## Qualitative Spelling Inventory Teacher Guide

Effective teaching cannot begin until you understand what students already know about words and what they're ready to learn. Likewise, instructional adjustments cannot be made until you evaluate the results of your teaching. An informal qualitative spelling inventory will give you a rich collection of information to understand students' knowledge of orthography. Words Their Way: Word Study for Phonics, Vocabulary, and Spelling provides detailed information about spelling inventories and how to observe reading and writing behaviors to determine where children are developmentally. Here is a brief example of how to administer and analyze a spelling inventory.

## 1. Administer a Spelling Inventory

To place students in a word study notebook and develop word study groups, administer one of the three spelling inventories. These inventories have been studied in a validation study (Sterbinsky, 2007) to show that students' scores are highly related to other standardized reading and spelling measures. Spelling inventories are made up of words specially chosen to represent a variety of spelling features or patterns at increasing levels of difficulty. (See right for an example.) Students take an inventory as they would a spelling test, but they do not study the words in advance. The results of a spelling inventory lead to the next step, which is the most important.

## 2. Analyze Students' Spelling

Use a feature guide, like the one on p. 2, to analyze students' spelling.

Example Spelling Inventory

| Word | Student Spelling | Word Correct |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 bed | bed | $\checkmark$ |
| 2 ship | ship | $\checkmark$ |
| 3 when | when | $\checkmark$ |
| 4 lump | lump | $\checkmark$ |
| 5 float | float | $\checkmark$ |
| 6 train | train | $\checkmark$ |
| 7 place | place | $\checkmark$ |
| 8 drive | drive | $\checkmark$ |
| 9 bright | brite |  |
| 10 shopping | shoping |  |
| 11 spoil | spoyle |  |
| 12 serving | serving | $\checkmark$ |
| 13 chewed | chooed |  |
| 14 carries | caryes |  |
| 15 marched | martched |  |
| 16 shower | showers |  |
| 17 bottle | bottel |  |
| 18 favor | faver |  |
| 19 ripen | rippin |  |
| 20 cellar | selar |  |
| 21 pleasure | pleascher |  |
| 22 fortunate | forchunate |  |
| 23 confident | confdant |  |
| 24 civilize | sivulise |  |
| 25 opposition | opozishun |  |

This analysis will help you identify what orthographic features students know and what they are ready to study as well as their approximate stage; a feature guide can help you determine a starting place for appropriate instruction. Look at the sample feature guide. This student demonstrated mastery of consonants, short vowels, digraphs, and blends. He only missed
Sample Feature Guide

one under Common Long Vowels. However, this student missed two features under Other Vowels, so this is the place to begin instruction for him. Looking above the line of features, Middle to Late Within Word Pattern has been circled to indicate the approximate stage.

## 3. Form Groups

Experience has shown that when students study a particular orthographic feature, it is best if they are in groups
with students who are ready to benefit from the same word study. Use the assessment information you gathered in steps 1 and 2 to form your groups. Use the feature points or words spelled correctly to group the students in your class. You can organize your groups by using a classroom composite form and/or a spelling-by-stage classroom organization chart as shown below. See Words Their Way: Word Study for Phonics, Vocabulary, and Spelling Instruction for more information about using feature guides and forming groups.

## Spelling-by-Stage Organization Chart



