Cardinal Montessori School

Green Team Spelling and Memory Work 2019-2020

Gallegos/Brown - Lower Elementary

Please Read Carefully:

- Parents are responsible to ensure that their student does weekly spelling work and have it ready every Monday.
- Spelling words need to be written 3 times (3 columns) <u>neatly</u> each week and <u>are due on Monday morning by 9:00 am</u>. Students that do not complete assignment by Monday morning will not be able to take the spelling test on Friday morning.

	In spelling book			Bill Smart Week 4 10/XX/2019
1.	bet	bet	bet	
2.	dog	dog	dog	
3.	fed	fed	fed	
4.	gap	gap	gap	
5.	hut	hut	hut	
6.	lad	lad	lad	

- Spelling Test is every scheduled Friday (see list)
- Spelling Test Notebook must be at school on Friday, for students to take Friday's spelling test
- Students' Memory Work does not have to be known verbatim (word for word), but the concept has to be generally understood. It is important that you spend the time with your child and help him/her with these simple rules. Good Luck.

	Veek 1 In Class Memory #1	A	Veek 2 Alphabetize Memory #2	A	Veek 3 Alphabetize Memory #3	A	Veek 4 Alphabetize Memory #4	A	Veek 5 Alphabetize Memory #5		Veek 6 Alphabetize Memory #5 *	A	Veek 7 Alphabetize Memory #6		Week 8 Alphabetize Memory #6
1	bet	1	cope	1	bead	1	we	1	bled	1	blame	1	pith	1	these
2	dog	2	dune	2	dean	2	by	2	skit	2	drive	2	whip	2	white
3	fed	3	feed	3	feat	3	cry	3	blot	3	flute	3	chat	3	shine
4	gap	4	hate	4	heap	4	fly	4	trap	4	prude	4	dash	4	wheel
5	hut	5	keen	5	lean	5	go	5	drop	5	globe	5	dish	5	chase
6	lad	6	lake	6	leap	6	he	6	brag	6	speed	6	chap	6	shade
7	map	7	mute	7	meat	7	me	7	strap	7	stone	7	then	7	theme
8	not	8	nice	8	neat	8	no	8	crab	8	bleed	8	thin	8	teeth
9	pen	9	pike	9	peak	9	she	9	stub	9	slope	9	hush	9	cheek
10	rob	10	ride	10	reap	10	sky	10	flag	10	plume	10	whit	10	chute
11	sub	11	same	11	seat	11	sly	11	brim	11	brave	11	bush	11	sheet
12	top	12	tube	12	team	12	so	12	frog	12	drone	12	fish	12	whine
13	van	13	vote	13	weak	13	try	13	drug	13	flake	13	that	13	phone
14	win	14	weed	14	jeep	14	be	14	fleet	14	grape	14	ship	14	cheap
15	zip	15	zone	15	seen	15	wry	15	plot	15	price	15	chin	15	shape

^{*}Repeat Memory Verse

	Week 9 Alphabetize Memory #7	Alp	Veek 10 Construction on the construction of th	Al	Veek 11 phabetize emory #9	Al	Veek 12 phabetize emory #10	Alp	eek 13 habetize mory #11	Alj	Veek 14 phabetize emory #12	Alp	Veek 15 bhabetize mory #13	Al	Veek 16 phabetize emory #14
1	trace	1	stage	1	back	1	catch	1	cry	1	penny	1	corn	1	more
2	crop	2	gate	2	cake	2	ditch	2	yew	2	dressy	2	port	2	pure
3	price	3	page	3	deck	3	lunch	3	city	3	choppy	3	turn	3	here
4	scale	4	grape	4	kiss	4	hatch	4	sky	4	floppy	4	bird	4	peer
5	face	5	gage	5	meek	5	match	5	yes	5	funny	5	burn	5	hare
6	brace	6	drug	6	hick	6	teach	6	dry	6	gritty	6	girl	6	wear
7	dice	7	gulp	7	keg	7	coach	7	baby	7	hobby	7	star	7	tore
8	scum	8	frog	8	jack	8	peach	8	yet	8	cherry	8	barn	8	cure
9	place	9	gym	9	beak	9	fetch	9	pry	9	crazy	9	curd	9	wire
10	spice	10	gem	10	kick	10	bunch	10	pony	10	lazy	10	horn	10	tire
11	creep	11	huge	11	make	11	hunch	11	yap	11	snowy	11	park	11	wore
12	twice	12	gin	12	nick	12	gulch	12	try	12	soapy	12	herd	12	gear
13	cent	13	gag	13	rack	13	drench	13	yell	13	speedy	13	fern	13	hair
14	lice	14	plug	14	take	14	pitch	14	copy	14	silly	14	term	14	year
15	crime	15	wage	15	lake	15	beach	15	body	15	hazy	15	herb	15	poor

