SHORT VOWEL PHONIC RULES

Sound for the Letter Name is turned **OFF**

1. There is NO /e/ on the end of the syllable.

can, ten, kit, not, cut

2. FLOSS When the last sound is /f/ /l/ or /s/, there will usually be two of them.

The word FLOSS is a pneumonic to help them remember this. It contains all three sounds, has a short vowel and two 's' letters on the end. *hill, fell, cuff, mess, stuff, boss*

Common exceptions: bus, gas, us, yes

3. When the last sound in a one syllable word is /k/, it is spelled –ck.

tack, check, lick, smock, duck

4. When /ch/ is on the end of a one syllable word, it is usually spelled –tch or -nch.

match, butch, pitch, punch, pinch

Common exceptions include:

rich much, such, which

5. When the final sound in a one syllable word is /j/, it will be spelled –dge.

Mudge, hedge, ridge, badge, budge

6. When a one syllable or two-syllable word has a short vowel and: *you are adding an ending beginning with a vowel

[–ing, -ed, -est, -er or -y,]

AND there is only one consonant after the vowel THEN: double the last consonant to keep the first syllable closed and the vowel short.

hop / hopping big / biggest fun / funny

mop / mopped rub / rubber fill / filled

7. When a two-syllable word ends with a short vowel and one consonant, double the final consonant as in number 6.

ruf fle/ *ruf fled / ruf fling*

8. When you spell a two syllable word and the first syllable has a short vowel, there is usually a consonant at the end of the first syllable & one at the beginning of the second syllable. [the first syllable is closed]

lit tle hap pen sud den lic king sup per

din ner mus tard

LONG VOWEL PHONIC RULES

Sound for the Letter Name is turned **ON**

1. An /e/ on the end of the syllable is one of three ways to make a vowel turn 'on.'

cane, teen, note, cute Note: long /e/ letters often stay together *weed, seed, feed,*

2. When a vowel is long, you do not add two /l/ /f/ or /s/ letters at the end, just add the final /e/.

*lake, pile fuse feel pose race**

[*note that sometimes –ce is used to maintain the /s/ sound from becoming a /z/ sound when pronounced]

3. When the final sound is /k/ just add an /e/ to the end. DO NOT USE –ck.

Take, cheek, like, smoke, duke

4. A double letter vowel spelling is used for the long vowel before the /ch/.

Each, reach, coach,

5. When the final sound in a one syllable word is /j/, it is spelled –ge. /J/ is never used as the last letter in an English syllable.

Huge, change, page, gage

6. When a one syllable word has a long vowel, drop the /e/ and add -ing, -ed, -est, -or –er.

facing, faced, racer, posing, piling, piled, wisest, hoping, hoped, taped, taping,

When a two syllable word has a long vowel in the first syllable, there will only be one consonant between the vowel in the first and second syllables. This allows the first syllable to be an open syllable and is the second way a long vowel sound is created in a syllable . *ma ple ba by di ner su per.*

7. When the second syllable in a two syllable word has a long vowel sound, do not double the final consonant.

Admire / admiring / admired

8. When you spell a two syllable word and the first syllable has a long vowel, there will not be a consonant at the end of the first syllable to keep the syllable open and make the vowel long.

Li king, su per, ru dest, fi nal, re sist

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