Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

Test Yourself

What do you already know about spelling words with the /ɒ/sound? Do this self-check.

A. Hear the Sound. Which picture in each pair has the keyword sound /ɒ/. Circle it. (3pts.)

Ask a native speaker to read the word pairs or use dictionary.com with audio for word items.

Robe sock robot cod pox block

Dock duck lock look

Other minimal-pair words are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ɒ/</th>
<th>/oʊ/</th>
<th>/ɒ/</th>
<th>/ʌ/</th>
<th>/ɒ/</th>
<th>/u/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hop</td>
<td>hope</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>hut</td>
<td>god</td>
<td>good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>note</td>
<td>dock</td>
<td>duck</td>
<td>hock</td>
<td>hook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sock</td>
<td>soak</td>
<td>pot</td>
<td>putt</td>
<td>shock</td>
<td>shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robot</td>
<td>row boat</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>bucks</td>
<td>cock</td>
<td>cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cod</td>
<td>code</td>
<td>clock</td>
<td>cluck</td>
<td>lock</td>
<td>look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pox</td>
<td>pokes</td>
<td>Don</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>wad</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>bloke</td>
<td>bot</td>
<td>but</td>
<td>cod</td>
<td>could</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Identify the Sound. Circle only the words with the /ɒ/ sound. (11 pts.)

Book wolf hole pocket bomb not

Cocktail money box come go mouth

Avocado love tongue octopus cloth cobra
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C. Find and Correct. Mark ✔ if all the words in the sentence are correct. Mark ✗ if one is incorrect and write the correct spelling on the blank. (6pts)

1. _______ Hotdogs are grilled sasages that are usually served in buns.
2. _______ They became popular as low-caust, street food in the 1870s.
3. _______ They are also cammonly found at baseball games and fairs.
4. _______ Add-ons include ketchup, mustard, mayonnaise and relish.
5. _______ The ingredients or content of one is rather complex.
6. _______ Pork, beef or chicken is the meat source but not dog.

D. Complete the Word. Add the correct spelling for the keyword sound /ɒ/. (10pts.)

1. Paul’s f__ther went to study in Vienna, __stria in 1910.
2. There, he s___ a variety of cured meats hanging in butcher sh__ps.
3. His favorite was the "wiener", a p__sitively delicious local specialty.
4. He br_____ght the recipe back to the U.S. and began to make them.
5. He t_____ght Paul to make them, and he opened a lunch stand.
6. He named it "wiener dog", "Wien" bec____se of its Vienna style,
7. and "dog" since it looked like the b____dy of a dachshund.
8. Now street-corner vendors simply c__ll it a hotdog.

Score__/30

A score > 90% (27/30) is good, < 90% needs work.

Use the Word List at the end of this lesson to note and collect difficult-to-spell words.
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/ə/-/ɔ/ as in *hotdog*

Common spellings:

### 8.1 oC CoC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ə/</th>
<th>top</th>
<th>pop</th>
<th>shop</th>
<th>drop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>job</td>
<td>Bob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>dot</td>
<td>lot</td>
<td>rob</td>
<td>snob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>lock</td>
<td>hon</td>
<td>or sock</td>
<td>block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>odd</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>doll</td>
<td>honk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>blond</td>
<td>pond</td>
<td>solve</td>
<td>prompt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/ə/ /o/ occurs before a consonant or between two consonants in a syllable.

Pronunciation varies with dialects: /ə/-/ə/-ɔ/ AmEng *hotdog* /hət·dɔɡ/ /ɒ/ /ə/ /ɔ/ BrEng *hotdog* /hət·dɔɡ/ /ə/ /f/ /ɔ/ /ə/ /ɔ/ father – lower mid-mouth, no lip rounding /ə/ /ɔ/ hot – lower mid-mouth, with lip-rounding /ə/ /ɔ/ dog – back mid-mouth, with lip-rounding

/ə/ before back consonants g, f, s, th, ng

varies in pronunciation: AmEng /ə/ or /ɔ/ and Br-Eng /ɔ/.

Also see /o/ in most /oa/ home (7.5), in whom /u/ blue (9.7), in son /ʌ/ sun (10.2), and in wolf /ɔ/ book (12.4).

### 8.2 aC CaC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/a/</th>
<th>ma·ma</th>
<th>fa·ther</th>
<th>pa·pa</th>
<th>dra·ma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/a/-/æ/</td>
<td>ask</td>
<td>last</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>watch</td>
<td>wan·der</td>
<td>swat</td>
<td>swal·low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>squat</td>
<td>e·qual·it·y</td>
<td>qual·i·fy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>- /ʌ/ - /ə/</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>want</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/-/ə/</td>
<td>wash</td>
<td>wa·ter</td>
<td>wal·let</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/-/ə/</td>
<td>squash</td>
<td>quar·rel</td>
<td>quar·ter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>al·so</td>
<td>al·ways</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>al·most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>wall</td>
<td>tall</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ə/</td>
<td>walk</td>
<td>talk</td>
<td>salt</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/a/ /æ/ occurs at the end of a stressed syllable in a few words. (See a in *ba·by* /æ/ *cake*.)

