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# LESSON 2

## INTRODUCTION

A closed syllable contains a short vowel followed by a consonant to "close" the syllable. This lesson focuses on the three places to divide a closed syllable. Every word in this list has a closed first syllable.

## Day One

### TEACHING OVERVIEW

The **Syllabication Rules** in the Appendix state that we do not divide words between consonant blends and teams. In this lesson, we note some exceptions that are common in English.

Several words within the list contain a **schwa** vowel in the second syllable because we stress the first syllable when reading: *budget*, *jacket*, *distant*, *absent*, *pasture*. This /ū/, or **schwa** sound, requires special attention since any vowel in an unstressed syllable becomes muffled, making all the vowels sound alike and therefore difficult to spell.

See chart below and to the right.

### GUIDED STUDENT WORK

1. Complete the first page of Lesson 2.
2. Complete the first column on the practice page of Lesson 2.



## LESSON 2

### PHONICS FOCUS

- A closed syllable ends with a consonant, and the vowel is normally short.  
Ex: **den-tist**
- Words with closed syllables can be divided in one of the following ways:
  - » Between two consonants  
Ex: **pas-ture**
  - » Between double consonants  
Ex: **hic-cup**
  - » After the first closed syllable  
Ex: **ten-don**

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. budget   | <i>budget</i>   |
| 2. jacket   | <i>jacket</i>   |
| 3. tendon   | <i>tendon</i>   |
| 4. dentist  | <i>dentist</i>  |
| 5. context  | <i>context</i>  |
| 6. distant  | <i>distant</i>  |
| 7. signal   | <i>signal</i>   |
| 8. lesson   | <i>lesson</i>   |
| 9. splendor | <i>splendor</i> |
| 10. comic   | <i>comic</i>    |
| 11. culprit | <i>culprit</i>  |
| 12. tractor | <i>tractor</i>  |
| 13. vivid   | <i>vivid</i>    |
| 14. absent  | <i>absent</i>   |
| 15. hiccup  | <i>hiccup</i>   |
| 16. rustic  | <i>rustic</i>   |
| 17. manner  | <i>manner</i>   |
| 18. fatten  | <i>fatten</i>   |
| 19. pasture | <i>pasture</i>  |
| 20. insect  | <i>insect</i>   |

Write the words in which the second syllable begins with a vowel.

1. jack•et
2. com•ic
3. viv•id

Write the words that are divided between double consonants.

4. les•son
5. hic•cup
6. man•ner
7. fat•ten

Write the words that are divided between consonants.

8. bud•get
9. ten•don
10. den•tist
11. con•text
12. dis•tant
13. sig•nal
14. splen•dor
15. cul•prit
16. trac•tor
17. ab•sent
18. rus•tic
19. pas•ture
20. in•sect

Spelling Word	Phonetic Component	Definition
1. <b>budget</b>	second syllable <b>schwa</b> vowel; note that <b>dge</b> is not a consonant team because <b>e</b> is heard in last syllable	<i>n.</i> a plan for how much you are able to spend in a set time period
2. <b>jacket</b>	second syllable <b>schwa</b> vowel	<i>n.</i> a short coat that usually opens in the front
3. <b>tendon</b>	<b>schwa</b> and <b>n</b> ending	<i>n.</i> the band of tissue that connects a muscle with a bone
4. <b>dentist</b>		<i>n.</i> a person who professionally cleans, repairs, and removes teeth
5. <b>context</b>	final consonant blend	<i>n.</i> surrounding words and sentences; surrounding area

