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# English Phonics

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*Edited by*

**B. Vazhuthi,** D.T.Ed., M.A., B.Ed.,  
B.T. Assistant (Eng), P. U. M. School,  
Thagarakuppam, Vellore District - 632520.  
Mobile No: 9047718345  
Mail ID: vazhuthidhiliban@gmail.com

## Preface

These lessons are designed to teach new learners to read by building a phonics based foundation. The beginning reader can use the consonant charts and the vowel charts to learn the basic sounds and spelling of letter combinations. **The lessons are arranged in a format that can be easily used by parents and teachers as instructional materials for the purpose of developing basic reading and spelling skills.** Phonics skills are key elements to the successful development of basic reading and spelling skills.

### Thanks to:

[www.theschoolhouse.us](http://www.theschoolhouse.us)

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## Unit 1

### Frequently Used Sight Words

**Sight Words** are numerous and one cannot “sound them out” according to their **phonetic spelling pattern**. However, the spelling (visual patterns) in **sight words**, are such that the common **phonic generalizations cannot be applied in decoding**. These words appear frequently and must be **memorized**.

#### Frequently Used Sight Words - Part 1

a	from	once	sure
above	give	one	the
again	gives	only	their
any	gone	or	there
are	have	other	they
away	here	over	to
been	I	own	today
before	into	pretty	too
buy	knew	push	two
children	know	put	very
color	laugh	ready	want
come	live	really	was
could	love	said	were
do	many	says	what
does	mother	school	where
don't	Mr.	shall	who
done	Mrs.	Should	work
door	none	some	would
father	of	something	you
friend	often	sometime	your

## Frequently Used **Sight Words** - Part 2

across	dove	language	soldier
air	dozen	laughed	son
against	dye	leather	soul
aisle	early	library	special
already	earn	lion	spread
answer	enough	lived	square
anxious	every	machine	steak
around	eye	measure	taught
bear	eyes	million	though
beautiful	field	minute	thought
beauty	folks	mischievous	through
because	garage	move	together
believe	ghost	neither	ton
calf	gloves	ocean	tongue
carry	great	office	toward
coming	grew	onion	usual
cough	guard	open	vein
couple	guess	ought	view
course	guide	patient	warm
cousin	head	piece	weather
cruel	heart	please	whom
curve	heaven	quiet	whose
dead	heavy	ranger	wolf
deaf	hour	rough	woman
debt	idea	science	won
desire	Indian	scissors	write
double	instead	sew	wrong
doubt	isle	sign	young



## Unit 2

### Short Vowel Patterns

Short Vowels means **the sound of the vowel is soft**. When a vowel is followed by one consonant (**consonant blend, digraph**), that vowel is usually short.

A vowel is usually short when there is only one vowel in a word (**either at the beginning or between two consonants**) or syllable as in on, red and fantastic.

#### Words with **Short "a"** vowel sound

at	brat	bad	bag	brag
bat	chat	cad	gag	crag
cat	flat	dad	hag	drag
fat	scat	fad	jag	flag
hat	slat	had	lag	snag
mat	spat	lad	nag	stag
pat	that	mad	rag	swag

am	clam	an	bran	clap
cam	cram	ban	flan	flap
dam	dram	can	plan	scrap
ham	gram	fan	scan	slap
jam	scam	man	span	snap
ram	scram	pan	Stan	strap
Sam	sham	ran	than	trap

cab	drab	ax	and	bland
gab	crab	lax	band	brand
lab	grab	tax	hand	grand
tab	slab	wax	land	stand

bass	brass	cast	back	black
lass	class	fast	hack	crack
mass	crass	last	Jack	flack
pass	glass	past	lack	quack
sass	grass	vast	pack	track

camp	champ	ash	brash	bank
damp	clamp	bash	clash	dank
lamp	cramp	cash	crash	lank
ramp	scamp	dash	flash	rank
tamp	stamp	gash	slash	sank
vamp	tramp	hash	smash	tank

ask	daft	craft	asp	catch
bask	haft	draft	gasp	hatch
mask	raft	graft	hasp	match
task	waft	shaft	rasp	patch

bath	bang	clang	can't	chant
lath	gang	slang	pant	grant
math	hang	sprang	rant	plant
path	rang	twang	want	scant

### **Words with Short "e" vowel sound**

get	bed	bled	den	blend
let	fed	bred	fen	spend
met	led	fled	hen	kept
net	Ned	shed	men	wept
pet	red	shred	pen	bend
set	Ted	sled	ten	end



bell  
fell  
sell  
tell  
well

quell  
shell  
smell  
spell  
swell

bent  
cent  
rent  
sent  
went

Brent  
scent  
spent  
Trent

best  
nest  
rest

blest  
chest  
crest

deck  
neck  
peck

check  
fleck  
speck

edge  
hedge  
ledge  
sedge

dredge  
fledge  
pledge  
sledge

Bess  
less  
mess  
ness

bless  
chess  
dress  
stress

absent  
address  
advent  
asset  
banquet  
basinet  
basket  
basset  
beckon  
bellhop  
Benjamin  
billet  
bonnet  
bracket  
brisket  
bucket  
buffet  
cabinet

compel  
competent  
confess  
content  
contest  
convent  
dentist  
dispel  
distinct  
docket  
dragnet  
eggshell  
enrich  
evident  
exit  
expect  
expend  
extend

fragment  
freshmen  
hamlet  
helmet  
henchmen  
henpeck  
impel  
impress  
inject  
inkwell  
insect  
intellect  
intent  
kitchen  
lapel  
ligament  
liniment  
magnet

patent  
pellet  
quicken  
redneck  
rotten  
selfish  
shipment  
spectrum  
splendid  
subject  
sudden  
sunbelt  
sundeck  
suspect  
suspend  
talent  
tenement  
thicket

## Words with **Short "i"** vowel sound

hip	clip	bit	chit	dim	grim
lip	flip	fit	quit	him	skim
nip	grip	hit	skit	Kim	slim
tip	ship	it	spit	rim	swim
zip	skip	pit	split	Tim	trim

bid	grid	big	brig	din	chin
did	quid	dig	sprig	in	skin
kid	skid	fig	trig	pin	spin
lid	slid	pig	twig	sin	thin
mid	squid	rig	Whig	tin	twin

kick	brick	ding	bring	fink	blink
lick	chick	king	cling	ink	brink
nick	click	ping	fling	link	chink
pick	flick	ring	sling	mink	clink
rick	quick	sing	spring	pink	drink
sick	stick	wing	string	rink	shrink
tick	thick		swing	sink	stink
wick	trick	gilt	thing	wink	think
imp	blimp	hilt	quilt	dint	flint
limp	crimp	kilt	spilt	hint	print
wimp	primp	silt	stilt	lint	sprint

gift	drift	disk	brisk	fist	grist
lift	shift	risk	frisk	list	twist

ditch	glitch	midge	bridge	finch	clinch
hitch	stitch	ridge	fridge	inch	flinch

admit	dismiss	lavish	rabbit
avid	famish	limit	rabid
axis	finish	limpid	radish
backlit	flagship	lipid	rapid
backspin	frigid	lipstick	rigid
bandit	gambit	liquid	satin
Baptist	habit	livid	shindig
blacklist	handspring	maxim	timid
cabin	hatpin	misfit	transit
candid	impish	misprint	valid
catfish	imprint	napkin	vapid
catnip	insist	nitpick	victim
digit	kidskin	nitwit	visit
diminish	kingpin	picnic	vivid
dipstick	kinship	pinprick	within