/a/ before a consonant in a syllable is usually /æ/ in AmEng, but /ɔ/ in BrEng (ask).

/a/ after consonants w or u is /ɔ/.

/a/ before a consonant in a syllable is /æ/ sat.

/a/ in what, was or want is /ɔ/ or /æ/ when stressed, but /ɔ/ when unstressed. (14.1)

/a/ before l or r in a syllable is pronounced /ɔ/ (farther back, mid-mouth, with lip-rounding).

Also see a in bass /æ/ cake (1.10), past, lamp with /æ/ cat (2.1), and says, any, many with /ɛ/ as in bed (4.3).
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/ɑ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

A. Spell the Word. Fill in the correct spelling a or o for the /ɑ/ or /ɔ/ or /ɔ/ sound.

1. m__ma
2. p__pa
3. w__tch
4. equ__lity
5. r__ck
6. p__t
7. s__cks
8. h__t
9. st__p
10. cr__ss
11. c__tton
12. c__st of gas
13. ch__lk
14. sw__llow
15. sh__pper
16. cl__ck
17. bl__cks
18. apric__t
19. paj__mas
20. h__spital
Lesson 8

/ʌ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

A. Spell the Word. (continued)

21. w__ter
22. s__ng
23. sh__ck
24. d__g

25. d__lphin
26. _ffice
27. sp__ts
28. King K__ng

29. ___n-__ff
30. _lives
31. m__th
32. polka d__ts

33. j__gger
34. h__ckey
35. s__ccer
36. g__lf

37. c__ffee
38. s__lt
39. w__lk
40. lamb ch_ps
Lesson 8

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B. Complete the Word. Fill in the correct spelling a or o for the /ɑ/, /ɔ/ or /ɒ/ sound.

1. w__ll  
2. sm__ll  
3. pr__mise  
4. resp__sible
5. pr__blem  
6. kil__meter  
7. p__ssible  
8. helic__pter
9. w__tchman  
10. squ__sh  
11. m__nitor  
12. pr__ject
13. w__nt  
14. sh__ck  
15. r__cket  
16. sw__n
17. h__lt  
18. pr__mpt  
19. h__nor  
20. h__liday
21. p__sitive  
22. s__ftball  
23. d__nkey  
24. __ctober

C. Complete the Sentence. Fill in the correct spelling a or o for the /ɑ/, /ɔ/ or /ɒ/ sound.

1. The perfect T-shirt is __ften h__rd to find.
2. The c__tton cl__th should be of high qu__lity.
3. It should have the right c__mbination of s__ftness and thickness.
4. The color should be pleasing and not fade after several w__shings.
5. The color should last a l__ng time.
6. There shouldn’t be pr__blems with shrinking either.
7. The T-shirt should fit well __n a person’s b__dy.
8. It should be comfortable with l__ts of room to move freely.
9. It should n__t c__st too much.
10. Lastly, it shouldn’t have an __dd message printed on the front.

D. Complete the Paragraph. Fill in the correct spelling a or o for the /ɑ/, /ɔ/ or /ɒ/ sound. (19)

Wearing a "graphic tee" is a l__t like being a w__lking signboard.  
How do you choose a T-shirt with the right message __n it?  
Message c__ntents c__mmonly include jokes, cartoons, sayings,  
philos__phical c__mments, and p__p culture images. For example,  
there are tees with team, company, and pr__duct logos. There are  
tees with faces of H__llywood stars, r__ck idols, and sports heroes. There  
are tees with religious symbols and counter-culture images. There are tees with pictures of girlfriends, boyfriends, sons, d__ghters, and family d__gs. And __ll too __ften, there are children's tees with sh__cking (offensive, impolite) words that may be written in a f__ reign language. Before making you or your child a signboard, take an h__nest look in the mirror, and consult an __nline slang dictionary to make sure you know the message you are displaying.
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Less Common Spelling Patterns

8.3  **au**

cause fault  **trau**-ma  sauce
aunt<sup>1</sup> clause  pause  au-thor
Au-gust  cau-tion  fau-cet  au-to
au-di-ence  au-thentic  haul  laun-dry
caught  taught  daugh-ter  naugh-ty

au /ɔ/ occurs before a consonant in a stressed syllable.  
Also see au in laugh, aunt /æ/ cat (2.2), and words of foreign origin luau, tau, Maui /əʊ/ cow (13.3).

<sup>1</sup>aunt is pronounced /ænt/ or /ɑnt/.

8.4  **aw**

law  saw  draw  straw
jaw  crawl  hawk  prawn
dawn  lawn  yawn  drawn
aw-ful  law-yer  awk-ward  awn-ing

aw /ɔ/ occurs mostly at the end of a word or at the end of a stressed syllable.

