**Phonics Rules**

1. If a vowel is followed by a consonant it is short--code it with a breve (curved line) and read word. example: cat

2. If a vowel is open (not followed by a consonant) and accented (one-syllable) it is long--code it with a macron (straight line) and read. example: so

3. If the consonant s makes a z sound it is a voiced s--code it with a straight line and read it as a z.

4. If two consonants come together (twin consonants) the second one is silent--code it by marking a line through it and do not use it to sound out the word. example: pill

5. Blends: two consonants that come together and their sounds blend to make new sound--no coding (example: bl, sm, sp, br)

   1. c must borrow its sound from k --code it with a straight line (k-back) and read it with a k sound.

   2. Spelling with a c or a k:
      If it is followed by an i e or y--spell with a k (example: kid, kettle, key)
      If it is followed by an a o u or any consonant--spell with a c (example: cat, cot, cut, pact)

   3. Digraph: two letters that come together to make one sound--code it by underlining, marking out any silent letters and read.
4. Spell with digraph ck after a short vowel. (black, duck, sock)
Spell with k after a consonant. (milk, task)

5. Diagraph th as two sounds not voiced as in thimble and voiced as in this. Code the voiced th with a voice line and read.

6. ee is a vowel diagraph-code it by underlining, cross out second (silent)e and code the first e with a macron--read. (example: sheep)

7. suffixes are syllables added to a root word that changes its meaning.
s makes root word mean more than one
ing makes root word mean doing it right now
ed makes root word mean already happened
Code suffixes by boxing them, coding the root word and read.

8. ng is a consonant diagraph--code with a underline.
To tell the difference between ng and suffix ing check for a root word.

1. Silent e: in a word that ends with a silent e the vowel will usually make its long sound--code - mark out the e, macron the vowel and read. (example: make, dime, rode, mule).

2. Contractions: one word that is made from two words, use an apostrophe to mark the letters that are left out--no coding. (example: can't, he's, I'll, they've, they're, they'd).

3. consonant x is an ending sound that says ks--no coding (example: fox)
4. Digraph sh makes sound in sheep--code-with underline and read.

5. Digraph oo makes two sounds
   oo as in book
   oo as in tooth
   code with underline, try both sounds, read.

6. Floss Rule: a one-syllable word with a short vowel that ends in f, l, or s, --double the final letter--code by crossing out extra letter, code the vowel, read. (example: class, huff, spell)

7. An English word may never end in a v--add a silent e to spell.

1. The final sound of k in a two-syllable word will always be spelled with a c. (example: panic, frantic).

2. Final Stable Syllables: an ending (final) syllable that does not change (stable)--code with a bracket first, then code rest of the word and read:
   ble---bubble
   fle---ruffle
   ple---staple
   dle---candle
   tle---turtle
   gle---bugle
   ckle---buckle
   kle---sparkle
   sle---tinsle
   zle---drizzle

3. Spelling with final stable syllable: if the vowel in the first
syllable is short-double the middle consonant (bubble); if the vowel is long-do not double the consonant (bugle).

4. Y as a vowel:
   - one-syllable word: y says long i (cry)-code with a dot and a macron
   - two-syllable word: y says long e (penny)-code with a dot, read

5. Combination: two letters that come together to make an unexpected (different) sound (combinations with r are also called r-controlled vowels). Combination er as in butter--code combination with an arc underneath, code rest of word, read.

6. Trigraph: three letters that come together to make one sound. Trigraph igh says long i--code with underline, cross out gh, mark i with macron, read.

7. Compound Words: two word that come together to make one word with no letters left out--code by drawing a line to separate the two words, then code each word separately, read.

1. Suffixes: syllables added to a root word that changes its meaning.
   - less---without (colorless)
   - ness--the quality of (kindness)
   - ly-----the quality of (lovely)

2. Digraphs for sound of long a:
   - ai--rain
   - ay-hay
   Code with underline, cross out i or y, macron the a, read.

3. Combinations: two letters that come together to make an
unexpected (different) sound (combinations with r are also called r-controlled vowels).
   ar---star
   or---store
   qu---question
   ir---stir
   ur---turn
Code with an arc, read.

4. Soft c: When c is followed by an i or an e or a y it makes the sound of s--code with a cedilla (line with a backwards c). (example: circle, cylinder, excel).

5. Diagraph ow makes two sounds:
   ow as in cow
   ow as in row
Code with an underline, try both sounds and read.

1. Syllable division rules:

   If a word has two vowels (two syllables) first box suffixes, then bracket any final stable syllable---then code the vowel pattern under the word, divide the word into syllables, code each syllable, read:
   
   vccv pattern---divide between the two consonants
   vcv pattern---divide after the first vowel (the vowel will then be open and make its long sound)

2. Adding suffixes to a silent e word:

   --If a root word ends in a silent e--drop the e to add a vowel suffix (ed, er, ing) Example: making
Do not drop the e to add a consonant suffix (ly, less, ness) Example: loveless

Adding suffixes to a word that ends in one consonant and one vowel:

-- double the final consonant when adding a vowel suffix (example: hitting)

-- do not double the consonant when adding a consonant suffix (example: hitless)

4. Digraph ea--makes three sounds:

   ea as in leaf--long e sound-underline, mark out a, macron over e

   ea as in bread--makes the short e sound-underline, cross out a, breve over the e

   ea as in great--makes the long a sound-underline, mark out, macron over the a

4. Dipthong oi and oy: a dipthong is two vowels that come together so quickly they make one sound. Dipthong oi and oy make the sound in boy and point.

   Spell with oi in the middle of a word.

   Spell with oy at the end of a word.

1. Final stable tion makes the sound shun. Code it with a bracket first and then code the rest of the word.
2. Digraph _ue_, as in glue, makes long _u_ sound. Code by underlining, cross out _e_ and macron the _u_.

3. Suffix _es_. If a word ends in _sh_, _ch_, _x_, or _s_--make it plural by adding _es_ instead of _s_.

4. Dipthong _ou_ and _ow_ as in _out_ and _plow_. Code with an arc.
   
   Spell with _ou_ at beginning or middle of a word.

   Spell with _ow_ at the end of a word.

5. Dividing a word into syllables with a _vcccv_ pattern.
   
   Divide between one of the two consonants, make sure not to divide a blend or digraph.

6. Diagraph _au_ and _aw_ as in _faucet_ and _paw_ --code by underlining.

   Spell with _au_ in the middle of a word

   Spell with _aw_ at the end of a word

7. Wild Colt words: words with _i_ and _o_ followed by two consonants --the vowels make the long sound (example: _blind_ and _cold_).

8. Digraph _oa_ makes the long sound of _o_--code by underlining, crossing out the _a_, coding the _o_ with a macron. (example:_boat_)

9. Digraph _ey_ makes the long sound of _e_--code by underlining, crossing out the _y_, coding the _e_ with a macron. (example:_key_)
10. Digraph ph makes the sound of f--code by underlining. (example: phone).

11. Soft g: when g is followed by an i, e, or y it makes the sound of j--code it with a dot. (example: giraffe).

12. Doubling Rule for adding suffixes:
If a root word ends in one consonant and one vowel and you add a vowel suffix--double the final consonant. (example: hotter).

1. Ghost letters kn, wr, and gn: the first consonant is silent--to code underline and mark out silent letter. (example: know, write, gnat)

2. Trigraph tch--three letters that come together to make one sound ch--to code underline and mark out the t (silent letter)--example--witch

3. Trigraph dge--as in judge--to code underline and mark out d and e, then code a soft g.