

Rules are tools to help us read and spell well.

 **Reading rules** tell us which sound to say when we see a phonogram in a word.

 **Spelling rules** tell us which phonogram to write when we hear a sound in a word.

This book will show you rules which will help you to read and spell many, many words.



The sound 'ah'

Spelling Rule

ar usually represents the sound 'ah' at the end of one-syllable words.

ar usually represents the sound 'ah' before one consonant.

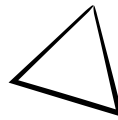
a usually represents the sound 'ah' before two consonants.

Fill in the phonogram **a** or **ar** for the sound 'ah', then colour the shape to show the reason for your choice.



c _____

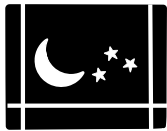
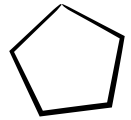
end of a one
syllable word



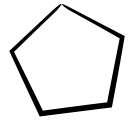
before one
consonant



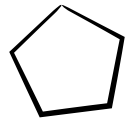
before two
consonants



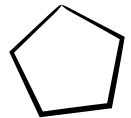
d _____ k



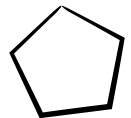
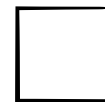
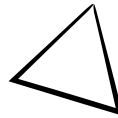
f _____ st



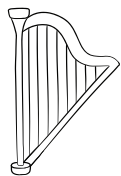
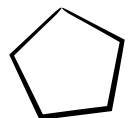
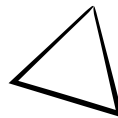
st _____ t



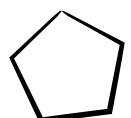
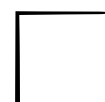
j _____



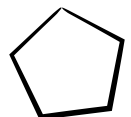
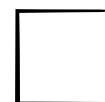
sh _____ k



h _____ p



m _____ sk





The phonogram **o** before two consonants

Reading Rule

The phonogram **o** may say its second sound 'oh' before two consonants, but it does not always do so.

Read these words:

post lost most both frost gold



Write 1 over the phonogram **o** where it says its first sound 'o', and write 2 over **o** where it says its second sound 'oh'.



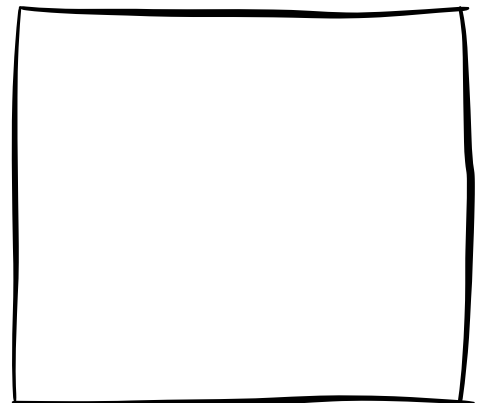
The sound 'u' and the phonogram **o**

Spelling Rule

The phonogram **o** always *represents* the sound 'u' before the sounds 'v' or 'th'. But... the phonogram **o** does not always say 'u' before the phonograms **th** or **v**.

These words have the wrong phonogram before **th** and **v**. Write these words again, but fix the spelling. Draw a picture of one of the words.

muther _____
duv _____
uther _____
abuv _____
luv _____



What did we need to add to the words **duv**, **abuv**, and **luv**?
Colour the correct answer.

syllables silent **e** cheese **y** another **v**



Circle and number the four sounds that the phonogram **o** can say.

