

Spelling Errors

Why does spelling matter?

As a writer, we want our readers to be able to understand what we are trying to say.



Process for finding spelling errors

- 1. Read the writing out loud.
- 2. While reading ask yourself:
 - a. Do any of the words look funny?
 - b. Are any of the words misspelled?



- 3. Use your resources to correct the spelling mistake.
- 4. Cross out the word and write the correctly spelled word above it or in the margin. Also note spelling change on chart provided.

Resources: Sound it out, dictionary, thesaurus, word processor, partner, teacher

Model Excerpt: Chapter 9 of "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln"

At the death of Henry Clay, in June, 1852, Lincoln was invited to deliver a elogy on Clay's life and character before the citizens of Springfield. He complid with the request on the 16th of July. The same season he made a speech before the Scott Club of Springfield, in reply to the addresses with which Douglas had opened his extended campaign of that summer, at Richmond, Virginia. Except on these two occasions, Lincoln took but little part in politics until the passage of the Nebraska Bill by Congress in 1854. The enactment of this measure impelled him to take a firmer stand upon the question of slavery than he had yet assumed. He had been opposed to the institution on grounds of sentiment since his boyhood; now he determened to fight it from principle. Mr. Herndon states that Lincoln really became an anti-slavery man in 1831, during his visit to New Orleans, where he was deeply affected by the horrors of the traffic in human beings.

Spelling Change Chart

Misspelled Word	Correct Spelling	Reasoning

Spelling Error Check List

Complete	Task
	Read writing aloud to self or partner
	While listening, think about:
	-Do any of the words look funny?
	-Are any of the words spelled incorrectly?
	Identify misspelled words
	Use resources to find correct spelling of words
	Cross out misspelled words, replacing with correct words

Guided Excerpt: Paragraph 2

On one occasion he saw a slave, a beautiful mulatto girl, sold at auction. She was felt over, pinched, and trotted around to show bidders she was sound. Lincoln walked away from the scene with a feeling of deep abhorrence. He said to John Hanks, "If I ever get a chance to hit that institution, John, I'll hit it hard!" Again, in the summer of 1841, he was panfully impressed by a scene witnessed during his journey home from Kentucky, described in a letter written at the time to the sister of his friend Speed, in which he says: "A fine example was presented on board the boat for contemplaiting the effect of conditions upon human happiness. A man had purchased twelve negroes in different parts of Kentucky, and was taking them to a farm in the South. They were chained six and six together; a small iron clevis was around the left wrist of each, and this was fastened to the main chain by a shorter one, at a convenient distance from the others, so that the negroes were strung together like so many fish upon a trot-line. In this condition they were being separated forever from the scenes of their childhood, their friends, their fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and many of them from their wives and children, and going into perpetule slavery."

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