English Reading & Spelling Rules
Literacy Skills Taught in Lessons

Lesson	Skills
1	1. Initial means first. Final means last. Medial means anything between initial and final. 2. The names of the English alphabet. 3. The sound of short vowel i.
2	1. There are 26 letters in the alphabet that make about 44 English sounds. 2. The sound of letter t. 3. Each time our mouth opens to say a word or part of a word we are saying a syllable. A syllable is one opening of the mouth. 4. If a syllable ends in a vowel, it is called an open syllable because vowels are open sounds. 5. If a syllable ends in a consonant, it is called a closed syllable because consonants are closed sounds.
3	1. Letter i has a long vowel sound. 2. Coding marks for long and short vowel sounds. 3. In English the word I, meaning myself, is always written with a capital letter no matter where the word I is found in the sentence.
4	In English we accent the whole syllable. Usually we will accent the first syllable. When the syllable is accented, the mouth opens wider; the voice is louder, longer and stronger. We do not see the accent marks as we read English words, but every word has one syllable accented and it is usually the first syllable.
5	1. The sound of letter p. 2. English words do not end with the letter i.
6	The sound of letter n.
7	The short and long sound of letter a.
8	When we see 2 like consonants side by side we mark one out. Its sound will hide. We do not pronounce both consonants.
9	The sound of letter s.
10	1. Another sound of letter s. 2. Initial s says (s) as in sat. 3. S says (z) after a short vowel sound as in is. 4. Coding marks for the 2 sounds of s.
11	1. Base words are complete English words. 2. A letter or letters added to the end of a base word is called a suffix.

	3. A base word plus a suffix is called a derivative. 4. Suffix s at the end of a base word means more than 1. 5. Suffix s has 2 sounds. If suffix s follows a voiced consonant, the s is voiced. If suffix s follows an unvoiced consonant, the s is unvoiced.
12	In English we add suffix s to verbs to show present tense with he, she, it or a person's name.
13	If you hear (s) after a short vowel, you will need to spell it with ss as in pass.
14	The sound of letter l.
15	The sound of letter d.
16	1. The word a is used before words that begin with a consonant sound. Sometimes in running speech people pronounce article a as (ŭ). Either pronunciation is acceptable. 2. The word an is used before words that begin with a vowel sound. 3. The sound of the letter f.
17	The sound of the letter h.
18	When we want to show that something belongs to, ownership or shows possession to a singular someone or something, we add an apostrophe and s.
19	When we want to show that something belongs to a plural, more than1, someone or something, we add an apostrophe.
20	There is a spelling rule we use to spell a 1 syllable word ending in (f), (l), or (s) after a short vowel. (f) is spelled ff, (l) is spelled ll, and (s) is spelled ss. This spelling rule is called the Floss Rule.
21	When you combine two words into one word it is called a contraction. The apostrophe in the word means that a letter or letters have been left out when the two words were combined.
22	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. that + is = that's what + is = what's here + is = here's 2.The sound of short vowel o.
23	1. We will begin to learn some words that do not follow the English phonics rules. These words are called irregular words: said, of. 2. The sound of the letter g.
24	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today.

	where + is = where's who + is = who's 2. The sound of a long vowel o.
25	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. he + is = he's she + is = she's there + is = there's 2. A digraph is 2 letters that come together to make 1 sound. 3. The sound of digraph ng.
26	1. We will learn some words that do not follow the English phonics rules. These words are called irregular words: do, oh, to. 2. The sound of the letter k.
27	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. let + us = let's I + am = I'm 2. The sound of the letter c.
28	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. can + not = can't do + not = don't 2. We learn a new sound for letter n. The sound is (ng). N in this situation makes the same sound as digraph ng, ring (ng). We will learn today when to pronounce n (n) or (ng).
29	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. would + not = wouldn't should + not = shouldn't 2. The sound (ng) can be spelled 2 ways: digraph ng and n. If we have 2 ways to spell the same sound, we need to learn a new spelling rule. We learn final (ng) is spelled with digraph ng.We learn medial (ng) before (k) is spelled n as in sink.
30	1. We learn suffix ing means the act of doing right now. 2. We learn how to divide 2 syllable base words into syllables for easier decoding and reading.
31	1.When adding a suffix to a base word, the spelling of the suffix will not change. Once you know how to spell a suffix, it will always be spelled the same way. 2.Initial or medial (k) is spelled k before i. Initial or medial (k) is spelled c before a, o, and consonants.
32	1.When any suffix is added to a base word that ends in more than one consonant, the spelling of the base word does not change. 2.We learn the sound of digraph ck.

