

Braille Module 41

Play the Game: *Hollywood
Squares*

LOC Literary Lessons 9 -10

Braille Module 41

Play the Game: Hollywood Squares

LOC Literary Lessons 9 -10

Summary	
<p>Goal(s): The students will gain encouragement and skill as they demonstrate a working knowledge of the contraction usage from Lessons 9 and 10.</p> <p>SMART Objectives: <i>Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-sensitive</i></p> <p>By the end of this module, students should be able to:</p> <p>BS41.1: Demonstrate expertise in the knowledge of the contractions for Lessons 9 and 10 with the game: <i>Hollywood Squares</i>.</p>	Instructor:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Braille instructor
	Delivery Method(s):
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Game
	Length: 2.5 hours
One topic	
Any Applicable Business and/or Soft Skills:	
Corresponding <i>LOC Manual</i> :	
Lesson 9	
Lesson 10	
<p>Take Away Message(s): You have had fun playing <i>Hollywood Squares</i> today. Always take what you have learned and apply it diligently. Games are a great way to review what you have studied and instill the literary rules in your head. The rules are important because the way a book is formatted is how the blind reader determines different things in the text like headings and paragraphs. Working as a team is a part of functioning in the braille world. Using your team building skills playing game will increase your team building skills in the braille world.</p>	

Instructor Preparation

Title of Module: Play the Game: *Hollywood Squares*

The purpose of this module is to summarize contraction usage pertaining to the braille code for the initial-letter and the final-letter contractions. This game will give students practice with team building and proofreading skills.

Agenda – topics to be covered in the module and length of each item

Topic: Play the Game: Hollywood Squares

Time Allotted: 2.5 hours

A. Play the Game: *Hollywood Squares* (2.5 hours)

Materials and Supplies – items needed in order to carry out the agenda and classroom activities

1. Hollywood Square questions for the game are included in this curriculum
2. This game is already customized into the template.
3. Keep a log of the highest scores as the group tries to make it to the top 10 winners.
4. Braille questions for the game are included in this curriculum
5. Handouts: Hollywood Squares Ribbons (41.A.1) (one copy), The Hollywood Squares User Manual (41.A.2) (one copy), Hollywood Squares Questions Lessons (41.A.3) (one copy)

Classroom Preparation – steps to follow when setting up the learning environment

1. Have chalk and erasure board ready for use for score keeping.
2. Have the computer and overhead screen ready to play the game *Hollywood Squares*.
3. Familiarize yourself with the game format. Spend at least 30 minutes working with the game.

Curriculum Content

A. Game: Hollywood Squares

(2.5 hours)

Objective BS41.1: Demonstrate expertise in the knowledge of the contractions for Lessons 9 and 10 with the game: *Hollywood Squares*.

PREINSTRUCTIONAL ACTIVITIES

The instructor will be familiar with LOC Lesson 9 and 10.

CONTENT PRESENTATION AND LEARNER PARTICIPATION

The instructor should become familiar with the computerized game of *Hollywood Squares*. The instructor must be able to demonstrate how this game is played. They must also be able to train someone to run the game on the computer. The instructor will need an impartial player from the class but preferably an outsider to run the game on the computer.

NOTE: If the instructor chooses not to play the game of *Hollywood Squares* they can utilize the questions as a test or ask the questions in class.

You may want to make **HOLLYWOOD SQUARES Ribbons (41.A.1)** printed on card stock paper for the winners.

You will need a copy of the **Hollywood Squares User Manual (41.A.2)** and **Hollywood Squares Questions (41.A.3)** for the instructor.

CONTENT PRESENTATION AND LEARNER PARTICIPATION

See Jump Start Directions that are attached.

Hollywood Squares is a game similar to the game tic-tac-toe. Divide the students into two groups and allow them to pick a team name. There are 9 rounds to this game.

Some reminders to the students:

“The purpose of the game is to have fun and to apply what you have learned in Lessons 9-10.

Though you are teamed up you need to take turns answering the questions so everyone will have a chance to play. Remember that teamwork will create an environment that will allow the game to flow as you challenge the other team. ENJOY!”

The questions for the Lessons are included in the handouts. This is a reference guide for the instructor to follow.

Read the instructions to the students so they will get an idea of how the game is played. The students should answer their own questions without help from the other students.

