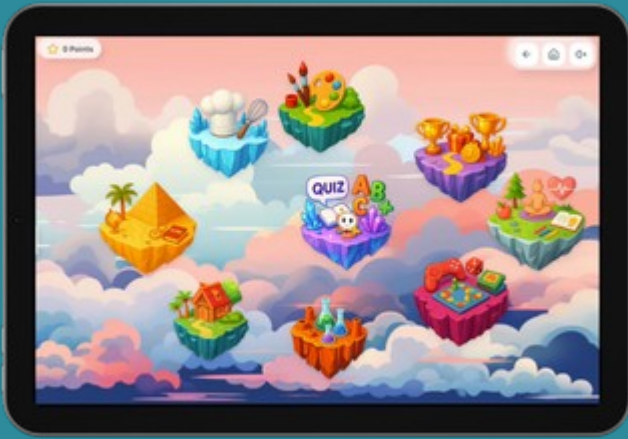




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Year 2 Set 06 dis-, mis-, pre- and -ment

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The red and blue kite



Kim and Sam make a kite. Kim has a favourite: red! Sam likes blue. They disagree. Kim wants red. Sam wants blue.



"I dislike blue," says Kim. "I dislike red," says Sam. The kite is no fun. They sit with the plain white kite.



Sam has a plan. "Red on this side, blue on that side!" Kim looks at the kite. "I like that," says Kim.

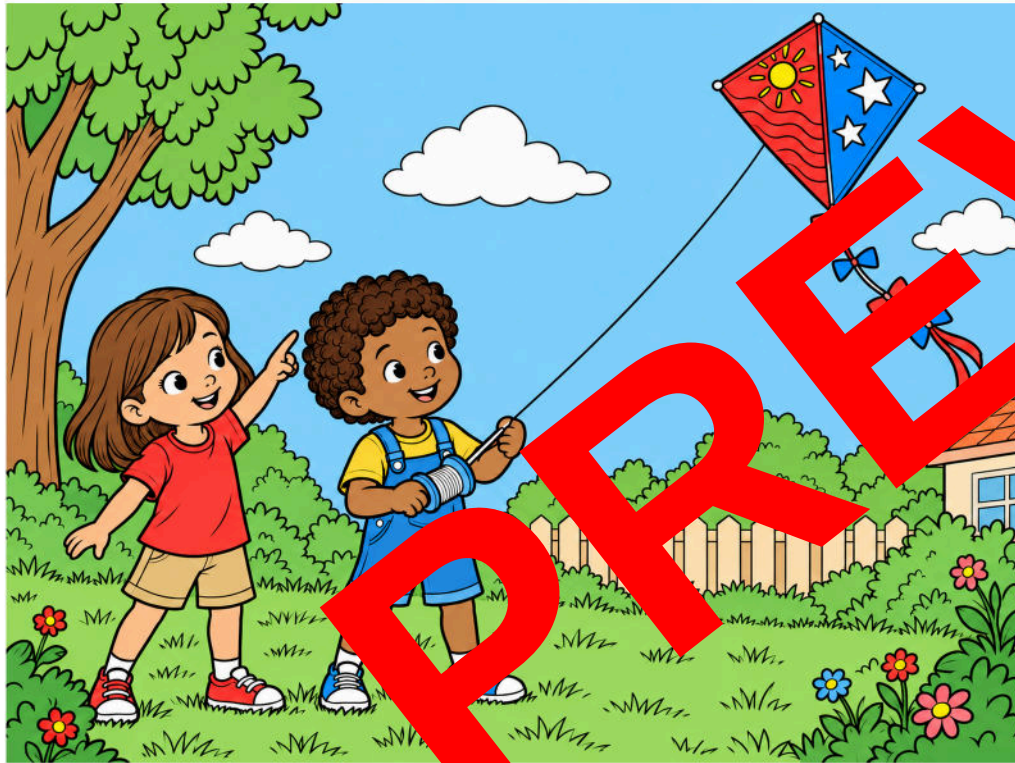


Kim and Sam paint the kite. They keep a red side and a blue side. When the paint is dry.



The kite is up in the sky. Kim and Sam smile. They can disagree and still make a great kite.