8.5  **ou**

ought  bought  fought  thought
brought  sought  cough<sup>2</sup>  trough<sup>2</sup>

ou /ɔ/ occurs in a one-syllable word before silent gh.
<sup>2</sup> gh /f/.

Also see ou in though /əʊ/ home (7.6); you /u/ blue (9.6); young /ʌ/ sun (10.3); should /ʃ/ book (11.3); and plough /əʊ/ cow (13.2).

8.6  **Others**

abroad<sup>3</sup>  gone  know-ledge  suave<sup>9</sup>
garage<sup>4</sup>  mas-sage<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> abroad /əˈbrɔd/ overseas
<sup>4</sup> final e is part of the final ge /ʒ/ spelling (French) /ɡəˈraʒ, əˈraʒ/ or /ˈɡær ɪdʒ/.
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E. Spell the Word. Fill in the spelling au, aw, ou, and others for the /ɑ/, /ɒ/ or /ɔ/ sound.

1. t___ght
2. f___ght
3. b___ght
4. str___s
5. kn__ledge
6. gar__ge
7. c___gh
8. d___n
9. y____n
10. ___ning
11. pr____n
12. p____n
13. h____k
14. ___ction
15. l____n
16. th____ght
17. appl____se
18. j____
19. go abr____d
20. f____cet
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/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in *hotdog*

F.  **Complete the Sentences.** Fill in the correct spellings for the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.

A restaura__nt owner who th___ght he had b___ght a shipment of pr____wns received a shipment of shrimp¹ instead. When he tried to return them, the seller told him that he ___ght not be so upset bec__se there was not a l____t of difference between the two. The restaurant’s chef advised him that they were different species, and that shrimp was n____t what he s____ght. "Two cl____s on its legs means it’s a ‘shrimp’, three means it’s a ‘prawn’". He added, "According to the l____, you can not sw____p one item for another." So the seller ___ffered a discount and the squ____bble was settled quickly. ¹US-Eng "shrimp"; Br-Eng "shrimps"

**Pronunciation Variations**

8.7  **CO and CA**

col·lar  col·lan·der  col·lege  scho·lar
call  scald

c before o or a is pronounced /k/ "hard k".

8.8  **go and ga**
god  gosh  got  golly
gall  gauze  gaunt  gawk

g before o or a is pronounced /g/ "hard g".

8.9  **of ol ong og al**

off  doll  follow  golf
song  wrong  fog  frog
mall  tall  fall  small

o and a before back sounds such as f, l, ng, g are pronounced more as /ɔ/ than /ɒ/. Also see toll, roll with /ɔ/ as in *home*.

8.10  **or ar aur**
to-mor¹  bor-row¹  chor-us¹
March²  mar·ket²  park-ing²  card²
au-ral³  di-no-saur³  the-sau-rus³
are¹  heart¹  guard⁴  ser·geant¹

¹ pronounced /ɔr/ – /ɔr/
² pronounced /br/ 
³ pronounced /ɔr/ or /ɔr/
⁴ u belongs to the *gu* spelling /g/ "hard g".
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/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

G. Spell the Word. Fill in the spelling for the word with the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.

1. c____ller  2. bl____nd  3. c____llege  4. st____ll
5. w____ll  6. d____ll  7. cr____l  8. lifegu____rd
9. dinos____r  10. h____rt  11. m____rket  12. p____rk
13. c____llar  14. str____ng  15. d____llar  16. b____ller

H. Complete the Word. Fill in the correct spelling for the /ɒr/-/ɔr/ sound in these words.

1. f____m  2. p____don  3. s____ry  4. playing c____ds
5. M____ch  6. c____toon  7. cig____  8. milk c____ton
9. guit____  10. b____row  11. __tist  12. sweeth____t
13. b____ber  14. sh____pen  15. ch____ge  16. p____king lot
Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

I. Complete the Sentence. Fill in the correct spelling for the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.

1. A d__chshund has a keen sense of smell.
2. Its nose is close to the ground bec__se it has short legs.
3. It can easily pick up and f__llow the scent of other animals.
4. This __lso makes it a good g___rd d__g.
5. It is clever and str__ng with a deep sounding b___rk.
6. A dachshund can have a short, l___ng, or wired-haired coat.
7. It can have a brown, red, black, tan or bl__nde (“cream”) color.
8. Above __ll, a dachshund is a loyal p__rt of its human family.

J. Find the Sound. Underline the words with the /ɒr/-/ɔr/ sound in a stressed syllable. (13)

The days of large luxury cars are gone. Cadillacs with tail fins were marvelous and sleek in design. They were like "living rooms on wheels" with seats like sofas and with room enough for six. Like dinosaurs, they can no longer exist in a world where there is so little fuel and space. At nine miles per gallon, their fuel use made them impractical. And their size made them hard to park. Modern cars are smaller and go farther with less gas or battery power. Also they are much easier to park in small spaces. We will miss those road stars of the past, but today's market demands efficiency.

