LIST - LEVEL I

Instructions: Let the students know that you are administering this inventory to learn about how they spell. Let them know that this is not a test, but that they will be helping you be a better teacher by doing their best. **Students are not to study these words**. That would invalidate the purpose of this inventory, which is to find out what they truly know.

Call the words as you would for any test. Use the words in a sentence to be sure the students know the exact word.

Possible script: "I am going to ask you to spell some words. Try to spell them the best you can. Some of the words will be easy to spell; some will be more difficult. When you do not know how to spell a word, spell it the best you can.

Have students check their papers for their names and the date.

Set	One	
1.	fan	I am a baseball fan. fan
2.	pet	I have a pet cat. pet
3.	dig	He will dig a hole. dig
4.	mop	He said he will use a mop to clean up the mess. mop
5.	rope	The rope was used to tie the box to the top of the car. <i>rope</i>
Se	et Two	
6.	wait	You will need to wait for a letter. wait
7.	chunk	A chunk of ice fell off the roof. <i>chunk</i>
8.	sled	The dog sled was pulled by huskies. sled
9.	stick	I used a stick to pole in the hole. stick
10.	shine	He rubbed to coin to make it shine. shine
Set	Three	
	dream	Do you ever dream of being an astronaut? dream
	blade	He bought a new blade for his skates. blade
	coach	The coach called the team over to the bench. coach
	fright	She was a fright in her Halloween costume. fright
	snowing	It would be snowing if it were a little colder. snowing
	Four	
	talked	They talked all day about their trip. talked
	camping	Shirley said that her family went camping. camping
_	thorn	The thorn from the rose bush stuck in his finger. thorn
_	shouted	They shouted at the driver as he ran through a red light. shouted
	spoil	The food will spoil if it sits out too long. spoil
	Five	
	grow	The plant will grow six inches in the summer. grow
	chirp	The baby birds will chirp when they are hungry. chirp
	clapped	The magician clapped her hands twice and the alligator vanished. <i>clapped</i>
	tries	In basketball, the center tries to block the shot. <i>tries</i>
∠5.	hiking	They started hiking up the mountain this morning. hiking



PHONETIC SPELLING INVENTORY WORD LIST - LEVEL II

This is a short spelling inventory to help you learn about your students' orthographic knowledge. The results of the spelling inventories will have implications for reading, writing, vocabulary, and spelling instruction. **Students are not to study these words**. That would invalidate the purpose of this inventory which is to find out what they truly know.

Instructions: Let the students know that you are administering this inventory to learn about how they spell. Let them know that this is not a test, but that they will be helping you be a better teacher by doing their best.

Possible script: "I am going to ask you to spell some words. Try to spell them the best you can. Some of the words will be easy to spell; some will be more difficult. When you do not know how to spell a word, spell it the best you can.

Have students check their papers for their names and the date.

Set One

Jel	One	
1.	bed	I hopped out of bed this morning. bed
2.	ship	The ship sailed around the island. ship
3.	when	When will you come back? when
4.	lump	He had a lump on his head after he fell. lump
5.	float	I can float on the water with my new raft. float
Se	et Two	
6.	train	I rode the train to the next town. train
7.	place	I found a new place to put my books. place
8.	drive	I learned to drive a car. drive
9.	bright	The light is very bright. bright
10.	shopping	Mother went shopping at the grocery store. shopping
Set	Three	
11.	spoil	The food will spoil if it is not kept cool. spoil
12.	serving	The restaurant is serving dinner tonight. serving
13.	chewed	The dog chewed up my favorite sweater yesterday. <i>chewed</i>
14.	carries	She carries apples in her basket. carries
15.	marched	We marched in the parade. <i>marched</i>
•	_	

Set Four

Set Four	
16. shower	The shower in the bathroom was very hot. shower
17. cattle	The cowboy rounded up the cattle. cattle
18. favor	He did his brother a favor by taking out the trash. favor
19. ripen	The fruit will ripen over the next few days. ripen
20. cellar	I went down to the cellar for the can of paint. cellar