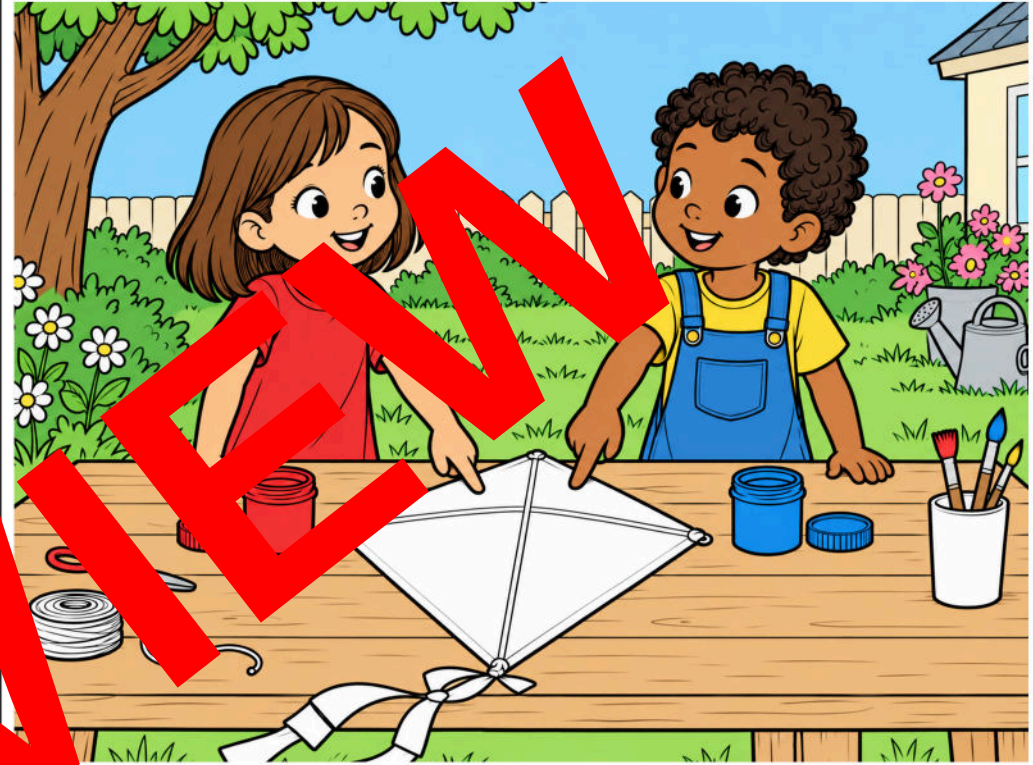
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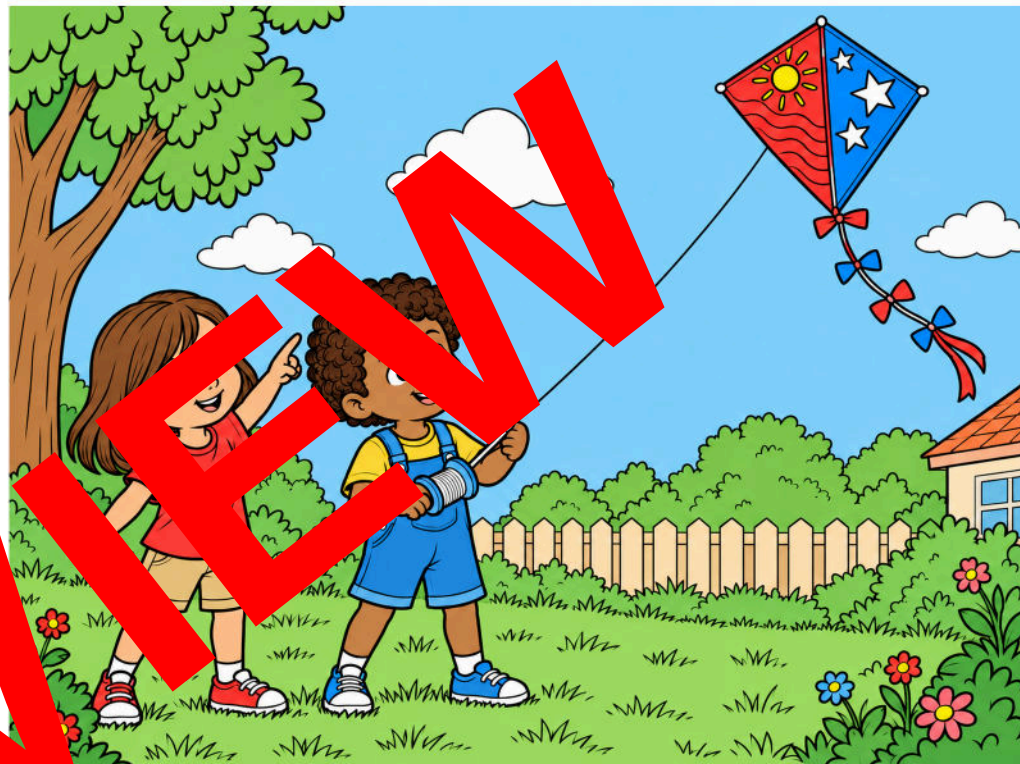
"I dislike blue," says Kim. "I dislike red," says Sam. The kite is not what they want. They sit with the plain white kite.