### Words with **Short "o"** vowel sound

job	blob	cot	blot	hop	chop
mob	glob	got	plot	lop	crop
nob	slob	hot	shot	mop	drop
rob	snob	not	slot	pop	shop
sob	throb	pot	spot	top	stop

dock	block	dog	blog	bog	flog
hock	chock	fog	frog	cog	grog
jock	clock	log	smog	jog	slog

boss	cross	bong	prong	bond	chomp
loss	dross	long	strong	fond	clomp
moss	floss	song	thong	pond	stomp
toss	gloss	long	throng		

## Words with **Short "u"** vowel sound

bug	chug	but	bum	chum
dug	drug	cut	gum	drum
jug	shrug	hut	mum	plum
lug	slug	jut	rum	scum
mug	smug	nut	sum	slum

bun	cub	chub	bud	crud
fun	hub	club	cud	spud
run	pub	flub	dud	stud
sun	rub	scrub	mud	thud

bump	chump	blush	buck	chuck
dump	clump	brush	duck	cluck
hump	grump	crush	luck	pluck
jump	plump	flush	muck	shuck
pump	slump	plush	suck	struck

bunch	brunch	Dutch	budge	drudge
lunch	crunch	hutch	fudge	grudge
munch	scrunch	clutch	judge	sludge

album	discus	hubbub	pickup
animus	disgust	humbug	pumpkin
backup	distrust	humdrum	ruckus
buckskin	dumbstruck	hummus	sacrum
bumpkin	dumdum	litmus	sanctum
bunkum	dumpling	magnum	shantung
buskin	flashgun	manhunt	status
cactus	fungus	maximum	stinkbug
campus	gamut	minimum	stratus
catgut	grampus	nimbus	sunlamp

## Unit 3

### Long (a) Spelling Patterns: (ai), (ay) & (au)

When a vowel has a long sound, it says its name.

#### Rule: 1

When two vowels go walking usually the first one does the **talking**, (it says its name) the second vowel does the walking, (it is **silent**).

#### Rule: 2

If a **one syllable word** ends with a vowel, the vowel is **usually** long.

#### Rule: 3

The vowel **i** and **o** have the long vowel sound when followed by **two or more consonants** usually has a **long vowel sound**. (Usually words with just one vowel have a short vowel sound. **These two spelling patterns are exceptions.**)

#### Long (a) Spelling Pattern: -ai (Rule: 1)

aim	mail	rail	tail
brain	paid	rain	trail
chain	pail	sail	train
fail	pain	snail	vain
gain	paint	sprain	wail
jail	plain	stain	wait

#### Long (a) Spelling Pattern: -ay (Rule: 1)

day	hay	pay	say
clay	lay	play	spray
gray	may	pray	stay

#### Long (a) Spelling Pattern: -au (Rule: 1)

applause	author	haul	sausage
August	because	Paul	cause
Austin	fault	sauce	



## Unit 4

### Long (e) Spelling Patterns: 1 (-e), (ee), (-ie) & (eigh)

#### Long (e) Spelling Pattern: -e (Rule: 2)

be he she we

#### Long (e) Spelling Pattern: -ee (Rule: 1)

bee	feet	peewee	sheet
beep	free	queen	sleep
beet	glee	reed	steel
beetle	green	reef	street
bleed	heed	reel	sweep
cheek	heel	see	sweet
creek	jeep	seed	teen
deed	keep	seek	teeth
deep	meet	seem	thee
feed	need	seen	three
fee	peek	seep	week
feel	peel	sheep	wheel

#### Long (e) Spelling Pattern: -ie

The pattern (ie) is an irregular long (e) pattern. It is often used in names, ex. Katie. This pattern does **not** follow the long vowel rule.

Angie	Bonnie	field	niece
baggie	brie	fiend	piece
beanie	brief	frieze	shield
belief	chief	genie	siege
believe	cookie	grief	thief

#### Long (a) Spelling Pattern: -eigh (eigh says a)

eight sleigh neighbor weight



## Unit 5

### Long (e) Spelling Patterns: 2 (-ea) & Short (-ea)

#### Long (e) Spelling Pattern: -ea (Rule: 1)

beach	feast	meat	sea
beagle	flea	neat	seal
cheat	heal	peach	seat
clean	jeans	peanut	speak
cream	leaf	reach	teach
dream	lean	read	teapot
each	least	reap	treat
eat	mean	scream	weak

#### Read these sentences.

- My neighbor teaches at the beach.
- I like to be clean and neat.
- Peanuts are a good treat.
- The seal screeched a mean scream.
- I feel weak and must sneak a peach.

#### Short (e) Spelling Pattern: -ea

Most often the spelling pattern (ea) has the long vowel sound as in teacher. However, there are **quite a few words** that have the **short "e" sound** (as in jet) but have the (ea) spelling pattern instead. Usually you will find these words among the sight words.

bedspread	deaf	lead	stealth
bread	death	leapt	sweat
breakfast	head	leaven	threat
breast	health	meant	tread
breath	heaven	read	wealth
dead	instead	spread	weapon

## Unit 6

### Long (e) Spelling Patterns: 3 (-ey), (-y) & (-ly)

#### When “y” functions as a vowel it:

The vowels are: a-e-i-o-u- and sometimes y.

- Concludes a word which has no other vowel (my).
- Concludes words of more than one syllable (happy).
- Immediately follows another vowel (key, monkey).

