How Words Work: The 7 Basic Principles

(making and breaking words, from Reading Recovery and MCPS)



1. Add a new letter or letters to the end of words you know.

(probably the easiest for children)

- go—going
 can—can't
 l—I'm
 look—looked
 come—comes
 see--seem
- 2. Change the first letter of a word you know.

THE HIS TELLET OF A WOLA YOU KNOW.	
■ todo	■ getlet
Dadhad	■ momTom
comesome	wentsent

3. Change the last letter of a word you know.

■ upus	■ willwith
■ isif	■ hishim
outour	■ atas

4. Add a letter or letters to the front of a word you know or take away the first letter. (amazingly difficult for children)

gly difficult for children)	
■ ishis	■ atthat
andstand	■ itsit
■ or—for	■ allfall
■ amSam	

5. Change the middle of a word you know. (harder)

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■ getgot	■ homehole
■ ranrun	comecame
■ makemade	■ likeline

6. Put two words you know together.

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
■ in + tointo	■ can + notcannot
■ a + goago	■ up + onupon
to + daytoday	

7. Take a part of one word and add it to a part of another word you know. (easier for children than one might think!)

sh/she + op/stopshop	■ ju/jump + st/stopjust
pl/play + an/canplanth/the + ing/goingthing	sh/fish + ook/lookshookkn/know + ee/seeknee

Always use two examples when teaching these principles and remember that to spell a new word in writing or to solve an unknown word in reading, children learn to go from their known words to new words through "analogies". These principles are taught as part of Reading Recovery lessons but are worthwhile for every learner.

Note: This is not a sequence.