Spelling Pattern Reference

Sight Words

Out of the 500 most frequently used words, there are some sight words. They don't follow the patterns. You learn them by memorization. Below are the most frequent sight words.

again	any	are	been	both	climb	come
do	does	done	eye	find	from	gone
have	kind	love	mind	most	move	of
oh	one	put	said	some	son	the
they	to	two	want	warm	was	wash
water	were	what	where	who	whose	you

Spelling Patterns

йc

Vowel-Consonant

lost, bump, this, went which, patch, stop

$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ ce

Vowel-Consonant-Silent E

late, size, white, line, tube, code

VV

Vowel-Vowel

wait, tree, mean, keep, coach, bread

v+r

Vowel + R

dark, sport, dirt camper (vc/v+r)

v+l and c+le

Vowel + L and Consonant + LE

mall, cell, solid (v+l/vc), trail (vv+l), tackle (vc/c+le)

v'

Vowel-Accent

why, over (v'/v+r), idea (v'/v'/v')

V+W

Vowel + W

draw, saw, flew, cow, snowman (v+w/vc)

v+ng and v+nk

Vowel + NG and Vowel + NK

sing, song, think, thank, bank, blink

Spelling Pattern Reference

U Follows Q

ALWAYS TOGETHER

Once upon a time there was a queen who lived in a far off kingdom. She knew that 'king' began with a 'k' which has points on it, just like the king's crown. She was upset because *queen* in those days was spelled *qeen*. She wanted something special by her first letter. She thought and thought and asked everyone in the kingdom what they thought. One day a little boy came to her with a special gift. He knew she was upset about *qeen*, so he made her a headband of flowers to cheer her up. The queen liked the headband so much that she decided to put a u after the q in her name, since the u was the same shape as the headband. Everyone in the kingdom was happy with the new way of spelling *qeen*. They liked it so much they decided to place a u after every q from then on. And that is why you never see a q without a u following it.

E Follows V at the End of a Word

ALWAYS TOGETHER

Many, many years ago, during Roman times, scribes were sent from king to king to deliver messages written on scrolls. Sometimes these messages had to be sent quickly, so they were written while the scribe was traveling. A scribe would bring a scroll to the other king after several days of travel. Often the king wasn't sure what word was written, because the letters 'u' and 'v' were so close in shape. One day, one of the kings decided to put an end to this problem, saying, "From now on, if a $\bf v$ is at the end of the word, put an $\bf e$ after it. Then I will know if it is a $\bf v$ or a $\bf u$." And that has been the way of the letter $\bf v$ ever since. The letter $\bf v$ never ends a word by itself. With that in mind, words such as *have*, *above*, *love*, *solve*, *carve*, *active*, and *motive* actually follow the $\breve{\bf v}$ c pattern because the final silent $\bf e$ denotes that the letter is a $\bf v$ and not a $\bf u$.

Spelling Pattern Reference

йC

VOWEL-CONSONANT PATTERN

The vowel-consonant pattern is where the vowel gives its short sound. Review your spelling lesson for an in-depth overview of the pattern. It helps to say the word aloud to hear if the vowels give their short sound. Below are examples.

cat	ten	in	hop	pup	picnic
fan	fed	sit	pot	cut	dad
did	job	fun	fast	bet	way

Spelling Pattern Reference

VCE

VOWEL-CONSONANT-SILENT E PATTERN

The vowel-consonant-silent e pattern is where the vowel says its name. Review your spelling lesson for an in-depth overview of the pattern. It helps to say the word aloud to hear if the vowels say their name. Below are examples.

shake these bike spoke huge name theme drive code cute skate meme prime stone due taste Pete life robe rude

Spelling Pattern Reference

${f v}{f v}$

VOWEL-VOWEL PATTERN

ee ē¢ ea ēa ai āi∕ oa ōa

The vowel-vowel pattern has a variety of vowel combinations that give different sounds. In most combinations, the two vowels form a new sound. However, in four of the combinations the first vowel says its name and the second vowel is silent.

EXAMPLES

paint	bee	seem	coach	main
claim	beach	need	roast	plantain
faint	bead	feed	boat	esteem
saint	clean	lead	coat	deem

Spelling Pattern Reference

VV

VOWEL-VOWEL PATTERN

<u>oo</u> / oo / oô+r

The double **oo** has three different sounds: the \breve{oo} like in foot, the \overline{oo} like in foot, and the foot like in foot (the letter foot changes the sound of the vowels). You can remember the three foot sounds with the phrase "I put my foot inside a foot and stomp on the floot". When the foot combination is used, the vowel-vowel pattern is written foot because the letter foot impacts the sound of the double foot of foot inside foot in foo

EXAMPLES

book	hood	soon	door
nook	brook	goof	poor
hook	cook	broom	floor
took	blood	bedroom	indoors