#### Long (e) Spelling Pattern: -ey (Rule: 1)

alle <sup>y</sup>	donke <sup>y</sup>	hone <sup>y</sup>	kidne <sup>y</sup>	monke <sup>y</sup>
chimne <sup>y</sup>	galle <sup>y</sup>	jocke <sup>y</sup>	Micke <sup>y</sup>	valle <sup>y</sup>
chutne <sup>y</sup>	hocke <sup>y</sup>	ke <sup>y</sup>	mon <sup>e</sup> y	volle <sup>y</sup>

#### Long (e) Spelling Pattern: -y

When (-y) appears at the end of a word that has at least **two syllables**, it usually has **the long (e) sound**.

baby <sup>y</sup>	daddy <sup>y</sup>	happy <sup>y</sup>	lady <sup>y</sup>	rusty <sup>y</sup>
belly <sup>y</sup>	easy <sup>y</sup>	hungry <sup>y</sup>	lucky <sup>y</sup>	study <sup>y</sup>
candy <sup>y</sup>	envy <sup>y</sup>	jelly <sup>y</sup>	party <sup>y</sup>	ugly <sup>y</sup>
creepy <sup>y</sup>	funny <sup>y</sup>	jolly <sup>y</sup>	puppy <sup>y</sup>	windy <sup>y</sup>

#### Long (e) Spelling Pattern: Suffix Ending -ly

bad <sup>l</sup> y	deep <sup>l</sup> y	glad <sup>l</sup> y	open <sup>l</sup> y	short <sup>l</sup> y
bare <sup>l</sup> y	doubtful <sup>l</sup> y	hard <sup>l</sup> y	possib <sup>l</sup> y	simply <sup>l</sup>
brief <sup>l</sup> y	entire <sup>l</sup> y	kind <sup>l</sup> y	practicall <sup>l</sup> y	slow <sup>l</sup> y
calm <sup>l</sup> y	exact <sup>l</sup> y	late <sup>l</sup> y	pure <sup>l</sup> y	soft <sup>l</sup> y
clear <sup>l</sup> y	firm <sup>l</sup> y	loud <sup>l</sup> y	quick <sup>l</sup> y	swift <sup>l</sup> y
close <sup>l</sup> y	final <sup>l</sup> y	low <sup>l</sup> y	quiet <sup>l</sup> y	terrib <sup>l</sup> y
cost <sup>l</sup> y	frank <sup>l</sup> y	main <sup>l</sup> y	rare <sup>l</sup> y	total <sup>l</sup> y
criticall <sup>l</sup> y	free <sup>l</sup> y	most <sup>l</sup> y	real <sup>l</sup> y	truly <sup>l</sup>
dead <sup>l</sup> y	gent <sup>l</sup> y	near <sup>l</sup> y	sad <sup>l</sup> y	usual <sup>l</sup> y

## Unit 7

### Long (i) Patterns: (-ie), (-y), (-igh), (-ind) & (-ild)

#### Long (i) Spelling Patterns: -ie (Rule: 1)

die died lie pie tie tied

#### Long (i) Spelling Patterns: -y

Read the words listed below. Note spelling pattern (-y) at the end of **one syllable words**, it usually has **the long (i) sound**.

by	fly	my	sly
cry	fry	shy	try
dry	guy	sky	why

#### Long (i) Spelling Patterns: -igh

The vowel (i) followed by (gh), usually has a long (i) sound.

blight	fight	might	sigh
bright	high	night	sight
delight	light	right	tight

#### Long (i) Spelling Patterns: -ind, -ild (Rule: 3)

The vowel **i** and **o** have the long vowel sound when followed by **two or more consonants** usually has a **long vowel sound**. (Usually words with just one vowel have a short vowel sound. **These two spelling patterns are exceptions.**)

behind	hind	rind	child
bind	kind	unbind	mild
blind	mind	unkind	stepchild
find	mindset	wind	wildfire
grind	remind	windup	wildlife

## Unit 8

### Long (o) Patterns: (-o), (-oa), (-oe), (-old) & (-ost)

#### Long (o) Spelling Pattern: -o

(Rule: 2)

go

no

so

Exception: no

#### Long (o) Spelling Patterns: -oa

(Rule: 1)

boat

coast

goal

loam

oath

soap

cloak

coat

goat

loan

road

throat

coach

float

load

oak

roast

toad

coal

foam

loaf

oat

soak

toast

#### Long (o) Spelling Patterns: -oe

(Rule: 1)

doe

foe

hoe

Joe

toe

woe

#### Long (o) Spelling Patterns: -old, -ost

(Rule: 3)

bold

cold

gold

Mold

sold

told

billfold

fold

hold

old

scold

ghost\*

host

most

post

poster

postman

## Unit 9 Long (u) Spelling Patterns: (-ue) & (-ui)

#### Long (u) Spelling Patterns: -ue

(Rule: 1)

argue

cue

rescue

tissue

blue

due

statue

true

clue

glue

Sue

Tuesday

#### Long (u) Spelling Patterns: -ui

(Rule: 1)

bruise

fluid

juice

suit

cruise

fruit

ruin

suitcase

## Unit 10

### Magic "e" Rule

#### Magic "e" Rule

When the "e" at the end of the word, e is silent. It is a **signal** that sits at the end of a word. It tells the **first vowel** to say its name. This rule is known as the **magic "e" rule**.

Notice the pattern: Vowel + consonant + silent e = **long vowel sound**

#### Long (a) Magic "e" words: -a\_e

ape	fame	pace	shake
blame	game	pane	shave
cake	grade	plane	snake
came	grape	place	slate
care	lame	race	state
chase	late	rake	take
crane	made	same	trade
dame	name	save	whale

#### Long (i) Magic "e" words: -i\_e

bike	hide	pile	spine
bite	hive	pipe	strife
bribe	jibe	pride	strike
crime	jive	prize	stripe
dike	kite	quite	time
dive	life	ride	tribe
drive	like	rife	vine
file	lime	ripe	while
fine	line	size	white
five	mile	slime	wide
glide	mine	smile	wife
gripe	pike	spike	wipe



**Long (o) Magic "e" words: -o\_e**

bone	dope	lode	robe
bore	doze	lone	rode
coke	drove	lope	rope
cone	froze	mole	rose
cope	globe	mope	shore
core	grove	more	slope
cove	grobe	nope	smoke
choke	hole	nose	stone
clone	home	note	stove
close	hone	poke	those
close	hope	pole	throne
cone	hose	phone	tone
dole	joke	probe	vote
dome	lobe	quote	zone

**Long (u) Magic "e" words: -u\_e**

brute	fluke	mule	puke
chute	flute	mute	pure
cube	fume	mouse	rude
cure	fuse	nude	rule
cute	June	perfume	tube
dude	lube	plume	tune
duke	lute	prude	use

**Short vowel sound & Magic 'e' longer sound words:**

at	ate	quit	quite
bit	bite	rid	ride
cap	cape	sit	site
cub	cube	slim	slime
hop	hope	slop	slope
mad	made	strip	stripe
mat	mate	tap	tape
pin	pine	tub	tube



## Unit 11

### Bossy "r" Spelling / Reading Patterns

The combination of a **vowel + r** is called **Bossy "r"** pattern.