Each contestant or team will be given an answer in which they must pose the corresponding question. Dollar values are assigned to each answer. The contestant or team with the most money in the end wins!

Remember that people learn from their mistakes. Allow for time to ask questions. There may have been errors or changes in the LOC rules and this is a great time to acknowledge these with a class discussion.

ASSESSMENT

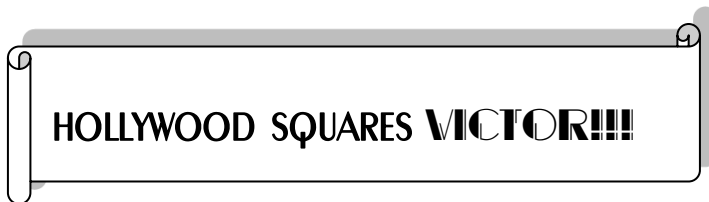
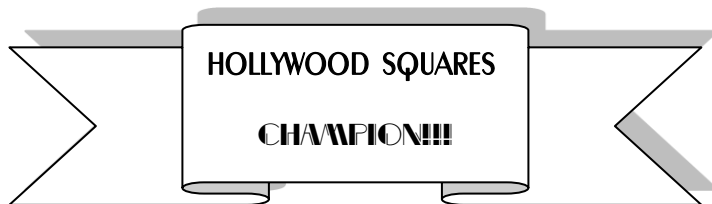
The outcome of the game is to test the students on their knowledge of Lessons 9-10.

Braille Module 41

Play the Game: *Hollywood Squares*

LOC Literary Lessons 9 -10 Handouts

Hollywood Squares Ribbons (41.A.1)



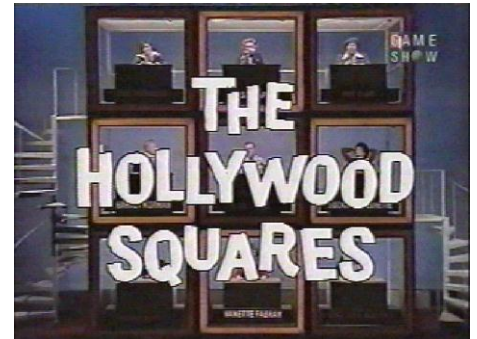
The Hollywood Squares User Manual (41.A.2)

Purpose

If you are unfamiliar with the game show then here are a few things you need to know to run this game smoothly. The game is a Tic-Tac-Toe game using people and questions. The winner is the first to form 3 X's or O's across, up, down, or diagonally. This program is excellent for group instruction because you can have one or two people take up each square and also have two contestants. This allows for up to 20 participants at a time... or you can just use as little as the 2 contestants.

How to Play

When you reach the opening screen with the names, you must scroll through all the famous Hollywood actors/actresses as you introduce the game. After all the people have appeared click again for the main game screen. Have 1 or 2 people pretend to be in each square. Now you are set up and play can begin.



Let's say Amy goes first and she is X. She chooses a square (say square 5 for this example). You must click on the Hollywood actor/actress in that square to go to that person's player screen. There you will see the question for that square.

Let's say the question is, "What year did America declare its independence?"

The person assigned to that square now has to answer (or bluff a wrong answer) that question. Let's say John is in square 5 and he says, "The answer is 1910."

Amy then has to agree or disagree with John's answer. After she has made her decision, you click the mouse again and the correct answer appears. Click on the menu arrow to return to the main game board.

If Amy agreed with John, she was wrong. Therefore you would put an "O" in the black box in square 5 by clicking in the black box and typing an uppercase "O." If Amy disagreed with John, you would put an "X" in the black box in square 5.

Contestants take turns until someone has made 3 in a row. When this has happened you can type a "1" in the scoreboard by clicking in the black box and typing "1."

The winner of the game is the one who wins more tic-tac-toe games than their opponent. You can play one time, or best two out of three... and so on.

41.A.2

When a person wins the game, you can click on the "Click here if X wins" or "Click here if O wins" for the winning team to see the winning slide.

The current PowerPoint slide show comes with one round. If you want additional rounds, all you need to do is copy and paste the pages after the last page of the game (before the winner slides).

IMPORTANT – Once you enter the X's and O's onto the game board, you must go back and delete them from within the presentation. If you do not clear them off the board before exiting, they will be saved as part of the presentation.