Set Five

21. pleasure It was a pleasure to listen to the choir sing. pleasure

22. fortunate It was fortunate that the driver had snow tires during the snowstorm. *fortunate*

23. confident I am confident that we can win the game. *confident*

24. civilize They had the idea that they could civilize the forest people. *civilize*25. opposition The coach said the opposition would give us a touch game. *opposition*



PHONETIC SPELLING INVENTORY WORD LIST - LEVEL III

This is a short spelling inventory to help you learn about your students' orthographic knowledge. The results of the spelling inventories will have implications for reading, writing, vocabulary, and spelling instruction. **Students are not to study these words**. That would invalidate the purpose of this inventory which is to find out what they truly know.

Instructions: Let the students know that you are administering this inventory to learn about how they spell. Let them know that this is not a test, but that they will be helping you be a better teacher by doing their best.

Possible script: "I am going to ask you to spell some words. Try to spell them the best you can. Some of the words will be easy to spell; some will be more difficult. When you do not know how to spell a word, spell it the best you can.

Have students check their papers for their names and the date.

Set One

1.	speck	There was a speck of mud on his windshield. speck
2.	switch	The light switch was turned on. switch
3.	throat	The doctor said the baby had a sore throat. throat
4.	nurse	The nurse told the patient that her fever was high. nurse
5.	scrape	The carpenter will scrape the paint off of the desk. scrape
Se	et Two	
6.	charge	What will you charge for this coat? charge
7.	phone	Please use the phone to call home. <i>phone</i>
8.	smudge	You could see the smudge of chocolate on the paper. smudge
9.	point	The point of the knife was sharp. <i>point</i>
10.	squirt	The clown had a flower to squirt water. squirt
Set	Three	
11.	drawing	The drawing of the horse was done in charcoal. drawing
12.	trapped	The miners were trapped in the tunnel for two days. trapped
	waving	The crowd was waving to the senator as the train left the station. waving
14.	powerful	The jaws were powerful for chewing food. <i>powerful</i>
15.	battle	They won the battle but lost the war. battle
Set	Four	
16.	fever	A high fever can be dangerous. <i>fever</i>
17.	lesson	The music lesson was last Tuesday. <i>lesson</i>
18.	pennies	They danced for pennies at the fair. <i>pennies</i>
_	fraction	One-half is a fraction. <i>fraction</i>
	sailor	To be a sailor on the high seas was his dream. sailor
	Five	
	distance	What is the distance from her to there? distance
	confusion	There was some confusion about who would drive to the movie. <i>confusion</i>
	discovery	The scientist made a discovery after many hours in the lab. discovery
24.	resident	How long have you been a resident of this state? resident
25.	visible	The star was visible with a telescope. <i>visible</i>

HIGHER CORE

PHONETIC SPELLING INVENTORY WORD LIST - LEVEL IV

This is a short spelling inventory to help you learn about your students' orthographic knowledge. The results of the spelling inventories will have implications for reading, writing, vocabulary, and spelling instruction. **Students are not to study these words**. That would invalidate the purpose of this inventory which is to find out what they truly know.

Instructions: Let the students know that you are administering this inventory to learn about how they spell. Let them know that this is not a test, but that they will be helping you be a better teacher by doing their best.

Possible script: "I am going to ask you to spell some words. Try to spell them the best you can. Some of the words will be easy to spell; some will be more difficult. When you do not know how to spell a word, spell it the best you can.

