

Wild Tales Symbol-Coded Answer Key

Color is used in the chunking activity in Spelling You See, but it should not be a barrier to usage. This symbol-coded answer key is designed to be used by those who have difficulty distinguishing between colors or have color vision deficiency. When the program is used carefully, with consistency, the same positive results are achieved whether using colors or symbols.

How to use the Symbol-Coded Answer Key

Using this supplemental answer key is easy:

- Provide the symbol key below to your student.
- Your student identifies and marks letter patterns with the indicated symbol.
- Compare your student's work to the symbol-coded answer key.



This supplemental document does not replace the Instructor's Handbook. Only the symbol-coded chunking solutions are included here. The rest of the information and instructions necessary to accurately use the program are found in the Handbook.





Chunking Symbols

Use the following symbols to mark the letter patterns in each lesson.

Vowel chunks

Example:

Bald  eagles fly high in the  air.



Bossy *r* chunks

Example:

The water  bear  is not really a bear .



Consonant chunks

Example:

 Bullfrogs like ponds and marshy  places.


Tricky *y* Guy

Example:

A firefly  is really  a beetle.

Endings

Example:

Slowly  she heads back into the sea.

Silent Letters

Example:

Some  geese  live  on farms.

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Lesson 1: Vowel Chunks

Some sheep are wild. Bighorn sheep live on mountains and high hills. Male sheep are called rams. The bighorn rams have huge horns. They use their horns to fight each other. Flocks of sheep eat grass in the meadows. They climb steep hills to find more food.

vowel chunks: 15

Lesson 2: More Vowel Chunks

Bald eagles fly high in the air. The eagle has special eyes. It can see to the front and the side at the same time. It can see a fish from high in the air. The eagle dives into the water and catches the fish in its claws. A fish makes a good meal.

vowel chunks: 12

Lesson 3: Consonant Chunks

Bullfrogs like ponds and marshy places. They eat fish and other small animals. A bullfrog's mouth is big enough to swallow lunch whole. The male bullfrog has a very loud call. The sound can be heard day and night.

consonant chunks: 17

Lesson 4: More Consonant Chunks

A giraffe is very tall. It has a long neck. It eats leaves from high tree branches. It eats a lot! The giraffe's spotted coat makes it hard to see in the bushes. Some giraffes fight by hitting their necks and heads together. Ouch!

consonant chunks: 17

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Lesson 5: Bossy r Chunks

The water bear is not really a bear. It is smaller than a grain of salt. It lives in wet moss on the bark of trees. The water bear has eight legs. A water bear can survive being very hot or very cold. It can even survive being dried out. Just add water, and it starts moving again.

Bossy r chunks: 15

Lesson 6: Tricky y Guy

A firefly is really a beetle. It flies over grassy fields. Each firefly has a tiny light. Together the lights make a pretty sight. The firefly does not like dry places. It likes damp ground.

Tricky y Guy: 8

Lesson 7: Silent Letters

Some geese live on farms. Canada geese are wild. Many geese flying together make the shape of the letter V. Huge flocks of them rest in parks. They like to feed on large lawns. The geese make a lot of noise!

silent letters: 14

Lesson 8: Vowel Chunks

How does a chick hatch out of its shell? It has a tooth at the end of its beak! Using this tooth, it pecks at its shell. The chick pushes while pecking. The push turns the chick inside the shell. The chick pecks a new part of the shell. After a while, the shell breaks. The chick can get out!

vowel chunks: 9

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Lesson 9: Vowel and Consonant Chunks, Silent Letters

A trunk is more than a long nose. An elephant can pull water up its trunk. Then it sprays itself to keep cool. An elephant can grab food with its trunk. It can even use the end of its trunk to pick up very small things!

vowel chunks: 4

A trunk is more than a long nose. An elephant can pull water up its trunk. Then it sprays itself to keep cool. An elephant can grab food with its trunk. It can even use the end of its trunk to pick up very small things!

consonant chunks: 10

A trunk is more than a long nose. An elephant can pull water up its trunk. Then it sprays itself to keep cool. An elephant can grab food with its trunk. It can even use the end of its trunk to pick up very small things!

silent letters: 3

Lesson 10: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks

Have you ever seen a hummingbird? It can fly forward and backward. It can stay still in midair by beating its wings very fast. No other bird can fly like this! That is why the hummingbird has to eat a lot of food.

vowel chunks: 7

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consonant chunks: 9

Have you ever seen a hummingbird? It can fly forward and backward. It can stay still in midair by beating its wings very fast. No other bird can fly like this! That is why the hummingbird has to eat a lot of food.