Have Fun with More from JumpStart!

There is more from JumpStart than just the Game Show Edition. Check out the bonus games included on this CDROM for more info about our other products!

Customizing the Game

First Things First

Move all the files from the CDROM to your computer. You may want to create a "JumpStart Games" folder in your "My Documents" for all the games we have to offer. The game cannot be customized if the files are not copied to your computer.

Add Your Questions

Open the "Hollywood Squares" PowerPoint file and begin to familiarize yourself with the game format. Spend at least 30 minutes working with the game before you use it with a group. This will insure the game will go smoother than if you jumped in too soon.

When you are ready, you can begin to change all the text in the game. You can change the questions and the answers by clicking on the text on each page, and replacing the text with your own. If there is not enough room to fit your question, change the font size to a smaller setting.

Winnings

Maybe contestants try to win points added to a grade instead of pretend money.... Or maybe they work for prizes.... Or maybe you keep a log of the highest scores, and the group members try to make it on the top 10 winners list. It's all up to you!!!

New Games

I suggest saving new games in different files. All the slides on the PowerPoint program are set to link to specific pages and if you try to change it, things could be messed up really easily. If you plan on using this game one time after another, I suggest you save the files under different names. Prepare your first game and save it under a different game (i.e. "game1" and the next game you make is "game2")

Hollywood Squares Questions: Lesson 9 and 10 (41.A.3)

Round 1 (Lesson 9)

Question: How many cells are initial-letter contractions?

Answer: Initial-letter contractions are two-cell configurations.

Question: What preceding dot formations make up initial-letter contractions?

Answer: Initial-letter contractions are formed by preceding the initial-letter or initial contraction of the word by dot 5, dot 45, or dot 456. **9.1**

Question: When can initial-letter contractions be used as whole words and as part words?

Answer: When they retain their original sound. **9.1a**

Question: What contraction(s) would you use in "everywhere?"

Answer: "Ever" and "where" **9.1a**

Question: What contraction(s) would you use in "sometime?"

Answer: "Some" and "time" **9.1a**

Question: What contraction(s) would you use in "landlord?"

Answer: "And" and "lord" **9.1a**

Question: What contraction(s) would you use in "clever?"

Answer: "Ever" **9.1a**

Question: What contraction(s) would you use in "renamed?"

Answer: "Name" **9.1a**

Question: What contraction(s) would you use in "smothered?"

Answer: "Mother" and "ed" **9.1a**

41.A.3

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Round 2 (Lesson 9)

Question: Can you use the contraction for "ôt" as in "bought"?

Answer: Yes **9.2b**

Question: Can you use the "ought" contraction in the name "Houghton"?

Answer: No, because the letter combination is pronounced as a long o. **9.2b**

Question: Can you use the one contraction when part of the letter of the contraction fall into the base word and part into a suffix?

Answer: No cannot be used **9.2c**

Question: True or False-The contraction for "some" is used only when the letters it represents retain their original sound and forms a complete syllable in the base word.

Answer: True **9.2d**

Question: True or False-Unless other rules prohibit, the contraction for "part" is used whether it retains the original sound or not.

Answer: True **9.2e**

Question: True or False-The contraction for "part" can be used in a word where "par" is a prefix.

Answer: False, cannot be used **9.2e**

Question: True or False-One-cell contractions are usually preferred over two-cell contraction?

Answer: True

Question: In the word "haddock" is the "had" contraction preferred over the "dd" contraction?

Answer: No **9.3**

Question: Should you use a contraction if it would disturb the pronunciation of a diagraph?

Answer: No **9.4**

Round 3 (Lesson 9)

Question: Where a choice must be made between two consecutive contractions, what is the preference?

Answer: Preference is given to the contraction that more clearly indicates correct pronunciation. 9.5

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Germany"?

Answer: Many. 9.6

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Somerset"?

Answer: No contractions. 9.6

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Wordsworth"?

Answer: Word and "th". 9.6

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Spartan"?

Answer: Part 9.6

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Hades"?

Answer: No Contractions. 9.6

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Mortimer"?

Answer: No Contractions. 9.6

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Gaylord"?

Answer: Lord 9.6

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Houghton"?

Answer: No contractions. 9.6

Round 4 (Lesson 9)

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Brighton"?

