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Below is a summary of all the LEM Phonics rules, including where each rule first appears in each Teacher Book. Underneath each rule are example words, which can be used for review exercises and testing at any time.

The rules are organised into reading rules, spelling rules and ending rules, in alphabetical order.

## 1 Reading rules

## READING RULES FOR VOWELS

## Vowels before a consonant in the same syllable



A vowel usually says its first sound before a consonant in the same syllable.

| glad | stamp | left | rest | west | swim | hop |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bus | trust | capital | spirit |  |  |  |

## Vowels at the end of a syllable

The vowels a, e, o and u usually say their long sounds 'ay', 'ah', 'ee', 'oh', 'oo', and 'yoo' at the end of a syllable.
The vowels $\boldsymbol{i}$ and $\boldsymbol{y}$ may say their long sounds 'igh' and 'ee' at the end of a syllable.

| equal | human | item | navy | nobody | cucumber moment |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| motor | poem | poet | poetry | ze-bra | student |

## RULES AND MARKINGS FOR SILENT E

## Silent $\mathbf{e}$

1. $\boldsymbol{e}$ lets a vowel say its long sounds. Draw an arch from the vowel to the silent $\boldsymbol{e}$.

| invade | waste |
| :--- | :--- |
| describe | machine |
| picture | mixture |
| prove | improve |


| complete | file |
| :--- | :--- |
| bone | lose |
| capture | culture |

costume nature
cure pure
prove
improve
2. $\boldsymbol{e}$ stops the letters $\boldsymbol{v}$ or $\boldsymbol{u}$ from ending an English word. Put a small $\boldsymbol{x}$ under the $\boldsymbol{v}$ or $\boldsymbol{u}$.
solve
continue
3. $\boldsymbol{e}$ allows $\mathbf{c}$ or $\mathbf{g}$ to say their second sounds ' s ' or ' $\mathbf{j}$ '. Draw an arch from the $\mathbf{c}$ or $\mathbf{g}$ to the silent $\mathbf{e}$.
sentence
distance $\qquad$ palace entrance
sponge
charge
cabbage
4. $\boldsymbol{e}$ can give a vowel to a syllable. Place a small $\boldsymbol{v}$ above the silent $\boldsymbol{e}$.
ripple paddle temple simple centre twinkle
terrible horrible possible assemble probable visible
5. $\boldsymbol{e}$ can perform two functions at once. Draw a double arch from the letters to the silent $\boldsymbol{e}$.
space range ice police
6. At times e does nothing but is left as a remnant from the days of Chaucerian English. Draw a small $\boldsymbol{x}$ above the silent $\boldsymbol{e}$.

| promise | else | verse | medicine sense | freeze |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| increase | loose | bronze | opposite |  |

## Double $r$ after a vowel

When double $\boldsymbol{r}$ follows a vowel, the vowel is not part of the phonogram ar, er, ir, or or $\mathbf{u r}$. The vowel will say its first sound.
sorry carry berry mirror hurry

| The pattern stle | whistle |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| The letter $\boldsymbol{t}$ is always silent in the pattern stle. castle Reading rule Q2 |  |

## The pattern who <br> Reading rule $13 \bigcirc$

The letter $\boldsymbol{w}$ is silent in the pattern $\boldsymbol{w h o}$. $\mathbf{w h}$ is not a phonogram in this case.
who whose whole

## The schwa sound in multi-syllable words

Reading rule
A vowel in an unstressed syllable of a multi-syllable word may say the schwa sound ('uh'), even if the vowel would usually say its long sound.
de-gree ('duh-GREE')
doz-en ('DUZ-uhn')
di-vide ('duh-VIGHD')
kil-o-gram ('KIL-uh-gram')
ac-cu-rate ('AK-yuh-ruht')
fig-ure ('FIG-uh')
di-visi-on ('duh-vIzH-uhn') re-pair ('ruh-PAIR')

## 2 Spelling rules

## SPELLING RULES FOR SOUNDS

## The sound 'ah'

## Spelling rule

The phonogram ar usually represents the sound 'ah' at the end of one-syllable words.
car
far

The phonogram ar usually represents the sound 'an' before one consonant.

| yard | hard | garden dark | shark | park |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| farm | start | party | army | harvest |

The phonogram a usually represents the sound 'ah' before two consonants...
ask last fast after past mast rather giraffe
...unless it comes before the phonograms ch or sh, where ar is used instead.
March march

## The sound 'air' at the end of a word

## Spelling rule

11

The sound 'air' at the end of a word may be represented three ways:
The phonogram air, the phonogram $\mathbf{a r}+\mathbf{e}$ or the phonogram $\mathbf{e a + r}$.

| pear | bear | wear | tear | care | share | square |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bare | air | hair | chair | pair | fair |  |

## The sound 'ay'

The phonogram ay usually represents the sound 'ay' at the end of a base word or before a vowel. Exceptions: they, obey, grey, hey, prey, whey, survey

| play day say ayay today stay pay | stay pay |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday $\quad$ Thursday | Friday Saturday |

Before a consonant, the sound 'ay' may be represented by the phonogram a with a silent $\boldsymbol{e}$, or the phonogram ai.

| bake | save | invade | waste | pain | chain | grain | plain |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| waist | tailor | fail | jail | captain | contain | remain | Adelaide |

Other phonograms (ea, eigh and ei) may also represent the sound 'ay' but are less common.

