English has the largest vocabulary of any language – well over 650,000 words - about 200,000 are in common use.

English can be difficult to read and spell because we have multiple options for many sounds.

For example:
- cent = sent
- moon = group
- breakable = audible
- wiggle = legal

Old English (Anglo-Saxon) words:
- cent
- moon
- breakable

French words:
- sent
- group
- audible

Latin words:
- legal

Greek words:
- doctor
If you want to know more...

youtube.com: The Adventure of English

Words With Anglo-Saxon Origin

- grass
- pig
- wrist
- loud
- bundle
- grow
- bring
- thunder
- kind
- would
The Battle of Hastings

King Harold II of England is defeated by the Norman forces of William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings. At the end of the bloody, all-day battle, Harold was killed and his forces were destroyed. He was the last Anglo-Saxon king of England.

Words With French Origin

cucumber (from: coucombre)
treaty (from: traité)

picnic (from: piquenique)
coin (from: coigne)

bravery (from: braverie)
chef (means head)

attorney (from: atourné)
cuisine (means kitchen)

soldier (from: soudier)
receive (from: receivre)

Words With Latin Origin

perplex
locate
adventure

grate

fortunate
spectator

support
doctor

illegible
serpent
meticulous
Renewed interest in ancient societies

Art, science, philosophy and education become important

More Latin words as well as Greek ones are added

- genius (L)
- radius (L)
- species (L)
- focus (L)
- Physical (L)
- Lecture (L)
- chaos (G)
- crisis (G)
- enthusiasm (G)
- geography (G)

Anglo-Saxon
- basic words used in daily communication (often 1 syllable)
- numbers 1-1000
- basic colors (brown, red, black)
- body parts (arm, throat)
- many eight words (does, have)
- most vowel teams (foot, play, beam)
- silent letters (birth, knit, gnaw)
- kindred words with 2 syllables * (apple)

Latin
- multi syllabic words
- structure:
- *connectives i, u, uf (allocate, conspicuous)
- common final stable syllables: -turn, -tion, -ion, -ian
- -rt, -pt (tractor, attempt)
- -th c before e or i (certify, principal)
- academic words
- -y = /ī/ (cyclone, myth)
- -ph = /f/ (phrase)
- -ch = /k/ (architect)
- silent initial p: ps, pt, pp, -gynec, pneumonias, pterodactyl
- ending -ology (etymology)
- -eu/ī (mean, well, -enough)
- -ch = /j/ (church)
- -qu = /k/ (quench, quack)
- -cian
- -ct, -pt (tractor, attempt)
- soft c before e or i (certify, principal)
- common final stable syllables:
- -ture, -tion, -sion
- -cian
- -ct, -pt (tractor, attempt)
- -sc (science)
- -tion
- -age (garage)
- -c (course)
- -ette (etiquette)
- -sure (fissure)
- -ine (routine)
- -ette (etiquette)
- -are (currency)
- -age (garage)
- -acon (cyclone)
- -phere (myth)
- -chrom (chroma)
- -osoph (epistemology)
- -eu (mean, well, -enough)

Greek
- basic words used in daily communication (often 1 syllable)
- numbers 1-1000
- basic colors (brown, red, black)
- body parts (arm, throat)
- many eight words (does, have)
- most vowel teams (boat, play, beam)
- -th c before e or i (certify, principal)
- -ch = /k/ (orchid)
- silent initial p: ps, pt, pp, -gynec, pneumonias, pterodactyl
- ending -ology (etymology)
- -eu/ī (mean, well, -enough)
- -ch = /j/ (church)
- -qu = /k/ (quench, quack)
- -cian
- -ct, -pt (tractor, attempt)
- soft c before e or i (certify, principal)
- common final stable syllables:
- -ture, -tion, -sion
- -cian
- -ct, -pt (tractor, attempt)
- -sc (science)
- -tion
- -age (garage)
- -c (course)
- -ette (etiquette)
- -sure (fissure)
- -age (garage)
- -acon (cyclone)
- -phere (myth)
- -chrom (chroma)
- -osoph (epistemology)
- -eu (mean, well, -enough)

French
- basic words used in daily communication (often 1 syllable)
- numbers 1-1000
- basic colors (brown, red, black)
- body parts (arm, throat)
- many eight words (does, have)
- most vowel teams (boat, play, beam)
- -th c before e or i (certify, principal)
- -ch = /j/ (church)
- -qu = /k/ (quench, quack)
- -cian
- -ct, -pt (tractor, attempt)
- soft c before e or i (certify, principal)
- common final stable syllables:
- -ture, -tion, -sion
- -cian
- -ct, -pt (tractor, attempt)
- -sc (science)
- -tion
- -age (garage)
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- -sure (fissure)
- -age (garage)
- -acon (cyclone)
- -phere (myth)
- -chrom (chroma)
- -osoph (epistemology)
- -eu (mean, well, -enough)

So now what?

1) active practice:
   a) sorting drills either by language origin or elements
   b) playing “War”
So now what?

2) tool for reading and spelling:
   - using language origins to choose sound or spelling
   - foundation for morphology

sister or doctor
wiggle or legal
cent or sent

moon or group
breakable or audible

So now what?

3) vocabulary building

The excursion exceeded my expectations.
The industrious insects collaborated to construct a subterranean labyrinth.

Look for yourself...

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