**Bossy "r"** is **bossy** but **polite**, it lets the **vowel** go first, but it **doesn't** let it say its **sound**. You only **hear** the **consonant sound** of **"r"**.

#### Bossy "ar" Pattern Words:

arch	bark	chart	hard	spark
arm	car	dark	march	star
art	card	far	mark	start
artist	carpet	farm	park	target
bar	cart	garden	smart	yard

#### Bossy "er" Pattern Words:

after	dinner	germ	mother	sister
brother	faster	her	person	under
clerk	father	jerk	serve	were

#### Bossy "ir" Pattern Words:

admiral	first	shirk	squirrel	T-shirt
bird	flirt	shirt	stir	virtue
birth	girdle	sir	third	whir
birthday	girl	skirt	thirsty	whirl
chirp	quirk	smirk	thirty	zircon

#### Bossy "or" Pattern Words:

alligator	cursor	favor	word	world
color	doctor	tailor	work	worse

#### Bossy "ur" Pattern Words:

burn	curl	fur	hurt	purse
church	curve	hurry	nurse	turn

## Unit 12

### Variant Vowel Pattern: (oy) & (oi)

The diphthongs (oy, oi) have two adjacent vowels in a single syllable, each of which contribute to the sound heard.

(boy = boi; boil = boil)

#### Spelling Patterns: -oy

annoy	decoy	enjoy	oyster	soybean
boy	destr oy	joy	royal	toy
corduroy	employ	joyful	royalty	voyage

Read these sentences.

- The boy is wearing corduroy jeans.
- Roy enjoyed dining on oysters.
- The cowboy has a loyal sheepdog.
- What destroyed our field of soybeans?
- Mom says that I'm a tomboy.

#### Spelling Patterns: -oi

appoint	coin	joint	oil	rejoice
avoid	doily	moist	ointment	soil
boil	foil	moisture	pinpoint	spoil
broil	hoist	noise	point	toilet
coil	join	noisy	poison	voice

Read these sentences.

- Does the soil feel moist?
- Did you wrap the moist cake in foil?
- I rejoice when I recognize mom's voice.
- The new toilets have a noisy flush.

## Unit 13

### Spelling Patterns: (-aw), (-ew) & (-ow)

#### Spelling Patterns: -aw

The letters (aw) have the short (a) sound.

awful	crawl	jaw	lawn	raw
claw	draw	law	paw	yawn

#### Spelling Patterns: -ew

The letters (ew) have the long (u) sound.

blew	crew	few	knew	screw
brew	dew	flew	new	threw
chew	drew	grew	pew	view

#### Spelling Patterns: -ow (long o sound)

The combination (ow) has **two** sounds.

This portion concentrates on (ow) have the long (o) sound.

bellow	bowler	glow	owe	slow
billow	bungalow	grow	own	snow
blow	crow	low	pillow	sow
borrow	elbow	meadow	row	throw
bow	fellow	mellow	shadow	tow
bowl	flow	mow	show	yellow

This portion concentrates on (ow) have the (ou) sound.

brown	crowd	flower	now	towel
clown	crown	frown	owl	town
cow	down	how	shower	vowel

## Unit 14

### Spelling Patterns: Long (oo) & Short (oo)

#### Spelling Pattern: -oo

(long sound)

ballo <u>oo</u> n	loo <u>oo</u> se	ro <u>oo</u> ster	smoo <u>oo</u> th
bro <u>oo</u> m	mo <u>oo</u> n	ro <u>oo</u> t	spoo <u>oo</u> ky
choo <u>oo</u> se	no <u>oo</u> n	sch <u>oo</u> l	sp <u>oo</u> on
coo <u>oo</u> l	po <u>oo</u> l	scoo <u>oo</u> p	too <u>oo</u>
foo <u>oo</u> d	roo <u>oo</u> f	scoo <u>oo</u> ter	too <u>oo</u> th
foo <u>oo</u> l	roo <u>oo</u> m	shoo <u>oo</u> t	zoo <u>oo</u>

Sight words that have the same vowel sound.

cou <u>oo</u> pon	rou <u>oo</u> te	thro <u>oo</u> gh	tru <u>oo</u> th
do <u>oo</u>	sho <u>oo</u> e	to <u>oo</u>	two <u>oo</u>
gro <u>oo</u> p	sou <u>oo</u> p	tru <u>oo</u> e	who <u>oo</u>

#### Spelling Pattern: -oo

(short sound)

Short double (oo)/(u) has two spelling patterns.

"u" as in put or pull; "oo" as in foot or book

- **not** the same sound as short "u" in duck.

boo <u>oo</u>	foo <u>oo</u> t	loo <u>oo</u> k	stoo <u>oo</u> d
broo <u>oo</u>	foo <u>oo</u> tball	noo <u>oo</u> k	too <u>oo</u> k
coo <u>oo</u> k	goo <u>oo</u> d	plywoo <u>oo</u> d	unhoo <u>oo</u> k
coo <u>oo</u> ker	goo <u>oo</u> dbye	roo <u>oo</u> k	woo <u>oo</u> d
coo <u>oo</u> kie	hoo <u>oo</u> d	roo <u>oo</u> kie	woo <u>oo</u> dcut
coo <u>oo</u> kout	hoo <u>oo</u> die	shoo <u>oo</u> k	woo <u>oo</u> dpecker
croo <u>oo</u> k	hoo <u>oo</u> f	soo <u>oo</u> t	woo <u>oo</u> f
fishhoo <u>oo</u> k	hoo <u>oo</u> k	soo <u>oo</u> ty	woo <u>oo</u> l

Sight words that have the same vowel sound.

cou <u>oo</u> d	puss <u>oo</u> yfoot	sho <u>oo</u> ld	suga <u>oo</u> r
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## Unit 15

### Spelling Patterns: (**wa**) , Ending (**are**) & (**le**)

#### Spelling Pattern: -**wa** (short o sound)

The letter (a) in the (**wa**) pattern usually has the sound of short (a), with a few exceptions. Unless the (**wa**) is part of the long (a) vowel pattern, a-e in wade ("magic e").

fly <b>wa</b> ter	<b>sw</b> at	<b>wa</b> ft	<b>wa</b> s
<b>sw</b> ab	<b>sw</b> ath	<b>wa</b> lk	<b>wa</b> sh
<b>sw</b> amp	<b>sw</b> atter	<b>wa</b> mpum	<b>wa</b> sp
<b>sw</b> an	't <b>wa</b> s	<b>wa</b> nd	<b>wa</b> ch
<b>sw</b> ap	<b>wa</b> d	<b>wa</b> nder	<b>wa</b> ter
<b>sw</b> arm	<b>wa</b> ddle	<b>wa</b> nt	<b>wa</b> tt
<b>sw</b> astika	<b>wa</b> ffle	<b>wa</b> nton	<b>wa</b> ttle

