LESSON 91

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hook</th>
<th>book</th>
<th>took</th>
<th>look</th>
<th>shook</th>
<th>hoof</th>
<th>wood</th>
<th>good</th>
<th>foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lookout</td>
<td>goodbye</td>
<td>crooked</td>
<td>cookout</td>
<td>hood</td>
<td>wooden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, mountain

Have the student read:

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.

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 the couch with her book.

A bright moon shone on the mountain.

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

For a fun project, Mr. Woodruff helped the kids build a treehouse.

Choose any of the stories in Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories), Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories), Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories), or Group 4 (First Vowel Teams Stories) for a “triple read.”
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.
LESSON 92

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>fly</th>
<th>cry</th>
<th>dry</th>
<th>spy</th>
<th>shy</th>
<th>my</th>
<th>by</th>
<th>try</th>
<th>sly</th>
<th>why</th>
<th>style</th>
<th>diversify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>supply</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>multiply</td>
<td>rely</td>
<td>clarify</td>
<td>unify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, break

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

---

2 great and break: ea making the long “a” sound will be decodable in Lesson 117; other letters are decodable
Old people say, “There is no use crying over spilled milk.” This phrase means that you can’t undo a mistake by feeling sad.

*Have the student write from your dictation:*

I don’t know why people say, “If pigs had wings, they could fly.” The whole idea of pigs flying makes no sense.

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

A butterfly landed on my deck and made me smile.

A bright moon shone in the night sky.

*Choose any of the stories in Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories), Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories), Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories), or Group 4 (First Vowel Teams Stories) for a “triple read.”*
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.
LESSON 93

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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:

\textbf{y} (which makes the short “i” sound, as in “gym”)

Explain that \textbf{y} makes the short “i” sound and appears in the middle of words, and that this use of \textbf{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.”

\textbf{Words to read and write:}

\begin{quote}
\textbf{mystery Phyllis system symbol} (“bol” sounds like “bull”) \textbf{synthetic synthesize synthesizer typical} (“cal” sounds like “cull”) \textbf{physical physics}
\end{quote}

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:

\textbf{nature, future, picture} (all pronounced with “cher”)

Have the student read:

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

\footnote{\textbf{nature, future, and picture}: \textbf{na}, \textbf{fu}, and \textbf{pic}, are decodable; \textbf{ture} making the “cher” sound is irregular in these lessons, though other words such as “capture,” “puncture,” and “creature” also have this pattern}
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.

Have the student write from your dictation:

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

“Human nature is complex,” my mother often 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 **Group 8 (“Y” as a Vowel Stories)**, **Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories)**, **Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories)**, or **Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories)** for a “triple read.”
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.
LESSON 94

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

New material: Spelling rules for adding endings to words that end in 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
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, drew**

*Have the student read:*

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.

---

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 a terrific poker player. No one can ever be sure when she is bluffing or when she has a 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 Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories), Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories), Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories), or Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories) for a “triple read.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Past Tense</th>
<th>Present Tense</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>carry</td>
<td>carries</td>
<td>carried</td>
<td></td>
<td>carries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marry</td>
<td>marries</td>
<td>married</td>
<td></td>
<td>marries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry</td>
<td>cries</td>
<td>cried</td>
<td></td>
<td>cries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>dries</td>
<td>dried</td>
<td></td>
<td>dries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>tries</td>
<td>tried</td>
<td></td>
<td>tries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spy</td>
<td>spies</td>
<td>spied</td>
<td></td>
<td>spied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cozy</td>
<td>cozier</td>
<td>coziest</td>
<td></td>
<td>cozily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>prettier</td>
<td>prettiest</td>
<td></td>
<td>prettily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funny</td>
<td>funnier</td>
<td>funniest</td>
<td></td>
<td>funnily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazy</td>
<td>lazier</td>
<td>laziest</td>
<td></td>
<td>lazily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>plays</td>
<td>played</td>
<td></td>
<td>plays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stay</td>
<td>stays</td>
<td>stayed</td>
<td></td>
<td>stays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay/paid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shy/shyly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry/dryly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sly/slyly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
LESSON 95

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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, cousin*

---

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
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.

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

Adrian reserved a taxi for the big event.

His aunt has a job in media. She covers sports for the evening news.