Have students check their papers for their names and the date.

 confusion 	There was confusion when there was a power failure. confusion
pleasure	It was our pleasure to have you come over. pleasure
resident	Mr. Squires has been a resident of this town for over forth years. resident
4. confidence	I have confidence in Donna. confidence
fortunate	We were fortunate to have gotten back safely. fortunate
opposition	The coach said the opposition would give us a touch game. opposition
prosperity	During this period of prosperity, our income increased dramatically. <i>prosperity</i>
8. succession	He fired several shots in rapid succession. succession

If you wish, stop here, check papers, discontinue, or go to Spelling Inventory - Level III if a student misspells five out of the first eight words.

emphasize	In conclusion, I want to emphasize the most important points. <i>emphasize</i>
correspond	The president must correspond with many people each day. correspond
11. commotion	The audience heard the commotion backstage. commotion
12. propellant	The booster rocket is fueled by a liquid propellant. propellant
13. hilarious	John thought the comedian was absolutely hilarious. hilarious
14. criticize	The boss will criticize you for your work. criticize
15. reversible	Terry wears a reversible coat in the winter. reversible
16. category	I will put the bottles in one category and the can in another. category
17. adjourn	The meeting will adjourn at five o'clock. adjourn
18. excerpt	I am going to read one excerpt from this chapter. excerpt
19. indictment	The attorney general made the indictment based on the grand jury's findings.
	indictment
20 camouflage	The soldier wore camouflage to avoid detection. camouflage
15. reversible16. category17. adjourn18. excerpt19. indictment	Terry wears a reversible coat in the winter. reversible I will put the bottles in one category and the can in another. category The meeting will adjourn at five o'clock. adjourn I am going to read one excerpt from this chapter. excerpt The attorney general made the indictment based on the grand jury's findings. indictment



No Excuses Words



WHAT are No Excuses words?

No Excuses words are words that are most often used in writing. The attached word lists are sequenced in order from most (#1) to least (#100) commonly used. Many of these words are among the oldest words in our language and therefore have archaic etymologies.

WHERE did the words come from?

Numerous studies have identified these words. (See references.) The list of PUSD No Excuses words is derived from looking at word frequency in the contexts of children's writing, content area books and children's literature.

WHY teach No Excuses words?

The 100 most frequently used words in writing comprise 50% of all words used in adult writing! Knowing these words quickly, effortlessly and automatically gives students opportunities to think about the content of their writing rather than struggle over the spelling of a word.

Spelling is used as a "literacy yardstick" and we want our students to "measure up" as literate communicators. A word spelled incorrectly in a written piece sends a message that the writer is illiterate or careless, and the message being conveyed is compromised.

HOW are No Excuses (high frequency) words different from the words I teach in Houghton Mifflin?

All of the No Excuses words appear SOMEWHERE in the Houghton Mifflin program, though they do not appear in order of frequency. Rather, they appear whenever they happen to fit in with the linguistic element being featured. No Excuses words also appear as "Words for Writing" or "blue elephant" words. Since the focus of the Houghton Mifflin program is teaching children linguistic features and patterns, memorization, as a learning /teaching strategy, is not emphasized. In other words,

Houghton Mifflin words, features, and patterns are GENERALIZED, whereas "No Excuses" words are MEMORIZED!

If you think of the No Excuses words like you think of math facts you will have a clear understanding of how these words fit into the overall spelling competence of our students. We expect children to simply know these words automatically, regardless of their developmental stage. Even a very poor speller should have at least the first 100 (grades 3-8) words memorized and used correctly in all of their written work all of the time!

No Excuses Words Grade Level Expectations (by end of the year)

Grade Level	Words to be Learned from the No Excuses List
Kindergarten	Words # 1 - 10
First	Words # 1 – 50 (#11-50 instructional)
Second	Words # 1 – 100 (#51-100 instructional)
Third – Eighth	Words # 1 – 100 Reinforce Only

The words are found on the attached list of No Excuses Words.

