



Beginning Phonics and Spelling

Students first learn to apply the rules of decoding and encoding (spelling) with short vowels, consonant blends, and inflectional suffixes.

Alphabetic Principle	Short Vowels: VC & CVC Words	Consonant Digraphs & Trigraphs	Double Consonant Spellings ff, ll, ss, zz	Blends	Inflectional Suffixes and Doubling Rule: -s, -es, -ed, -ing, -er, -est	Two Syllables with Short Vowels
Examples: /m/ is spelled m /ă/ is spelled a /k/ can be spelled c or k /ks/ is spelled x	Examples: <u>VC</u> <u>CVC</u> at map in pet did cut mop	Examples: sh <u>ip</u> p <u>it</u> ch th <u>e</u> m ba <u>d</u> ge with <u>in</u> ch <u>op</u> wh <u>i</u> p luck	Examples: fluff full floss fuzz	Examples: b <u>e</u> nd ju <u>s</u> t mil <u>k</u> cl <u>a</u> p tr <u>i</u> m st <u>o</u> p	Examples: pin - pin <u>s</u> fox - fox <u>e</u> s walk - walk <u>e</u> d rest - rest <u>i</u> ng fast - fast <u>e</u> r thin - thin <u>n</u> est run - run <u>n</u> ing	Examples: cobweb bathtub picnic contact
Regularly spelled high frequency words should be taught as the spelling pattern is introduced.						
Although irregularly spelled high frequency words must be memorized, all of them have some decodable part.						