Sam has a plan. "Red on this side, blue on that side!" Kim looks at the kite. "I like that," says Kim.



Kim and Sam paint the kite. They keep the red side and a blue side. They wait for the paint to be dry.



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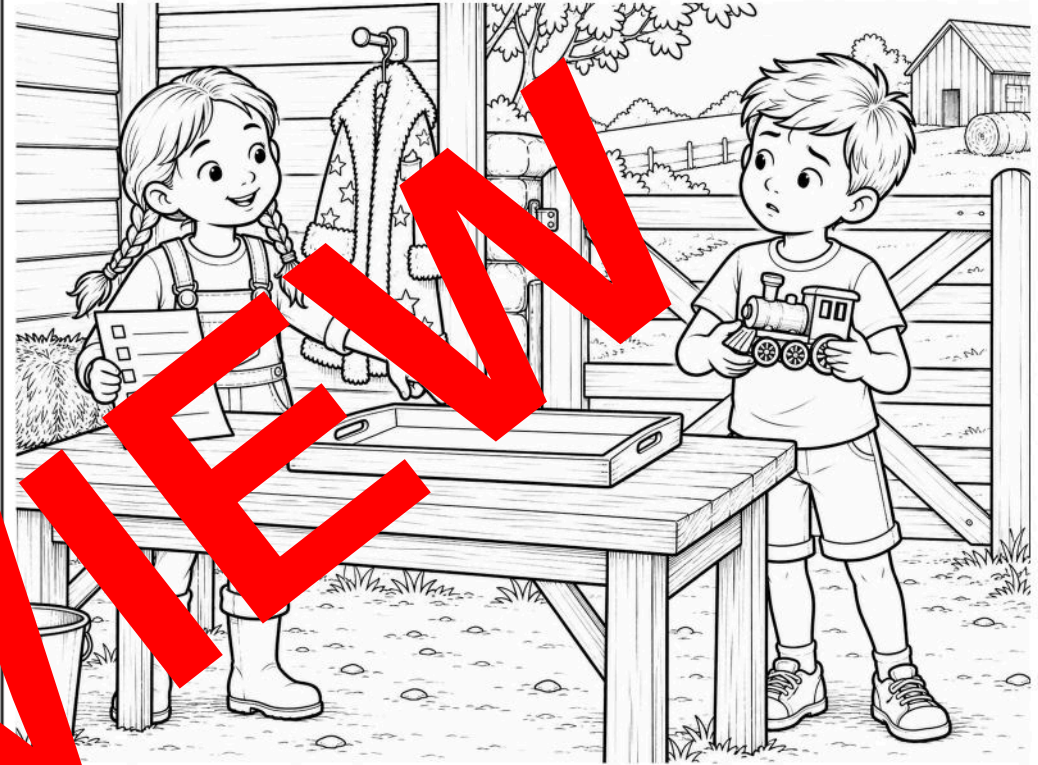
Did I mishear?



Ben and Meg plan a play. "Get the coat," says Meg. Ben pats the goat. "Did I mishear?" says Ben.



“Get the coat!” says Meg. Ben gets the coat. Then Ben looks at a list. He has to get a blue tray.



Ben has a blue train. Meg looks at the list. “Tray, Ben!” Ben can misread when he runs past the list.