Answer: Right. 9.6

Question: Which contraction would you use in the proper name "Hermione"?

Answer: No contraction. 9.6

Question: For "wherever", would you use the "where" contraction and "er"?

Answer: No, you would use the "wh", "er" and "ever" contractions. 9.5

Question: For "where'er", would you use the "where" contraction and "er"?

Answer: No, you would use the "wh", "er" and "er" contractions. 9.5

Question: For "dispirited", would you use the "spirit" contraction and "ed"?

Answer: Yes. 9.5

Question: For "musth", would you use the "th" contraction?

Answer: No, you would use the "st" contraction. 9.5

Question: Would you use the contraction for "part" in "Parthenon"?

Answer: No, you would use "ar" and the "the" contractions. 9.6

Question: Would you use the "one" or the "er" contraction in "prisoner"?

Answer: "er" 9.3

Question: You would not use the contraction for "here" in the "adherer"?

Answer: No, you would use the contractions "er" and "er". 9.3

Round 5 (Lesson 9)

Question: Would you use the "dd" or the "had" contraction in "haddock"?

Answer: "dd" 9.3

Question: Would you use the "part" contraction in "apartheid"?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Would you use the contraction for "part" in "partake"?

Answer: No, "par" is a prefix. 9.2e

Question: Which contraction(s) would you use for the word "partake"?

Answer: The "ar" contraction 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "ever"?

Answer: 5, 15 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "father"?

Answer: 5, 124 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "here"?

Answer: 5, 125 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "know"?

Answer: 5, 13 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "lord"?

Answer: 5, 123 9.1

Round 6 (Lesson 9)

Question: What two-cell configurations form "mother"?

Answer: 5, 134 **9.1**

Question: What two-cell configurations form "name"?

Answer: 5, 1345 **9.1**

Question: What two-cell configurations form "one"?

Answer: 5, 135 **9.1**

Question: What two-cell configurations form "part"?

Answer: 5, 1234 **9.1**

Question: What two-cell configurations form "question"?

Answer: 5, 12345 **9.1**

Question: What two-cell configurations form "right"?

Answer: 5, 1235 **9.1**

Question: What two-cell configurations form "some"?

Answer: 5, 234 **9.1**

Question: What two-cell configurations form "time"?

Answer: 5, 2345 **9.1**

Question: What two-cell configurations form "under"?

Answer: 5, 136 **9.1**

Round 7 (Lesson 9)

Question: What two-cell configurations form “work”?

Answer: 5, 2456 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form “young”?

Answer: 5, 13456 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form “character”?

Answer: 5, 16 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form “through”?

Answer: 5, 1456 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form “where”?

Answer: 5, 156 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form “ought”?

Answer: 5, 1256 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form “there”?

Answer: 5, 2346 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form “upon”?

Answer: 45, 136 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form “word”?

Answer: 45, 2456 9.1

Round 8 (Lesson 9)

Question: What two-cell configurations form "those"?

Answer: 45, 1456 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "whose"?

Answer: 45, 156 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "these"?

Answer: 45, 2346 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "cannot"?

Answer: 456, 14 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "had"?

Answer: 456, 125 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "many"?

Answer: 456, 134 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "spirit"?

Answer: 456, 234 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "world"?

Answer: 456, 2456 9.1

Question: What two-cell configurations form "their"?

Answer: 456, 2346 9.1

Round 9 (Lesson 9)

Question: What is the short-form word for "according"?

Answer: "ac" 9.7

Question: What is the short-form word for "always"?

Answer: "alw" 9.7

Question: What is the short-form word for "braille"?

Answer: "brl" 9.7

Question: What is the short-form word for "children"?

Answer: "(ch)n" 9.7

Question: What is the short-form word for "o'clock" or "oclock"?

Answer: "o'c" 9.7

Question: What is the short-form word for "perhaps"?

Answer: "p(er)h" 9.7

Hollywood Squares Questions: Lessons 9 and 10 (41.A.3 cont.)

Round 1 (Lesson 10)

Question: How many cells are final-letter contractions?

Answer: Final-letter contractions are two-cell configurations. 10.1a

Question: What preceding dot formations make up final-letter contractions?

Answer: Final-letter contractions are formed by dots 46, dots 56, or dot 6. 10.1a

Question: True or False-Dot 46 can also be used as the emphasis indicator.

