Lesson 8

\( /\bar{a}\)-/\bar{e}/ \text{ as in hotdog} \)

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</table>
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/as in hotdog/

Pre Test

A. Distinguish the /ɒ/ sound from similar sounds. (3pts) [Instructor reads pairs.]

Other minimal-pair words are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>/ɒ/</th>
<th>/oʊ/</th>
<th>/ʌ/</th>
<th>/u/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hop</td>
<td>hope</td>
<td>hot</td>
<td>god</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>note</td>
<td>dock</td>
<td>hock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sock</td>
<td>soak</td>
<td>pot</td>
<td>shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rob</td>
<td>robe</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>cock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cod</td>
<td>code</td>
<td>clock</td>
<td>lock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pox</td>
<td>pokes</td>
<td>Don</td>
<td>wad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>bloke</td>
<td>bot</td>
<td>cod</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Identify the /ɒ/ sound in a stressed syllable. Circle the word. (11 pts) [Instructor reads words.]
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/ə/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

C. Find the misspelling. Mark ✔ if correct. Mark ✗ if incorrect and write the correct spelling on the blank. (6 pts.)

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 commonly found at baseball games and fairs.
4. _______ Condiments include ketchup, mustard, mayonnaise and relish.
5. _______ The ingredients or cantent of one is rather complex.
6. _______ Pork, beef or chicken is the meat source but not dog.

D. Complete the word with the correct spelling for the /ə/ sound. (10 pts.)

1. In 1910, Marty’s f__ther went abr__d to study in Vienna, __stria.
2. There he s____ a variety of cured meats hanging in butcher sh____ps.
3. His favorite was the "wiener", a h___t, freshly made specialty.
4. Marty’s father br___ght the recipe back to the U.S.
5. He t___ght Marty to make them, and he opened a couple of lunch stands.
6. He named it "wiener dog", "wiener" meaning in the style of Vienna (Wien) and "dog" bec____se it looked like the b____dy of a dachshund.

Score ____/30 To continue the student should achieve 27/30 (90%) or better.
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/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

Common spellings:

8.1  O

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

---

fog | off | soft | on |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cross</td>
<td>cloth</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cof-fee</td>
<td>of-fice</td>
<td>fog-gy</td>
<td>song</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2  a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ma-ma</th>
<th>fa-ther</th>
<th>pa-pa</th>
<th>dra-ma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>watch</td>
<td>wander</td>
<td>what</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swan</td>
<td>swal-low</td>
<td>swap</td>
<td>swat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quality</td>
<td>equal-ity</td>
<td>qual-i-fy</td>
<td>squad</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wash</th>
<th>wa-ter</th>
<th>want</th>
<th>wal-let</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>squa$h$</td>
<td>quar-rel</td>
<td>squa$t$</td>
<td>quar-ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-so</td>
<td>al-ways</td>
<td>all</td>
<td>al-most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wall</td>
<td>tall</td>
<td>fall</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walk</td>
<td>talk</td>
<td>salt</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/ɔ/ occurs before one or more consonants in a syllable, and is pronounced /ɒ/, except in these words: *wolf* /wʊ/, *roll*, *old*, *most*, *both* /ɔ/ and *whom* /u/.

/ʌ/ is pronounced slightly differently, as /ɒ/, before back consonants *g, f, s, th, ng*.

Pronunciation depends on dialectal variation.

a occurs before one or more consonants in a syllable.

Pronunciation depends on vowels and consonants before and after the sound, stress in a sentence and dialectal variation.

1 /a/
2 /ɒ/ after *w* (*u*).
3 /ɒ/ after *w* (*u*) or before *l* or *r* in a syllable.
4 /ʌ/ (stressed); /a/ (unstressed).

Also see *cat, sack, hand /æ/, and says, any, many /e/.*
A. Spell the word with the /ɒ/ 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
13. ch__lk
14. sw__llow
15. sh__pper
16. cl__ck
17. bl__cks
18. apric__t
19. paj__mas
20. h__spital
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/ɔ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

A. Spell the word with the common spelling patterns for the /ɔ/-/ɔ/ sound.

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
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B. Complete the word with the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound in these words.

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 with the correct spelling for the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.