Choose any of the stories in Group 8 (“Y” as a Vowel Stories), Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories), Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories), or Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories) for a “triple read.”
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.
LESSON 96

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nice</th>
<th>city</th>
<th>science</th>
<th>disgrace</th>
<th>face</th>
<th>rice</th>
<th>recent</th>
<th>decent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cymbal</td>
<td>Cindy</td>
<td>race</td>
<td>velocity</td>
<td>space</td>
<td>grace</td>
<td>necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyber</td>
<td>decided</td>
<td>noticed</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
<td>celebrate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, Americans

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.

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.

Have the student write from your dictation:

Getting carpets cleaned can make a house smell nice.

In the center of the table was a big platter of dice for some new game.

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

Frank wanted to know more about careers in cyber security.

More sentences for practice:

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.
Choose any of the stories in **Group 8 ("Y" as a Vowel Stories), Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories), Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories),** or **Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories)** for a “triple read.”
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.
LESSON 97

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>success</th>
<th>vaccine (ine pronounced “een”)</th>
<th>access</th>
<th>succeed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accident</td>
<td>accent</td>
<td>accessory</td>
<td>accept</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>practice</th>
<th>service</th>
<th>justice</th>
<th>office</th>
<th>notice</th>
<th>cowardice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>prejudice</td>
<td>malice</td>
<td>solstice</td>
<td>lattice</td>
<td>hospice</td>
<td>apprentice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>artifice</td>
<td>accomplice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, country*

Have the student read:

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.

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:

Some people say they love the city more, and other people say they love the country. I can’t decide which I prefer because I love them both.

A person who is an accessory to a crime is someone who helped another person commit a crime.

Ben’s mother put the whole family on notice that everyone would be putting their own clothes and shoes away from now on.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>significance</th>
<th>reference</th>
<th>presence</th>
<th>silence</th>
<th>sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sequence</td>
<td>conference</td>
<td>violence</td>
<td>ambulance</td>
<td>resistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragrance</td>
<td>extravagance</td>
<td>influence</td>
<td>endurance</td>
<td>consequence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She is an elegant lady. He is ignorant of history.</th>
<th>She exudes elegance. Ignorance of history is a problem.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mars is a distant planet.</td>
<td>What is the distance we need to travel?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She has a confident smile. He has an absent look.</td>
<td>He lacks confidence. They have too many absences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>She tolerates his music. He disturbed our sleep. class.</th>
<th>Tolerance is important in getting along with others. She created a disturbance in class.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>He influenced his peers.</td>
<td>He is a good influence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

significance  reference  presence  silence  sentence  sequence  conference  violence  ambulance  resistance
| fragrance | extravagance | influence | endurance | consequence |
LESSON 98

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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**:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ginger</th>
<th>huge</th>
<th>wage</th>
<th>garage (the ge sounds like zh)</th>
<th>strange</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>change</td>
<td>urgent</td>
<td>gym</td>
<td>gem</td>
<td>gentle</td>
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<tr>
<td>gender</td>
<td>geography</td>
<td>agitated</td>
<td>emergency</td>
<td>register</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, business**

Have the student read:

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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 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.

*Have the student write from your dictation:*

Even when Nancy is busy, she makes time to go to the gym.

Roger hates garlic, so let’s prepare a dish with ginger.

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

My dog, Ginger, makes a gentle woof when she needs to go outside.

*Choose any of the stories in Group 8 (“Y” as a Vowel Stories), Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories), Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories), or Group 5 (R-Controlled Stories) for a “triple read.”*
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.
LESSON 99

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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:

**language**

Have the student read:

Mary **wanted to be a fantastic guitarist.**

---

9 **language**: **lang** is decodable; **uage** making the “gwij” sound is irregular
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.

Have the student write from your dictation:

Denzel is a nice guy who is in my language 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 Group 9 (Soft “c” and “g” Stories), Group 8 (“Y” as a Vowel Stories), Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories), or Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories) for a “triple read.”
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.
LESSON 100

Review the material from the previous lessons using the sound-letter 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, young

---

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:

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

Chess is a game where the best player almost never loses.

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

The prom committee made a 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 lose, Gran and Gramps have fun playing bridge with their friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have run the lodge by the lake since they were young.

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

Choose any of the stories in Group 9 (Soft “c” and “g” Stories), Group 8 (“Y” as a Vowel Stories), Group 7 (Consonant-le Stories), or Group 6 (Snow, Cow, Cloud Stories) for a “triple read.”
The young kids plunge into the pool, while the old people tend to wade in slowly.

Chess is a game where the best player almost never loses.

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