NO EXCUSES WORDS FOURTH GRADE



а	has	my	these
about	have	no	they
after	he	not	this
all	her	now	time
an	him	of	to
and	his	on	two
are	how	one	up
as	I	only	use
at	if	or	very
be	in	other	was
been	into	out	water
but	is	over	way
by	it	people	we
called	its	said	were
can	just	see	what
could	know	she	when
did	like	SO	where
do	little	some	which
down	long	than	who
each	made	that	will
find	make	the	with
first	many	their	words
for	may	them	would
from	more	then	you
had	most	there	your

「リフタナンレフ **Commonly Misspelled Words** WHAT are Commonly Misspelled words? うとのこう Commonly misspelled words are words that are most often used in writing and commonly misspelled. The attached grade level word lists are sequenced in order from most commonly misspelled to least commonly misspelled. WHERE did the Commonly Misspelled lists of words come from? Ron Cramer's research looked at 18,599 samples of student writing in grades 1-8. Based on his exhaustive study he developed the top 100 words that children misspell at each grade level. (See references.) WHY teach Commonly Misspelled words? Using lists of the top 100 misspelled words for each grade level allows us the opportunity to teach words that we know children misspell over and over again. We can add special emphasis to these words that we know, from Cramer's exhaustive study, end up being the words that students misspell often in their writing. Note: Direct instruction of Commonly Misspelled words is optional based on each teacher's professional evaluation of their students needs. HOW are Commonly Misspelled words different from the words I teach in **Houghton Mifflin?** Up until now our District spelling program has focused on high frequency words With the adoption of Houghton Mifflin, we are systematically teaching spelling and linguistic features and patterns in a developmental sequence. The combination of No Excuses words (high frequency words) and the Houghton Mifflin program compliment one another. Cramer's research addresses a third component not addressed by Houghton Mifflin or by the No Excuses words. In Houghton Mifflin words, features, and patterns are GENERALIZED, whereas No Excuses words are MEMORIZED! Commonly Misspelled words also need to be memorized! Even a poor speller should memorize high frequency words and use them correctly in all written work. To assist with accuracy, all students can also be expected to memorize and use the Commonly Misspelled words.

STハフタナムレノミ **100 Most Commonly Misspelled Words GRADE 4** too where first before a lot caught watch doesn't dollars because chocolate people friend there every always their found into took favorite everybody everyone maybe that's off morning once other out through school when friends something stopped really swimming with there's they're want would and you're bought were are it's another enough Easter know beautiful except getting friend's finally ľm going let's probably little again they then upon no Christmas believe vacation stuff cousin went brought together until especially house turned outside happened might usually said heard myself against we're birthday basketball sometimes whole hospital break different didn't opened buy

Teaching No Excuses and Commonly Misspelled Words

The Focus is on Memorization.

Word Sorting activities are ineffective for memorizing words. Sorts are for learning to generalize!

Teach students to MEMORIZE by using:

Flashcards Dictate and Write (timed)

Partner Checks "Mad Minute"

Dry Erase Boards Writing in the Air

Rainbow Writing Ghost Writing on the Board Magnetic Letters Copy-cover-write and check

Assessment and Accountability for No Excuses and Commonly Misspelled Words:

- Check accuracy in student writing, not just on a spelling test. With these words in particular students very often will spell them correctly in isolation on a spelling test. However, in the context of writing they misspell the "No Excuses" words. Check these words in the context of their writing by counting down the first 10 lines of a piece of student writing. Check for accuracy of No Excuses Words and Commonly Misspelled Words.
- 2. Option Pre-Test at the beginning of the year.
- 3. Random inclusion of these words on other spelling tests.
- 4. Issue "Spelling Tickets" for spelling "violations" of the No Excuses and Commonly Misspelled Words.
- 5. Have students "sign-in" in a spelling log every time they miss one of the No Excuses or Frequently Misspelled Words. Set up the spelling log in alphabetical order with one page for each of the words. Students sign in on the page of the word they missed.



THE REWARDS TEST

WHAT?

The Rewards Test is an assessment that measures decoding ability. It focuses on multi-syllabic words, and prefixes and suffixes.

WHY?

Proficient readers have many strategies for decoding unfamiliar in-print words. The Rewards Test allows students to demonstrate their ability to read multi-syllabic words.

HOW?

Administration

Ask the student to read the words from the student list. Teacher places check above each syllable that is read correctly. If a word is read incorrectly record the student's response as closely as possible in the Words Correct column. If the word is read correctly record a + (plus sign) in the Words Correct column.

