

## Spalding Rules 1-29

### Rule Page 1 (rule 1-7):

1. The letter q is always followed by u and together they say kw (queen).
2. The letter c before e, i, or y says "s" (cent, city, cycle), but followed by any other letter says k (cat, cot, cut).
3. The letter g before e, i, or y **may** say "j" (page, giant, gym), but followed by any other letter says g (gate, go, gust). The letters e and i following g do not always make the g say j (get, girl, give).
4. Vowels a, e, o, and u usually say ā, ē, ō, and ū at the end of a syllable (na-vy, me, o-pen, mu-sic).
5. The letters i and y usually say it's first vowel sound (big, gym), but may say "i" (si-lent, my, type).
6. The letter y, not i, is used at the end of an English word (my).
7. There are five kinds of silent final e's. (In short words such as me, she, and he, the e says e, but in longer words where a single e appears at the end, the e is silent.

### Rule Page 2 (Rule 8):

8. There are five spellings for the sound er. The phonogram or may say er when it follows w (work).

### Rule Page 3 (Rules 9 and 10):

9. Words of one syllable ending in one consonant, with one vowel before it, need another final consonant before adding endings that begin with a vowel. ("one, one, one rule").
10. Words of **two** syllables in which the second syllable is **accented** and ends in one consonant, with one vowel before it, need another final consonant before adding an ending that begins with a vowel. ("two, one, one rule").

### Rule Page 4 (Rule 11):

11. Words ending with a silent final e are written without the e *when adding an ending that begins with a vowel*.

### Rule Page 5 (Rule 12):

12. The letter i comes before e, except after c, when we say "a" and in the list of exceptions. In those 3 cases, use phonogram ei.

### Rule Page 6 (Rules 13-16):

13. The phonogram sh is used at the beginning or end of a base word, at the end of a syllable, but never at the beginning of a syllable after the first one except for the ending ship.
14. The phonograms ti, si, and ci are the spellings most frequently used to say sh at the beginning of a second or subsequent syllable in a base word.

15. The phonogram *si* is used to say *sh* when the syllable before it ends in an *s* or when the base word has an *s* where the base word changes.

16. The phonogram *si* may also say *th* as in *vi-sion*.

Rule Page 6 (Rule 17-29):

17. We often double *l*, *f*, and *s* following a single vowel at the end of a one-syllable word. This rule sometimes applies to two-syllable words like *recess*.

18. We often use *ay* to say *a* at the end of a base word, never *a* alone.

19. Vowels *i* and *o* *may* say *i* and *o* followed by two consonants.

20. The letter *s* never follows *x*.

21. *All*, written alone, has two *l*'s, but when used as a prefix, only one *l* is written.

22. *Till* and *full*, written alone, have two *l*'s, but when used as a suffix, only one *l* is written.

23. The phonogram *dge* *may* be used only after a single vowel that says *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*.

24. When adding and ending to a word that ends with a consonant and *y*, use *i* instead of *y* *unless* the ending is *ing*.

25. The phonogram *ck* may be used only after a *single* vowel that says its *first* sound.

26. Words that are the names or titles of people, places, books, days, or months are capitalized.

27. Words beginning with the sound *z* are always spelled with *z*, never *s*.

28. The phonogram *ed* has three sounds. If a base word ends in the sound *d* or *t*, adding *ed* makes another syllable that says *ed* (*sid-ed*, *part-ed*). If the base word ends in a voiced consonant, the ending *ed* says *d* (*lived*). If the base word ends in an unvoiced consonant sound, ending *ed* says *t* (*jumped*).

29. Words are usually divided between double consonants. For speaking and reading, only the consonant in the *accented* syllable is pronounced; the consonant in the *unaccented* syllable is silent.