#### Spelling Pattern: Ending -**are**

A vowel or vowels followed by the letter "**r**" results in a blended sound, which has neither the short nor long sound of the vowel.

aw <b>are</b>	<b>da</b> re	<b>ma</b> re	<b>sc</b> are
<b>ba</b> re	<b>fa</b> re	night <b>ma</b> re	<b>sn</b> are
<b>ca</b> re	flat <b>wa</b> re	<b>pa</b> rent	<b>sp</b> are
<b>ca</b> reful	<b>gl</b> are	pre <b>pa</b> re	<b>st</b> are
com <b>pa</b> re	<b>ha</b> re	<b>ra</b> re	wel <b>fa</b> re

#### Spelling Pattern: Ending -**le**

At the end of a word, "**le**" sounds like (l); the **e** does **not** affect the vowel sound. It is not "magic e".

app <b>le</b>	gobb <b>le</b>	midd <b>le</b>	scribb <b>le</b>
bubb <b>le</b>	hand <b>le</b>	nibb <b>le</b>	sniff <b>le</b>
dribb <b>le</b>	jung <b>le</b>	pick <b>le</b>	tick <b>le</b>
freck <b>le</b>	litt <b>le</b>	pudd <b>le</b>	unc <b>le</b>



## Unit 16

### Digraph: (ch)

#### Digraph: (ch)

Digraphs consist of two consonants that are blended to make one sound. (Digraph has two letters, but only one sound).

The consonant digraph (ch) has three different sounds.

- The most common sound "ch" is heard in **chimney** and **much**.
- "ch" is also presented as **ch = sh** (or) **ch = k**.

The most common sound "ch" is heard in chimney and much.

chaff	chase	chess	chill	chock
chain	chat	chest	chin	choose
chair	check	chicken	chink	chop
champ	cheek	chili	chirp	chuck
chap	cheese	chimney	chip	

attach	clutch	hitch	much	scratch
beach	crunch	inch	patch	sketch
bench	each	itch	pitch	stitch
branch	fetch	latch	porch	stretch
bunch	finch	lunch	reach	such
catch	French	match	rich	which

"ch" is also presented as ch = sh.

chef	Chicago	machine	machinery	parachute
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"ch" is also presented as ch = k.

ache	chemistry	Christmas	echo	parachute
anchor	chord	chrome	headache	Nicholas
character	chorus	chrysalis	mechanic	school



## Unit 17

### Digraphs: (ph), (sh), (th) & (wh)

**Digraph Pattern: ph** (This digraph has the sound of f)

alphabet	digraph	graph	orphan	pheasant
autograph	dolphin	microphone	pharmacist	phone
cellophane	elephant	nephew	pharmacy	phonics

**Digraph Pattern: sh** (This digraph has the sound of \_\_)

shed	dish	shift	rush	splash
shelf	finish	fish	shin	trash
brush	shell	fresh	ship	wish

**Digraph Pattern: th** (This digraph has the sound of \_\_)

than	them	thick	thing	thrill
thank	then	thin	think	thump
that	thick	fresh	this	thus

**Digraph Pattern: wh** (This digraph has the sound of \_\_)

whack	when	which	whip	whippet
whelp	whet	whim	whirl	whit

## Unit 18

**Initial Consonant Blends: bl-, cl-, fl-, gl-, pl-, sl-, br-, cr-, dr-, fr-, gr-, pr-, tr-, sc-, sk-, sm-, sn-, sp-, st-, sw-, tw-**

Consonant blends may consist of two or three letters whose sounds are blended together. Each letter within the blend is pronounced individually, but quickly, so they blend together.

### bl-

black  
blame  
blanket  
blast  
blaze  
blind  
block  
blood

### cl-

claim  
class  
clay  
clean  
climb  
clock  
close  
clothes

### fl-

flag  
flame  
flat  
float  
flood  
floor  
flower  
fly

### gl-

glad  
glasses  
glider  
glitter  
glitzy  
globe  
gloves  
glue

### pl-

place  
plan  
plant  
play  
plaza  
please  
plenty  
plus

### sl-

slam  
slap  
sleep  
sleeve  
slice  
slip  
slither  
slow

### br-

brain  
branch  
brave  
bridge  
bring  
brother  
brown  
brush

### cr-

crab  
cracker  
crazy  
cricket  
cripple  
crisp  
crutch  
cry

**dr-**

drastic

draw

dream

dress

dribble

drink

drop

dry

**fr-**

frantic

freezer

frequent

fresh

friend

frighten

from

frozen

**gr-**

grade

graduate

grandpa

grass

great

grocery

ground

grow

**pr-**

practice

prevent

pride

private

promise

protect

prove

prune

**tr-**

trade

traffic

travel

treat

tree

true

trust

try

**sc-**

scab

scale

school

score

scrap

scratch

scream

scribble

**sk-**

skate

skeleton

ski

skill

skin

skinny

skip

sky

**sm-**

small

smart

smash

smear

smell

smile

smog

smooth

**sn-**

snack

snail

snake

snap

sneak

snore

snow

snug

**sp-**

space

spank

speak

special

spend

spirit

sport

spot

**st-**

stage

stand

star

step

stone

stop

strong

study

**tw-**

twelve

twenty

twice

twilight

twin

twinkle

twist

twitch

## Unit 19

### Final Consonant Blends: -st, -sk, -sp, -nd, -nt, -nk, -mp, -rd, -ld, -lp, -rk, -lt, -lf, -pt, -ft, -ct

#### -st

best  
fast  
just  
last  
lost  
must  
rest  
trust

#### -sk

ask  
desk  
disk  
dusk  
husk  
mask  
risk  
task

#### -sp

clasp  
crisp  
cusp  
gasp  
grasp  
lisp  
wasp  
wisp

#### -nd

and  
band  
blend  
end  
find  
kind  
land  
stand

#### -nt

different  
important  
parent  
plant  
president  
student  
want  
went

#### -nk

bank  
drink  
junk  
pink  
sink  
shrink  
thank  
think

#### -mp

camp  
damp  
dump  
jump  
lamp  
pump  
stamp  
swamp

#### -rd

afford  
bird  
card  
discard  
hard  
record  
word  
yard

#### -ld

child  
cold  
fold  
gold  
held  
hold  
old  
wild

#### -lp

gulp  
help  
kelp  
pulp  
scalp  
whelp  
yelp

#### -rk

ark  
clerk  
irk  
jerk  
lurk  
park  
work

#### -lt

adult  
belt  
difficult  
fault  
melt  
result  
salt

#### -pt

accept  
adopt  
attempt  
crept  
except  
kept  
slept

#### -ft

craft  
drift  
gift  
left  
lift  
raft  
soft

#### -ct

act  
direct  
expect  
fact  
object  
project  
respect

## Unit 20

### Soft Letter (c)

$\left. \begin{matrix} ce \\ ci \\ cy \end{matrix} \right\} = s$ 
 $\left. \begin{matrix} ca \\ co \\ cu \end{matrix} \right\} = k$

The letter "c" has two sounds, **hard "c"** and **soft "c"**.