Bossy r chunks: 10

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Lesson 11: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks

A mother black bear helps her cubs find food. She shows them how to look under rocks for bugs. The cubs learn how to catch fish and dig for mice. She shows them where to look for berries and nuts. They will also eat a honeycomb with the bees still on it!

vowel chunks: 14

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consonant chunks: 19

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Bossy r chunks: 10

Lesson 12: Vowel and Consonant Chunks, Silent Letters

There is an insect called a walking stick. What do you think it looks like? Yes, it looks like a stick with legs. When it stays still, it looks like a branch. A hungry bird looking for an insect to eat can't find the walking stick!

vowel chunks: 7

There is an insect called a walking stick. What do you think it looks like? Yes, it looks like a stick with legs. When it stays still, it looks like a branch. A hungry bird looking for an insect to eat can't find the walking stick!

consonant chunks: 12

There is an insect called a walking stick. What do you think it looks like? Yes, it looks like a stick with legs. When it stays still, it looks like a branch. A hungry bird looking for an insect to eat can't find the walking stick!

silent letters: 6

Overlapping Chunks

Sometimes a word has overlapping chunks. For example, a vowel chunk may overlap with a Bossy *r* chunk (heard), or a consonant chunk may overlap with an ending (really). In the answer key, we have tried to remain consistent with the focus of each lesson. In lessons with multiple chunks, we marked vowel chunks before Bossy *r* chunks, but Bossy *r* chunks before consonant chunks.

A Note About Chunking

If your student chooses a different chunking pattern than the one marked in the answer key, please do not consider it incorrect. Instead, take a moment to talk about the word and the overlap of chunks. Ask your student which letter pattern they think would be most helpful to them to remember and let them mark that one.

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Lesson 13: Vowel and Consonant Chunks, Silent Letters

Camels are called “ships of the desert.” Like big ships, camels carry loads from place to place. Camels have big feet that spread as they walk. That way they don’t sink in the sand! Camels are a good way to travel in the desert.

Bossy *r* chunks: 5 consonant chunks: 10 silent letters: 7

Lesson 14: Bossy *r* and Consonant Chunks, Tricky *y* Guy

Why doesn’t a spider stick to its own web? The spider weaves its web in a special way. Some parts of the web are sticky. Bugs get stuck there. The spider hurries along the parts of the web that aren’t sticky. Then the spider gets the bugs!

Bossy *r* chunks: 10 consonant chunks: 15 Tricky *y* Guy: 3

Lesson 15: Vowel and Consonant Chunks

What is the biggest animal in the world? It’s the blue whale. A blue whale weighs three tons when it is born. That’s about the same as three small cars! A baby blue whale drinks more than 100 gallons of milk a day. What a large baby!

vowel chunks: 8 consonant chunks: 18

Lesson 16: Vowel, Bossy *r*, and Consonant Chunks

Musk oxen live in the cold north. They have woolly coats. Each ox has two sharp horns. If a wolf pack or a bear comes near, the adult musk oxen form a circle. They keep the young oxen safe in the middle of the circle.

vowel chunks: 9 Bossy *r* chunks: 7 consonant chunks: 13

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Lesson 17: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks; Silent Letters

Not all ants live in the ground. Some army ants move together in a large group. When they stop, they make a nest with their bodies. Many worker ants hook their legs together to make outer and inner walls. Other workers work in the rooms formed by the living walls.

vowel chunks: 10 Bossy r chunks: 13 consonant chunks: 16 silent letters: 6

Lesson 18: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks; Endings

A mother sea turtle swims along. At last she crawls up on the same sandy beach where she hatched long ago. After digging a hole in the sand, she lays her eggs. She covers the eggs with sand. Slowly she heads back into the sea. Splash!

vowel chunks: 7 Bossy r chunks: 6 consonant chunks: 19 endings: 3

Lesson 19: Vowel Chunks

Some people use sponges to clean. Did you know that sponges are animals? They live in the ocean. They are attached to rocks or the sea floor. The sponge has holes that let in water. As the water flows through the holes, the sponge gets the food it needs to eat.

vowel chunks: 14

Lesson 20: Consonant Chunks

A sloth spends most of its life upside down. It hangs from a tree branch. The sloth digs its sharp claws into the branch and holds on tightly. The sloth eats leaves from the tree. Then it falls asleep upside down. It is hard to get a sloth to move from its tree!

consonant chunks: 14

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Lesson 21: Vowel and Consonant Chunks

What do bats eat? Some bats eat fruit or nectar from flowers. Most bats eat bugs. One bat can eat hundreds of bugs in just one night. That's a lot of bugs! Just think how many more bugs would be in the world if there were no bats!

vowel chunks: 8 consonant chunks: 6

Lesson 22: Bossy r Chunks

A beaver's home looks like a pile of sticks in a stream. Beavers are good builders. Using their sharp teeth, they gnaw through tree branches. Then they use the branches to build a dam. The dam makes a pond. The beaver builds a house in the pond. The door to the house is under water!

