Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

Make the sound with your student and have your student write the lowercase letters of this sound on a whiteboard three times while saying the sound. Create a flashcard for the sound-letter deck:

oo (as in "book")

Words to read and write:

hook book took look shook hoof wood good foot lookout goodbye crooked cookout hood wooden

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

build, mountain¹

Have the student read:

The man shook his fist at the car that was speeding down the street.

<u>My</u> mother looked in <u>the</u> kitchen cabinets for <u>the</u> broth she needed <u>to</u> cook her dish.

When the dog gave a little woof, JoJo opened the door.

Have the student write from your dictation:

¹ **build**: **ui** making the "ih" sound is irregular; other letters are decodable **mountain**: **mount** is decodable; **ain** making the "in" sound is irregular

She curled up on <u>the</u> couch with her book.

<u>A</u> bright moon shone on the mountain.

The woman found a spot by a brook to build a platform for the tents.

For <u>a</u> fun project, <u>Mr.</u> Woodruff helped <u>the</u> kids <u>build</u> <u>a</u> treehouse.

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories)</u>, <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories)</u>, <u>Group 5 (R-Controlled</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 4 (First Vowel Teams Stories)</u> for a "triple read."

hook book took look shook hoof wood good foot lookout goodbye crooked cookout hood wooden

build

mountain

The man shook his fist at the car that was speeding down the street.

My mother looked in the kitchen cabinets for the broth she needed to cook her dish.

When the dog gave a little woof, JoJo opened the door.

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

Make the sound with your student and have your student write the lowercase letters of this sound on a whiteboard three times while saying the sound. Create a flashcard for the sound-letter deck:

y (long "i" sound, as in "cry")

Explain that **y** makes the long "i" sound when it is the vowel at the end of a one-syllable word. There are also a few multisyllable words like "butterfly" where **y** makes the long "i" sound.

Words to read and write:

fly cry dry spy shy my by try sly why style diversify supply July multiply rely clarify unify

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

great, break²

Have the student read:

Phil does try to go to the gym three days per week.

My brother cooked us all a great dinner for Thanksgiving.

Rob <u>heard</u> thunder and quickly ran <u>to</u> get his shirt which <u>was</u> draped on <u>a</u> chair outside <u>to</u> dry.

² great and break: ea making the long "a" sound will be decodable in Lesson 117; other letters are decodable

Old <u>people</u> say, "<u>There</u> is no use crying over spilled milk." This phrase means that you can't <u>undo a</u> mistake by feeling sad.

Have the student write from your dictation:

I <u>don't</u> know why <u>people</u> say, "If pigs had wings, <u>they</u> could fly." <u>The whole idea of pigs flying makes no sense</u>.

"Try your best on the quiz and I think you will do great," Ms. Ko said to her student.

<u>A</u> butterfly landed on <u>my</u> deck and made me smile.

<u>A</u> bright moon shone in <u>the</u> night sky.

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories)</u>, <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories)</u>, <u>Group 5 (R-Controlled</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 4 (First Vowel Teams Stories)</u> for a "triple read."

fly cry dry spy shy my by try sly why style diversify supply July multiply rely clarify unify

great break

Phil does try to go to the gym three days per week.

My brother cooked us all a great dinner for Thanksgiving.

Rob heard thunder and quickly ran to get his shirt which was draped on a chair outside to dry.

Old people say, "There is no use crying over spilled milk." This phrase means that you can't undo a mistake by feeling sad.

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

Make the sound with your student and have your student write the lowercase letters of this sound on a whiteboard three times while saying the sound. Create a flashcard for the sound-letter deck:

y (which makes the short "i" sound, as in "gym")

Explain that **y** makes the short "i" sound and appears in the middle of words, and that this use of **y** is not common. There are a huge number of words like "baby," "puppy," and "crazy," and many words like "try" and "dry," but few words like "gym" and "hymn."

Words to read and write:

mystery Phyllis system symbol ("bol" sounds like "bull") **synthetic synthesize synthesizer typical** ("cal" sounds like "cull") **physical physics**

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

nature, future, picture (all pronounced with "cher")³

Have the student read:

Meg likes <u>to</u> sing hymns in church, but she sings softly when she <u>does</u> not know <u>the</u> tune.

