

The Alphabet

The Alphabet: The twenty-six letters from which all English words are made. The letters may be written as capital or small letters in manuscript or cursive writing.

Manuscript—Capital and Small Letters

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii
Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr
Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Cursive—Capital and Small Letters

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg
Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn
Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu
Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

A. Write in order the small letters of the alphabet in manuscript and cursive writing.

Manuscript: _____

Cursive: _____

B. Match capital and small letters by writing the capital letter beside the small one. Do not look at a copy of the alphabet to do this.

O T F R M C G L Z U K W B
H Q D P J S E V Y A X N I

___ e	___ i	___ r	___ k
___ j	___ n	___ g	___ u
___ E	___ t	___ z	___ c
___ a	___ f	___ a	___ p
___ b	___ w	___ v	___ y
___ q	___ h	___ l	___ o

C R M E H O S Y K F X L I
B Z J G W A N D P T U L V

___ i	___ e	___ b	___ h
___ g	___ l	___ k	___ p
___ c	___ a	___ o	___ s
___ t	___ m	___ g	___ d
___ f	___ r	___ r	___ m
___ z	___ w	___ y	___ x

★ Practice for five minutes every day until you can say the alphabet in order forward and backward.

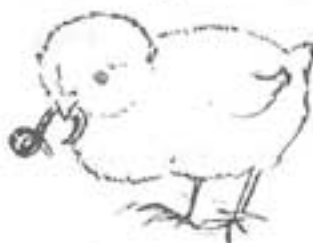


Consonant Digraphs

sh

as in shoe

ch

as in chick

th

as in thimble

wh

as in wheel

Consonant Digraph: A combination of two consonants that form one or more sounds which may be different from the usual sound of either consonant.

The *th* and *wh* Sounds: *Th* has two sounds, the breath sound as in *with* and the voiced sound as in *this*. In a dictionary the voiced sound is underlined (th). *Wh* sounds like *hw* together.

A. Sound these words with consonant digraphs. Be ready to spell them. If a word has a vowel digraph, underline it.

shade	chime	these	sheen	whiff	thick
shake	choke	those	peach	with	whip
shame	chase	thine	sheep	than	whiz
shape	chafe	bathe	chin	whim	shock
shine	chose	whale	mash	chum	sheet
shone	chain	whine	poach	cheek	teach
shave	reach	while	whale	hush	poach
she	coach	when	shy	white	check
shed	chat	which	tenth	whip	sash
shell	chill	whack	much	whine	thus
ship	chop	whim	dash	beech	show

B. Sound these words with suffixes. Notice that words ending with the *ch* or *sh* sound adds *es* rather than *s*, which is the same as words with the *s* or *z* sound.

dashes teaches reaches dishes riches wishes

C. Sound each pair of words. Notice the difference it makes when the last consonant is doubled in the first word before adding the suffix.

hopping
hoping

pinning
pinning

tapping
taping

filling
filing

robbing
robing

D. Write these words, adding the suffix *ing*. Then write them again, dividing them into syllables. The first one is done for you.

rush	<u> rushing </u>	<u> rush-ing </u>
chase	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ship	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
shade	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
reach	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
shop	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
whip	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
wish	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
chat	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
chime	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
shine	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
shell	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
chafe	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
whine	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

E. Sound these words, which have the silent *e* dropped before adding the suffix *ing*.

shaking
waving
chiding
riding
shaping
piling
using

shading
tiling
raking
paving
biting
saving
poking

raising
taking
mining
shining
baking
timing
tuning

leaving
weaving
taming
siding
curing
pipng
taping

whining
hiring
wiping
hoping
hiding
voting
filing



General Review

A. Match these words and their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| ___ 1. Synonyms | a. Words that sound alike but have different meanings |
| ___ 2. Antonyms | b. Words that have opposite meanings |
| ___ 3. Homonyms | c. Words that have similar meanings |

B. Some basic spelling rules are listed here with words that are spelled according to these rules, and words that are exceptions to these rules. Place an *X* before each exception.

1. Words ending with silent *e* usually drop the *e* before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel.

___ leaving	___ courageous	___ mileage	___ whined
___ peaccable	___ taking	___ tuned	___ taken

2. Words ending with silent *e* usually keep the *e* before a suffix beginning with a consonant.

___ safely	___ homeless	___ wholly	___ ninth
___ lameness	___ judgment	___ careless	___ truly

3. Words of one syllable ending with a single consonant preceded by one vowel double the last consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. If there are two consonants or two vowels this rule does not apply.

___ padded	___ ragged	___ hemmed	___ patted
___ boxed	___ vexed	___ mixing	___ tipped

4. Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually change the *y* to *i* before any suffix except one beginning with *i*.

___ ladies	___ ladylike	___ babyhood	___ ugliness
___ slyness	___ emptiness	___ plentiful	___ loneliness

5. Use *i* before *e* except when the two letters follow *c* and have the long *e* sound, and when the two letters have a vowel sound other than the long *e* sound.

___ conceit	___ shield	___ seize	___ veil
___ neighbor	___ vein	___ weight	___ grieve
___ either	___ ceiling	___ believe	___ deceive

C. In the lists below divide each word with more than one syllable into syllables, using the following rules. Write the number of the rule you used for dividing the word.

