

**Section One**

**The Consonant Sounds (Lesson 2)**

1. z g b w v
2. p qu t n z
3. f y d ck h

**The Consonant Sounds (Lesson 3)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Short sound of a in nonsense words (Lesson 8)**

1. cav lat fas han lag
2. maz nav paf nas rad
3. sab taz vav gack fap

**Short sound of a in nonsense words (Lesson 9)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Sounds of a and e in nonsense sentences (Lesson 24)**

1. Beb has med in the vam hes.
2. Tas the lan is wev for det.
3. Meck is on the pax sev.

**Short Sounds of a and e in nonsense sentences (Lesson 25)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is on the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Nonsense Word Story with Words Containing Short a (Lesson 28)**

Jan the nav is wex. And in the det I saw Heb. Now Heb is an af. But he is also a tez nas wep. What do I do? If I sen the kep, then the tas nack will get the jen. And I do not want the tas nack to get the jen. Oh no. Not at all. I want Heb to get the leck of nav and then go get a tet lex. (First paragraph of 3 paragraph story.)

**Handout for We All Can Read online presentation. Please print out prior to workshop.**  
**Nonsense Words Beginning with Consonant Blends (Lesson 102)**

1.           dreb           scoz           blim           pleb           slell
2.           closs           trat           pless           skeff           snoss
3.           frav           droff           triz           frex           spig

**Nonsense Words Ending With Consonant Blends (Lesson 126)**

1.           baft           feld           sind           popt           tust
2.           dest           vilt           nolb           musp           laft
3.           bilf           munt           mulp           bolb           selm

**Nonsense Words Beginning and Ending with Blends (Lesson 140)**

1.           blaft           brok           scund           scrap           clest
2.           crosk           skelt           spluld           flisp           cropt
3.           slulf           squent           sprilb           gloip           frulm

**Words Beginning and Ending with Blends in Sentences (Lesson 148)**

**Nonsense Sentences**

1.           **Flisk** the **cremp** of **flund** if you **trem**.
2.           The **clesp** of **slimp** is **scask** if **slent twont**.
3.           If you **stelt** a **smulp** of **primpt** then **frask**.

**Consonant Teams (Lesson 158)**

<u>ch</u> church	<u>tch</u> match
<u>ck</u> rock	<u>ng</u> wing
<u>ph</u> phone	<u>qu</u> quit
<u>sh</u> shell	<u>th</u> thumb
<u>th</u> the	<u>wh</u> wheel

**Nonsense Words With Consonant Teams (Lesson 163)**

- ch tch ck ng ph qu sh th th wh**
1.           chaz           sheck           whoff           thung           queff
  2.           thotch           chas           peng           thix           whutch
  3.           sheck           phutch           thack           quing           thosh

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**Words With Consonant Teams in Sentences (Lesson 167)**

ch tch ck ng ph qu sh th th wh

1. The **vash** is **chith**, and I like the **nuck**.
2. **Phen** with a **motch** if you are to **whez** like **seng**.
3. The **queck** of **shang** is on the **votch** of **thun**.

**Nonsense Words With Blends and Consonant Teams (Lesson 185)**

ch tch ck ng ph qu sh th th wh

1. chaft shelt wholf thust quift
2. pretch chast drung thont cratch
3. sheft phust chast quind thosk