33	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. will + not = won't did + not = didn't are + not = aren't 2.In a one syllable base word after a short vowel sound final (k) is spelled digraph ck.
34	1.We learn suffix less means without. 2.We learn the sound for letter m.
35	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. does + not = doesn't had + not = hadn't 2.We learn the sound for letter r.
36	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. have+not=haven't is+not=isn't need+not=needn't 2.Abbreviations are shortened forms of words. Most abbreviations begin with a capital letter and have a period at the end. We use abbreviations to save time and space when writing. Mr.=Mister Ms.=Miss Mrs.=Missus Dr.=Doctor
37	1.Abbreviations are shortened forms of words. Most abbreviations begin with a capital letter and have a period at the end. We use abbreviations to save time and space when writing. Apt.=apartment Rd.=road St.=street 2.We learn the sound for letter b.
38	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. was+not=wasn't were+not=weren't 2.The sound of short vowel e.
39	1. We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. we+are=we're you+are=you're 2.The sound of long vowel e.

40	1.Abbreviations are shortened forms of words. Most abbreviations begin with a capital letter and have a period at the end. We use abbreviations to save time and space when writing. in.=inch ft.=foot mi.=mile tsp.=teaspoon 2.We learn that initial or medial (k) is spelled k before i or e.
41	1.We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. could+not=couldn't has+not=hasn't must+not=mustn't 2.We learn the sound for digraph oo.
42	1.We learn another sound for digraph oo. 2. Digraph oo can be pronounced 2 ways, book (ŏŏ) and spoon (ōō). 3.There is no rule for pronunciation. The most common way is book (ŏŏ), if that does not make sense then try spoon (ōō). Final digraph oo is usually pronounced (ōō) as in zoo.
43	1.We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. we+will=we'll who+will=who'll they+will=they'll 2.We learn the sound for digraph th.
44	1.We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. he+will=he'll she+will=she'll it+will=it'll there+will=there'll 2.We learn another sound for digraph th. 3.Digraph th can be pronounced 2 ways, feather (~~th~~) and thermometer (th). There is no rule for pronunciation. The most common way is feather (~~th~~), if that does not make sense they try thermometer (th). Final digraph th is usually pronounced (th) as in bath.
45	1.We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. they+had=they'd who+had=who'd we+had=we'd 2.We learn that when any suffix is added to a base word that has two adjacent vowels, two vowels side by side, in the final syllable, the spelling of the base word does not change.

46	1.We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. you+have=you've 2. We learn the sound for letter v.
47	1.We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. he+had=he'd she+had=she'd 2. We learn the sound for letter v. 3. English words do not end with the letter v.
48	1.We learned that a contraction is formed by combining two words and omitting some of the letters. An apostrophe indicates the omitted letters. We will learn some new contractions today. he+would=he'd she+would=she'd 2. We learn the sound for letter j. 3.English words do not end with the letter j. You will not double the letter j.
49	1.We learn that suffix ness means quality of. 2. We learn the sound of short vowel u.
50	1.We learn some words that do not follow the English phonics rules that I have taught you. These words are called irregular words. too two 2. We learn the sound of long vowel u. 3.English words do not end with u. You may hear the (ū) sound, but it is not spelled with the letter u.
51	1.We learn the sound of letter w. 2.You will not double the letter w.
52	1.We learn another sound for the letter a. 2.W is a bossy letter and can change the sound of the letter a that follows it. 3.We learn that for spelling if we hear (ŏ), the letter we write is o. If we hear (ŏ) after a (lip rounding only) sound, the letter we write is a.
53	1.We learn the sound of letter x. 2.You will not double the letter x.
54	1.We learn the sound of letter z.
55	1.If you (v) in the initial and medial positions, you will spell it with v. 2. English words do not end with v. If you (v) in the final position, you will spell it with ve.