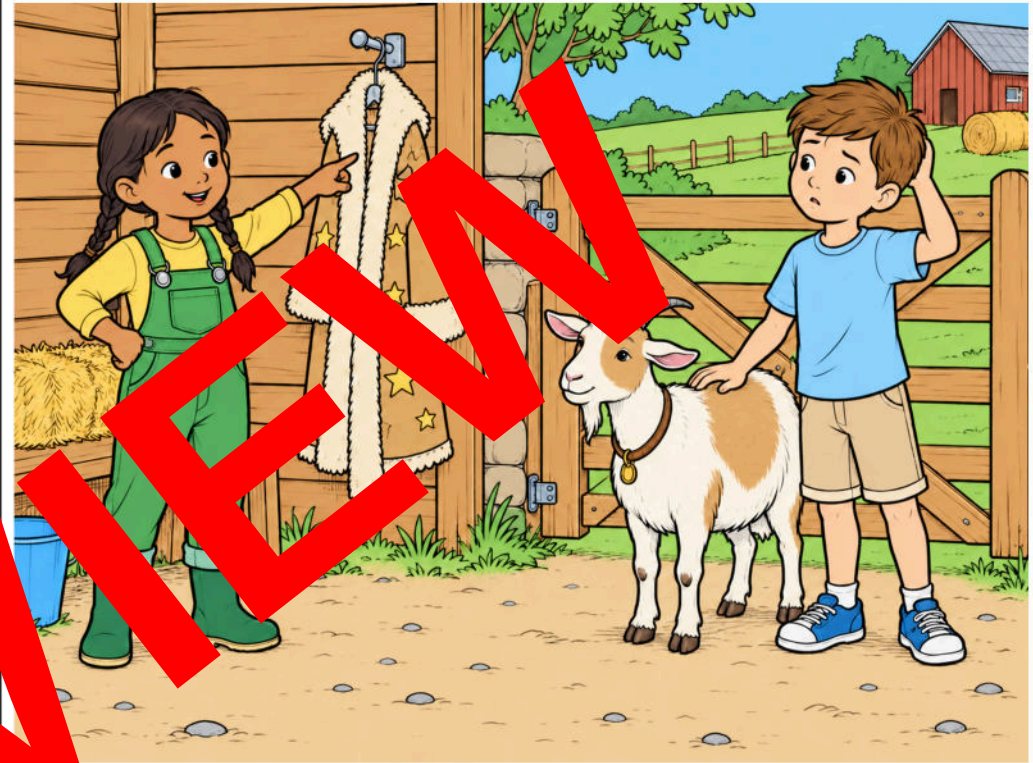


Ben stops. He reads the list slowly. He checks each bit. He picks up the blue tray and the coat.



"I usually rush," says Ben. "I can stop and check. Then I will not mishear or misread." The play can start.

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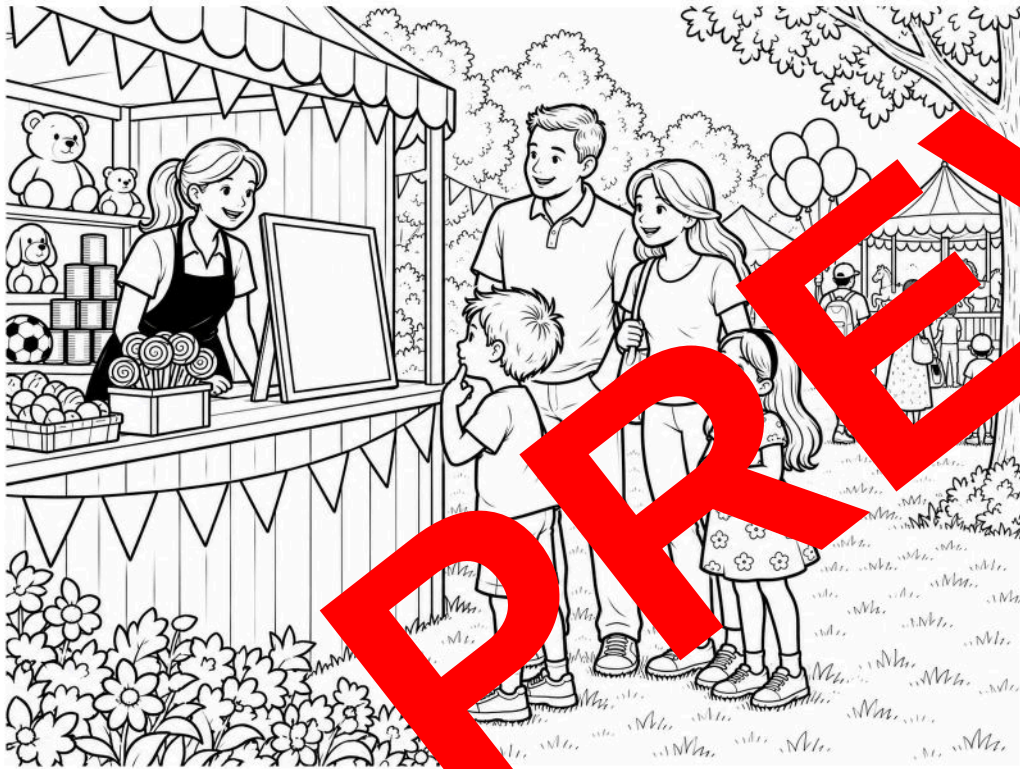


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Fun at a fair



At a fair, people can play games and see fun things. Some games are free. Some have a price.