1. Never divide a one-syllable word.
2. Divide a compound word between the words that make it compound.
3. If a word has a suffix that adds a new syllable, divide it between the root word and its suffix. Make further divisions if necessary.
4. If a word has a prefix, divide the word between the root word and its prefix. Make further divisions if necessary.
5. If a word ends with *le* preceded by a consonant, divide the word before that consonant unless a consonant digraph precedes *le*. Never separate a digraph.
6. If two or more consonants come between two vowels, usually divide the word between the first two consonants.
7. If a single consonant comes between two vowels in a word, divide the word *before* the consonant if the vowel is long, and *after* the consonant if the vowel is short.
8. If two vowels come together and each is sounded separately, divide the word between the two vowels.
9. A vowel sounded alone forms a syllable by itself.

candle	_____	_____	robin	_____	_____
signboard	_____	_____	screech	_____	_____
impure	_____	_____	velvet	_____	_____
powerful	_____	_____	duty	_____	_____
trumpet	_____	_____	foggy	_____	_____
clever	_____	_____	empty	_____	_____
holiday	_____	_____	public	_____	_____
shadow	_____	_____	daybreak	_____	_____
quiet	_____	_____	thought	_____	_____
solo	_____	_____	wrinkle	_____	_____
motto	_____	_____	ships	_____	_____
ponies	_____	_____	gravy	_____	_____
steeple	_____	_____	sober	_____	_____
janitor	_____	_____	fishhook	_____	_____

clover	_____	_____	fluffy	_____	_____
timid	_____	_____	wishes	_____	_____
trial	_____	_____	rewrite	_____	_____
polio	_____	_____	bonnet	_____	_____
freely	_____	_____	hazy	_____	_____
selfish	_____	_____	crackle	_____	_____

- D. Put to practice what you have learned about pronunciation in saying the following Bible names of people and places. Names in the Bible are usually divided into syllables and have an accent mark. Remember that a vowel in an open syllable is usually long, a vowel in a closed syllable is usually short, and a vowel in an unaccented syllable often has the schwa sound. *Ch* in Bible names usually has the *k* sound, and *h* at the end of a name is silent. Sound these names until you can pronounce them easily.

'Ish-ma-el	Ben-'ha-dad	'He-bron
'Ba-ruch	Eb-en-'e-zer	'Ka-desh
A-'bi-hu	E-'lim-e-lech	Mach-'pe-lah
A-'bim-e-lech	E-paph-ro-'di-tus	Pe-'ni-el
'Ab-sa-lom	'Hag-ga-i	Re-ho'both
'Am-non	Ja-'i-rus	'Reph-a-dim
'A-saph	Je-'hoi-a-chin	'She-chem
'Ba-al-ze-bub	Je-'hosh-a-phat	Ty-'ran-nus
Bar-'thol-o-mew	'Joch-e-bed	'Shi-nar
Ar-is-'tar-chus	Mel-'chis-e-dec	'Mer-i-bah

- E. This is a general review of simpler words from the lessons in this book. Be sure you can read every word quickly and well.

misses	yoke	gazing	poach	enjoy
Dan's	cry	topping	stripe	car
dipped	quail	seeded	bold	scorch
prickly	woe	shoe	soothe	dollar
vexed	row	thimble	squaw	swamp
quest	cue	wheel	drowsy	ball
place	badge	strong	honk	break

F. Write the correct sound, letter, letter combination, or word in each blank. Do not look in your book for help. This is a test.

ä	yü	e	schwa	syllable	root	last
ü	j	a e i o u	blend	consonant	root word	first
û	s	oi oy ou ow	digraph	consonants	suffix	short
ó	v	i e y	compound	vowel	prefix	long
ə	i o	w y	diphthongs	vowels	macron	breve

- The twenty-one letters of the English alphabet that are sounded with a breath or voice obstruction by some speech organ are called _____.
- Letters in which the sound is not obstructed are called _____.
- The five regular vowels are _____, _____, _____, _____, and _____. _____ and _____ are also vowels when they have a vowel sound.
- A word from which other words may be formed by adding a prefix or a suffix is called a _____ word.
- A syllable placed before a root word to change its meaning or form a new word is called a _____.
- A letter or syllable placed after a root word to change its meaning is called a _____.
- Two or more words used together to make one word are called a _____ word.
- A word or part of a word that is pronounced as one part is called a _____.
- Except in the case of a vowel blend a syllable contains only one _____ sound.
- Two or more consonants sounded together in such a way that each sound is heard is called a consonant _____.
- The vowel blends are called _____. They include the letters _____, _____, _____, and _____.
- A combination of two letters that form only one sound which may be a sound different from the usual sound of either letter is called a _____.
- Long vowel sounds are marked with a _____.

14. Short vowel sounds are marked with a _____ or left unmarked.
15. The short double *o* sound is shown _____.
16. The long double *o* sound is shown _____.
17. The short *u* sound is called the _____ sound and is shown _____.
18. The short *o* sound is shown _____.
19. The long *u* sound is shown _____.
20. A variation of the short *o* sound is *o* as in *dog* and is shown _____.
21. Vowels followed by *r* or vowels in an unaccented syllable often have the _____ sound.
22. The soft sound of *c* is _____.
23. The soft sound of *g* is _____.
24. *C* and *g* usually have the soft sound when followed by _____, _____, or _____.
25. An open syllable ends with a _____ and a closed syllable ends with a _____.
26. A vowel in an open syllable usually has the _____ sound.
27. A vowel in a closed syllable usually has the _____ sound unless it is the vowel _____ or _____ followed by certain consonant blends.
28. When a syllable ends with silent *e*, the vowel that sounds usually has the _____ sound. An exception to this is words ending with the _____ sound, because words seldom end with this letter, and it is followed by *e* whether the vowel sound is short or long.
29. When two vowels come together the _____ vowel usually has the _____ sound and the other is silent.
30. In words that have prefixes or suffixes, the _____ _____ is usually accented.