'o' 'aw' 'ay' 'oo' 'oh' 'e' 'u'



Now read these words and write 1, 2, 3 or 4 over **o** to show the sound.

moth come some move drove both



Silent e helps vowels



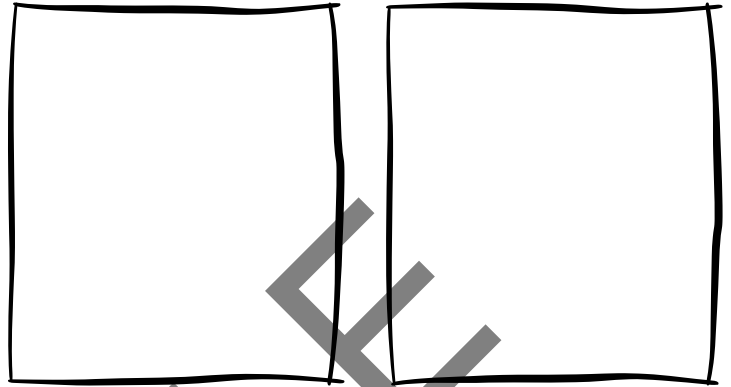
Explanation Marks

Silent **e** lets a vowel say its long sounds.
Draw an arch from the vowel to the silent **e**.

make

Add silent **e** to these words and draw an arch from the vowel to the silent **e**.
Draw pictures for two of the words.

siz___ min___
nos___ quit___
stat___ driv___
delet___ cut___
rul___ femal___



Letters which may not end a word

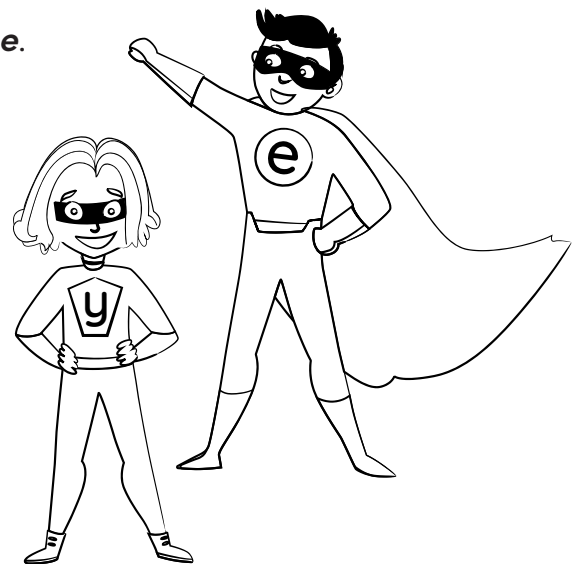


Spelling Rule

The letters **i**, **u**, **v** and **j** are never used at the end of a word.
i gets changed to **y** to stop it ending a word.
u and **v** use silent **e** to stop them ending a word.

These words need help from **y** or from silent **e**.
Write the words again with the right spelling.

mi _____
gl⁴ov _____
tri _____
clu _____
glu _____



Silent e helps the letters v and u



Explanation Marks

When silent **e** helps to stop the letters **v** or **u** from ending a word, we put a small **x** under the **v** or **u**.

give_x

Find words where **e** helps **v** or **u** in the list you wrote above, and mark them.



Rules for the sound 'k'

Spelling Rule

- 1 Use the phonogram **c** whenever you can to represent the sound 'k'. **c** cannot be used before the letters **e**, **i** or **y** (because it says 's'), or at the end of a word.
- 2 If **c** cannot represent 'k', the phonogram **ck** is the next choice. But **ck** can only be used after a single short vowel.
- 3 If **ck** cannot be used, then the phonogram **k** is the final option.

Can **c** represent the sound 'k'? Look at these words carefully to see if **e**, **i** or **y** follows the 'k' sound. Then place a tick in the box if **c** can be used, or a cross if **c** cannot be used.

__?__ing

sti__?__y

__?__ar

__?__ute

sna__?__e

__?__rab



c does not usually represent the sound 'k' at the end of a word. Check whether the 'k' sound comes at the end of these words. Then tick the box if **c** can be used, or cross it if **c** cannot be used.

blo__?__

a__?__t

sti__?__

lin__?__

__?__orn

s__?__an



ck can only represent the sound 'k' when it comes after what? Colour the box.

a consonant

two vowels

a single short vowel



Check these words to see if **ck** can represent the sound 'k'. Then tick the box if **ck** can be used, or cross the box if **ck** cannot be used.

jer__?__

blan__?__et

bea__?__

__?__ing

ja__?__et

ca__?__e



If **c** and **ck** cannot be used, **k** is the last option. Now use all the rules and steps to write **c**, **ck** or **k** in the spaces.

