

Hi. I am Z!

I am pleased to meet you!

I don't do much! Really, I don't.

But I'm not lazy. Really, I'm not.

Did you ever notice how S ends so many words?

You see, S really likes to spell my Z sound to end Nouns and Verbs.



So I let S.

is	has	spells	Sam's	balls	bugs	fins
was	walls	fills	pumps	pens	figs	fingers

When S ends a word, it seems like S almost always spells my Z sound.

Sometimes when S ends a word, S spells the S sound.

You will know when, when you read the word and say it and recognize it. Your tongue will tell you.

tips	clicks	pits	cliffs
stops	clocks	pets	surfs

You can practice reading me in these words.

zig	jazz	drizzle	Zen	drizzles	fizzes
zag	fizz	fizzle	fez	fizzles	buzzes
zip	buzz	dazzle	Liz	dazzles	jazzes
zap	fuzz	nozzle	sizzle	sizzles	razzes

Spelling isn't my only work!

I also work in the comics page of the newspapers.

They use me to show that the characters in a comic are sleeping or snoring.

*"ZZZZZZZZZZ."*

Many words are Root Words in both a Noun Family and a Verb Family.

The Noun and Verb sound the same and are spelled the same, but their meanings and uses differ.

### Noun Families

jog	judge	lodge	pledge	giggle	tingle	bag
jogs	judges	lodges	pledges	giggles	tingles	bags
jogger		lodger		giggler		bagger
joggers		lodgers		gigglers		baggers

### Verb Families

jog	judge	lodge	pledge	giggle	tingle	bag
jogs	judges	lodges	pledges	giggles	tingles	bags
jogging	judging	lodging	pledging	giggling	tingling	bagging
jogged	judged	lodged	pledged	giggled	tingled	bagged

Each Noun Family in the top row above looks the same as the first 2 words in the Verb Family below it.

The Root Word and the S-ending word have the same spelling, and sound the same.

When you use Root Words or S-ending words in sentences, you use them as a Noun or as a Verb.

You use them as a Noun when they refer to the thing, or place, or creature.

You use them as a Verb when they refer to the action.

Using “jog” as a Noun: I will go for a jog. Then I will go for a second jog.

Using “jog” as a Verb: I jog fast at first. Then I jog less fast as we jog longer.

In the sentences below, the Nouns are underlined. The *Verbs* are in *italics*.

The judge is at the lodge to *judge* fudge. The judge *judges* fudge better than lodgers do.

The judge *pledged* to *judge* the fudge perfectly. The judge *jogged* to the lodge yesterday.

The judge is *lodging* at the lodge until he *judges* all the fudge the lodgers need *judged*.

When the Root Verb in a Verb Family ends with a single consonant following a Short Vowel Sound,  
then that Verb Family spells by a different plan.

How does the spelling plan for the Verb Families on this page differ from the families on page 54?

trap	hop	stop	drip	step	snap	pad	drop
traps <u>u</u>	hops <u>u</u>	stops <u>u</u>	drips <u>u</u>	steps <u>u</u>	snaps <u>u</u>	pads <u>u</u>	drops <u>u</u>
trapping	hopping	stopping	dripping	stepping	snapping	padding	dropping
trapped	hopped	stopped	dripped	stepped	snapped	padded	dropped

strum	hum	drum	drag	plug	hug	tug	peg
strums	hums	drums	drags	plugs	hugs	tugs	pegs
strumming	humming	drumming	dragging	plugging	hugging	tugging	pegging
strummed	hummed	drummed	dragged	plugged	hugged	tugged	pegged

trim	slam	grab	fan	sled	pit	net	pet
trims	slams	grabs	fans	sleds	pits	nets	pets
trimming	slamming	grabbing	fanning	sledding	pitting	netting	petting
trimmed	slammed	grabbed	fanned	sledded	pitted	netted	petted

gab	bob	rob	lob	sob	pop	lap	tap	tip
gabs	bobs	robs	lobs	sobs	pops	laps	taps	tips
gabbing	bobbing	robbing	lobbing	sobbing	popping	lapping	tapping	tipping
gabbed	bobbed	robbed	lobbed	sobbed	popped	lapped	tapped	tipped

Which verb in each verb family below does not spell “by the plan?”

The Past Verb.

fit	sit	hit	spit	let	get	set	put	cut	run
fits	sits	hits	spits	lets	gets	sets	puts	cuts	runs
fitting	sitting	hitting	spitting	letting	getting	setting	putting	cutting	running
fit	sat	hit	spat	let	got	set	put	cut	ran

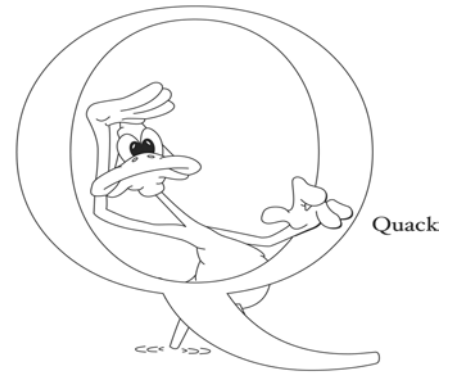
I'm **Q**. Quite pleased to meet you.

I always work with my only teammate **U**.

We always spell our same sound.

Really, **K** and **W** could do all our work.

It's their sounds that **U** and I spell!



“letters **Q + U = K + W** sounds”

That's the math I use for my job.