1. The perfect T-shirt is __ften h__rd to find.
2. The c__ton 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 words with the correct spelling for the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ 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__mmments, 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 even family d__gs. And __ll too __ften, there are children’s tees with sh__cking (offensive, impolite) words that are written in a f__ reign language. Before making yourself or your child a signboard, take an h__nest look in the mirror, and consult an __nline slang dictionary to make sure you truly know the message you are displaying.
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/ɑ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

**Less Common Spellings**

**8.3 au**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cause</th>
<th>fault</th>
<th>trauma</th>
<th>sauce</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aunt</td>
<td>clause</td>
<td>pause</td>
<td>au-thor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au-gust cau-tion</td>
<td>fau-cet</td>
<td>au-to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au-di-ence</td>
<td>au-thentic</td>
<td>haul</td>
<td>laun-dry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caught</td>
<td>taught</td>
<td>daugh-ter</td>
<td>naugh-ty</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*au* occurs before a consonant in a stressed- syllable or one-syllable word and is pronounced /ɔ/. is pronounced differently in: *luau, tau, sau* /au/. *aunt* is pronounced /ænt/ or /ant/.

**8.4 aw**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>law</th>
<th>saw</th>
<th>draw</th>
<th>straw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>jaw</td>
<td>crawl</td>
<td>hawk</td>
<td>prawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dawn</td>
<td>lawn</td>
<td>yawn</td>
<td>drawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw-ful</td>
<td>law-yer</td>
<td>awk-ward</td>
<td>awn-ing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*aw* occurs mostly at the end of a word or at the end of a stressed syllable and is pronounced /ɔ/.

**8.5 ou**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ought</th>
<th>bought</th>
<th>fought</th>
<th>thought</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brought</td>
<td>sought</td>
<td>cough</td>
<td>trough</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ou* occurs in a one-syllable word before silent *gh* and is pronounced /ɔ/. *seek, sought sought* (past forms) *final gh* is pronounced /f/.

**8.6 Other spellings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abroad</th>
<th>gone</th>
<th>garage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>knowledge</td>
<td>massage</td>
<td>suave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[3/ɑˈbrɔd/\]
\[4/gən/ − /ɡən/\]
\[5/ɡəˈræs/\]
\[6/ˈnəl ɪdʒ/\]
\[7/maˈsæs/\]
\[8/ˈswɑːv/\]
E. **Spell the word** with the less common spelling pattern for the /ʌ/-/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. f____cet
20. travel abr____d
F. Complete the words in the sentences with correct spellings for the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.

A restaur__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

collar collander col-lege scho-lar
call scald
c is pronounced /k/ "hard k".

8.8 go and ga

god gosh got golly
gall gauze gaunt gawk
g 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 are pronounced more as /ɔ/ than /ɒ/ before back sounds such as f, l, ng, g.
Also see toll, roll with /oo/ as in home.

8.10 or ar aur

to-mor-row bor-row chor-us
March mar-ket park-ing card
au-ral di-no-saur the-sau-rus
are heart guard ser-geant
¹ pronounced /ɔr/- /ʊr/
² pronounced /ɔr/
³ pronounced /ɔr/ or /ʊr/
⁴ belongs to the gu spelling, pronounced /g/ "hard g".
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/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

G. Spell the word. Write the spelling for the word with the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.

1. c__ller  2. bl__nde  3. c__llege  4. st__ll
5. w__ll  6. d__ll  7. cr__l  8. lifeg__rds
9. dinos__r  10. h__rt  11. m__rket  12. p__rk
13. c__ller  14. str__ng  15. d__ller  16. b__ller

H. Complete the word with the spelling for the /ɔr/-/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 words in the sentences with the correct spellings 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 __ls0 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 words with the /ɒr/-/ɔr/ sound. (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 likes 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. stop</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>stopped</td>
<td>stopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. rob</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. nod</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. log</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. spot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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/ɒ/-/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 /ɪz/.

<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. slosh</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. lodge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

spill liquid, splash;

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

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

Prefixes—ob / con/ contra/ non/ mono/ oct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>obvious</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>obstacle</th>
<th>obvious</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>obstacle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>opponent</td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>oppress</td>
<td>opponent</td>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>oppress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collide</td>
<td>collapse</td>
<td>collect</td>
<td>collide</td>
<td>collapse</td>
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<tr>
<td>combine</td>
<td>compound</td>
<td>compute</td>
<td>combine</td>
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<td>compute</td>
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<td>connect</td>
<td>constellation</td>
<td>conduct</td>
<td>connect</td>
<td>constellation</td>
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<tr>
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<td>octagon</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>octopus</td>
<td>octagon</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **ob-, op-** "opposite" "toward" "on" "over".
- **col-, com-, con-** "together" "with".
- **contra-** "against", "contrary" "opposing".
- **non-** "not".
- **mono-** "one".
- **octo-** "eight" / **nno-** "nine".