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Al	Veek 17 phabetize emory #15	Alj	Veek 18 phabetize mory #15	Al	Veek 19 phabetize emory #16	Al	Veek 20 phabetize emory #16	A	Week 21 lphabetize lemory #17		Week 22 Alphabetize Memory #18		Week 23 Alphabetize Memory #19	A	Week 24 Alphabetize Memory #20
1	bald	1	stall	1	hives	1	axes	1	trays	1	potted	1	wife	1	petted
2	haul	2	talk	2	gates	2	bosses	2	boys	2	ruled	2	life	2	landed
3	claw	3	aunt	3	tubes	3	boxes	3	days	3	hottest	3	calf	3	blended
4	draw	4	raw	4	weeds	4	buzzes	4	tries	4	running	4	leaf	4	weeded
5	blew	5	knew	5	tacks	5	classes	5	parties	5	mopping	5	self	5	sanded
6	tool	6	fool	6	eggs	6	crosses	6	ladies	6	piped	6	thief	6	locked
7	cool	7	wool	7	coats	7	dishes	7	obeys	7	baked	7	hooves	7	stopped
8	toy	8	foil	8	birds	8	foxes	8	sways	8	rating	8	knives	8	cuffed
9	boil	9	boy	9	fumes	9	inches	9	buys	9	dining	9	wives	9	peeked
10	join	10	loud	10	girls	10	kisses	10	ponies	10	fading	10	lives	10	seated
11	coy	11	soil	11	ticks	11	lashes	11	babies	11	wiping	11	leaves	11	mixed
12	scout	12	out	12	chips	12	mixes	12	flies	12	naming	12	selves	12	ended
13	foul	13	shout	13	fires	13	pushes	13	berries	13	hoping	13	thieves	13	filled
14	bow	14	joy	14	beans	14	taxes	14	turkeys	14	wiper	14	wolves	14	yelled
15	rout	15	root	15	peaks	15	losses	15	bunnies	15	petting	15	dwarves	15	asked

^{*}Repeat Memory Verse

	Week 25 Alphabetize Memory #21		Week 26 Alphabetize Memory #22		Week 27 Alphabetize Memory #23		Week 28 Alphabetize Memory #24		Week 29 Alphabetize Memory #25		Week 30 Alphabetize Memory #26		Week 31 Alphabetize Memory #27
1	quip	1	eyelash	1	stuff	1	break	1	fable	1	supper	1	can't
2	qualm	2	handball	2	shell	2	eight	2	dabble	2	hopping	2	couldn't
3	quad	3	anyone	3	bluff	3	neigh	3	little	3	bigger	3	he's
4	quail	4	outcry	4	dwell	4	rein	4	rattle	4	patter	4	she's
5	acquit	5	airmail	5	chill	5	great	5	settle	5	copper	5	I'm
6	Quit	6	doorstep	6	glass	6	veil	6	cattle	6	robber	6	we're
7	quake	7	firefly	7	thrill	7	clay	7	nibble	7	fitted	7	they're
8	Quay	8	bookcase	8	scuff	8	prey	8	table	8	spotted	8	wouldn't
9	quote	9	birdbath	9	brass	9	stay	9	maple	9	flipper	9	won't
10	quart	10	headwind	10	still	10	steak	10	title	10	winner	10	they'll
11	quick	11	sandbox	11	boss	11	grey	11	noble	11	fuzzy	11	don't
12	Quiet	12	doormat	12	gloss	12	slay	12	saddle	12	penny	12	you're
13	queen	13	fireman	13	gruff	13	tray	13	cable	13	puppy	13	shouldn't
14	Quilt	14	hotbed	14	glass	14	stain	14	cradle	14	muddy	14	we've
15	queue	15	barefoot	15	tell	15	freight	15	bugle	15	tapping	15	they've

