

## Spelling Word List - Level A

<b>Week 1</b> (Rule 1) fluff huff muff puff	<b>Week 2</b> (Rule 1) yell bell Jill will doll dull	<b>Week 3</b> (Rule 1) pass mess miss toss fuss	<b>Week 4</b> (Rule 2) Ken kettle keg	<b>Week 5</b> (Rule 2) kin kit kiss kip kid	<b>Week 6</b> (Rule 2) can cat cab cap camera
<b>Week 7</b> (Rule 2) cob cot cod cop	<b>Week 8</b> (Rule 2) cut cup cuff cub cud	<b>Week 9</b> (Rule 3) rack deck wick sock tuck	<b>Week 10</b> (Rule 3) wake snake rake fake lake	<b>Week 11</b> (Rule 4) claw flaw draw law jaw	<b>Week 12</b> (Rule 4) haul launch taunt fault staunch
<b>Week 13</b> (Rule 4) toy boy coy joy Roy	<b>Week 14</b> (Rule 4) boil coin point toil joint	<b>Week 15</b> (Rule 4) pay say day pray ray	<b>Week 16</b> (Rule 4) saint grain aim rain braid	<b>Week 17</b> (Discuss root words and suffixes.)	<b>Week 18</b> (Rule 5) stir - stirring let-letting top - topping nag - nagging begin - beginning
<b>Week 19</b> (Rule 5) jump - jumping help - helping spell - spelling press - pressing smack - smacking	<b>Week 20</b> (Rule 6) line- lining hope - hoping smile - smiling file - filing name - naming	<b>Week 21</b> (Rule 7) berry - berries lady - ladies party - parties happy - happily dirty - dirtiest	<b>Week 22</b> (Rule 8) chum chin chick chest chill	<b>Week 23</b> (Rule 8) bunch lunch ranch bench quench	<b>Week 24</b> (Rule 8) match snatch patch pitch sketch
<b>Week 25</b> (Rule 9) hands caps snacks banjos books	<b>Week 26</b> (Rule 9) lunches washes kisses waxes fizzes	<b>Week 27</b> (Rule 9) toys boys joys enjoys employs	<b>Week 28</b> (Discuss root words and prefixes.)	<b>Week 29</b> (Rule 10) cat herself little winner butter	<b>Week 30</b> (Rule 10) belongs go bridle going so
<b>Week 31</b> (Rule 11) niece chief retrieve believe thief	<b>Week 32</b> (Rule 11) perceive ceiling deceive received receipt	<b>Week 33</b> (Rule 11) neighbor weigh eight sleigh freight	<b>Week 34</b> (Rule 13) girl dirt stir birth first	<b>Week 35</b> (Rule 13) clerk her perch jerk stern	<b>Week 36</b> (Rule 13) burn hurl church turn spur

## Spelling Rules - Level A

1. **If** - a word has one vowel  
 - ends with **f, l, s** **Then** double the final consonant

**Example:** fluff  
 yell  
 mess

F, L, S  
 Don't make a mess!  
 Double the final consonant  
 For F, L, S!

2. **If** - a word begins with **k**  
 - a word begins with **c** **Then** the next letter will probably be **e, i, y**  
**Then** the next letter will probably be **a, o, u**

**Example:** kettle  
 kite  
 cat  
 cot  
 cut

The kitten jumped over the kettle.  
 The cat looked cute in her coat.

3. **If** - a word has a short vowel before an ending "k" sound **Then** use a **ck**  
 - a word has a long vowel before an ending "k" sound **Then** use a **ke**

**Example:** rack  
 rake

4. Some letters occur in the **middle** of words; some letters occur at the **end** of words.

middle of a word	end of a word	examples
au	aw	haul, flaw
oi	oy	boil, boy
ai	ay	wait, way

5. **If** - a word has one vowel  
 - and one consonant **Then** double the consonant before adding a  
 suffix that begins with a vowel

**Example:** hop becomes hopping (one vowel, one consonant)  
 jump becomes jumping (one vowel, two consonants)

6. Drop a silent **e** before adding a suffix.

**Example:** smile becomes smiling  
hope becomes hoping

7. Change **y** to **i** before adding a suffix.

**Example:** funny becomes funnier  
happy becomes happiest

8. **If** - it's the beginning of a word or  
- after a consonant **Then use ch**

**If** - it's the end of a word, after a vowel **Then use tch**

**Example:** chat  
lunch  
match

9. To form a plural noun:

Most nouns...	After <b>ch, sh, s, x, z...</b>	Words ending in <b>y</b> after a vowel...	Words ending in <b>y</b> after a consonant...
just add <b>s</b>	add <b>es</b>	just add <b>s</b>	change the <b>y</b> to <b>i</b> , then add <b>es</b>
example: books	example: churches	example: toys	example: stories

<p><b>ch, sh, s, x, z</b> Add an <b>s</b> behind an <b>e</b> Not just <b>s</b>, not just <b>e</b> <b>es</b> does it accurately!</p>
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10. **If** - a syllable or word has this pattern:  
consonant-vowel-consonant **Then** the vowel is usually short  
example: cat

**If** - a syllable or word has this pattern:  
consonant-vowel **Then** the vowel is usually long  
example: go

Note: This is helpful spelling words with two or more syllables:

**Example:** lit-tle  
bri-dle

11. **I** before **e**  
Except after **c**  
Or when sounded like "ay"  
As in **neighbor** or **weigh**.

**Examples:** chief  
ceiling  
sleigh