**Section Two**

**Syllable Patterns 1, 2, 3 (Lesson 244)**

<b>Syllable Pattern One</b>	When there is only one vowel in a syllable and it is followed by a consonant, the vowel will usually represent its short sound. Vowels in this category are marked by writing the number <i>one</i> directly under the vowel. tint sled twist <u>ch</u> imp 1 1 1 1
<b>Syllable Pattern Two</b>	When there is only one vowel in a syllable and that vowel is the final letter in the syllable, the vowel will usually represent its long sound. Vowels in this category are marked by writing the number <i>two</i> directly under the vowel. <u>sh</u> e hi me be 2 2 2 2
<b>Syllable Pattern Three</b>	When two vowels in the same syllable are separated by one or more consonants and the second vowel is the letter <i>e</i> and the letter <i>e</i> is also the final letter in the syllable, then the first vowel usually represents its long sound, and the <i>e</i> is silent. In syllables governed by syllable pattern three, the number <i>three</i> is written directly under the vowel that represents its long sound, and one line is placed directly under the silent letter <i>e</i> to indicate that the <i>e</i> is silent. A silent <i>e</i> serves as a signal that the first vowel represents its long sound. <u>sm</u> ile <u>ch</u> ase slope <u>wh</u> ale 3 3 3 3

1. twile cletch premt clo phabe
2. whulp pline stre prack chone
3. thefn slonst wode cho bebe

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Syllable Patterns 4, 5, 6 (Lesson 353)**

<b>Syllable Pattern Four</b>	<p>When certain vowels come together, they form teams where the first vowel represents its long sound and the second vowel is silent. Vowels in this category are marked by underlining the vowel team and writing the number <i>four</i> under the team.</p> <p align="center"><u>ai</u> <u>ay</u> <u>ea</u> <u>ee</u> <u>ey</u> <u>oa</u> <u>oe</u> <u>ow</u> <u>ue</u> <u>ue</u> <u>ui</u></p> <p><u>team</u>                      <u>speed</u>                      <u>rain</u>                      <u>blow</u></p> <p align="center">4                                      4                                      4                                      4</p>
<b>Syllable Pattern Five</b>	<p>When a vowel is followed by the letter <i>r</i> at the end of a word or when a vowel is followed by the letter <i>r</i> and immediately followed by a consonant sound, the vowel and the letter <i>r</i> usually combine to form a vowel team and represent a special sound. Vowels in this category are marked by underlining the vowel team and writing the number <i>five</i> directly under the team.</p> <p align="center"><u>ar</u> <u>er</u> <u>ear</u> <u>ir</u> <u>or</u> <u>ur</u></p> <p><u>car</u>              <u>her</u>              <u>heard</u>              <u>stir</u>              <u>turn</u>              <u>corn</u></p> <p align="center">5                      5                      5                      5                      5                      5</p>
<b>Syllable Pattern Six</b>	<p>When certain vowels combine to form a team, the first vowel doesn't represent its long sound. Vowels in this category are marked by underlining the team and writing the number <i>six</i> directly under the team. The letter team <u>oo</u> represents two different sounds; the less frequently encountered second sound is indicated by underlining the team twice.</p> <p align="center"><u>au</u> <u>aw</u> <u>ew</u> <u>ew</u> <u>oi</u> <u>oy</u> <u>oo</u> <u>oo</u> <u>ou</u> <u>ow</u></p> <p><u>boot</u>                      <u>foot</u>                      <u>oil</u>                      <u>cow</u>                      <u>toy</u></p> <p align="center">6                                      6                                      6                                      6                                      6</p>

- |    |        |       |      |       |       |
|----|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. | hurl   | gulp  | say  | bite  | hard  |
| 2. | grouch | trash | doe  | haunt | birch |
| 3. | barn   | boom  | fame | seal  | spent |

**Section Three  
Multiple Syllable Words (Lesson 488)**

**Syllable Rule One** - When two vowels representing sounds are separated by one consonant, divide the word after the first vowel and before the consonant.

**Syllable Rule Two** - When two vowels representing sounds are separated by two or more consonants, divide the word between the first and second of those consonant letters.

**Syllable Rule Three** - Whenever two vowels are next to one another in a word yet do not join together to form a vowel team, divide the syllable between those two vowels.

- |    |                 |                   |                  |                 |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | oasis           | shrunk <u>e</u> n | viol <u>i</u> n  | impose          |
| 2. | fore <u>s</u> t | rode <u>o</u>     | prev <u>a</u> il | im <u>po</u> rt |
| 3. | def <u>e</u> nd | band <u>i</u> t   | gosp <u>e</u> l  | po <u>e</u> t   |