Word Forms

K. 1 Add the Suffixes. Verbs ending in oC such as p, b, d, g, t, n, m require the doubling of consonants before –ed and –ing. (C=consonant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>oC-s</th>
<th>oCC-ed (doubling)</th>
<th>oCC-ing (doubling)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>stopped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>rob</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>nod</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>_______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>log</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>* _______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>spot</td>
<td>_______</td>
<td>* _______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/ɑ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

K.2 Add the Suffixes. Verbs ending in double consonants are suffixed normally.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>oCC-s</th>
<th>oCC-ed</th>
<th>oCC-ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. golf</td>
<td>golfs</td>
<td>golfed</td>
<td>golfing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. block</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. honk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. frost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. talk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. walk</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.3 Add the Suffixes. Verbs ending in s, sh, z, dge, x, or ch requires an e before –s /z/.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>oCC–es (add e)</th>
<th>oCC–ed</th>
<th>oCC-ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12. toss</td>
<td>tosses</td>
<td>tossed</td>
<td>tossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. boss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. slosh¹</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. wash</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. box /ks/</td>
<td></td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K.4 Add the Suffixes. Verbs ending in one or more consonants and e, omit e before –ing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CCE–s</th>
<th>CC–ed</th>
<th>CC–ing (omit e)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17. solve</td>
<td>solves</td>
<td>solved</td>
<td>solving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. revolve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. involve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. lodge³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹spill liquid, splash;
³spill liquid, splash;

L. Complete the paragraph with suffixes -s, -ed, or -ing. (8)

Jack was log__ onto his computer when he saw a problem. The little ball was revolv__ and the screen was not moving. He saw a dialog box that was stop__ him from continuing. He couldn’t do a thing. He was block__. Then he spot__ the problem. The caps lock was on, so he just unlock__ it. Then he log__ on and started talk__ to a friend on a visual chat program.
Prefix: ob- con- contra- non- mono- oct-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>obvious</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>obstacle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>opponent</td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>oppress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collide</td>
<td>collapse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combine</td>
<td>compound</td>
<td>compute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conduct</td>
<td>connect</td>
<td>constellation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contraband</td>
<td>contradict</td>
<td>contrast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nonsense</td>
<td>nonstop</td>
<td>nonfiction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monopoly</td>
<td>monotone</td>
<td>monogram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prefixes ob/op, col/com/con/cor, non-, mono-, oct are pronounced /ɒ/ or /ə/ in an unstressed syllable.

1. ob- - op- "opposite" "toward" "on" "over".
2. col-, com-, con- "together" "with".
3. contra- "against", "contrary" "opposing".
4. non- "not".
5. mono- "one".
6. octo- "eight" / nono- "nine".

M.1 Add a Prefix.

cog/coll=com/con/cor
1. __prehend
2. __pete
3. __mit
4. __pact
5. __venient
6. __vene
7. __rect
8. __press
9. __pose
10. __posite
11. __hesive
12. __nate

contra - non- (not)
13. __ception
14. __bass
15. __band
16. __vene
17. __stick
18. __violence
19. __profit
20. __existent

mono-, octo-
21. __theism
22. __logue
23. __gamy
24. __ave

Suffix -tor -tory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mentor</th>
<th>inventor</th>
<th>administrator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>circulatory</td>
<td>auditory</td>
<td>predatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The suffixes -tor /'ɔr, .35-tory /'ɔr i/ include o in a final syllable.

-tor "person who does"
-tory adjective (from Latin loan words)

M.2. Add a Suffix. -tor or -tory.

25. dicta____
26. jani____
27. ora____
28. vic____
29. obliga____
30. transi____
31. dormi____
32. reposi____
N. Writing. Write a short description about a picture. Tell what is happening, for example, who, what, where, why, when and maybe how. Underline words with the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.

"Odd Jobs I have Done"

"Barbecue Expert"

odd jobs (expression) random work, small unrelated jobs, household chores, "doing this and that"
Test Yourself (post)
Test yourself again to see if you have made progress from when you began this lesson.

A. Find the Sound. Underline the words with the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound in stressed syllables. (12 pts.)

A trauma center is a hospital that has special staff, doctors and nurses, who are knowledgeable about treating seriously injured (hurt) patients. A person is brought to such a center after a bad fall, an auto accident, or possibly a gunshot wound. The operation of such a center is costly as it includes complicated equipment for imaging (X-ray, Ultra-sound and MRI), a couple of surgery rooms and of course staff.

center Eng-US, centre Eng-Br

B. Find and Correct. Mark ✔ if all the words in the sentence are correct. Mark X if one is incorrect and write the correct spelling on the blank. (6 pts.)