When "c" is followed by (e, i, y) it is sounded as "s" (soft c).

When "c" is followed by (a, o, u) it is sounded as "k" (hard c).

ce	ce	ce	ci	cy
celebrate	ice	race	circle	bicycle
cement	nice	sentence	city	bouncy
cent	office	slice	decide	fancy
dance	place	spice	excited	lacy
face	price	twice	pencil	mercy
fence	prince	voice	recipe	spicy

### Soft Letter (g)

$\left. \begin{matrix} ge \\ gi \\ gy \end{matrix} \right\} = j$ 
 $\left. \begin{matrix} ga \\ go \\ gu \end{matrix} \right\} = g$

The letter "g" has two sounds, **hard "g"** and **soft "g"**.

When "g" is followed by (e, i, y) it is sounded as "j" (soft g).

When "g" is followed by (a, o, u) it is sounded as "g" (hard g).

ge	ge	ge	gi	gy
cage	general	orange	digit	apology
damage	gentle	package	engine	clergy
danger	language	page	giraffe	gym
emergency	luggage	stage	margin	gymnastics
garbage	manage	strange	magic	gyp

### Soft (g) Pattern: dge

When words contain the letters **dge**, "g" sounds like "j".

badge	budget	edge	judge	lodge
bridge	cartridge	grudge	ledge	pledge



## Unit 21

### Suffixes: Word Endings (**sion, tion & ed, ing**)

Prefixes and suffixes are structural changes added to root words. The root is the part of the word that contains the basic meaning. Words ending with “**sion**” & “**tion**” sounds like (**shun**).

#### Suffixes Pattern: Word Endings (**sion**) & (**tion**)

<b>-sion</b>	<b>-sion</b>	<b>-tion</b>	<b>-tion</b>
admiss <b>sion</b>	les <b>sion</b>	act <b>tion</b>	explana <b>tion</b>
collis <b>sion</b>	mans <b>sion</b>	addit <b>tion</b>	fiction <b>tion</b>
comprehen <b>sion</b>	miss <b>sion</b>	atten <b>tion</b>	frustrat <b>tion</b>
compass <b>sion</b>	occas <b>sion</b>	caut <b>tion</b>	hibernat <b>tion</b>
confus <b>sion</b>	permiss <b>sion</b>	celebrat <b>tion</b>	invitat <b>tion</b>
decis <b>sion</b>	possess <b>sion</b>	commot <b>tion</b>	lot <b>tion</b>
exclus <b>sion</b>	suspens <b>sion</b>	condit <b>tion</b>	mot <b>tion</b>
explos <b>sion</b>	televis <b>sion</b>	contract <b>tion</b>	nati <b>tion</b>
express <b>sion</b>	tens <b>sion</b>	decorat <b>tion</b>	opt <b>tion</b>
impress <b>sion</b>	vis <b>sion</b>	definit <b>tion</b>	posit <b>tion</b>

#### Suffixes Pattern: Word Endings **ed, ing** (“Bye-bye - e”)

**“Bye-bye - e” Rule:** Drop final “**e**” before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel. This pattern suffixes (**-ing, -ed**) are added to **base / root** words that **show action**. A double vowel would be **incorrect** (**rideing**).

bake	baked	baking	live	lived	living
chase	chased	chasing	love	loved	loving
dine	dined	dining	race	raced	racing
hike	hiked	hiking	trade	traded	trading
hope	hoped	hoping	use	used	using
judge	judged	judging	wave	waved	waving



## Suffixes Pattern: Word Endings ed, ing

Common endings that begin with a vowel (-er, -est, -ing, -ed, able) are usually sounded as syllables. A syllable is a vowel or a group of letters containing a vowel sound which together form a pronounceable unit. All words include at least one vowel.

**Spelling Rule:** (Applies to words that have **one syllable**). When a **short** vowel is followed by **one** consonant at the **end** of the root word, **double** the last consonant and add (ed) or (ing).

To state this rule simply; “short vowel, **one** consonant, double” (It needs a friend)

beg	begged	begging	jog	jogged	jogging
box	boxed*	boxing*	mix	mixed*	mixing*
clip	clipped	clipping	pat	patted	patting
dim	dimmed	dimming	plan	planned	planning
drag	dragged	dragging	plug	plugged	plugging
drop	dropped	dropping	shop	shopped	shopping
fix	fixed*	fixing*	stop	stopped	stopping
flap	flapped	flapping	tag	tagged	tagging
grab	grabbed	grabbing	run		running
grip	gripped	gripping	sit		sitting

\*Words (verbs) ending with the letter “x” are **not doubled** because the letter “x” is a blend of **two** consonants “ks”.

If the short vowel is followed by **two** or more consonants (**mp**), as in the word jum**mp**, the last consonant is not doubled - jum**mping**.

bake	baked	baking	live	lived	living
chase	chased	chasing	love	loved	loving
dine	dined	dining	race	raced	racing
hike	hiked	hiking	trade	traded	trading
hope	hoped	hoping	use	used	using
judge	judged	judging	wave	waved	waving

## Unit 22

### Spelling Rule: Singular & Plurals

#### Spelling Rule: Singular & Plural Nouns

A **noun** is a word that names a **person**, **place** or **thing**. When a word stands for two or more things, it usually has a **plural ending**, which most often is “**s**”. **Plural** means **more than one**.

ant	ants	dog	dogs	kid	kids
bug	bugs	drum	drums	ship	ships
cat	cats	gift	gifts	van	vans

#### Spelling Rule: Plural Ending - 1

When the **base word** ends with **ch, sh, s, ss, x, z**, add (**es**) to make it plural.

box	boxes	dish	dishes	lunch	lunches
branch	branches	dress	dresses	rush	rushes
brush	brushes	fox	foxes	stitch	stitches
bus	buses	glass	glasses	wish	wishes

#### Spelling Rule: Plural Endings - 2

Words ending with a **consonant + y**, change **y** to **i** and add **es**.

army	armies	family	families	party	parties
baby	babies	fly	flies	puppy	puppies
body	bodies	kitty	kitties	sky	skies
candy	candies	lady	ladies	spy	spies