____ing

spea_____

____eep

a____t

cree_____

po____e

thin_____

stri____t

li____e

loo_____



The phonograms er, ir, ur and wor

Spelling Rule

er ('er' of **father**) usually represents the sound 'er' at the end of multi-syllable words.

ir ('er' of **bird**) always represents the sound 'er' in number words.

ur ('er' of **return**) always represents 'er' in the days of the week.

wor ('wer' of **worm**) usually represents the sound 'wer' at the beginning of a word. Exception: **were**

Fill in the phonogram **er**, **ir**, **ur** or **wor**, then colour the shape to show the reason for your choice.

	end of a multi-syllable word	number word	day of the week	wor beginning a word
th__d	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
__ld	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
summ__	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Th__sday	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
__se	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
wint__	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
th__ty	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Put a box around the word where the phonogram **wor** does not represent the sound 'wer' at the beginning of a word.

work word worm were worship worst



here and there

The word **here** means 'a place close to me'.

The word **there** means 'a place away from me'.

Fill in **here** or **there**.

My pencil is _____ in my hand.

My lunch is over _____ in my bag.



The word **there** is easy to spell. Add the letter **t** to **here** to make **there**.

here



_____ here



there and their

The words **there** and **their** are homophones. The word **their** is a derivative of **they**. We use **their** to show that something belongs to someone.

Colour the correct boxes for these sentences.

Please bring my book they here there .

Their There They shirts are all black.

They Here Their have a green car.

My ball is over there here their .

Their They will sit here there with me.

th or sh



Fill in **th** or **sh** for these words. Place 2 above **th** when it says its second sound 'thh'.

____ip

tru_____

____an

fini_____

pu_____

____ey

____is

____op

fi_____

mo____er

____ow

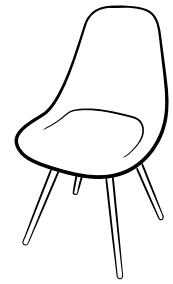
bo_____

The phonogram ea ('ee', 'e', 'ay')



Follow these instructions.

- 1 Complete each word with the phonogram **ea**.
- 2 Join the words to the correct sound of **ea**.
- 3 Join the words to the correct pictures.



s _ _ t

h _ _ d

f _ _ ther

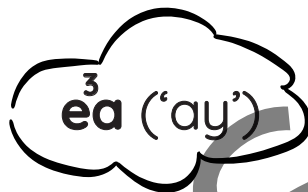
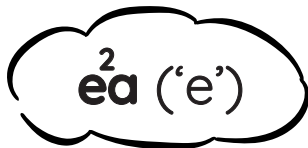
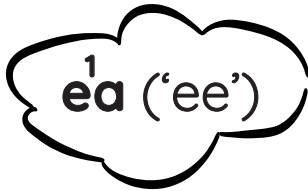
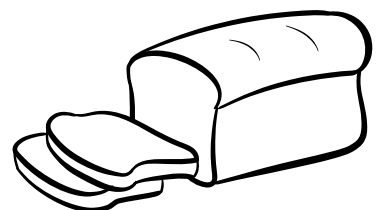
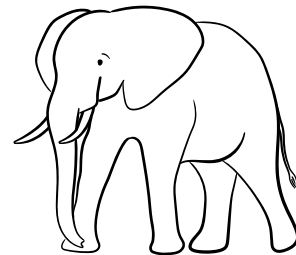
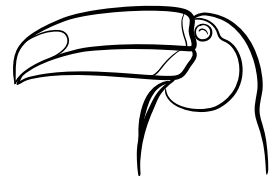
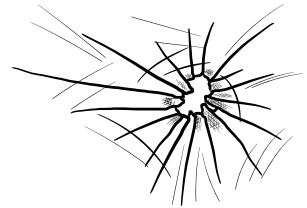
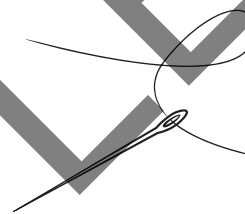
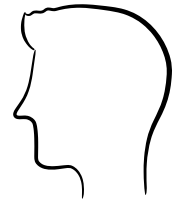
thr _ _ d