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	Week 32 Alphabetize		Week 33 Alphabetize		Week 34 Alphabetize		Week 35 Alphabetize		Week 36 Alphabetize		Week 37 Alphabetize		Week 38 Alphabetize
1	leisure	1	queue	1	amateur	1	dilemma	1	sonorous	1	occasional	1	feign
2	perceive	2	vehicle	2	liaison	2	supersede	2	languish	2	truculent	2	license
3	millennium	3	pledge	3	parliament	3	publicly	3	erudite	3	mirage	3	nepotism
4	personnel	4	because	4	noticeable	4	hygiene	4	quarantine	4	precede	4	gazebo
5	prophecy	5	hierarchy	5	kernel	5	lesion	5	extreme	5	disappoint	5	successful
6	consciences	6	vicious	6	conscious	6	omission	6	annually	6	swelter	6	forage
7	yacht	7	laid	7	miniscule	7	ambiance	7	awful	7	milieu	7	upholstery
8	address	8	badger	8	warriors	8	original	8	pastime	8	describe	8	fascinating
9	beggar	9	column	9	vacuum	9	potatoes	9	stupefy	9	eighth	9	necessary
10	choose	10	believe	10	proof	10	humorous	10	histrionics	10	forfeit	10	occurred
11	exceed	11	college	11	gauge	11	martyr	11	lexicon	11	general	11	embellish
12	skillful	12	caught	12	equipment	12	presence	12	vacuum	12	heroes	12	coterie
13	concede	13	welfare	13	camouflage	13	exhilarate	13	rhythm	13	efface	13	guidance
14	library	14	maintain	14	underrate	14	intelligence	14	tyranny	14	knowledge	14	aghast
15	restaurant	15	judgement	15	repletion	15	beginning	15	doldrums	15	dormant	15	harass

^{*}Repeat Memory Verse

Spelling Test	#	Memory Work does not have to be known verbatim (word for word), but the concept has to be generally understood. It is important that you spend the time with your child and help him/her with these simple rules. Good Luck.
Week 1	1	If a word or syllable has only one vowel and it comes at the beginning or between two consonants, the vowel is usually short (am, is, bag, fox).
Week 2	2	When you add a " silent e " to a short vowel (a, e, i, o, u) you make the first vowel long. A single consonant is usually placed between the vowel and the " silent e " to make it long (long "e" usually has the silent vowel next to the letter "e")
Week 3	3	When making a long "e," it usually has the silent vowel next to the letter and can be made long by adding an "e" or "a" (steal, tree).
Week 4	4	If a word or syllable has one vowel and it comes at the end of the word or syllable, the vowel is usually long (we, go, pony).
Week 5 and 6	5	Consonant Blends are two consonants put together where you can hear both sounds (black, brat, crust, drug, and place).
Week 7 and 8	6	The <u>Consonant Digraph</u> is a sound formed by combining two consonants to form a new sound. The digraphs are ch, gh , ph , sh , th , wh , and ng and they are never divided. Parent Note: A mnemonic for the digraphs is The Tough Witch Whacked the Fish King. Consonant Digraphs are never divided.
Week 9	7	The letter "c" has no sound on its own and is either the sound of "s" or the sound of "k." If e, i, y follow the letter "c" than it will have an "s" sound (city, cent, cigar).
Week 10	8	If "e", "i", "y" follow the letter "g", then "g" can be soft and sound like "j". If another letter follows "g" or there is no letter after "g" then "g" sounds like a "ghuh" (wage, gym, pig, and bug). This rule does not always work.
Week 11	9	There are three ways to represent the "k" sound": k," "c," "ck." If you want a "k" sound at the beginning of a word and the first vowel sounds are "e", "i", "y", then you have to usually use the letter "k" (kiss,keg,kick). If a word has, a "k" sound at the end of the word and the vowel is short then "ck" is used at the end of the word. If the word has a long vowel sound then a "k" is used (rack, rake, tick, tike).