## Adding tion to words ending in st

When tion is added to words ending in $\boldsymbol{s t}$, the $\boldsymbol{t}$ becomes part of the phonogram $\boldsymbol{t i}$ but changes its sound to 'ch'.

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { digest }>\text { digestion } & \text { quest }>\text { question } & \text { congest }>\text { congestion } & \text { suggest }>\text { suggestion } \\
\text { exhaust }>\text { exhaustion } & \text { ingest }>\text { ingestion } & \text { combust }>\text { combustion } & \text { Christ }>\text { Christian }
\end{array}
$$

## The patterns ture and cher and the sound 'chuh'

In an unstressed syllable, the patterns ture and cher can sound like 'chuh'. Memorising the pronunciation for spelling as 'tyoor' and 'cher' will prevent confusing these patterns.

| adventure | nature | mixture | culture | furniture |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| archer | watcher | teacher | stretcher | voucher |

## 3 Rules for endings

## The one one one double rule

If a base word has one syllable, one vowel and one consonant at the end, double the consonant when adding an ending beginning with a vowel.

| run $>$ running | sit $>$ sitting | swim $>$ swimming | help $>$ helping |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| lift $>$ lifting | hop $>$ hopping | stand $>$ standing | clap $>$ clapping |
| read $>$ reading | jump $>$ jumping | cut $>$ cutting | put $>$ putting |
| tap $>$ tapping | bend $>$ bending | feel $>$ feeling |  |

Extension to the one one one double rule
If a multi-syllable word ends in one consonant after one vowel at the end, and the stress is on the last syllable, double the consonant before adding an ending beginning with a vowel.
`tar-get-ing for-`get-ting be-gin-ning io-pen-ing `vis-it-ing

## Adding endings to silent $e$ words

If a base word ends with silent $\boldsymbol{e}$, remove the $\boldsymbol{e}$ when adding an ending beginning with a vowel.
arrange > arrangement include > including serve > servant wise > wisdom
arrive > arrival fame > famous bride > bridal tire > tired

## The 'doer' endings er, or, an, eer and ist

The endings er, or, an, eer and ist can be added to words to mean 'someone who does what the base word suggests'.

| butcher | editor | governor | comedian | engineer | typist |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| driver | conqueror | electrician | mountaineer | artist | journalist |

## Adding the endings er and est to adjectives

When the ending er is added to an adjective it means 'more'.
When the ending est is added to an adjective it means 'most'.

| ugly $>$ uglier <br> dirty $>$ dirtier | pure $>$ purer | simple $>$ simpler |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |$\quad$| wise $>$ wiser |
| :--- |
| narrow $>$ narrower |$\quad$| cheap $>$ cheaper |
| :--- |$\quad$ smooth $>$ smoother.

## Phonological awareness test

This test is designed to find the students' skill level in each of the major phonological awareness areas and consequently their readiness to begin the formal reading process.

## Guidelines

- The test is presented orally, requiring students to rely on purely phonetic cues - visual cues are not tested at this stage.
- Ensure that sounds (not letter names) are used by both student and teacher.
- The test should be administered to a single student on a 'one-to-one' basis.
- The skills are listed in order of difficulty and should be administered in sections following the schedule outlined below.
- A number of 'nonsense words' have been included to prevent students from guessing the answers, providing a more accurate phonemic assessment.


## Sections

Section A (rhyming, word awareness, syllables and phonemic isolation) should be administered before formal instruction in learning the single and multiple phonograms (Terms 1 and 2 of Teacher Book A).

Section B (phonemic identity, phonemic categorisation, phonemic blending and phonemic segmentation) should be administered before formal instruction in spelling (Terms 3 and 4 of Teacher Book A).

Section C (phonemic manipulation and phonemic substitution) should be administered before proceeding onto Teacher Book B.

Students who do not perform well in any of these subtests may need additional support and extra small group activities to improve in these areas in order to successfully complete the formal learning activities.