#### Spelling Rule: Plural Endings - 3

Words ending with a **vowel + y**, add **s** to the word.

bay	bays	key	keys	tray	trays
day	days	kidney	kidneys	way	ways

## Unit 23

### Silent Letters

The English language has a lot of silent letters that makes the pronunciation of words different from their written forms. Around **60 % of English words** contain silent letters, so it is important to know how to spot them, when they can be pronounced and when they cannot. Here are the rules to help you understand when to use some silent letters, but remember there are usually **some Exceptions!**

#### Silent Letter Rules:

- **B** is not pronounced after **M** at the end of the word.
- **B** is not pronounced before **T** at the end of the word.
- **C** is usually redundant before the letters **K** or **Q**.
- **D** is not pronounced in the combination **DG**.
- When added **E** at the end of a word, it changes the pronunciation of the word, but is in itself, silent.
  - ✓ Vowel + consonant + silent **e** = **long** vowel sound
  - ✓ The **C** says / **S** / & the **G** says / **J** / because of the **E**.
- **G** is not pronounced when it comes before **N**.
- **GH** is not pronounced when it comes after a **Vowel**.
- **H** may be not pronounced when it comes after **W**.
- **K** is silent when it comes before **N** at the beginning of the word.
- **L** is not pronounced after the vowels **A, O** and **U**.
- **N** is silent after when it comes after **M** at the end of the word.
- **T** may be silent when it between **S** and **L**.
- **T** is silent when it before the **digraph ch**.
- **U** is not pronounced when it comes after **G**.
- **W** is silent at the beginning of a word; it is before the letter **R**.
- **W** is not pronounced when it comes after **O**.

**Silent Letter: a (-ally)**

**A** is not pronounced in the following common words.

automatic <b>ally</b>	domestic <b>ally</b>	optic <b>ally</b>	symbolic <b>ally</b>
basic <b>ally</b>	lyric <b>ally</b>	periodic <b>ally</b>	tactic <b>ally</b>
classic <b>ally</b>	music <b>ally</b>	romantic <b>ally</b>	tragic <b>ally</b>

**Silent Letter: b (-mb, -bt)**

**B** is not pronounced after **m** at the end of the word.

bomb	comb	lamb	plumber
climb	crumb	limb	thumb

**B** is usually not pronounced before **t** at the end of the word.

debt	debtor	doubt	subtle
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**Silent Letter: c (-ck, -cq)**

**C** is usually redundant before the letters **t** or **q**.

<b>-ck</b>	<b>-ck</b>	<b>-cq</b>	<b>-cq</b>
back	luck	acknowledge	acquire
duck	rock	acquaintance	acquit

**C** is not pronounced in the following common words.

ascent	muscle	scene	scissors
fascinate	scenario	scent	science

**Silent Letter: g (-gn)**

**G** is not pronounced when it comes before **n**.

align <b>ment</b>	champag <b>ne</b>	foreign <b>ly</b>	reig <b>n</b>
assign <b>ment</b>	design <b>er</b>	gnaw	sign
assignment	feign <b>ed</b>	gnashing	undersig <b>ned</b>

**Exceptions:**      cogn**itive**      magnet      sign**ature**

**Silent Letter: g (-vowel gh)**

**GH** is not pronounced when it comes after a **vowel**.

bri <u>gh</u> t	ei <u>gh</u> t	hei <u>gh</u> t	ri <u>gh</u> t
da <u>gh</u> ter	fi <u>gh</u> t	li <u>gh</u> t	throu <u>gh</u>

**GH** is sometimes pronounced like **f**.

cou <u>gh</u>	enou <u>gh</u>	la <u>gh</u>	rou <u>gh</u>
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**Silent Letter: h (-wh)**

**H** may be not pronounced when it comes after **w**.

wh <u>h</u> at	wh <u>h</u> ich	wh <u>h</u> eat	wh <u>h</u> ile
wh <u>h</u> en	wh <u>h</u> y	wh <u>h</u> eel	wh <u>h</u> isper
wh <u>h</u> ere	wh <u>h</u> ale	wh <u>h</u> ether	wh <u>h</u> ite

**Exceptions:**

wh <u>h</u> o	wh <u>h</u> om	wh <u>h</u> ole	wh <u>h</u> ose
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**H** is not pronounced in the following common words.

ch <u>h</u> oir	gh <u>h</u> ost	hou <u>h</u> r	hon <u>h</u> or
ech <u>h</u> o	rh <u>h</u> ythm	honest	heir

**Silent Letter: k (kn)**

**K** is not pronounced when it comes before **n** at the beginning of a word.

kn <u>k</u> ack	kn <u>k</u> ee <u>k</u> ap	kn <u>k</u> ight	kn <u>k</u> ockout
kn <u>k</u> apsack	kn <u>k</u> eel	kn <u>k</u> it	kn <u>k</u> ockwurst
kn <u>k</u> ave	kn <u>k</u> eeling	kn <u>k</u> ob	kn <u>k</u> not
kn <u>k</u> ead	kn <u>k</u> ew	kn <u>k</u> ock	kn <u>k</u> ow
kn <u>k</u> ee	kn <u>k</u> ickers	kn <u>k</u> ock-off	kn <u>k</u> nowledge



**Silent Letter: l**

**L** is not pronounced after the vowels **a, o** and **u**.

Almond	calm	folk	salmon
balM	chalK	halF	shoulD
calF	coulD	palM	talK

**Exceptions:**

bulk	fold	hold	sold
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**Silent Letter: n (-mn)**

**N** is not pronounced after **m** at the end of the word.

autumN	columN	hymN	solemn
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**Silent Letter: p & s**

**P** and **s** is not pronounced in the following common words.

pneumonia	coup	aisle	debris
psychologist	cupboard	island	raspberry
psychology	receipt	isle	viscount

**Silent Letter: t**

**T** may be silent when it between **s** and **l**.

apostle	bustle	nestle	thistle
castle	hustle	pestle	whistle
bristle	jostle	rustle	wrestle

**T** is silent when it before the digraph **ch**.

batch	hatch	match	stretch
catch	kitchen	patch	switch
fetch	latch	stitch	watch

**T** is not pronounced in the following common words.

asthma	Christmas	gourmet	soften
ballet	depot	often	rapport

**Silent Letter: u**

**U** is not pronounced when it comes after **g**.

gu <u>ar</u> d	gu <u>il</u> d	gu <u>il</u> ty	di <u>al</u> ogue
gu <u>ar</u> antee	gu <u>id</u> e	gu <u>y</u>	le <u>ag</u> ue
gu <u>es</u> s	gu <u>it</u> ar	cat <u>al</u> ogue	vo <u>g</u> ue
gu <u>es</u> t	gu <u>il</u> d	colle <u>ag</u> ue	