Answer: True 10.1a

Question: True or False-Dot 56 can also be used as the letter indicator.

Answer: True 10.1a

Question: True or False-Dot 6 can also be used as the capital indicator

Answer: True 10.1a

Question: True or False-Final-letter contractions are used only in the middle or the end of a word or name.

Answer: True 10.1a

Question: True or False-You cannot use a final-letter contraction at the beginning of a line in a divided word.

Answer: False. You can use a final-letter contraction at the beginning of a line in a divided word. 10.1a

Question: When a word begins with the letters of a final-letter contraction, can you use the final-letter contraction?

Answer: No, the contraction cannot be used. 10.1c

Question: True or False-The origin of "unless" is the Middle English word "onlesse", which is one word and therefore the contraction for "less" is used.

Answer: True 10.1c

Round 2 (Lesson 10)

Question: True or False-When a contraction would overlap a root/base word and a suffix, a final-letter contraction can be used.

Answer: False, it cannot be used. 10.1d

Question: True or False-The contraction for "ation" is used in preference to the "a" and "tion" signs.

Answer: True 10.1d

Question: True or False-In the whole word "full", the contraction for "ful" is not used because it would begin the word.

Answer: True 10.1d

Question: True or False-When "ful" occurs at the end of a word, it is always a suffix

Answer: True 10.1d

Question: True or False-A final-letter contraction can follow an apostrophe or hyphen.

Answer: False, it cannot follow either a apostrophe or hyphen. 10.1e

Question: What is the short-form word for "across"?

Answer: "acr" 10.2

Question: What is the short-form word for "also"?

Answer: "al" 10.2

Question: What is the short-form word for "almost"?

Answer: "alm" 10.2

Question: What is the short-form word for "immediate"?

Answer: "imm" 10.2

Round 3 (Lesson 10)

Question: What is the short-form word for "must"?

Answer: "m(st)" 10.2

Question: What is the short-form word for "necessary"?

Answer: "nec" 10.2

Question: Can you use "ity" in "hoity-toity"?

Answer: No, it would disturb the pronunciation of the digraph. 10.1f

Question: Can you use "ally" in "re-ally"?

Answer: No, a final-letter contraction cannot follow a hyphen. 10.1e

Question: Can you use "ound" in a "grey'ound"?

Answer: No, a final-letter contraction cannot follow an apostrophe. 10.1e

Question: Would you use the "the" contraction "thence"?

Answer: No, you would use the "th" and "ence" contraction. 10.1d(2)

Question: Can you use the "ance" contraction in "danced"?

Answer: Yes 10.1d(3)

Question: Can you use the "ence" contraction in "Spencer"?

Answer: Yes 10.1d(3)

Question: Can you use the "ence" contraction in "commenced"?

Answer: Yes, you would also use the "com" contraction. 10.1d(3)

Round 4 (Lesson 10)

Question: Can you use the "ful" contraction in "hopefully"?

Answer: Yes 10.1d(2)

Question: Which contractions would you use in the word "beautifully"?

Answer: "ea" and "ful" contractions 10.1d(2)

Question: Which contractions would you use in the word "wonderfully"?

Answer: "er" and "ful" contractions 10.1d(2)

Question: Would you use the "ful" contraction in "chockfull"?

Answer: YES 10.1d(2)

Question: Can you use the "ful" contraction in "brimful"?

Answer: YES 10.1d(2)

Question: Would you use the "ful" contraction in the word "full"?

Answer: No, because it is at the beginning of the word. 10.1d(2)

Question: Would you use the "ful" contraction in the word "teaspoonful"?

Answer: No, because it is a compound word. 10.1d(2)

Question: Would you use the "ful" contraction in the word "chock-full"?

Answer: No, because it is a hyphenated compound word. 10.1d(2)

Question: Would you use the contraction "ation" in "application"?

Answer: YES 10.1d(1)

Round 5 (Lesson 10)

Question: Would you use the contraction "ation" in "station"?

Answer: Yes 10.1d(1)

Question: Would you use the contraction "ation" in "creation"?

Answer: YES 10.1d(1)

Question: Can you use the "ally" contraction in "equally"?

Answer: YES 10.1d

Question: What contractions would you use in "governess"?