## Answers to change a letter games

| 1. dog | log | leg | peg | pet | pot | pat hat |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. bug | bag | bat | mat man men hen | pen |  |  |  |  |
| 3. cog | cot | cat | cap | tap | tag | bag | wag |  |
| 4. jet | wet | pet | pat | rat | rag | bag | bug |  |
| 5. | pin | pig | dig | dog | jog | jug | hug | hut |
| 6. fin | fan | fat | hat | hut | hug | mug mum |  |  |
| 7. | bat | bag | bug | bun | bin | fin | fix | mix |
| 8. | rag | rug | run | bun | bin | pin | pan | pad |



## Change a letter game

Change one letter of each word to make a new word that matches the picture.

2.

7.


## 8. wag

Geographical nouns

| Word | Proper noun | Common noun | Person | Place | Thing |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pacific Ocean | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| atlas | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Atlantic Ocean | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| horizon | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| civilisation | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| eruption | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| volcano | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| equator | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Asia | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Africa | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| America | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Europe | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Arctic | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Antarctic | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Indian Ocean | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| empire | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| emperor | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| gulf | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| crater | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| climate | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |
| Murray River | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |



# Lindy's <br> Restaurant 

## Starters

## Nothing butternut <br> $\$ 9.00$

This delicious creamy soup is made from the finest butternut pumpkins, blended to perfection with nutmeg, garnished with sour cream and parsley.

Chicken out the salad
\$8.50
Leafy greens dance with colourful carrot gratings and fetta cheese, providing a stage for delicious chunks of delicately spiced chicken.

## Sir Cheese of Garlic

$\$ 6.00$
Four pieces of crusty oven-baked bread, seasoned with garlic and our secret blend of herbs, drizzled with a blend of melted parmigiana and mozzarella cheeses.

## Mains

## Butterfly chicken

\$16.50
A juicy double chicken breast, marinated in lemon and herbs and ehargrilled. Served on a bed of sweet potato with fresh salad greens and chargrilled cherry tomatoes.

## Mary's little lamb

$\$ 18.00$
Four lamb cutlets, barbecued in light olive oil and seasoned with rosemary and pepper. Served with golden brown chat potatoes, steamed carrots and butter beans.

## A big miss steak

\$18.50
A 300 gram grain-fed blade steak, cooked to your liking and served with zesty roasted root vegetables including russet potatoes, baby summer squash and baby carrots.

## Desserts

Sit down and cake my money
A trio of mini cakes including dark chocolate mud cake, caramel torte and fresh fruit flan.
I scream of genius
$\$ 8.00$

A triple scoop of ice-cream delight, sprinkled with crushed Tim Tams and drizzled with a strawberry glaze sauce.

## Beescake

$\$ 8.00$
A beautiful creamy cheesecake with a chunky honeycomb biscuit base, topped with a wedge of hardened honey lattice.

## Drinks

Soft drinks $\quad \$ 3.50$
Fresh juices $\$ 5.50$
Brewed tea \$4.50
Coffee $\$ 4.50$

Phonics ${ }^{\circ}$

Food words that end in i


## Assessment Key

E Established D Developing
B Beginning

## Sound blending (phonological awareness)

E D B

1 Able to hear a one-syllable word made from blended sounds
2 Able to break a given one-syllable word into its constituent sounds
3 Able to see multiple phonograms within a word as one unit of sound
4 Able to break a simple two-syllable word into its syllables
5 Can count the number of syllables in a one-, two- or three-syllable word

## Phonograms

## Single phonograms



Successive 17 phonograms

| eigh | tch | oe | ough | dge | ph | ti | ci | si |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| ei | augh | gn | gu | gh | sc | eu |  | ie |

## Review rules: 'Up to speed'

RR1 A vowel usually says its first sound before a consonant in the same syllable
RR1 The vowels a, e, o and usually say their long sounds at the end of a syllable
RR1 The vowels $\boldsymbol{i}$ and $\boldsymbol{y}$ may say their long sounds at the end of a syllable
RR1 $\mathbf{y}$ usually represents the sound 'ee' at the end of multi-syllable words
RR1 The letter $\boldsymbol{i}$ may not end an English word. The letter $\boldsymbol{y}$ takes its place
RR1 calways says its second sound ' $s$ ' before the letters $\boldsymbol{e}, \boldsymbol{i}$ or $\boldsymbol{y}$, otherwise it says its first sound ' $k$ '

RR2 Vowels may say their long sounds if silent $\boldsymbol{e}$ is on the end of a word
RR2 The letters $\boldsymbol{v}$ and $\boldsymbol{u}$ may not end English words - silent $\boldsymbol{e}$ must be added
RR2 $\mathbf{g}$ may say its second sound 'j' before $\mathbf{e}, \boldsymbol{i}$ or $\boldsymbol{y}$ - it always does so before silent $\boldsymbol{e}$
RR2 Every syllable must have a vowel - silent e provides one
RR2 Silent $\boldsymbol{e}$ can do two functions at once - allowing a vowel to say its long sound and cor $\mathbf{g}$ to say ' s ' or ' j '

RR2 Helpless $\boldsymbol{e}$ has no function