1. ________ An urgent care center manages pr__blems requiring immediate care.
2. ________ The staff treats a brawd range of illnesses and injuries.
3. ________ Patients walk in, take a number, and wait for staff to auffer help.
4. ________ Simple injuries such as cuts and scr__pes ar handled by nursing staff.
5. ________ A doctor handles the serious cases and serves as the center's director.
6. ________ The centers are in operation seven days a week, but nat 24 hours a day.

C. Complete the Paragraph Add the correct spellings for the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound. (12 pts.)

Diagnostic labs provide high qu__lity testing for patients, who need sm__ll, routine, or complex blood tests so that their d__ctors can pr__perly m__nitor their healthcare. The patient can w__lk in with a referral and have blood dr___n. The blood sample is then sent to another lab for more tests to get information such as vitamin and mineral c___ntent, c___mmon viruses or diseases, or sugar and cholesterol levels. The results of the tests __ften give information that helps s__lve health pr__blems.

Score ____/30 Greater than 90% (27/30) is good, less than 90% needs work.
Use the Word List on the next page to mark and collect difficult-to-spell words.
Word List

8.1  /ɒ/–/ɔ/  before one or more consonants in a syllable or word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>across</th>
<th>collar</th>
<th>copper</th>
<th>frost</th>
<th>lot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>administrator</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>correct</td>
<td>frosting</td>
<td>mentor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adopt</td>
<td>college</td>
<td>correspond</td>
<td>gloss</td>
<td>mob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adoption</td>
<td>collide</td>
<td>cost</td>
<td>God</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>along</td>
<td>colossal</td>
<td>cot</td>
<td>golf</td>
<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atomic</td>
<td>combine</td>
<td>cottage</td>
<td>gong</td>
<td>mom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auditory</td>
<td>comet</td>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>gosh</td>
<td>monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belong</td>
<td>comic</td>
<td>crock</td>
<td>got</td>
<td>monogamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beyond</td>
<td>comment</td>
<td>crop</td>
<td>hockey</td>
<td>monologue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binoculars</td>
<td>commit</td>
<td>cross</td>
<td>hog</td>
<td>monotheism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biology</td>
<td>common</td>
<td>crossing</td>
<td>holiday</td>
<td>mop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>compact</td>
<td>crotch</td>
<td>hollow</td>
<td>moss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blond</td>
<td>complex (n.)</td>
<td>defrost</td>
<td>Hollywood</td>
<td>moth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bob</td>
<td>complicated</td>
<td>deposit</td>
<td>honest</td>
<td>narcotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>compost (n.)</td>
<td>diagnostic</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>neurotic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bog</td>
<td>compound</td>
<td>dictator /ɔr/</td>
<td>hong</td>
<td>nod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bomb</td>
<td>comprehend</td>
<td>dissolve</td>
<td>honor</td>
<td>nominate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bond</td>
<td>compress</td>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>hop</td>
<td>nonexistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boss</td>
<td>con</td>
<td>dodge</td>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>nonprofit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botch</td>
<td>concert</td>
<td>doll</td>
<td>hostile</td>
<td>nonstick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bother</td>
<td>concrete</td>
<td>dollar</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>nonviolence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottle</td>
<td>conduct</td>
<td>dolphin</td>
<td>idiotic</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bottom</td>
<td>congress</td>
<td>don</td>
<td>inventor</td>
<td>notch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>box</td>
<td>conk</td>
<td>donkey</td>
<td>involve</td>
<td>novel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broth</td>
<td>connect</td>
<td>dormitory /ɔr/</td>
<td>junior</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaotic</td>
<td>conquer</td>
<td>drop</td>
<td>job</td>
<td>obligatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chop</td>
<td>constellation</td>
<td>economic</td>
<td>King Kong</td>
<td>obstacle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch/ronic /ɔr/</td>
<td>contact</td>
<td>erotic</td>
<td>knob</td>
<td>obvious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circulatory /ɔr/</td>
<td>content (n)</td>
<td>exotic</td>
<td>knock</td>
<td>octave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock</td>
<td>contest (n)</td>
<td>flock</td>
<td>knot</td>
<td>octave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clog</td>
<td>context</td>
<td>flog</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closet</td>
<td>contraband</td>
<td>fog</td>
<td>lock</td>
<td>odd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clot</td>
<td>contrabass</td>
<td>foggy</td>
<td>locker</td>
<td>off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloth</td>
<td>contraception</td>
<td>follow</td>
<td>lodge</td>
<td>offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cob</td>
<td>contract</td>
<td>fond</td>
<td>loft</td>
<td>office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>contradict</td>
<td>foreign†</td>
<td>log</td>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cog</td>
<td>contrast (n)</td>
<td>forgot</td>
<td>logical</td>
<td>on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cognate</td>
<td>contravene</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cohesive</td>
<td>convene</td>
<td>foster</td>
<td>longing</td>
<td>opera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colander</td>
<td>convenient</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>loss</td>
<td>operate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collapse</td>
<td>cop</td>
<td>frond</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>opponent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 8

