LESSON 79

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

New material: Common r-controlled prefixes and suffixes

When or is a suffix at the end of a word, it is pronounced “er” as in “doctor.” The suffix or is added to a word to mean person who does something, such as “actor.” It can also be found in words that do not refer to people, such as “factor.”

Words to read and write:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>actor</th>
<th>tailor</th>
<th>traitor</th>
<th>realtor</th>
<th>sculptor</th>
<th>investor</th>
<th>sailor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>collector</td>
<td>impostor</td>
<td>alligator</td>
<td>flavor</td>
<td>savor</td>
<td>equator</td>
<td>harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major</td>
<td>tutor</td>
<td>tutorial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similarly, when ar is the last unaccented syllable of a word, it is also pronounced “er,” such as in “burglar” or “dollar.” It often ends a word that is an adjective, such as “similar.”

Words to read and write:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>collar</th>
<th>beggar</th>
<th>caterpillar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vulgar</td>
<td>similar</td>
<td>particular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solar</td>
<td>regular</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Common r-controlled prefixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fore or for (meaning before or in front)</th>
<th>foretell, foretold, forgo, foresee, foresight, forecast, forgive, forgave, foremost, forgot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>over (meaning too much)</td>
<td>overpay, overpaid, overworked, overdo, oversee, overeat, overtired, overdressed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**under** (meaning under or not enough) underpay, underpaid, underdog, undermine, underline, undershirt, underhanded

*Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:*

**rough, tough, enough\(^1\)**

*Have the student read:*

**The janitor did a tough job and was underpaid. He demanded a major pay increase to stay on the job.**

**The children had had enough fun at the birthday bash. They were overtired and had overeaten.**

**During their visit to the riverside park, the children saw many caterpillars.**

**The harbor was full of sailors, visitors, and beautiful boats.**

**Beth forgot to bring enough napkins for the picnic.**

*Have the student write from your dictation:*

**The student forgot to bring a fresh shirt for the dinner and felt underdressed.**

**Meg underlined the parts of the novel that foretold the ending.**

**Sal had a rough day. He felt overburdened with tough school work.**

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\(^1\) **rough, tough, enough**: r, t, and en are decodable; ough making the “uff” sound is irregular
Choose any of the stories in Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories), Group 4 (First Vowel Teams Stories), or Group 3 (Open-and-Closed-Syllable Stories) for a “triple read.”
actor tailor traitor realtor sculptor investor sailor
collector impostor alligator flavor savor equator
harbor major tutor tutorial

collar beggar caterpillar
vulgar similar particular solar regular

Common r-controlled prefixes
fore or for (meaning before or in front) foretell, foretold, forgo, foresee, foresight, forecast, forgive, forgave, foremost, forgot

over (meaning too much) overpay, overpaid, overworked, overdo, oversee, overeat, overtired, overdressed

under (meaning under or not enough) underpay, underpaid, underdog, undermine, underline, undershirt, underhanded

rough tough enough
The janitor did a tough job and was underpaid. He demanded a major pay increase to stay on the job.

The children had had enough fun at the birthday bash. They were overtired and had overeaten.

During their visit to the riverside park, the children saw many caterpillars.

The harbor was full of sailors, visitors, and beautiful boats.

Beth forgot to bring enough napkins for the picnic.