Spelling Word	Phonetic Component	Definition
6. distant	<b>st</b> is a consonant blend, but when dividing into syllables, <b>s</b> and <b>t</b> are in different syllables; short vowel in first syllable will often split the blend that comes after it to make a closed syllable; second syllable <b>schwa</b> vowel; final consonant blend	<i>adj.</i> far off
7. signal	<b>schwa</b> and <b>l</b> ending	<i>v.</i> to draw attention to using a sign; <i>n.</i> a sign given to gain attention
8. lesson	double consonants; <b>schwa</b> and <b>n</b> ending	<i>n.</i> something to be learned or studied
9. splendor	three-letter consonant blend; <b>schwa</b> and <b>r</b> ending	<i>n.</i> wonderful appearance
10. comic		<i>adj.</i> relating to comedy
11. culprit		<i>n.</i> a person who is guilty of a crime
12. tractor	<b>schwa</b> and <b>r</b> ending	<i>n.</i> a machine used to pull farm equipment
13. vivid		<i>adj.</i> very clear and bright
14. absent	second syllable <b>schwa</b> vowel; final consonant blend	<i>adj.</i> missing; not present
15. hiccup	double consonants	<i>n.</i> an involuntary spasm and noise; <i>v.</i> to make a hiccup
16. rustic		<i>adj.</i> related to living in the country or a rural area
17. manner	double consonants; <b>schwa</b> and <b>r</b> ending	<i>n.</i> a way of living; a way of speaking to and treating others
18. fatten	double consonants; <b>schwa</b> and <b>n</b> ending	<i>v.</i> to feed animals before slaughter
19. pasture	<b>ture</b> is a vowel team ending that contains a <b>schwa</b> vowel	<i>n.</i> an area covered in grass that livestock feed on
20. insect	final consonant blend	<i>n.</i> an arthropod with six legs and two or four wings

## Day Two

### WORD STUDY QUESTIONS

- List the words that end with a **schwa** vowel team. (tendon, signal, lesson, splendor, tractor, manner, fatten, pasture)
- List the other words that have a **schwa** vowel in the second syllable. (budget, jacket, distant, absent)
- Which words are syllabicated between double consonants? (lesson, hiccup, manner, fatten)
- Which words are syllabicated between a consonant blend or team? (budget, distant, rustic)
- Which word has a consonant blend that remains together at the end of the first syllable? (jacket)
- Which word begins with a three-letter consonant blend? (splendor)
- Which other word begins with a consonant blend? (tractor)
- Which words end with a consonant blend? (dentist, context, distant, absent, insect)
- Which words have second syllables that begin with a vowel? (jacket, comic, vivid)

## GUIDED STUDENT WORK

1. Complete the third page of Lesson 2.
2. Write over the list in the first column of the practice page of Lesson 2.

## Day Three

### GUIDED STUDENT WORK

1. Complete Day 3 Activity.
2. Complete the fourth page of Lesson 2.
3. Complete the second column on the practice page of Lesson 2.

**Latin Roots:** The word *manner* is from the Latin root *manus* (hand), but the English word *manner* was taken from a French word from that Latin root. A person's manner is the way he speaks and presents himself. Many people actually use their hands when speaking.

**Culpare** means "to blame." It is easy to understand the relationship between blame and *culprit*, someone who is guilty of a crime.

#### Extra Activity

- On the board, make three columns with the headers: divides between double consonants, divides between consonants, and second syllable begins with a vowel.
- Give student a list word that he writes in the appropriate column.

#### LATIN ROOTS

- *manus* - manner
- *culpare* - culprit



#### COLORFUL LETTERS

- ☐ Write all words in pencil.
- ☐ Go back and write over ...
  - ☐ vowels/vowel teams with RED
  - ☐ consonant teams/blends with BLUE
  - ☐ silent e with a SLASH
- ☐ Mark long vowels (not vowel teams) with a MACRON and short vowels with a BREVE.
- ☐ Underline prefixes and suffixes.