M.1 Add Prefixes:

**co/cog/coll/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__

Suffixes—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 / -or, -tory / -ory* include o in a final syllable.

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

M.2 Add suffixes **-tor or -tory.**

25. dicta____
26. jani____
27. ora____
28. vic____
29. obliga____
30. transi____
31. dormi____
32. reposi____
N. Writing. Write a short story 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"
Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

Post Test

A. Identify the words with the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound. Underline the words. (12pts.)

A trauma center is a hospital that is equipped and staffed to provide care for patients suffering from major traumatic injuries such as falls, motor vehicle collisions or gunshot wounds. The operation of a trauma center is extremely expensive. It includes staffing the facility with advanced diagnostic equipment, doctors (surgeons), nurses and support staff who are knowledgeable in treating patients in shock. It also includes transport such as ambulances and helicopters.

center Eng-US, centre Eng-Br

B. Find the misspelling. Mark ✔ if correct. Mark ✗ if incorrect and write the correct spelling on the blank. (6pts)

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

C. Complete the words in the paragraph with 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 further tests for things ranging from basic blood c__ntent to c__mmon infections to genetic conditions. The results of the tests __ften give information that helps s__lve health pr__blems.

Score ______/30 To continue the student should achieve 27/30 (90%) or better.
Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

8.1 0 /ɒ/-/ɔ/ before one or more consonants in a syllable or word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>across</th>
<th>administrator</th>
<th>collect</th>
<th>cop</th>
<th>frost</th>
<th>mentor</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>mob</td>
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<td>adoption</td>
<td>colossal</td>
<td>correspond</td>
<td>God</td>
<td>modern</td>
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<td>comic</td>
<td>gosh</td>
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<td>monologue</td>
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<td>common</td>
<td>hockey</td>
<td>monotheism</td>
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<td>biology</td>
<td>compact</td>
<td>cross</td>
<td>hog</td>
<td>mop</td>
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<td>block</td>
<td>competé</td>
<td>crossing</td>
<td>crotch</td>
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<td>moss</td>
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<tr>
<td>blond</td>
<td>complex (n.)</td>
<td>defrost</td>
<td>Hollywood honest</td>
<td>neurotic</td>
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<td>compute</td>
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<td>con</td>
<td>doll</td>
<td>idiotic</td>
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<td>dollar</td>
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<td>object</td>
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<td>knot</td>
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<td>odd</td>
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<tr>
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<td>flock</td>
<td>lock</td>
<td>off</td>
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<td>offer</td>
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<td>lodge</td>
<td>office</td>
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<td>follow</td>
<td>loft</td>
<td>often</td>
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<td>contrabass</td>
<td>fond</td>
<td>log</td>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
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<td>contraception</td>
<td>fond</td>
<td>logical</td>
<td>online</td>
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<td>long</td>
<td>opera</td>
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<td>contradict</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
<td>longing</td>
<td>operate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>cohesive</td>
<td>contrast (n)</td>
<td>forgotten</td>
<td>longing</td>
<td>operate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>collard</td>
<td>contravene</td>
<td>foster</td>
<td>loss</td>
<td>opponent</td>
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<td>collapse</td>
<td>convene</td>
<td>fox</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>opposite</td>
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<tr>
<td>collar</td>
<td>convenient</td>
<td>frond</td>
<td>lot</td>
<td>oppress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

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

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

† /ɔ/–/ʊ/

8.2  a  /ɒ/

before one or more consonants in a syllable or word

all  calm¹  mama  squash  walnut
almanac  cha/k  pajamas  squat  walrus
almost  cobalt  pa/m  sta/k¹  waltz
already  drama  papa  stall  wampum
also  equality  psalm¹  swab  wand
altar  fall  qualify  swallow  wander
alter  fallen  quality  swamp  want
although  false  qualm¹  swan  was¹
altogether  falter  quantity  swap  wash
always  father  rainfall  swat  watch
apricot  football  recall  swatter  watchman
asphalt  forestall  salt  ta/k¹  water
bald  guard  scald  tall  waterfall
ba/k  hall  small  wad  watt
ball  halt  snowfall  wa/k¹  what²
balm¹  halter  squabble  wall  yacht
baseball  install  squad  wallop
call  malt  squander  wallow