Bossy r chunks: 10

Lesson 23: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks

The king penguin does not build a nest like other birds. The mother king penguin lays just one egg. She puts the egg on top of her feet. Then she folds a flap of skin over it to keep it warm. The mother and father take turns holding the egg. One holds it while the other looks for food.

vowel chunks: 9 Bossy r chunks: 11 consonant chunks: 18

Lesson 24: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks

Most people know a raccoon by its mask. Raccoons also have paws that look like hands. They use their paws for climbing and catching food. They can even pull lids off trash cans! A raccoon's paws are very handy.

vowel chunks: 13 Bossy r chunks: 3 consonant chunks: 12

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Lesson 25: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks; Silent Letters

A porcupine's quills lie flat until it is scared. Then they stand straight up! If something touches a porcupine, quills come loose. A quill slides easily into an enemy's skin. On the tip of the quill are rows of tiny, sharp hooks. They hold the quill in when it is pulled. Ouch!

vowel chunks: 10 Bossy r chunks: 5 consonant chunks: 22 silent letters: 6

Lesson 26: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks; Silent Letters

A great white shark has a huge mouth. It is filled with rows of teeth. When a shark has lost one tooth, another tooth will move up to fill the empty space. A shark will have thousands of teeth over its lifetime.

vowel chunks: 8 Bossy r chunks: 5 consonant chunks: 18 silent letters: 8

Lesson 27: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks; Endings, Silent Letters

Jellyfish are not really fish. The jellyfish looks like an umbrella. Long tentacles hang down. Be careful! Tentacles give a shock! Jellyfish use their tentacles for catching food and fighting enemies.

vowel chunks: 5 Bossy r chunks: 3 consonant chunks: 14 endings: 8 silent letters: 5

Lesson 28: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks; Tricky y Guy

When it is hot, do you play in water to cool off? Some kangaroos have a funny way of getting cool. They lick their furry arms until they are wet. Then the air dries their fur. As the fur becomes dry, the kangaroo cools off.

vowel chunks: 14 Bossy r chunks: 8 consonant chunks: 14 Tricky y Guy: 3

Lesson 29: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks; Endings, Silent Letters

Can you guess how howler monkeys got their name? They howl in the morning and in the evening. People can hear the howls up to three miles away. Some people think the males are the loudest animals on land.

vowel chunks: 16 Bossy r chunks: 3 consonant chunks: 10 endings: 4 silent letters: 5

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Lesson 30: Vowel, Bossy r, and Consonant Chunks; Silent Letters

Squirrels around the world use their tails in many ways. Tails can help them balance in trees. When some squirrels are scared, they fluff and wave their tails to look bigger and stronger. When it is cold, a squirrel can use its tail to keep warm. When it is hot, a squirrel can flip its tail over its back for shade.

vowel chunks: 13 Bossy r chunks: 13 consonant chunks: 16 silent letters: 7

Lesson 31: All Letter Patterns

Did you ever fix dinner while floating on your back? That's what the sea otter does. It gathers clams and puts them into pouches under its front legs. Then it swims to the surface. As it floats, the otter puts a flat rock on its chest. It knocks the clam against the rock to open it. Dinner's ready!

vowel chunks: 9 Bossy r chunks: 8 consonant chunks: 22 Tricky y Guy: 1 endings: 2 silent letters: 2

Lesson 32: All Letter Patterns

A honeybee finds a new patch of flowers. What does it do? The bee flies back to the hive and starts dancing. The way it moves shows where the food is. The number of times the bee shakes its body tells how far away the food is. Soon the other bees are on their way!

vowel chunks: 18 Bossy r chunks: 7 consonant chunks: 17 Tricky y Guy: 1 endings: 4 silent letters: 3

Lesson 33: All Letter Patterns

Many woodpeckers use their beaks for making holes in tree trunks. They look for tunnels made by bugs under the bark. When the woodpecker finds a tunnel, it pecks a small hole. It quickly puts its long tongue inside. The tongue is sticky and has hooks on the end for catching bugs. The bird can also eat bugs that scurry out of the holes.

vowel chunks: 12 Bossy r chunks: 8 consonant chunks: 20 Tricky y Guy: 4 endings: 5 silent letters: 4

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Lesson 34: All Letter Patterns

Seahorses are fish, but they are not like other fish. Seahorses swim upright. They have a curved neck. They do not have scales. Their fins are very small, so they swim poorly. A seahorse uses its tail to hold onto sea grasses. A group of seahorses is called a herd—just like a herd of horses!

vowel chunks: 13 Bossy *r* chunks: 13 consonant chunks: 13 Tricky *y* Guy: 1 endings: 10 silent letters: 8

Lesson 35: All Letter Patterns

When it is time to lay eggs, a crocodile mother makes a nest. She might dig a hole by a river. When they hatch, the babies call to their mother. They cannot climb out of the hole. The mother picks them up gently in her mouth. Then she carries them to the water.

vowel chunks: 8 Bossy *r* chunks: 7 consonant chunks: 24 Tricky *y* Guy: 1 endings: 2 silent letters: 5

Lesson 36: All Letter Patterns

The giant panda is a kind of bear. It lives in the country of China. Tall bamboo plants grow there. This is mostly what the giant panda eats. The panda has to eat a lot of bamboo. Giant pandas spend about half of each day just eating!

vowel chunks: 14 Bossy *r* chunks: 1 consonant chunks: 10 Tricky *y* Guy: 1 endings: 3 silent letters: 2