56	1.We learn the sound of the letter q. 2. We learn that the letter q is always followed by u. This combination of letters is called combination qu. A combination is when 2 letters in the same syllable come together to make an unexpected sound.
57	1.We learn that a in a closed syllable is sometimes pronounced (ŏ) after bossy w or combination qu. 2.For spelling if we hear (ŏ), we would write o. If we hear (ŏ) after a (lip rounding only) sound, we would write a. If we hear (ŏ) after the (kw) sound, what letter would you write? [a]
58	1.We learn some words that do not follow the English phonics rules that I have taught you. These words are called irregular words. the they they're their 2.Initial (z) is spelled z. 3.Medial (z) is usually spelled s. 4.Final (z) is usually spelled s.
59	1.We learn some words that do not follow the English phonics rules that I have taught you. These words are called irregular words. friend does 2.The spelling of the base word ending in one vowel and one consonant does not change when we add a consonant suffix.
60	1.We learn some words that do not follow the English phonics rules that I have taught you. These words are called irregular words. you your you're yourself 2.We have learned when to spell with k and c. Initial or medial (k) is spelled k before i and e. Initial or medial (k) is spelled c before a, o, and consonants. We learned that final (k) is spelled digraph ck in a one syllable base word after a short vowel. Now we can now say initial or medial (k) is spelled c before a, o, u and a consonant.
61	1.We learn some words that do not follow the English phonics rules that I have taught you. These words are called irregular words. pull full put 2. We learn a new letter and its sound, digraph ee. A digraph is when 2 letters come together to make 1 sound.
62	1.We have learned that s makes the sound (z) if it follows a short vowel. We also have learned that if ss follows a short vowel then the final ss is pronounced (s). Now, we can apply this rule to longer words in both reading and spelling. In reading, final ss is pronounced (s). Also after a short vowel sound final (s) is spelled ss in longer words.

63	1.After a consonant or after two adjacent vowels, vowels side by side, final (k) is spelled k . 2.For spelling, if I said (k), what letter would you write? [k, c final position digraph ck, k] Today we practice the different ways to write the (k) sound.
64	1. We learn that in a base word with 2 or more vowels, final e is silent.
65	1.We learn that in an, a consonant e syllable that the vowel is long and the e is silent.
66	1.We learn that in an, i consonant e syllable that the vowel is long and the e is silent.
67	1.We learn that in an, o consonant e syllable that the vowel is long and the e is silent.
68	1.We learn that in an u consonant e syllable that the vowel is long and the e is silent.
69	1.We learn that in an, e consonant e syllable that the first e is long and the second e is silent.
70	1. We learn that (ē) in initial and medial position is spelled digraph ee in a 1 syllable base word, as in seed. 2. We learn that (ē) in initial and medial position is spelled e consonant e in a 2 or more syllable base word, as in athlete. 3. We learn that (ē) in final position is spelled digraph ee in a 1 syllable base word, as in bee.
71	1.We learn the sound of digraph sh.
72	1.We learn the sound of digraph ch.
73	1.We learn some words that do not follow the English phonics rules that I have taught you. These words are called irregular words. bush are push 2.We learn that means suffix es means more than one. 3. Suffix es is added to base words that make these sibilant sounds to mean more than one. By adding suffix es it makes the word easier to pronounce. It is usually pronounced (ĕz). A base word ending in (s), (ks), (z), (ch), or (sh) spells its plural by adding es to the singular.
74	1. We learn that Final (k) is spelled k after a long vowel sound. 2. We practice many ways to spell the (k) sound.