A payment is money you pay. If a game has a price, you must make a payment to play. Check the price first.



Enjoyment is a good feeling when you enjoy something. A game can bring enjoyment. You can enjoy a free game, too.



You may dislike a game that a friend likes.
You can disagree with what each friend
likes. Then make a plan.



Stop and read each price. You may misread
if you rush. Check before a payment. Then
enjoy the fair with a friend.

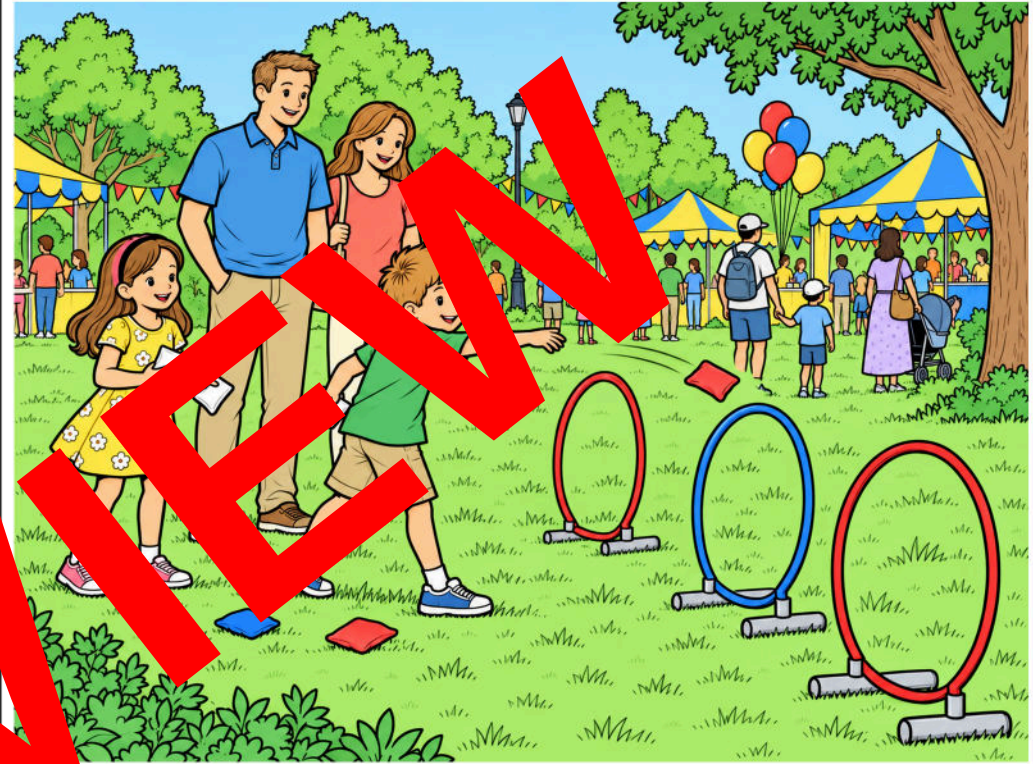
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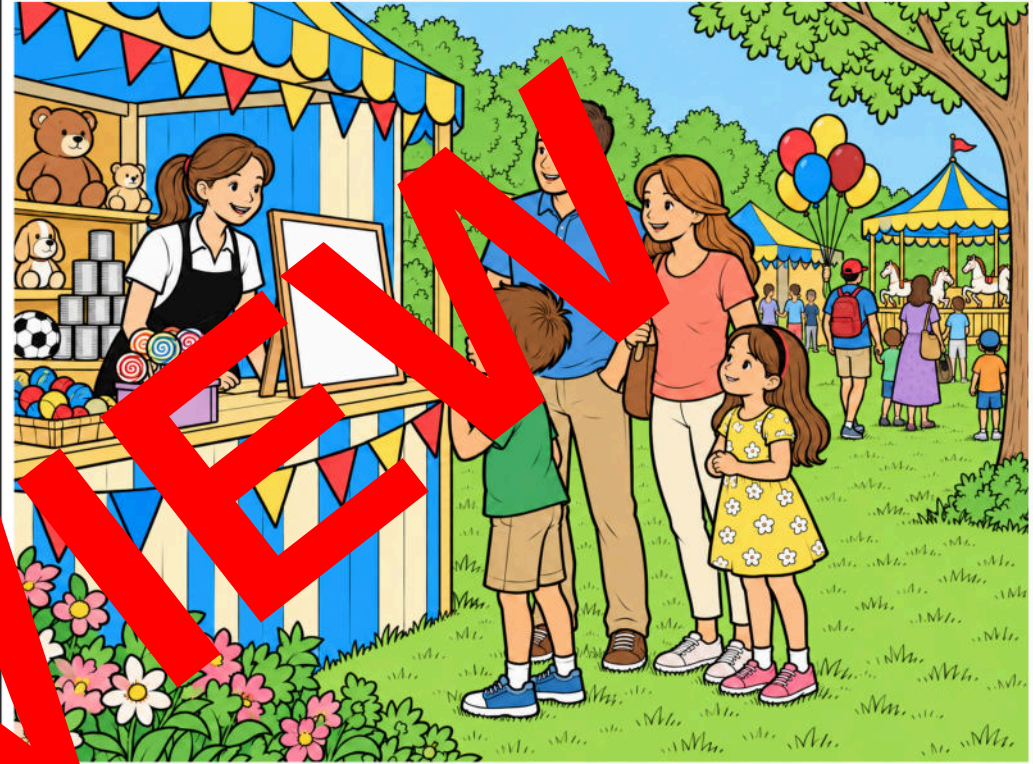
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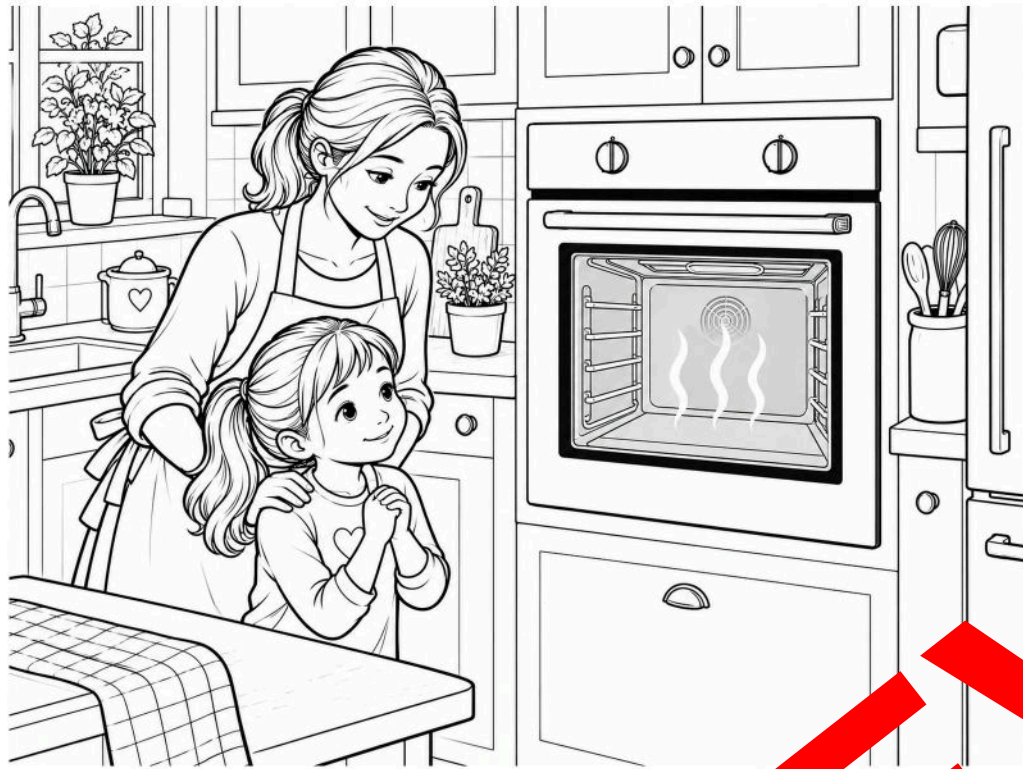