³ **nature, future,** and **picture**: **na, fu**, and **pic**, are decodable; **ture** making the "cher" sound is irregular in these lessons, though other words such as "capture," "puncture," and "creature" also have this pattern

<u>A</u> synthetic fabric is <u>a</u> fabric that is man-made and not found in <u>nature</u>.

In <u>the future</u>, we need <u>to have a</u> better system for dividing our household chores.

Have the student write from your dictation:

In science class this year, we will study the solar system.

"Human <u>nature</u> is complex," my mother <u>often</u> will say.

Patrick often thinks about his plans for the future.

Melissa loves myths and fairy tales.

Note: At this point your student has mastered so many sounds of **y**, and this is something to celebrate! Your student knows:

y as a consonant in "yell"
y as part of a vowel team as in "pay"
y as a vowel in "pony"
y as a vowel in "spy"
y as a vowel in "gym"

Ask your student to find and describe the different sounds of **y** in the sentences below:

Ms. Maybelle's happy spot is the library, and Ms. Phyllis's happy spot is Mr. Yang's cozy bakery. Ms. Maybelle is

seventy-five and Ms. Phyllis is ninety. Both women have good systems for staying spry.

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories)</u>, <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories)</u>, <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories)</u> for a "triple read."

mystery Phyllis system symbol synthetic synthesize synthesizer typical physical physics

nature future picture

Meg likes to sing hymns in church, but she sings softly when she does not know the tune.

A synthetic fabric is a fabric that is man-made and not found in nature.

In the future, we need to have a better system for dividing our household chores.

Ms. Maybelle's happy spot is the library, and Ms. Phyllis's happy spot is Mr. Yang's cozy bakery. Ms. Maybelle is seventy-five and Ms. Phyllis is ninety. Both women have good systems for staying spry.

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

New material: Spelling rules for adding endings to words that end in ${\boldsymbol{y}}$

When adding an **s** or **ed** to a verb ending in **y**, the **y** is changed to **ie**:

carry	carries	carried
marry	marries	married
cry	cries	cried
dry	dries	dried
try	tries	tried
spy	spies	spied

When adding ing the y stays:

carrying marrying crying drying trying spying

When adding **er**, **est**, or **ly** to adjectives and adverbs the **y** is changed to an **i**:

cozy	cozier	coziest	cozily
pretty	prettier	prettiest	prettily
funny	funnier	funniest	funnily
lazy	lazier	laziest	lazily

When **y** is part of a vowel team, the **y** stays:

play	plays	played	player
piay	plays	playeu	playei

stay stays stayed

There are some exceptions to these common spelling patterns, such as:

pay/paid shy/shyly dry/dryly sly/slyly

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

draw, drew⁴

Have the student read:

Cathy exclaimed, "Gosh, Meg, <u>you drew the</u> prettiest <u>picture</u> in just <u>a few minutes</u>. Is <u>drawing one of your</u> favorite hobbies?"

My cat, <u>Mr.</u> Franklin, may be <u>the</u> laziest cat in <u>the</u> world. Then, <u>again</u>, <u>Mr.</u> Franklin will turn eleven on <u>Wednesday</u>.

<u>The little boy was crying. He had had a wonderful time at the party, but now he was just overtired.</u>

<u>The plumber drew</u> on his <u>many</u> years <u>of</u> working with old pipes <u>to</u> diagnose <u>what was</u> going wrong with <u>the</u> kitchen drain.

⁴ draw and drew: dr is decodable; aw will be decodable in Lesson 102; ew will be decodable in Lesson 110

Have the student write from your dictation:

When we got to the garden path, we saw the fluffiest little pet. We asked its owner if it was a dog or a cat because we couldn't tell.

Gwen is <u>a</u> terrific poker player. No one can ever be <u>sure</u> when she is bluffing or when she has <u>a</u> fantastic hand.

I had no idea what I wanted to draw. Finally, I drew a picture of a cabin in the mountains.

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories</u>), <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories)</u>, <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories</u>) for a "triple read."

carry marry cry dry try	cries dries tries	married cried dried tried
spy	spies	spied

cozycoziercoziestprettyprettierprettiestfunnyfunnierfunniestlazylazierlaziest	cozily prettily funnily lazily
---	---

stay stays stayed	play stay	plays stays	played stayed	player	
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pay/paid shy/shyly dry/dryly sly/slyly		
---	--	--

draw			
drew			

Cathy exclaimed, "Gosh, Meg, you drew the prettiest picture in just a few minutes. Is drawing one of your favorite hobbies?"

