

Learning To Spell Through Copywork Book B

Scope & Sequence

- Week 1: When a word has just one vowel, it usually makes its short sound; but when the same word has an “e” on the end, the “e” is silent, and the first vowel makes its long sound.
- Week 2: “Ay” and “ai” both make the long “a” sound.
- Week 3: “Oo” can make both the short “u” sound and the long “u” sound
- Week 4: The long “i” sound is made when there is a “y” by itself used as a vowel, when a “y” is used as a vowel with a silent “e”, when the letters “ia” come together, and also when there is a silent “e” at the end of a word that has “i” as its other vowel.
- Week 5: The long “e” sound is made when there is an “e” in the middle of a word and a silent “e” at the end, and when there is the combination of “ea” or “ee” used in a word.
- Week 6: The letters “oa” make the long “o” sound. So does the letter “o” when a silent “e” is used at the end of the word, or an “o” by itself at the end of a short word. The letters “ow” also sometimes make the long “o” sound.
- Week 7: When “gh” comes together in a word, it is usually silent. Sometimes, however, they make the “f” sound.
- Week 8: “aw” and “au” usually both make the sound in “jaw”. Sometimes, “a” makes the same sound.
- Week 9: When “lk” comes together in a word, the “l” is sometimes silent. Sometimes, it makes the “lk” sound.
- Week 10: A few weeks ago, you learned that “oo” can make the long “u” sound. This sound is also made when seeing “ew”, “ui”, or when the letter “u” is used in a word with a silent “e” on the end. Sometimes, “ou” makes the long “u” sound also.
- Week 11: The letter “c” makes the “s” sound when it is followed by “y”, “i”, or “e”.
- Week 12: When “kn” comes together in a word, the “k” is silent, and only the “n” is heard.
- Week 13: In the English language, the letter “q” is not used by itself. It is always followed by the letter “u”. The letters “qu” sound like “kw”.
- Week 14: When “sh” comes together in a word, it makes a sound like “shhhh” in “ship”.
- Week 15: When the letters “ch” come together, they can make 3 different sounds: “ch” like in “chew”, “k” like in “Christmas”, and “sh” like in “Charlotte”.
- Week 16: When “sch” comes together in a word, it sounds like “sk”.
- Week 17: When “wh” comes together in a word, we usually hear only the “w”, and the “h” is silent.
- Week 18: “th” can sound like it does in “the” or like it does in “threw”.
- Week 19: When “ph” comes in a word, it makes the “f” sound.
- Week 20: When the letters “mb” come together in a word, sometimes the “m” is heard, but the “b” is silent.
- Week 21: When the letters “wr” come together in a word, the “w” is silent, and we only hear the “r”.
- Week 22: When the letters “gn” come together in a word, the “g” is silent, and we hear only the “n”.
- Week 23: We have learned that “gh” is often silent. Sometimes, “gh” makes the “g” sound instead. When “rh” comes together in a word, the “h” is silent, and we hear only the “r”.
- Week 24: Normally, “st” sounds like it does in the word “stay”. But sometimes, “st” sounds like “s”, and the “t” is silent.
- Week 25: When “pn” comes together in a word, we hear only the “n”, and the “p” is silent. When “cian” comes together in a word, it makes the “shun” sound.
- Week 26: The letter “g” makes the “j” sound whenever it is followed by “e”, “i”, or “y”.

Week 27: "sion" makes the "shun" sound.
Week 28: "tion" also makes the "shun" sound.
Week 29: Review of former rules learned.
Week 30: Review of former rules learned.