/
\d/ \- \o/ as in hotdog

| opposite | poverty | rock | sob | togs |
| oppres  | predatory | rocket | soccer | Tom |
| option  | probably | rod | sock | tonic |
| orator  | problem | romp | socket | top |
| ox      | process | rot | soft | toss |
| patriotic | project | rotten | soften | toxic |
| philosophical | prolong | scotch | solve | transitory |
| ping-pong | promise | shock | song | trolley |
| plot    | prompt | shocking | sonic | trot |
| pocket  | proper | shop | sox | upon |
| pomp    | prosperous | shopping | speedometer | victor |
| pond    | remodel | shot | spot | volley |
| pop     | repository | slop | stock | vomit |
| poppy   | respond | sloppy | stocking | wrong |
| popular | responsible | slosh | stomp | zoology |
| posh    | resolve | slot | stop |  |
| positive | revolver | smock | strong |  |
| positively | rob | smog | thermometer |  |
| possible | robber | smoggy | throb |  |
| pot     | robin | snob | toggle |  |

Note: o is pronounced /ɔ/ before consonants g, f, l, s, th, ng. / Letters marked with italics are silent. † /ɔ/-/oʊ/

8.2 a /\d/ before one or more consonants in a syllable or word

| all | calm\(^1\) | mama | squash | walnut |
| almanac | chalk | pajamas | squat | walrus |
| almost | cobalt | pa\(^1\)/m | sta/k\(^1\) | waltz |
| already | drama | papa | stall | wampum |
| also | equality | psalm\(^1\) | swab | wand |
| altar | fall | qualify | swallowing | wander |
| alter | fallen | quality | swamp | want |
| although | false | qualm\(^1\) | swan | was\(^1\) |
| altogether | falter | quantity | swap | wash |
| always | father | rainfall | swat | watch |
| apricot | football | recall | swatter | watchman |
| asphalt | forestall | salt | tal/k\(^1\) | water |
| bald | guard | scald | tall | waterfall |
| ba/k | hall | small | wad | watt |
| ball | halt | snowfall | wa/k\(^1\) | what\(^2\) |
| balm\(^1\) | halter | squabble | wall | yacht |
| baseball | install | squad | wallops |  |
| call | malt | squander | wallow |  |

Note: a is pronounced /æ/ after w (u) or before l in a syllable. Letters marked with italics below are silent.

\(^1\)/wəz, wəz; unstressed wəz/; \(^2\)/wæt, wæt, wæt; unstressed bæt, bæt/
Lesson 8

/ɔ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

8.3 **au** /ɔ/-/ɔ/ occurs before a consonant in a stressed syllable or one-syllable word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>applaud</td>
<td>author</td>
<td>clause</td>
<td>gauze</td>
<td>overhaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>applause</td>
<td>auto</td>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>haughty</td>
<td>Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assault</td>
<td>automatic</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>haul</td>
<td>pause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auction</td>
<td>automobile</td>
<td>defraud</td>
<td>hydraulic</td>
<td>sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audience</td>
<td>autumn</td>
<td>exhaust</td>
<td>launch</td>
<td>slaughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit</td>
<td>because</td>
<td>faucet</td>
<td>laundry</td>
<td>taught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audition</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>fault</td>
<td>man-slaughter</td>
<td>taut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auditorium</td>
<td>cause</td>
<td>faulty</td>
<td>maul</td>
<td>taut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augment</td>
<td>caustic</td>
<td>fraud</td>
<td>naught</td>
<td>vault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>caution</td>
<td>fraught</td>
<td>naughty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authentic</td>
<td>cautious</td>
<td>gaunt</td>
<td>onslaught</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/bɪˈkɔz, -ˈkɔz, -ˈkʌz/; 2 silent *gh*

8.4 **aw** /ɔ/-/ɔ/ occurs before a consonant in a stressed syllable or one-syllable word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>awe</td>
<td>claw</td>
<td>hawk</td>
<td>pawn</td>
<td>squawk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awful</td>
<td>dawn</td>
<td>jaw</td>
<td>prawn</td>
<td>straw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awkward</td>
<td>draw</td>
<td>law</td>
<td>raw</td>
<td>thaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awning</td>
<td>drawing</td>
<td>lawful</td>
<td>saw</td>
<td>yawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bawl</td>
<td>drawn</td>
<td>lawn</td>
<td>shawl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claw</td>
<td>flaw</td>
<td>lawyer</td>
<td>slaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.5 **ou** /ɔ/-/ɔ/ occurs before silent *gh* in a word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bought</td>
<td>cough 1</td>
<td>ought</td>
<td>thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brought</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td>sought</td>
<td>troug h 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 *gh* is pronounced /f/ in these words.