My cat, Mr. Franklin, may be the laziest cat in the world. Then, again, Mr. Franklin will turn eleven on Wednesday.

The little boy was crying. He had had a wonderful time at the party, but now he was just overtired.

The plumber drew on his many years of working with old pipes to diagnose what was going wrong with the kitchen drain.

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

New material: i making the long "e" sound in the middle of words as in "medium"

Explain to the student: "We have discussed how schwa vowels are pronounced, with an 'uh' sound or 'ih' sound. But guess what is even crazier? In the middle of words, **i** often makes the long 'e' sound. Why should 'video' be spelled with an **e**, and 'radio' be spelled with an **i**? If there is an answer, I don't know it! But there are many words where **i** makes the long 'e' sound."

Words to read and write:

happiness radio patio polio kiosk idiot pediatric India Indian trivial exfoliate stickiest craziest patriotic period media radiant ingredient piano broccoli casino mosquito librarian humiliate Ethiopia emporium cardio taxi Adrian obedient

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

aunt, cousin⁵

⁵ aunt: au making the short "a" or "ah" sound is irregular (some speakers pronounce "aunt" like "ant" and others pronounce "aunt" like "ahnt"); the other letters are decodable

cousin: c is decodable; ou making the "uh" sound is irregular; sin is decodable

Have the student read:

Lydia looked radiant with happiness on her wedding day.

<u>The</u> bride <u>was</u> my <u>cousin</u>. I <u>was</u> so proud when she and my <u>aunt</u> asked me <u>to</u> play the piano at <u>their</u> important event.

<u>The</u> rude man <u>was</u> boasting and grandstanding. He did not seem intimidating, just idiotic.

My cousin Frank is <u>a</u> librarian. Stan asked me if Frank liked books, and I <u>said</u>, "Well, <u>sure</u>, he <u>does</u>! Frank loves books, which is why he became Indiana's finest librarian!"

<u>The</u> wedding was outside on <u>a</u> patio, but <u>there</u> was <u>a</u> tent for <u>cover</u> in case it rained.

Have the student write from your dictation:

My <u>cousin</u> Sal was in <u>the</u> stickiest mess. He had agreed <u>to</u> take his buddies <u>to</u> <u>the</u> casino but had also volunteered <u>to</u> help my aunt paint her dining room this weekend. He would <u>have to</u> explain his thinking <u>to someone</u>.

Adrian reserved <u>a</u> taxi for <u>the</u> big event.

His <u>aunt</u> has <u>a</u> job in media. She <u>covers</u> sports for <u>the</u> evening <u>news</u>.

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories</u>), <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories</u>), <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud</u> <u>Stories</u>), or <u>Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories</u>) for a "triple read."

happiness radio patio polio kiosk idiot pediatric India Indian trivial exfoliate stickiest craziest patriotic period media radiant ingredient piano broccoli casino mosquito librarian humiliate Ethiopia emporium cardio taxi Adrian obedient

aunt

cousin

Lydia looked radiant with happiness on her wedding day.

The bride was my cousin. I was so proud when she and my aunt asked me to play the piano at their important event.

The rude man was boasting and grandstanding. He did not seem intimidating, just idiotic.

My cousin Frank is a librarian. Stan asked me if Frank liked books, and I said, "Well, sure, he does! Frank loves books, which is why he became Indiana's finest librarian!"

The wedding was outside on a patio, but there was a tent for cover in case it rained.

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

Make the sound with your student and have your student write the lowercase letters of this sound on a whiteboard three times while saying the sound. Create a flashcard for the sound-letter deck:

c (which makes the "s" sound, as in "ice")

Explain that **c** makes what is called the "soft c" sound when it is followed by the vowels **e**, **i**, or **y**. Explain that in some words, like "scent," there is an extra **s** before the **c**. Sometimes that extra **s** distinguishes words that sound the same but are spelled differently (as in scene/seen or cent/scent).