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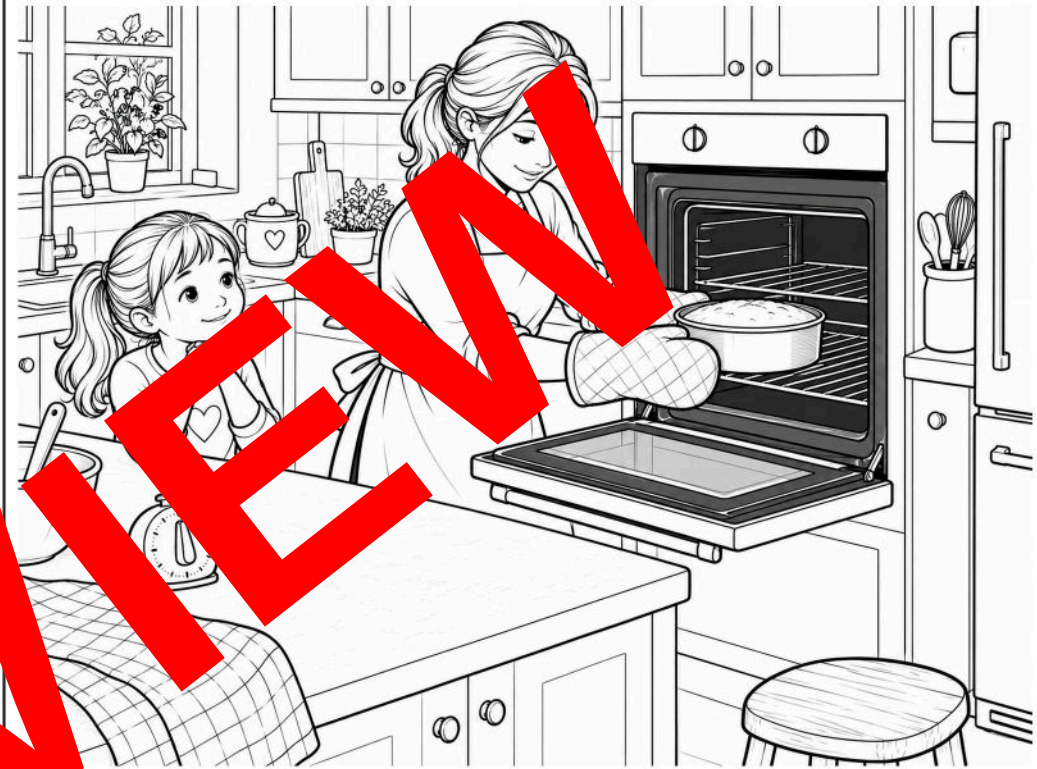
Heat first