1. būd•get
2. jāck•et
3. tēn•don
4. dēn•tist
5. cōn•text
6. dīs•tant
7. sīg•nal
8. lēs•son
9. splēn•dor
10. cōm•tic
11. cūl•prit
12. trāc•tor
13. vīv•id
14. āb•sent
15. hīc•cūp
16. rūs•tic
17. mān•ner
18. fāt•ten
19. pās•ture
20. īn•sect

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. budget   | 11. culprit |
| 2. jacket   | 12. tractor |
| 3. tendon   | 13. vivid   |
| 4. dentist  | 14. absent  |
| 5. context  | 15. hiccup  |
| 6. distant  | 16. rustic  |
| 7. signal   | 17. manner  |
| 8. lesson   | 18. fatten  |
| 9. splendor | 19. pasture |
| 10. comic   | 20. insect  |

**CLASSIFY:** Look carefully at each of the words given. Think how they are related; what do they have to do with each other? Write the list word that best fits with each word group.

1. missing, gone, absent
2. hoe, pitchfork, tractor
3. ligament, joint, tendon
4. glory, majesty, splendor
5. covering, shell, jacket
6. gesture, flag, signal
7. field, prairie, pasture
8. assignment, exercise, lesson

## Day Five

### CLUE: FARM ANIMALS

*Riddle 1:* I cannot lay eggs, but I will crow loudly every morning to **signal** that it's time to get up for breakfast. The **splendor** of the **vivid** red comb on my head will make you the envy of even your most **distant** neighbors. I bravely protect all my friends in the coop. Who am I?

*Riddle 2:* You will usually find me lounging about a **pasture**, eating delicious grass that will **fatten** me up. Some of my kind make a drink that you might like to put on cereal. I am often white and black, but not like a barcode. Who am I?

*Riddle 3:* If you ask me to, I can change the **manner** in which I walk: I can trot or canter or gallop. My kind were more popular before the invention of the car, and now I may seem a bit **rustic**. If an **insect** lands on me, I will flick it with my long tail. Who am I?

rooster, cow, horse

**SPELLING SENTENCES:** Use a spelling word to fill in the blank.

budget	context	dentist	hiccup	jacket	manner	signal	vivid
comic	culprit	fatten	insect	lesson	rustic	tractor	

- The creature was a spider, not an insect, because it had eight legs.
- What lesson in *Homer Price* discusses the doughnut machine?
- Shane's loud hiccup made the class laugh.
- Always conduct yourself in a positive manner.
- When you hear the whistle, that is your signal to begin play.
- Does your dentist give a toothbrush and floss sample after every cleaning?
- Hang your jacket on a hook instead of tossing it on the floor!
- The colors of the rainbow were so vivid that you could see every one.
- The comic act came after the saxophone solo.
- What is the context of this disagreement?
- The cottage was a bit too rustic for the city girl.
- Young adults must learn to make a budget and live within their means.
- That calf will fatten if he continues to eat four meals a day.
- Most farmers use a tractor to work their fields.
- The culprit must appear in court to answer for his crimes.

Lesson 2 • Day 3

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## Day Four

### GUIDED STUDENT WORK

- Complete the third column on the practice page of Lesson 2.

### DICTATION

- The **tractor** color was a **vivid** green.
- The **manner** in which you **hiccup** can be **comic**.
- She was **absent** for the **lesson**.

For Fun: One **insect** will not **fatten** a cow in a **pasture**.

### FINAL TEST

#### Spelling Words

- No one is **absent** today.
- I make a **budget** for my monthly expenses.
- Authors sometimes use **comic** relief in tense situations.
- It is always important to know the **context** of what you are reading.
- The **culprit** of the crime was caught red-handed.
- Jessica has a **dentist** appointment on Monday.
- Columbus set sail for **distant** lands.
- The farmer continued to **fatten** his pigs.
- She let out a loud **hiccup**.
- A grasshopper is an **insect**.
- Please take off your **jacket** when you get inside.
- Today's science **lesson** is about volcanoes.
- Walk in a calm **manner** in the hallways.
- The cows were in the **pasture**.
- The barn had a **rustic** charm.
- Wait for my **signal**.
- The king was arrayed in full **splendor**.
- Tendon** injuries are painful.
- The **tractor** makes farm work easier.
- The colors were much more **vivid** in person.

*Sentence:* It is pleasant to ride a **tractor** in a **pasture** **absent** of rocks.