

<p>Lesson 125</p> <p>t r i p HHH Chart</p> <p>s i g n SpR 14.</p> <p>g n a w</p> <p>r ê m e m b e r SpR 13; SyR 39; Add to 'er' chart. We say short ĩ.</p>	<p>p e <u>ô</u> p l e₄ We say 'pēple' as the word was spelled in Middle French, but 'think, write and spell' pe ô ple, calling attention to its silent second syllable as shown here. SpR 13 & 20, Job 4.</p> <p><u>ch</u> e f 3rd sound of /ch/ - derives from the French.</p>
<p>Lesson 126</p> <p>ch<u>u</u>rch Put on 'er' chart</p> <p><u>o</u>w n 2 over 'ô.'</p> <p>a n ô²th e r Schwa 'uh'; add to 'er' chart; SyRs 40 and 37 both apply.</p> <p>b ê c a u s e₅ Short ĩ instead of long ē. No job e; SyR 41; 2 over 'z'; To be the cause of something.</p>	<p>'c a n c e l / 'c a n c e l e d² SpR 2; accent on first syllable so rule doesn't apply.</p> <p>a d 'm i t / a d 'm i t t e d SpR 27 (see lesson 126 below).</p> <p>m a ³ <u>ch</u> i n e₅ Schwa 'uh' 'think to spell 'ah'; 3rd sound of ch; 3 over 'ē'; machine is a word of French derivation; Latin language i's almost always say long e. No job e; SpR 38.</p>



PRACTICE REMINDER: Sentence writing using prepositional phrases should continue.

Lesson 126, continued

D. Two-syllable Words with Vowel Suffixes: In the spelling lesson above we have three, two-syllable words which illustrate another spelling rule of English. This is Rule 27 which says:

“When adding a vowel suffix to a two-syllable word ending with one vowel and one consonant, double the final consonant if the accent is on the last syllable except, sometimes, when doing so throws the accent to the first syllable” (confer, conferred, conference; infer, inferred, inference; refer, referred, reference).

10b.		
Two-Syllable Vowel Suffixes		
begin	beginning	1
admit	admitted	2
forget	forgetting	3
control	controller	4
forget	forgetten	5
excel	excelled	6
prefer	preferred	7
confer	conferencing	8
cancel	canceled	9
enter	entered	10
<p>When adding a vowel suffix to a two-syllable word ending with one vowel and one consonant, double the final consonant if the accent is on the last syllable, except sometimes when doing so throws the accent to the first syllable.</p>		

Lesson 127

kn²ow / kn²own Discuss verb tense here; add to irregular verb chart.

kn²ew Bracket these three words.

n^othⁱng Schwa 'uh'; 'think to spell' 'o.' Nothing means the absence of anything. SpR 14.

lea^f / lea^ve^s Noun; PR 35.

lea^ve^s / lea^ve^s₂ Verb; HHH; SpR 20, Job 2; discuss singular and plural verb forms (I leave; she leaves.) R 35a. "Most verbs form their third person, present tense, singular as if they were nouns becoming plurals."

oy^ster Add to 'er' chart; underline oy, an exception to the normal use of oy and oi. The designation for the phonogram does not mean that it is never used other than at the end of a word.

Lesson 128

w^er^e₅ No job e; linking verb.

w^e'r^e₁ Same letters but adds an apostrophe for the contraction meaning "we are." Add these two to HHH chart.

wh^êr^e₅ No job e's; **where** and **there** rhyme and have the same spelling patterns; **where** comes from Old High German spelled "hwar" which is how we still pronounce /wh/.

th^êr^e₅ These words have same last three letters but can be confusing for meaning and pronunciation.

th^êy'r^e₅ Contraction meaning "they are." See where this goes on the Apostrophe Chart. SpR 20, Job 5. 2 over voiced 'th.'

th^êir Possessive personal pronoun; assign sentence writing to show meanings; bracket, HHH Chart; they also 'rime' with pear, fair, and dare which illustrates just how important "graphemic" awareness is. 2 over 'th.'

Lesson 129

clo^se₁ 2 over 'z'; Job 1; HHH.

clo^th^es₂ Pronounced the same as "cloze" above. SpR14; 2 over 'z.'

clo^th^e₁ Verb meaning "to cover with cloth."

Discuss meanings.

g^rouⁿd (ground) HHH chart.

fl^ow^er Put on 'er' chart

fl^our A one syllable word - often mispronounced the same as the blossoming kind. The last sound is 'r' not 'er.' Discuss meaning.

a^ch^e₅ 2 over 'k'