8.4 others

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abroad</td>
<td>garage</td>
<td>heart</td>
<td>massage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are</td>
<td>gone</td>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>sergeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suave</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 8

/[ɒ]/ as in hotdog

Answers

Test Yourself (pre)                                                                 1
A. Hear the Sound /ɒ/. rob/robe, dock/duck, lock/look (3)
B. Identify the Sound. (11)
C. Find and Correct. (6)
1. ✗ sausages Hotdogs are grilled sausages that are usually served in buns.
2. ✗ low-cost They became popular as low-cost street food in the 1870s.
3. ✗ commonly They are also commonly found at baseball games and fairs.
4. ✔ Add-ons include ketchup, mustard, mayonnaise and relish.
5. ✗ content The ingredients or content of one is rather complex.
6. ✔ Pork, beef or chicken is the meat source but not dog.
D. Complete the Sentence. (10)
1. Paul's father went to study in Vienna, Austria in 1910.
2. There, he saw a variety of cured meats hanging in butcher shops.
3. His favorite was the "wiener", a positively delicious local specialty.
4. He brought the recipe back to the U.S. and began to make them.
5. He taught Paul to make them, and he opened a lunch stand.
6. He named it "wiener dog", "Wien" because of its Vienna style,
7 and "dog" since it looked like the body of a dachshund.
8 Now street-corner vendors simply call it a hotdog.

Common /ɒ/-/ɔ/ Spelling Patterns                                                                 3
A. Spell the Word.                                                                                      4–5
1. mama 2. papa 3. watch 4. equality
5. rock 6. pot 7. socks 8. hot
9. stop 10. cross 11. cotton 12. cost
13. chalk 14. swallow 15. shopper 16. clock
17. blocks 18. apricot 19. pajamas 20. hospital
21. water 22. song 23. shock 24. dog
25. dolphin 26. office 27. spots 28. King Kong
29. on-off 30. olives 31. moth 32. polka dots
33. jogger 34. hockey 35. soccer 36. golf
37. coffee 38. salt 39. walk 40. lamb chops
B. Complete the Word.                                                                                   6
1. wall 2. small 3. promise 4. responsible
5. problem 6. kilometer 7. possible 8. helicopter
9. watchman 10. squash 11. monitor 12. project
13. want 14. shock 15. rocket 16. swan
17. halt 18. prompt 19. honor 20. holiday
21. positive 22. softball 23. donkey 24. October
C. Complete the Sentence.                                                                             6
1. The perfect T-shirt is often hard to find.
2. The cotton cloth should be of high quality.
3. It should have the right combination of softness and thickness.
4. The color should be pleasing and not fade after several washings.
5. The color should last a long time.
6. There shouldn't be problems with shrinking either.
7. The T-shirt should fit well on a person's body.
Lesson 8

8. It should be comfortable with lots of room to move freely.
9. It should not cost too much.
10. Lastly, it shouldn't have an odd message printed on the front.

D. Complete the Word. (19) ................................................................. 6

Wearing a "graphic tee" is a lot like being a walking signboard. How do you choose a T-shirt with the right message on it? Message contents commonly include jokes, cartoons, sayings, philosophical comments, and pop culture images. For example, there are tees with team, company, and product logos. There are tees with faces of Hollywood stars, rock idols, and sports heroes. There are tees with religious symbols and counter-culture images. There are tees with pictures of girlfriends, boyfriends, sons, daughters, and family dogs. And all too often, there are children's tees with shocking (offensive, impolite) words that are written in a foreign language. Before making you or your child a signboard, take an honest look in the mirror, and consult an online slang dictionary to make sure you know the message you are displaying.

E. Spell the Word. .............................................................................. 8

1. taught 2. fought 3. bought 4. straws
5. knowledge 6. garage 7. cough 8. dawn
9. yawn 10. awning 11. prawn 12. pawn
13. hawk 14. auction 15. lawn 16. thought
17. applause 18. jaw 19. abroad 20. faucet

F. Complete the Sentence. ................................................................. 9

A restaurant owner who thought he had bought a shipment of prawns received a shipment of shrimp instead. When he tried to return them, the seller told him that he ought not be so upset because there was not a lot of difference between the two. The restaurant's chef advised him that they were different species, and that shrimp was not what he sought. "Two claws on its legs means it's a 'shrimp', three means it's a 'prawn'". He added, "According to the law, you can not swap one item for another." So the seller offered a discount and the squabbles was settled quickly.