Words to read and write:

nice city science disgrace face rice recent decent cymbal Cindy race velocity space grace necessary cyber decided noticed bicycle celebrate

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

America, Americans⁶

Have the student read:

New York City is an exciting place to visit.

⁶ **America**: the **er** is pronounced "air" and will be decodable in Lesson 115; all other letters are decodable Americans: same as above for "Ameri"; **cans** is an unaccented shwa syllable that sounds like "kinz"

The scientist was in disgrace after it was reported that his evidence was faked.

<u>The</u> customer decided that <u>the</u> price for <u>a</u> slice <u>of</u> <u>the</u> fancy cheesecake <u>was</u> too high.

Cindy hates setting mousetraps <u>to</u> kill mice. Every time she has <u>to</u> check them, she braces herself for <u>a</u> nasty shock.

Felicity asked Sam <u>to</u> lend her <u>a</u> pencil even <u>though</u> she had <u>one</u> in her bag. Now, I <u>wonder</u> why she did this? Maybe she <u>wanted</u> <u>a</u> reason <u>to</u> <u>talk</u> with Sam.

Have the student write from your dictation:

Getting carpets cleaned can make <u>a</u> house smell nice.

In <u>the</u> center <u>of</u> the table <u>was a</u> big platter <u>of</u> dice for <u>some new</u> game.

Martin Luther King Jr. Day occurs in January in <u>America</u>, and it celebrates the life <u>of</u> Dr. Martin Luther King, <u>a great American</u> civil rights leader.

Frank <u>wanted to</u> know more <u>about</u> careers in cyber security.

More sentences for practice:

Tim's <u>only</u> part in <u>the</u> song is banging <u>the</u> cymbals at <u>the</u> end.

Grace had to remind Frank twice to return her mystery novel.

Let's make <u>a</u> fire in <u>the</u> fireplace and roast marshmallows.

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories)</u>, <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories)</u>, <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories)</u> for a "triple read."

nice city science disgrace face rice recent decent cymbal Cindy race velocity space grace necessary cyber decided noticed bicycle celebrate

America Americans

New York City is an exciting place to visit.

The scientist was in disgrace after it was reported that his evidence was faked.

The customer decided that the price for a slice of the fancy cheesecake was too high.

Cindy hates setting mousetraps to kill mice. Every time she has to check them, she braces herself for a nasty shock.

Felicity asked Sam to lend her a pencil even though she had one in her bag. Now, I wonder why she did this? Maybe she wanted a reason to talk with Sam.

Tim's only part in the song is banging the cymbals at the end.

Grace had to remind Frank twice to return her mystery novel.

Let's make a fire in the fireplace and roast marshmallows.

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

New material: more words with the soft **c** and **ice** as a suffix

Explain that some words have a hard **c** (which makes the "k" sound) followed by a soft **c**.

Words to read and write:

success vaccine (ine pronounced "een") access succeed accident accent accessory accept

Explain that **ice** is a common ending that means "state of." In a one-syllable word like "mice," the vowel is long, but in the majority of multisyllable words, **ice** is pronounced "iss."

Words to read and write in which the **ice** ending has the short "i" sound:

practice service justice office notice cowardice prejudice malice solstice lattice hospice apprentice artifice accomplice

Words to read and write in which the **ice** ending has the long "i" sound:

advice entice device suffice sacrifice

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

clothes, country⁷

Have the student read:

<u>The</u> dancer <u>knew</u> that it <u>was</u> her <u>many</u> hours <u>of</u> practice that led <u>to</u> her success.

I noticed that my <u>friend</u> had <u>bought</u> <u>some</u> <u>new</u> <u>clothes</u> and <u>shoes</u>.

My sister can't stand being without <u>a</u> device like <u>a</u> phone for <u>one minute</u>.

<u>Dr.</u> Martin Luther King Jr. <u>worked</u> for economic justice, and so it makes sense that MLK Day is <u>a</u> day that people celebrate in our <u>country</u> by doing public service.

The policeman came to the scene of the car accident.

Vaccines are important for preventing illnesses.