**Silent Letter: w**

**W** is not pronounced at the beginning of a word when it is before the letter **r**.

w <u>r</u> ap	w <u>r</u> reckage	w <u>r</u> inkle	w <u>r</u> iter
w <u>r</u> apper	w <u>r</u> en	w <u>r</u> ist	w <u>r</u> iting
w <u>r</u> eath	w <u>r</u> ench	w <u>r</u> istband	w <u>r</u> ong
w <u>r</u> eck	w <u>r</u> ing	w <u>r</u> ite	w <u>r</u> ote

**W** is not pronounced when it comes after **o**.

bell <u>ow</u> s	cro <u>w</u>	gl <u>ow</u>	know <u>o</u>
bl <u>ow</u>	fello <u>w</u>	gro <u>w</u>	sno <u>w</u>
borro <u>w</u>	follo <u>w</u>	grow <u>n</u>	

**W** is not pronounced in the following common words.

ans <u>w</u> er	two	who <u>e</u> ver	whom
s <u>w</u> ord	who	whol <u>e</u>	whos <u>e</u>

**Silent Letters: f, l, m, o, r, x, z**

Above letters are not pronounced in the following common words.

<b>f</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>m</b>	<b>n</b>
half <u>f</u> penny	busi <u>l</u> ness	mnem <u>m</u> onic	col <u>n</u> el
<b>r</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>z</b>	
ir <u>r</u> on	faux	rendez <u>z</u> vous	

## Unit 24

### Contractions

A contraction is a short way of writing two words as a single word. It is formed by combining two words but omitting one or more letters. Always write an (') to show where letters are left out.

#### Negative Contractions:

is not	isn't	had not	hadn't
are not	aren't	can not	can't
was not	wasn't	could not	couldn't
were not	weren't	will not*	won't
do not	don't	would not	wouldn't
does not	doesn't	shall not*	shan't
did not	didn't	should not	shouldn't
have not	haven't	must not	mustn't
has not	hasn't	ought not	oughtn't

#### Affirmative Contractions:

Word	+ be	+ will	+ have	+ would / had
I	I'm	I'll	I've	I'd
we	we're	we'll	we've	we'd
you	you're	you'll	you've	you'd
he	he's	he'll	he's	he'd
She	she's	she'll	she's	she'd
it	it's	it'll	it's	it'd
they	they're	they'll	they've	they'd
that	that's	that'll	that's	that'd
there	there's	there'll	there's	there'd
what	what's	what'll	what's	what'd
when	when's	when'll	when's	when'd
where	where's	where'll	where's	where'd
why	why's	why'll	why's	why'd
who	who's	who'll	who's	who'd
how	how's	how'll	how's	how'd

## Unit 25

### Syllables

#### Syllable Rules:

- Every syllable has **one** vowel sound.
- The number of vowel **sounds** in a word equals the number of syllables.

home - 1

sub ject - 2

pub lish ing - 3

- A one syllable word is **never** divided.

stop

feet

bell

- Consonant blends and digraphs are **never** separated.

rest ing

bush el

reach ing

- When a word has a **ck** or an **x** in it, the word is usually divided **after** the **ck** or **x**.

nick el

tax

- A compound word is divided **between** the two words that make the compound word.

in side

foot ball

tooth brush

- When two or more consonants come between two vowels in a word, it is usually divided **between** the **first** two consonants.

sis ter

but ter

hun gry

- When a single consonant comes between two vowels in a word, it is usually divided **after** the consonant if the vowel is **short**.

lev er

cab in

hab it

- When a single consonant comes between two vowels in a word, it is usually divided **before** the consonant if the vowel is **long**.

ba sin

fe ver

ma jor

- When two vowels come together in a word, and are sounded separately, divide the word **between** the two vowels.

ra di o

di et

i de a

- When a vowel is sounded alone in a word, it forms a syllable **itself**.

grad u ate

a pron

u nit

- A word that has a prefix is divided **between** the root word and the prefix.

dis count

mis fit

un tie

- When **be**, **de**, **re** and **ex** are at the **beginning** of a word, they make a syllable of their own.

be came

de fend

ex hale

- A word that has a suffix is divided between the root word and the suffix.

kind ness

thank ful

stuff ing

- The suffixes **able** and **ible** form their own syllable.

print able

con vert ible

tak able

- When **sion**, **tion** and **ture** are at the **end** of a word, they make their own syllable.

lo tion

fa tion

pos ture

- When a word **ends** in **le**, **preceded** by a consonant, the word is divided **before** that consonant.

pur ple

fum ble

mid dle

- When **-ed** comes at the **end** of a word, it forms a syllable only when **preceded** by **d** or **t**.

start ed

fund ed

end ed

- When a word or syllable **ends** in **al** or **el**, these letters usually form the last syllable.

lev el

us u al

dev el



## Unit 26

### 300 Most Frequently Using Words

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Hundred

the	or	will	number
of	one	up	no
and	had	other	way
a	by	about	could
to	word	out	people
in	but	many	my
is	not	then	than
you	what	them	first
that	all	these	water
it	were	so	been
he	we	some	call
was	when	her	who
for	your	would	oil
on	can	make	its
are	said	like	now
as	there	him	find
with	use	into	long
his	an	time	down
they	each	has	day
I	which	look	did
at	she	two	get
be	do	more	come
this	how	write	made
have	their	go	may
from	if	see	part

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Hundred

over	say	set	try
new	great	put	kind
sound	where	end	hand
take	help	does	picture
only	through	another	again
little	much	well	change
work	before	large	off
know	line	must	play
place	right	big	spell
year	too	even	air
live	mean	such	away
me	old	because	animal
back	any	turn	house
give	same	here	point
most	tell	why	page
very	boy	ask	letter
after	follow	went	mother
thing	came	men	answer
our	want	read	found
just	show	need	study
name	also	land	still
good	around	different	learn
sentence	form	home	should
man	three	us	America
think	small	move	world

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Hundred

high	saw	important	miss
every	left	until	idea
near	don't	children	enough
add	few	side	eat
food	while	feet	face
between	along	car	watch
own	might	mile	far
below	close	night	Indian
country	something	walk	really
plant	seem	white	almost
last	next	sea	let
school	hard	began	above
father	open	grow	girl
keep	example	took	sometimes
tree	begin	river	mountain
never	life	four	cut
start	always	carry	young
city	those	state	talk
earth	both	once	soon
eye	paper	book	list
light	together	hear	song
thought	got	stop	being
head	group	without	leave
under	often	second	family
story	run	later	it's

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