

Foundations

The following information is all taught in Level 1

Digraphs – 2 letters that come together to make 1 new sound (wh, ch, sh, th, ck)

wh found in the beginning of words

ck only at the end of a 1 syllable word directly following the short vowel

Bonus letters – double an f, l, s and sometimes z at the end of the word following a short

vowel (miss, fell, puff, buzz)

Glued sounds – sounds are close together so they are hard to separate

(an, am, all, ang, ank, ing, ink, ong, onk, ung, unk)

Syllable types

- Closed – consonant following vowel closing it in and vowel is short (sun, catnip) can only have 1 vowel
- Vowel consonant e (VCE) the e is silent and the first vowel has a long sound (bake, Pete and use)

Adding suffixes –s to words can make the sound of /s/ as in shops or /z/ as in bugs

-es to words that end in s, x, z, ch, and sh

-ed can make the /ed/ sound

-ing

Difference between a blend and a digraph – a digraph contains 2 consonants and only make one sound

a blend contains 2 consonants, but they each make their own sound /s/ and /l/, /sl/

a digraph blend is a digraph blended with another consonant such as n and ch in the word lunch or sh and r in the word shred

The following information is all taught in Level 2

Level 2 starts out reviewing digraphs, blends, digraph blends, closed syllable words, bonus letters, glued sounds, suffixes –s, -es, -ed, -ing, vowel-consonant-e syllable VCE.

Closed syllable exceptions follow a similar pattern to closed syllables, but have a long vowel sound instead of the expected short vowel sound. These exceptions are taught as welded or glued sound. The exceptions are; ild, ind, old, olt and ost.

Introduces suffixes –er, –est, two other sounds for –ed /d/ and /t/, -ness, -less, -ment, -ful, -able, -ish, -en
Categorize them as vowel suffixes, which begin with a vowel (-es, -ed, -ing, -er, -est) and consonant suffixes, which begin with a consonant (-s, -ly safely and –ty ninety).

VCE syllable type two sounds for u; / ū / as in mule, use or cute or / ū / as in rule, tube or June.

S can say /z/ when it is between 2 vowels as in nose, rose and wise

VCE exception –ive as in give, olive, active and inventive. It is pronounced with a short i like /iv/. It can also be a suffix as in inventive.

Open syllables – this syllable has only one vowel which is the last letter in the syllable the vowel is long (go, we, flu), and this syllable can be combined with other syllables to make multisyllabic words

(hu mid and re mote)
o c o vce

Y often works like a vowel in open syllables, saying /ī/ at the end of one syllable words (cry), and /ē/ at the end of multisyllabic words (baby). Y can also be a vowel suffix and it says /ē/ when used as a suffix (chilly).

R controlled syllable (ar, or, er, ir, and ur) – this syllable type contains a single vowel followed by an r. The vowel is neither long nor short (barn, corn, her, bird, and burn).

Double vowel syllable –

Vowel digraph: two vowels that represent one sound (ee)

Diphthong: a sound that begins with one vowel sound and glides into another (oi)

/ā/ - ai (bait), **ay (almost always used for /a/ sound at the end of words, play)**

/ē/ - ee (meet), ea (beat), **ey (can only be used at the end of words, key)**

/oi/ - oi (coin), **oy (is used only at the end of a syllable, toy)**

/ō/ - oa (must have a consonant after it, boat), oe (is used at the end of a word, toe),

ow (is usually found at the end of a word or syllable, but sometimes comes in the middle, show, grown)

/ou/ - ou (can be used at the beginning or middle of a word or syllable ouch, pout,

-ow (can be used in the middle or the end of a word or syllable shower or now)

/ü/ - oo (school) ou (soup), ue (blue), ew (chew) ue and ew **can only come at the end of a syllable**

/ū/ - ue (rescue)

/ö/ au (can be used at the beginning, August, or middle of a word or syllable, haunt),

aw (saw is usually found at the end of a word or syllable, lawn, but sometimes comes in the middle, claw)

Consonant –le - this syllable has only three letters: a **consonant**, an **l**, and an **e**. The **e** is silent. It is the vowel. Every syllable needs at least one vowel. The consonant and the **l** are sounded like a blend. This syllable must be the last syllable in a **multisyllabic** word (gobble & bugle).

Ways to spell /ā/ - in a open syllable, a in a VCE syllable, ai, ay

Ways to spell /ē/ - in a open syllable, e in a VCE syllable, y, ee, ea, ey

Ways to spell /ō/ - in a open syllable, o in a VCE syllable, oa, oe, ow

6 ways to spell /ü/ - u in an open syllable or in a VCE syllable, ou, oo, ue, ew

Ways to spell /ū/ - in a open syllable, u in a VCE syllable, ue, ew

Ways to spell /ī/ - in a open syllable, i in a VCE, y