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

¹/wɔz, wɔz; unstressed wəz/; ²/ʰwɔt, hɔt, wɔt; unstressed hɔt, wɔt/
Lesson 8

`/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog`

### 8.3 **AU** /ɒ/-/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>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>audition</td>
<td>caught</td>
<td>fault</td>
<td>man-slaughter</td>
<td>taunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auditorium</td>
<td>cause</td>
<td>faulty</td>
<td>maul</td>
<td>taut</td>
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<td>fraud</td>
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<td>vault</td>
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<td>caution</td>
<td>fraught</td>
<td>naughty</td>
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<tr>
<td>authentic</td>
<td>cautious</td>
<td>gaunt</td>
<td>onslaught</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1/ˈbiːkɒz, -ˈkɒz, -ˈkʌz/; 2/silent `gh`

### 8.4 **AW** /ɒ/-/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>
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</thead>
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<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>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.5 **OU** /ɒ/-/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>
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<td>bought</td>
<td>cough</td>
<td>ought</td>
<td>thought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brought</td>
<td>fought</td>
<td>sought</td>
<td>trough</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/`gh` is pronounced /ʌ/ 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>
</tbody>
</table>

Keys to Spelling: Sounds and Syllables 27-Apr-18  18  Julie Sevastopoulos  CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 International
Lesson 8  
/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

Answer Key

Pretest .................................................................................................................. 1
A. Hear the /ɒ/ sound. robot/row boat, dock/duck, lock/look
C. Find the misspelling.
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. ✔ Condiments 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.
1. In 1910, Marty's father went abroad to study in Vienna, Austria.
2. There he saw a variety of cured meats hanging in butcher shops.
3. His favorite was the "wiener", a hot, freshly made specialty.
4. Marty's father brought the recipe back to the U.S.
5. He taught Marty to make them, and he opened a couple of lunch stands.
6. He named it "wiener dog", "wiener" meaning in the style of Vienna (Wien) and "dog" because it looked like the body of a dachshund.

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.
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 words with the correct spelling for the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.  (19) ............................................................... 6
Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

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 even 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 yourself or your child a signboard, take an honest look in the mirror, and consult an online slang dictionary to make sure you truly 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. paw
13. hawk 14. auction 15. lawn 16. thought
17. applause 18. jaw 19. faucet 20. abroad

F. Complete the words. .................................................................................................................................. 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 to 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 squabble 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 with the spelling for the /ɔr/-/ɔ/ sound ......................................................................................................................... 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 with the correct spellings for the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound ........................................................................................................ 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.
Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

K.1 Complete the suffix. 

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

K.3 Complete the suffix.

8. honk 
   honks 
   honked 
   honking

9. frost 
   frosts 
   frosted 
   frosting

10. talk 
    talks 
    talked 
    talking

11. walk 
    walks 
    walked 
    walking

K.4 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

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 anything. 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:

col/cog/collegial/com/con/cor

1. comprehend
2. compete
3. commit
4. compact
5. convenient
6. convene
7. correct
8. compress
9. compose
10. composite
11. cohesive
12. cognate
contra - non- (not)
13. contraplication
14. contrabass
15. contraband
16. contravenience
mono-, octo-
17. nonstick
18. nonviolence
19. nonprofit
20. nonexistent
21. monothelism
22. monologue
23. monogamy
24. octave

M.2. Add suffixes -tor, -ory.

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 words with the /ɒ/-/ɔ/ sound.

A trauma center is a hospital that is equipped and staffed to provide care for patients suffering from major traumatic injuries such as falls, motor vehicle collisions or gunshot wounds. The operation of a trauma center is extremely expensive. It includes staffing the facility with advanced diagnostic equipment, doctors (surgeons), nurses and support staff who are knowledgeable in treating patients in shock. It also includes transport such as ambulances and helicopters.
Lesson 8

/ɒ/-/ɔ/ as in hotdog

B Find the misspellings.
1. ✗ problems An urgent care center takes care of problems requiring immediate care.
2. ✗ broad The staff treats a broad range of less serious illnesses and injuries.
3. ✗ offer Patients walk in, take a number, and wait for a professional to offer help.
4. ✗ are Simple injuries such as cuts and scrapes are handled by nursing staff.
5. ✔ A doctor handles more serious cases and serves as the center's director
6. ✗ not The centers are in operation seven days a week, but not necessarily 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 further tests for things ranging from basic blood content to common infections to genetic conditions. The results of the tests often give information that helps solve health problems.

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