b _ _ k

br _ _ k

h _ _ vy

br _ _ d





The phonogram ar

Reading Rule

ar usually says its first sound 'ah' at the end of one-syllable words.
ar usually says its first sound 'ah' before one consonant.
ar usually says its second sound 'air' before the letter **e**.
ar usually says its third sound 'aw' after the letter **w**.

Follow these instructions.

- 1 Fill in **ar** in the words below.
- 2 Write 1, 2 or 3 above **ar** to show which sound it says.
- 3 Draw a shape around the word to show the reason.
Use the shape code given in the box.

squ___e w___ b___k f___
 st___t h___e c___ w___n

	end of a one-syllable word
	before one consonant
	before e
	after w



The sound 'air'

Because the sound 'air' is made from the sounds 'e' and 'r', there are three ways it is represented:

- 1 The phonogram **air**
- 2 The phonogram **ar** before **e**
- 3 The pattern **ear** (²ea + 'r')

Use the shape code in the box to draw shapes around the words below which use the sound 'air'.

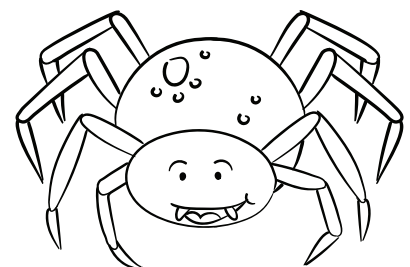
pair game pail scare
 make care want wear
 spare fair spade chair

	phonogram air
	phonogram ar before e
	ear pattern



Read the words in the boxes carefully.
Colour the one that does not sound like the others.

scare	spare	stare
glare	are	dare



The Successive Seventeen Phonograms



The phonogram **eigh**

eigh

This phonogram is four letter 'ay'. Only a few words use **eigh**. It is the first of the *Successive Seventeen* Phonograms.

Circle which phonograms can say the sound 'ay'. Put numbers over the circled phonograms to show which sound it is.

a oy ai ay ee ea oa ey eigh



Fill in the phonogram **eigh** and read the words.

n _____ w _____ w _____ t



The phonogram **tch**

tch

tch (three letter 'ch') usually represents the sound 'ch' after a single vowel. Otherwise use **ch**. Common exceptions are **much**, **such**, **rich** and **which**.

Put **tch** after each single vowel below and **ch** after a consonant or two vowels. Read the words.

rea _____ sti _____ pa _____ scra _____ bun _____

di _____ pou _____ per _____ scree _____ wa _____

i _____ lun _____ fe _____ sear _____ ben _____



Look carefully at these words and tick the boxes to answer the questions.

much such rich which

Do they have the 'ch' sound at the end? yes no

Do they have a single vowel before the 'ch' sound? yes no

What phonogram does the rule say they should they use? tch ch

These four words break the rule – learn them carefully.

Numbers



The sound 'er' in number words

Spelling Rule

ir ('er' of **bird**) always represents the sound 'er' in number words.

Put **ir** in these number words and read them:

f__st th__d th__teen th__ty



Use the number code to write the phonograms in the correct spaces.

one	n
two	b
three	ea
four	sh

five	s
six	r
seven	k
eight	ay

nine	t
ten	eigh
eleven	a
twelve	f

2 6 3 7 12 11 5 9



Read the word and draw a picture of it in the box.

SAMPLE



Write these numbers in words.

17 _____

1000 _____

100 _____

20 _____

13 _____

4 _____