You know how shy **K** is about spelling **K**'s sound. Some even say **K** is lazy!

I guess they say that because **K** has help from **C** spelling **K**'s sound. tickets blocks

But I am glad **K** and **W** let me, **Q**, and my partner, **U**, spell **K** and **W**'s sounds sometimes.

I am thankful to **K** and **W**! And thankful to **U** for being in a team with me.

Here are some words and sentences you can use to practice reading **Q + U (= K + W)**.

quit	squid	quill	squint	quilt	squirt
quick	quickly	quack	squiggle	quiz	squirrel

In my class we had a quick quiz.

The squirmy squid quickly squirted a lot of black liquid. Then the squid hid under it.

Squids squirt an inky liquid whenever they get attacked. They squirt it when they are scared.

When a squid squirts its inky, black liquid, is it having fun playing in the summer sun?

What is it a squid wants when the squid squirts its black, inky liquid?

If a squid is squirting inky liquid, what will the squid want to do next?

If a squirrel gets attacked, will the squirrel squirt an inky, black liquid at its attacker?

Would you quickly squirt an inky black liquid to hide behind if a squirrel attacked you?

Can you use the number of words and the endings of the words to say what kind of family a list is?

quick	squirrel	squid	quip	quill	quilt	quilt	quit
quicker	squirrels	squid	quips	quills	quilts	quilts	quits
quickest						quilting	quitting
						quilted	quit

query	query	squint	quiz	quiz	squirt	squirt
queries	queries	squints	quizzes	quizzes	squirts	squirts
	querying	squinting		quizzing		squirting
	queried	squinted		quizzed		squirted

quirky	squirmy	squirm	squiggle	quest
quirkier	squirmier	squirms	squiggles	quests
quirkiest	squirmi	squirming		
		squirmed		

Write a new page of noun phrases into your Notebook. Start each phrase with an article from pg. 86.

Use an *adjective* or noun from above in every phrase as you write your new noun phrases.

Then say one sentence that starts with each phrase. Try to use some verbs from the lists on this page.

You may want to take turns with your Reader, or you may want to say all the sentences yourself.

Can you use the verb “chased” to connect any 2 of the noun phrases below in 1 sentence?

Can you think of any other verbs or phrases that could connect any 2 of the phrases below?

our *squirmy* kids

the *quickest* squirrel

six *quacking, squirming* ducks

one *happy* squid, two *fast* squid, three *angry* squid

two *quirky quick* quizzes

## Chapter 7 practices The First Law of Spelling.

The **First Law of Spelling** is **The Law of Letters:**

**Some letters and letter teams can spell different sounds in different words, or within one word.**

Use this Chapter to practice and compare the letters' sounds that you have already learned.

In this Chapter, we continue to use words you don't know, with sounds & spellings you haven't met yet. Practice using the sense of a sentence to read a word when you aren't sure how to read some letters.

How do you use the sense of the sentence if you can't read all of the words? That's a good question.

Skip the word you do not know, and read the rest of the sentence all the way to the end.

Then be a detective, trying to figure out the missing word from the clues.

Here are your clues, detective:

You know what happened so far in the story. What may happen next, what might the sentence say?

You're sure of most words in this sentence. In the words you're unsure of, you're sure of most letters.

Only a few sounds are possible for the letters you are unsure of, & only 1 or 2 of them make a word.

Of the 1 or 2 possible words, only one will make the sentence make sense in this story.

Those are your clues, like a jig-saw puzzle with one missing piece. Which piece is missing?

Now solve the puzzle. Which of the sounds the unread letters **can** spell, **do** they spell in this word?

What sound, for the unknown letters, fits with the known letters to make a word that makes sense?

Does that word make the sentence make sense? Does that sentence make the story make sense?

If a word doesn't make sense in a sentence, or a sentence doesn't make sense in the story, try again.

That word was not the final piece of the jigsaw puzzle. It did not fit the sentence and story. Try another.

If you don't know any word it might be, you may still solve the mystery of its meaning.

The sense of some sentences can teach you the meanings of words you have never heard of before!



**“Some letters and letter teams can spell different sounds  
in different words, or within one word.”**

**G** here.

What letter's sound do I spell in my **GE**, **GI** and **GY** teams? \_\_\_ ?

grin	glass	big	grin	energy	germ	gentle	urge
grins	glasses	bigger	grins	energies	germs	gentler	urges
gull	glove	biggest	grinning	surgery	gerbil	gentlest	urging
gulls	gloves	long	grinned	surgeries	gerbils	urgent	urged
gulp	bag	longer	ring	gem	engine	rigid	judge
gulps	bags	longest	rings	gems	engines	dingy	judges
gift	bug	gray	ringing	gym	magic	dingier	judging
gifts	bugs	green	rang	gyms	logic	dingiest	judged

Can you read which of the Gs below spell G's sound and which spell J's sound?

My grandpa urged me to get more energy by going to the gym whenever I can.

My grandma urges me to get warmer gloves on my hands whenever it gets cold.

I grin whenever the bell rings to tell my class that we can go play. I get a jump rope.

I grinned when mom urged me to grab the gray ring with the green gem to give to Gary.

Gerbils are longer than bugs, and bugs and gerbils are bigger than germs.

The biggest engines are generally the strongest engines.

The judge was grinning after the doctor said his grandma's surgery was a success.

A bridge will not budge when you cross it, when you nudge it, nor when you fall off of it.