Scoring and Analysis

Each word receives two scores:

- 1) One point is given for each word read correctly for a total score of 20.
- 2) Each syllable within each word read correctly is given one point for a total correct of 78.

A percentage score can be tabulated for each column.

STUDENT SHEET FOR REWARDS

1.	consider
2.	distasteful
3.	promotion
4.	abnormal
5.	continent
6.	argument
7.	disturbance
8.	comprehensive
9.	expressionless
10.	meaningfulness

11.	entertainment
12.	unavoidable
13.	circumstantial
14.	glamorously
15.	confederate
16.	astonishingly
17.	instrumentalist
18.	fundamentally
19.	impracticality
20.	communication

REWARDS - PRE/POSTTeacher Recording Form

	Word	Word Parts Correct (Cross out correct word part	Words Correct (+)/ Words Incorrect (-)	
1.	consider	1. con sid er	3	
2.	distasteful	2. dis taste ful	3	
3.	promotion	3. pro mo tion	3	
4.	abnormal	4. ab norm al	3	
5.	contingent	5. con tin ent	3	
6.	argument	6. ar gu ment	3	
7.	disturbance	7. dis turb ance	3	
8.	comprehensive	8. com pre hen sive	4	
9.	expressionless	9. ex pres sion less	4	
10.	meaningfulness	10. mean ing ful ness	4	
11.	entertainment	11. en ter tain ment	4	
12.	unavoidable	12. un a void able	4	
13.	circumstantial	13. cir cum stan tial	4	
14.	glamorously	14. glam or ous ly	4	
15.	confederate	15. con fed er ate	4	
16.	astonishingly	16. as ton ish ing ly	5	
17.	instrumentalist	17. in stru ment al ist	5	
18.	fundamentally	18. fun da ment al ly	5	
19.	impracticality	19. im pract ic al ity	5	
20.	communication	20. com mun i ca tion	5	
		Total number of correct word parts	/78	Total correct Words/20
		Percentage correct	%	%

LOWER CORE

THE NAMES TEST

WHAT?

The Names Test is an assessment that measure decoding ability. The names listed in the Names Test contain all the major phonetic elements.

WHY?

Proficient readers have many strategies for decoding unfamiliar-in-print words. The Names Test allows students to demonstrate their ability to apply their decoding strategies.

HOW?

Administration

Ask the student to look at the student names sheet. Read the directions to the student: "Pretend you are the teacher who is taking attendance on the first day of school. Please read your new students' names form the list." Record student responses on score sheet

Using the Teacher Score sheet, place a check above each name that the student read correctly. If a name is misread, record the student's response as closely as possible above the name on the scoring sheet.

Scoring and Analysis

Tally up the errors for each phonics category. Using the scoring matrix, look for categories in which the student has multiple errors. Multiple miscues in a category indicate the need for further instruction in this area.

Names Student Sheet

Directions: Pretend you are a teacher who is taking attendance on the first day of school. Please read your students' names from this list.

Jay Conway Grace Brewster

Tim Cornell Ned Westmoreland

Chuck Hoke Ron Smitherman

Yolanda Clark Troy Whitlock

Kimberly Blake Vance Middleton

Roberta Slade Zane Anderson

Homer Preston Bernard Pendergraph

Gus Quincy Shane Fletcher

Cindy Sampson Floyd Sheldon

Chester Wright Dean Bateman

Ginger Yale Austin Shepherd

Patrick Tweed Bertha Dale

Stanley Shaw Neal Wade

Wendy Swain Jake Murphy

Glen Spencer Joan Brooks

Fred Sherwood Gene Loomis

Flo Thornton Thelma Rinehart

Dee Skidmore

From Cunningham, Pat. (1990, October). The names Test: A quick assessment of decoding ability *The Reading Teacher*, 44 (2), 124-129