G. Spell the Word. .............................................................................. 10

1. caller 2. blonde 3. college 4. stall
5. wall 6. doll 7. crawl 8. lifeguards
9. dinosaur 10. heart 11. market 12. park
13. collar 14. strong 15. dollar 16. baller
17. applause 18. jaw 19. faucet 20. abroad

H. Complete the Word. ...................................................................... 10

1. farm 2. pardon 3. sorry 4. cards
5. March 6. cartoon 7. cigar 8. carton
9. guitar 10. borrow 11. artist 12. sweetheart
13. barber 14. sharpen 15. charge 16. parking

I. Complete the Sentence .................................................................. 11

1. A dachshund has a keen sense of smell.
2. Its nose is close to the ground because it has short legs.
3. It can easily pick up and follow the scent of other animals.
4. This also makes it a good guard dog.
5. It is clever and strong with a deep sounding bark.
6. A dachshund can have a short, long, or wired-haired coat.
7. It can have a brown, red, black, tan or blonde ("cream") color.
8. Above all, a dachshund is a loyal part of its human family.
J. Find words with the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound. (15)

The days of large luxury cars are gone. Cadillacs with tail fins were marvelous and sleek in design. They were like "living rooms on wheels" with seats like sofas and with room enough for six. Like dinosaurs, they can no longer exist in a world where there is so little fuel and space. At nine miles per gallon, their fuel use made them impractical. And their size made them hard to park. Modern cars are smaller and go farther with less gas or battery power. Also they are much easier to park in small spaces. We will miss those road stars of the past, but today's market demands efficiency.

K. Word Forms.

K.1 Complete the suffix. 11–13

1. stop
   stops
   stopped
   stopping

2. rob
   robs
   robbed
   robbing

3. nod
   nods
   nodded
   nodding

4. log
   logs
   logged
   logging

5. spot
   spots
   spotted
   spotting

K.2 Complete the suffix.

6. golf
   golfs
   golfed
   golfing

7. block
   blocks
   blocked
   blocking

8. honk
   honks
   honked
   honking

9. frost
   frosts
   frosted
   frosting

10. talk
    talks
    talked
    talking

11. walk
    walks
    walked
    walking

K.3 Complete the suffix.

12. toss
    tosses
    tossed
    tossing

13. boss
    bosses
    bossed
    bossing

14. slosh
    sloshes
    sloshed
    sloshing

15. wash
    washes
    washed
    washing

16. box
    boxes
    boxed
    boxing

K.4 Complete the suffix.

17. solve
    solves
    solved
    solving

18. revolve
    revolves
    revolved
    revolving

19. involve
    involves
    involved
    involving

20. lodge
    lodges
    lodged
    lodging

L. Complete the paragraph with suffixes -s,-ed, or -ing. Pay attention to tense. (8)

Jack was logging onto his computer when he saw a problem. The little ball was revolving and the screen was not moving. He saw a dialog box that was stopping him from continuing. He couldn't do a thing. He was blocked. Then he spotted the problem. The caps lock was on, so he just unlocked it. Then he logged on and started talking to a friend on an visual chat program.

M. 1 Add Prefixes:

c/o/cog/coll/com/con/cor

co

1. comprehend

5. convenient

9. compose

contra - non- (not)

13. contradeception

17. nonstick

mono-, octo-

21. monotheism

com

2. compete

6. convene

10. composite

14. contrabass

18. nonviolence

22. monologue

con

3. commit

7. correct

11. cohesive

15. contraband

19. nonprofit

23. monogamy

con

4. compact

8. compress

12. cognate

16. contraven

20. nonexistent

oct

24. octave
Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog


25. dictator 26. janitor 27. orator 28. victor
29. obligatory 30. transitory 31. dormitory 32. repository

N. Writing. Write a short story about the picture. (Answers will vary.) ......................................................... 14

Post Test .......................................................................................................................................................... 15

A Identify the Sound /ɒ/-/ɔ/. (12)

A trauma center is a hospital that has special staff, doctors and nurses, who are knowledgeable about treating seriously injured (hurt) patients. A person is brought to such a center after a bad fall, an auto accident, or possibly a gunshot wound. The operation of such a center is costly as it includes complicated equipment for imaging (X-ray, Ultra-sound and MRI), a couple of surgery rooms and of course staff.

B Find the misspellings.

1. ✗ problems An urgent center manages problems requiring immediate care.
2. ✗ broad The staff treats a brawd range of illnesses and injuries.
3. ✗ offer Patients walk in, take a number, and wait for staff to affer help.
4. ✗ are Simple injuries such as cuts and scrapes ar handled by nursing staff.
5. ✔ not A doctor handles the serious cases and serves as the center's director
6. ✗ not The centers are in operation seven days a week, but nat 24 hours a day.

C Complete the paragraph.

Diagnostic labs provide high quality testing for patients, who need small, routine, or complex blood tests so that their doctors can properly monitor their healthcare. The patient can walk in with a referral and have blood drawn. The blood sample is then sent to another lab for more tests to get information such as vitamin and mineral content, common viruses or diseases, or sugar and cholesterol levels. The results of the tests often give information that helps solve health problems.

Resources

Illustrations


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Online Dictionaries: dictionary.com; ldoceonline.com; merriam-webster.com.

International Phonetic Alphabet (keyboard) http://westonruter.github.io/ipa-chart/keyboard/