Preheat means heat before. A recipe can ask you to preheat an oven. The food is not in the oven yet.



An oven is a box that can get hot. It needs time to heat up. Then it can cook food.



When you preheat, the oven heats up first. Then the food goes in. A timer can help you check the time.



An oven can burn skin. Ask a grown-up to use the oven. Keep hands away. Check a recipe with a grown-up.



A cake can look beautiful. Still, a grown-up must check it is cooked. Preheat first, then cook with help.

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Read, build and explain

Focus and prerequisites

A beginning or ending can change a base and its meaning. A prefix goes before a base; a suffix goes after it. Keep the normal spelling order. This set adds no new sound-spelling rule. All steps through Year 2 Set 05, including vowel alternatives, silent letters, weak vowels, longer words, inflections, spelling changes and earlier affixes. This is a teaching order, not a claim that a student has already mastered it.

Model the change

Like means enjoy something. In dislike, dis- changes the meaning to not like. Read the base, add dis-, blend the whole spelling, then explain the change. Mis- can mean wrongly; pre- means before. In payment and enjoyment, -ment helps name what is paid or the feeling of enjoying something.

Guide a first try

Say: We heat an oven before food goes in. Which part means before? Invite pre-, build preheat, then blend all six sounds. Explain that preheat has two syllables. Repeat with pay/payment and explain the meaning before independent tasks.

Correct and check

If a student guesses, point to the actual spelling, say the mapped sound, blend and reread for meaning. In dislike, keep the split after k; link the split i...e without moving letters. Use mis-reed/ in this pack. Listen to the actual word and meaning. Check phoneme dots, full spellings, meaningful parts and explanations, then ask for a fresh example. Accept normal Australian vowel reductions; never invent a sounded silent letter. Record help needed and the next useful step.

Teach the named forms first

Teach a and the in normal strong/weak speech before each book. The red and blue kite: favourite has regular f, long a, v, i and t; our and silent final e need named support. Accept the natural two- or three-syllable form. Did I mishear?: usually has initial /y+oo/, named s=/zh/, weak or omitted ua, then ll=/l/ and y=/ee/. Heat first: beautiful has named eau=/y+oo/, regular b, t, f, l and weak i/u vowels. Teach these whole forms before reading; they do not introduce general eau or zh. Fun at a fair: strong are has taught and its named silent e; its natural weak form also needs named support.

Dictation prompts

Say, explain and repeat: do preheat, payment. Sentence: I can't read if I rush. The student repeats, segments, writes in the marked space, then checks each spelling.