⁷ **clothes**: "clothes" is pronounced as a one-syllable word with a long "o" vowel sound; "thes" is pronounced "thz"; there are many videos on the internet about the pronunciation of "clothes" because it is well-known as a tricky word to pronounce

country: **ou** is pronounced "uh" which is irregular; other letters are decodable

Have the student write from your dictation:

<u>Some people</u> say <u>they love the</u> city more, and <u>other people</u> say <u>they love the country</u>. I can't decide which I prefer <u>because</u> I <u>love</u> them <u>both</u>.

<u>A person who</u> is an accessory <u>to a</u> crime is <u>someone</u> who helped <u>another person</u> commit <u>a</u> crime.

Ben's mother <u>put the whole</u> family on notice that <u>everyone would</u> be putting <u>their</u> own <u>clothes</u> and <u>shoes</u> <u>away</u> from now on.

Many nouns are formed with an **ance** or **ence** ending. See how the adjectives become nouns when they have an **ance** or **ence** ending:

She is an elegant lady.	She exudes elegance.
He is ignorant of history.	Ignorance of history is a problem.
Mars is a distant planet.	What is the distance we need to travel?
She has a confident smile.	He lacks confidence.
He has an absent look.	He has too many absences.

An **ance** or **ence** ending is also added to verbs to make nouns:

She tolerates his music.	Tolerance is important in getting along with others.
He disturbed our sleep.	She created a disturbance in class.
He influenced his peers.	He is a good influence.

More words to read and write with **ance** and **ence**:

significance reference presence silence sentence sequence conference violence ambulance resistance fragrance extravagance influence endurance consequence

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories)</u>, <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories)</u>, <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories)</u> for a "triple read."

success vaccine access succeed accident accent accessory accept

practice service justice office notice cowardice prejudice malice solstice lattice hospice apprentice artifice accomplice

advice entice device suffice sacrifice

clothes

country

The dancer knew that it was her many hours of practice that led to her success.

I noticed that my friend had bought some new clothes and shoes.

My sister can't stand being without a device like a phone for one minute.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. worked for economic justice, and so it makes sense that MLK Day is a day that people celebrate in our country by doing public service. The policeman came to the scene of the car accident. Student View

Vaccines are important for preventing illnesses.

She is an elegant lady. He is ignorant of history. problem.	She exudes elegance. Ignorance of history is a
Mars is a distant planet.	What is the distance we need to travel?
She has a confident smile. He has an absent look.	He lacks confidence. They have too many absences.
	-
She tolerates his music.	Tolerance is important in getting along with others.
He disturbed our sleep.	She created a disturbance in

He influenced his peers. He is a good influence.

class.

significance reference presence silence sentence sequence conference violence ambulance resistance

fragrance extravagance influence endurance consequence

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

Make the sound with your student and have your student write the lowercase letters of this sound on a whiteboard three times while saying the sound. Create a flashcard for the sound-letter deck:

g (which makes the "j" sound, as in "age")

Explain that so far **g** has made the hard "g" sound as in "gap." But when a **g** is followed by an **i**, **e**, or **y**, it makes the "j" sound as in "ginger" and "huge."

Words to read and write with the soft g:

ginger huge wage garage (the ge sounds like zh**) strange change urgent gym gem gentle danger germ geology gender geography agitated emergency register college** Point out the common exceptions "girl," "get," "gill" which have the hard "g" sound.

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

busy, business⁸

Have the student read:

⁸ **busy**: **b** is decodable; **u** making the "ih" sound is irregular; **s** making the "z" sound is decodable; **y** making the long "e" sound is decodable

business: pronounced as a two-syllable word (with "i" not pronounced); "bus" is pronounced "biz" as above

The man said that he had urgent business downtown.

Cindy's weekend <u>was busy enough</u> given her goal <u>of</u> cleaning <u>the whole</u> garage.

The bride exchanged the costly gem for a more modest ring.

My sister started taking gymnastics at five, meaning when my sister was five not when it was five o'clock.

Have the student write from your dictation:

Even when Nancy is <u>busy</u>, she makes time to go to the gym.

Roger hates garlic, so let's prepare <u>a</u> dish with ginger.

The new business was thriving because customers noticed the expert service it delivered.

My dog, Ginger, makes <u>a</u> gentle woof when she needs <u>to</u> go outside.

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories)</u>, <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories)</u>, <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories)</u> for a "triple read."

ginger huge wage garage (the ge sounds like zh) strange change urgent gym gem gentle danger germ geology gender geography agitated emergency register college

busy

business

The man said that he had urgent business downtown.

