

# Simple Solutions.



**Minutes a Day-Mastery for a Lifetime!**

# Phonics

# Level B

# Help Pages

# Help Pages

Vowel Sounds					
Short Vowel	Sound	Example	Long Vowel	Sound	Example
a	ă	apple	a	ā	cake
e	ĕ	egg	e	ē	feet
i	ĭ	big	i	ī	bike
o	ŏ	lock	o	ō	coat
u	ŭ	bus	u	ū	mule

Blends		
In a <b>blend</b> , you hear <u>both</u> consonants.		
r blends	l blends	s blends
<u>br</u> ide	<u>bl</u> oom	<u>sc</u> ale
<u>cr</u> ayon	<u>cl</u> own	<u>sk</u> ate
<u>dr</u> agon	<u>fl</u> ower	<u>sm</u> ile
<u>gr</u> apes	<u>gl</u> ad	<u>sp</u> ell
<u>pr</u> etzel	<u>pl</u> ane	<u>st</u> ar
<u>tr</u> ain	<u>sl</u> ide	<u>sw</u> ing

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## Consonant Digraphs

A **consonant digraph** is two consonants that make one sound.

th	wh	sh	kn	ch
<u>t</u> he	<u>w</u> hat	<u>s</u> he	<u>k</u> nee	<u>ch</u> air
<u>t</u> his	<u>w</u> heel	<u>s</u> hirt	<u>k</u> nife	<u>ch</u> alk
<u>t</u> humb	<u>w</u> hen	<u>s</u> hoe	<u>k</u> not	<u>ch</u> ease
<u>t</u> hin	<u>w</u> hy	<u>s</u> hy	<u>k</u> now	<u>ch</u> in

## Sound Rules

Rule	Description
Soft c	When <b>c</b> is followed by <b>e</b> , <b>i</b> , or <b>y</b> , it usually has a <b>soft</b> sound. The <b>soft</b> sound of <b>c</b> sounds like <b>s</b> . <b>Examples:</b> mice, face, ice, rice, pencil
Soft g	When <b>g</b> is followed by <b>e</b> , <b>i</b> , or <b>y</b> , it usually has a <b>soft</b> sound. The <b>soft</b> sound of <b>g</b> sounds like <b>j</b> . <b>Examples:</b> giraffe, gym, giant, cage, page

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### Finding Syllables in a Word

Say the word. Clap or tap the number of syllables the word has. Use a line ( | ) to divide the syllables.

Examples	Description
p e n   c i l	divide between two middle consonants
s a n d   b o x	divide compound words
r e   d o	divide between the prefix and base word
k i n d   n e s s	divide between the suffix and base word
p u p   p y	divide between double consonants
b e   c a u s e	if the first vowel sound is long, divide after the first vowel

### Contractions

A **contraction** is a short way of writing two words. We use this mark ( ' ) to take the place of the missing letters.

cannot	→	can't
I will	→	I'll
do not	→	don't
will not	→	won't
does not	→	doesn't
could not	→	couldn't
they are	→	they're
he is	→	he's
I am	→	I'm

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### Rules for Adding -ed or -ing

1. When a short vowel word ends in a single consonant, you usually double the final consonant before adding **-ing** or **-ed**.

**Examples:** nap → napping  
 jog → jogging  
 stop → stopped

2. When a word ends in a silent **e**, drop the **e** before adding **-ing** or **-ed**.

**Examples:** leave → leaving  
 ride → riding  
 save → saved

### Adding a Prefix

A **prefix** comes at the beginning of a word. It changes the meaning of the word.

**re-** means "do again"

**un-** means "not"

**dis-** means the "opposite" of the base word

### Adding a Suffix

A **suffix** is added to the end of a word. It changes the meaning of the word.

**-ful** means "full of"

**-less** means "without"

**-er** and **-est** compare two or more people or things

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## Plurals

1. Most words just add **-s** when making a word **plural** (means more than one).

**Examples:**

desk → desks

table → tables

book → books

straw → straws

2. When a word ends in **s, x, z, ch, or sh**, we usually add **-es** to make the word plural.

**Examples:**

bus → buses (busses)

box → boxes

buzz → buzzes

peach → peaches

brush → brushes