Print and assemble

Readers: print landscape A4 at actual size, single-sided. Cut the centre, stack the numbered A5 pages and staple on the left. Print this companion portrait A4 at actual size. Cut only the clearly bordered cards; keep writing areas intact.

Parts that change meaning

A base is the word you start with, such as like. A beginning can change its meaning. Dis- can mean not; mis- can mean wrongly; pre- means before. An ending can change what a base names.

Like means enjoy. Add dis-: dislike means not like. Keep the whole spelling in order. In payment, -ment helps name the money paid.

dis-

mis-

pre-

-ment

Try together: We heard in our story before the food goes in. Which beginning means before? Choose it, then say the word and explain the change.

mis-

pre-

dis-

Now say the sounds in each part. Join the part to a base, read the whole spelling and tell how its meaning changes. Check that it is a real form.

Blend and explain

Say each sound, then blend the whole spelling. A syllable is a spoken beat. After reading, find the beginning or ending and explain its meaning.

preheat

• • • • •

6 sounds; 2 syllables

disagree

• • • • •

7 sounds; 3 syllables

payment

• • • • •

6 sounds; 2 syllables

enjoyment

• • • • •

8 sounds; 3 syllables

Build and spell

Model: dis- goes before like. Join the two parts without moving any letters: dislike. It means not like. Try mis- with read together, then build each meaning below.

like

ment

mis

pay

dis

read

Not like

Read it wrong

Money you pay

Change one sound

Model: pay becomes day. Keep /ai/ and change only /p/ to /d/. Try day to may together. Say what stayed the same. Then make each change and write the result.

Change /d/ to /m/.

day



Change /ai/ to /igh/.

may



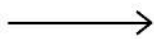
Change /m/ to /b/.

my



Change /p/ to /ll/.

pay



Change /l/ to /r/.

lay



Read the completed chains. Check that only one sound changed each time. A sound change is different from adding a whole meaningful beginning or ending.

Sort the parts

Model: preheat starts with pre-, meaning before. Find that beginning. Try misread together: which part means wrongly? Cut the cards, sort them and explain each group.

dislike

misread

mishear

enjoyment

payment

disagree

preheat

dis-

mis-

pre-

-ment

Make a clear sentence

Model: We like the game. Start with a capital and finish with a full stop. Read it for meaning. Try saying a new ending together. Then cut and use the mixed tiles to make two sentences.

oven a We first. disagree

make Preheat plan. the and

Make a sentence about a plan.

Make a sentence about heating first.

Listen, write and check

Listen to the meaning and the complete word. Say it, segment it, then write and check it. Try one together first. For a sentence, say the whole thought before writing.

1.

2.

3.

Sentence

PREVIEW

Say each practice word as you usually say it. Notice the part we learned together. Cover it, write it and check. Do not add a sound for a vowel you leave out.

favourite

beautiful

usually

Read and match

Model: agree means to have the same idea; dis- changes agree to disagree. Read each complete form. Match it to its meaning, then explain why the other meanings do not fit.

disagree

heat before

preheat

a good feeling

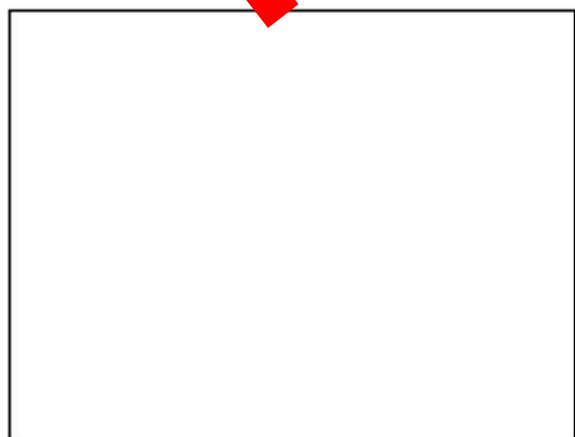
mishear

he is it wrong

enjoyment

not agree

Draw the kite that you and Sam can both like. Write their plan.



Read, explain and try

Read each sentence clearly. Find the meaningful beginning or ending and explain what it does. Practise one together, then read again with less help.

I can mishear if I rush.

We can disagree and still play.

Preheat the oven first.

A payment is money you pay.

Tick the meaning that fits.

preheat:

☐ hear again

☐ heat before

payment:

☐ money you pay

☐ a thing you hear

Choose one sentence above. Say it, write it, then check the whole thought and each spelling.

Tell how a beginning or ending changed meaning. Give another real example and explain it. If you need help, return to a model and try again.

Teacher observations: _____