Cindy's weekend was busy enough given her goal of cleaning the whole garage.

The bride exchanged the costly gem for a more modest ring.

My sister started taking gymnastics at five, meaning when my sister was five not when it was five o'clock.

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

Make the sound with your student and have your student write the lowercase letters of this sound on a whiteboard three times while saying the sound. Create a flashcard for the sound-letter deck:

gu (as in "guitar")

Explain that in words with **gu** the **u** is silent. (In "language" and "distinguish" the **gu** makes a "gw" sound, but we are excluding these words, except as high frequency words.) In words where the **gu** is followed by an **e** or **i**, the **g** makes the hard "g" sound not the soft "j." Explain to the student that the **u** is saying "undo" that soft **g** spelling rule.

Words to read and write:

guide guinea pig guarantee guard guilty guild guitar

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

language⁹

Have the student read:

Mary <u>wanted to be a fantastic guitarist.</u>

⁹ language: lang is decodable; uage making the "gwij" sound is irregular

Even <u>a</u> trained guide dog may bother <u>a</u> pet guinea pig. <u>They</u> may be trained, but they <u>are</u> still dogs, with dog instincts.

The guy who sold me his old laptop gave me <u>a</u> one-year guarantee.

When I hear people <u>talking</u> in <u>another language</u>, I <u>love to</u> guess <u>what language they are</u> speaking.

Have the student write from your dictation:

Denzel is <u>a nice guy who</u> is in my <u>language</u> class.

I feel guilty when I put off practicing my guitar.

Can you guess how old that puppy is?

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 9 (Soft "c" and "g" Stories)</u>, <u>Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories)</u>, <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories)</u> for a "triple read."

guide guinea pig guarantee guard guilty guild guitar

language

Mary wanted to be a fantastic guitarist.

Even a trained guide dog may bother a pet guinea pig. They may be trained, but they are still dogs, with dog instincts.

The guy who sold me his old laptop gave me a one-year guarantee.

When I hear people talking in another language, I love to guess what language they are speaking.

Review the material from the previous lessons using the soundletter deck, the high-frequency word deck, and the dry-erase boards.

New material: Spelling rule for words that end in ge and dge

Explain to the student that in short-syllable words, **dge** is used rather than just **ge**. The **d** is silent and acts as a second consonant to keep the vowel short.

Words with dge keeping the vowel short to read and write: edge sledgehammer ledge bridge fridge lodge hedge cringe lunge fringe grudge hinges

Point out the exceptions "strange," "change," and "danger," which have two consonants before the **ge**, but also have the long "a" sound.

In words where the vowel is long or r-controlled, the ending is just **ge**:

rage page huge cage stage charge large splurge

Introduce the new high-frequency words you have written onto flashcards. Have the student write the high-frequency words three times while pronouncing the words:

lose, young¹⁰

¹⁰ **lose**: **l** is decodable; **o-consonant-e** making the "oo" sound is irregular; **se** is decodable **young**: **y** is decodable; **ou** making the "u" sound is irregular; **ng** is decodable

Have the student read:

<u>The young kids plunge into the pool, while the old people</u> tend to wade in slowly.

Chess is <u>a game where the</u> best player <u>almost</u> never <u>loses</u>.

<u>The guy</u> told us that we <u>would</u> know we <u>were</u> getting close <u>to</u> <u>the</u> lake when <u>the</u> trail came <u>to a</u> wooden bridge crossing <u>a</u> stream.

<u>The</u> prom committee made <u>a</u> budget for food, drinks, flowers, and balloons.

Have the student write from your dictation:

It was strange to open the fridge and see only three things there.

Win or <u>lose</u>, Gran and Gramps <u>have</u> fun playing bridge with <u>their</u> friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith <u>have</u> run <u>the</u> lodge by <u>the</u> lake since <u>they</u> <u>were</u> young.

Mr. Woods is strong enough to lift himself on the high ledge.

Choose any of the stories in <u>Group 9 (Soft "c" and "g" Stories)</u>, <u>Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories)</u>, <u>Group 7 (Consonant-le</u> <u>Stories)</u>, or <u>Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories)</u> for a "triple read."

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lose

young

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