Answer: "er" and "ness" 10.1d

Question: What contractions would you use in "baroness"?

Answer: "ar" and "ness" 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "ally" in "equally"?

Answer: YES 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "ally" in "really"?

Answer: YES 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "ally" in "actually"?

Answer: YES 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "ally" in "visually"?

Answer: YES 10.1d

Round 6 (Lesson 10)

Question: Would you use the contraction "ness" in "lioness"?

Answer: Yes 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "ity" in "fruity"?

Answer: NO 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "ally" in "squally"?

Answer: NO 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "ness" in "chieftainness"?

Answer: No 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "ness" in "citizeness"?

Answer: NO 10.1d

Question: Would you use the contraction "con" in "incongruous"?

Answer: NO 10.1c

Question: Which contractions would you use in "congealed"?

Answer: "con", "ea" and "ed" contractions 10.1c

Question: Which contractions would you use in "unfulfilled"?

Answer: "ed" contraction 10.1c

Question: Which contractions would you use in "unlessened"?

Answer: "ed" contraction 10.1c

Round 7 (Lesson 10)

Question: Can you use a final-letter contraction for "Sion"?

Answer: NO 10.1b

Question: Can you use a final-letter contraction for "encephalitis"?

Answer: NO 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "around"?

Answer: "ar" and "ound" contractions 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "precession"?

Answer: "sion" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "count"?

Answer: "ount" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "belong"?

Answer: "be" and "ong" contractions 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "constitutional"?

Answer: "con", "st" and "tion" contractions 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "memento"?

Answer: "ment" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "stationary"?

Answer: "st", "ation" and "ar" contractions 10.1a

Round 8 (Lesson 10)

Question: Which contractions would you use for "Lance"?

Answer: "ance" contraction 10.1a

Question: Can you use a final-letter contraction for "encephalitis"?

Answer: NO 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "around"?

Answer: "ar" and "ound" contractions 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "boundary"?

Answer: "ound" and "ar" contractions 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "processional"?

Answer: "sion" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "mountain"?

Answer: "ount" and "in" contractions 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "mongrel"?

Answer: "ong" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "edition"?

Answer: "tion" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "comment"?

Answer: "com" and "ment" contractions 10.1a

Round 9 (Lesson 10)

Question: Which contractions would you use for "nation"?

Answer: "ation" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "Frances"?

Answer: "ance" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "assistance"?

Answer: "st" and "ance" contractions 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "hopeless"?

Answer: "less" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "providence"?

Answer: "ence" contraction 10.1a

Question: Which contractions would you use for "hopeful"?

Answer: "ful" contraction 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for "firmness"?

Answer: "ness" contraction 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for "cavity"?

Answer: "ity" contraction 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for "chancellor"?

Answer: "ch" and "ance" contractions 10.1a

Round 10 (Lesson 10)

Which contractions would you use for “blessed”?

Answer: “less” and “ed” contractions 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for “henceforth”?

Answer: “ence”, “for” and “th” contractions 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for “faithfully”?

Answer: “th” and “ful” contractions 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for “Tennessee”?

Answer: “en” and “ness” contractions 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for “pitying”?

Answer: “ity” and “ing” contractions 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for “rallying”?

Answer: “ally” and “ing” contractions 10.1a

Which contractions would you use for “Sally”?

Answer: “ally” contractions 10.1a

What two-cell configurations form “-ound”?

Answer: 46, 145 10.1a

What two-cell configurations form “-ance”?

Answer: 46, 15 10.1a

Round 11 (Lesson 10)

What two-cell configurations form “-sion”?

Answer: 46, 1345 **10.1a**

What two-cell configurations form “-less”?

Answer: 46, 234 **10.1a**

What two-cell configurations form “-ount”?

Answer: 46, 2345 **10.1a**

What two-cell configurations form “-ence”?

Answer: 56, 15 **10.1a**

What two-cell configurations form “-ong”?

Answer: 56, 1245 **10.1a**

What two-cell configurations form “-ful”?

Answer: 56, 123 **10.1a**

What two-cell configurations form “-tion”?

Answer: 56, 1345 **10.1a**

What two-cell configurations form “-ness”?

Answer: 56, 234 **10.1a**

What two-cell configurations form “-ment”?

Answer: 56, 2345 **10.1a**