Decoding Ability Assessment: The Names Test

Developed by Dr. Patricia Cunningham

Teacher Score Sheet

Name:	Grade:	_ Date of Birth:	_ Teacher:
Jay Conway	Tim Cornell	Chuck Hoke	Yoland Clark
Kimberly Blake	Roberta Slade	Homer Preston	Gus Quincy
Cindy Sampson	Chester Wright	Ginger Yale	Patrick Tweed
Stanley Shaw	Wendy Swain	Glen Spencer	Fred Sherwood
Flo Thornton	Dee Skidmore	Grace Brewster	Ned Westmoreland
Ron Smitherman	Troy Whitlock	Vance Middleton	Zane Anderson
Bernard Pendergraph	Shane Fletcher	Floyd Sheldon	Dean Bateman
Austin Shepherd	Bertha Dale	Neal Wade	Jake Murphy
Joan Brooks	Gene Loomis	Thelma Rinehart	

Phonics Category	Errors
Initial consonants	/37
Initial consonant blends	/19
Consonant Digraphs	/15
Short vowels	/36
Long vowel/VC-final e	/23
Vowel digraphs	/15
Controlled vowels	/25
Schwa	/15

From Cunningham, Pat (1990, October). The Names Test: A quick assessment of decoding ability *The Reading Teacher*, 44 (2), 124-129

Scoring Matrix for The Names Test

Developed by Dr. Patricia Cunningham

Name	Initial Conson.	Initial Conson. Blends	Conso. Diagraph	Short Vowels	Long Vowels/ VC-e	Vowel Digraph	R Control Vowels	Schwa
Anderson				А			er	0
Austin						Au		i
Bateman	В				ate			а
Bernard	В						er, ar	
Bertha	В		th				er	а
Blake		BI			ake			
Brewster		Br					ew, er	
Brooks		Br				00		
Chester			Ch	е			er	
Chuck			Ch	u				
Cindy	С			i	٧			
Clark		CI					ar	
Conway	С			0		av		
Cornell	С			е			or	
Dale	D				ale			
Dean	D					ea		
Dee	D					ee		
Fletcher		FI	ch	е			er	
Flo		FI			0			
Floyd		Fl				oy		
Fred		Fr		е				
Gene	G				ene			
Ginger	G			i			er	
Glen		GI		е				
Grace		Gr			ace			
Gus	G			u				
Hoke	Н				oke			
Homer	Н				0		er	
Jake	J				ake			
Jay	J					ay		
Joan	J					oa		
Kimberly	K			i	У		er	
Loomis	L					00		i
Middleton	М			i				0
Murphy	М		ph		у		ur	

(continued on next page)

From Cunningham, Pat (1990, October). The Names Test: A quick assessment of decoding ability *The Reading Teacher*, 44 (2), 124-129

Scoring Matrix (continued) for The Names Test

Developed by Dr. Patricia Cunningham

Name	Initial	Initial	Conso.	Short	Long	Vowel	R	Schwa
	Conson.	Conson. Blends	Diagraph	Vowels	Vowels/ VC-e	Digraph	Control Vowels	
Neal	N					ea		
Ned	N			е				
Patrick	Р			a, i				
Pendergraph	Р		ph	e,a			er	
Preston		Pr		е				0
Quincy	Qu			i	у			
Rinehart	R				ine		ar	
Roberta	R				0		er	а
Ron	R			0				
Sampson	S			а				0
Shane			Sh		ane			
Shaw			Sh				aw	
Sheldon			Sh	е				
Sheperd			Sh	е			er	
Sherwood			Sh			00	er	
Skidmore		Sk		i			oe	
Slade		SI			ade			
Smitherman		Sm	th	i			er	а
Spencer		Sp		е			er	
Stanley		St		а		ey		
Swain		Sw				ai		
Thelma			Th	е				а
Thornton			Th				or	0
Tim	Т			i				
Troy		Tr				oy		
Tweed		Tw				ee		
Vance	V			а				
Wade	W				ade			
Wendy	W			е	у			
Westmoreland	W			е			or	а
Whitlock			Wh	i, o				
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