*Repeat Memory Verse

Week 12	10	The final "ch" of a word follows a short vowel, a "t" or an "n" is often inserted so the vowel will sound short (catch, munch). Some speaker pronounce this "t," "l," or "n," others do not. Both pronunciations are easily understood.
Week 13	11	If "y" is the last and only vowel in the word, then the "y" will have a long "i" sound. If "y" is the last and second vowel, then "y" will have a long "e" sound (fly, silly, yell). If the "y" is in front of a word than it is a consonant.
Week 14	12	If a syllable has a short vowel and ends with the letter "y" then the last consonant between the short vowel and the "y" has to be doubled (penny, chilly). If the syllable has a long vowel sound, do not double the consonant (hazy, baby).
Week 15	13	When the vowels "e", "i", "u" have the letter "r" after them they all sound like "er". When "r" is with the letter "a" it sounds like "ar" in "car," and when it is with "o" is sounds like "or" as in "for."
Week 16	14	When the vowels in "er," "ir", "ur", "or", "ar" are long they have different sounds. Long "ar" sounds like "are" or "air." Long "er" sounds like "air" or "ear." Long "ir" sounds like "ire." Long "ur" sounds like "ur" or "yur" (pure, sure) and "or" sounds like "or" (four, for, their, chair, bear, peer, fire, etc.).
Week 17 and 18	15	There are five main diphthongs : oi(oy) , au(aw,al) , ei(ey) , ou(ow) , and oo(ew) , and they only count for one vowel sound, even though there is a slight break in the sound. The vowel diphthongs "oi" and "oy" sound the same, but "oi" is usually in the middle of the word and "oy" is used at the end of the word (boil/boy). The letter L and N will sometimes let ow and aw in the middle of the word (lawn, crawl, etc). The vowel diphthongs "aw," "au," and "al" have the sound you hear in "saw" and "caught."
Week 19 and 20	16	To make a word plural add ''s'' (cats, kites, dogs). If the word ends in x, z, ss, sh, ch add ''es'' to make it plural (foxes, dresses, peaches).
Week 21	17	If a word ends in "y" preceded by a consonant, change the "y" to "i" and add "es" (flies, fairies, babies). If there is a vowel before the "y" just add the letter "s" to make it plural.
Week 22	18	If you need to keep the last vowel short and you are adding: "ing", "ed", "er", and "y" to a word, you must double the final the final consonant to keep the last vowel short (hop—hop-ping). To add suffixes when a word ends in silent "e," drop the "e" before adding a suffix that begins with a vowel (baking, taped, latest).
Week 23	19	If a word ends in "f" or "fe," change the "f" or "fe" to "v" before adding "es" (leaf-leaves).

^{*}Repeat Memory Verse

Week	20	When "ed" is added to a base word ending in "d" or "t," "ed" will sound like itself. If "ed" is added to words that
24		end in "unvoiced consonants" (f , k , p , t , s), then it will sound like " t ." All other " ed " endings sound like " d ."
Week 25	21	"Q" is always followed by "u" in English words (quilt).
Week 26	22	Divide a compound word between the words that make up the compound word (in/to, sun/shine). When necessary, divide the smaller words into syllables (un/der/ground). A syllable can only have one vowel sound .
Week 27	23	If a single syllable word ends with "l, f, or s" and has one vowel, you double "l, f, or s" at the end of the word (cuffs, mess, bell).
Week 28	24	Vowel combinations "ea," "ei," "ai," "ey," and "ay" also make the long "a" sound. Combinations "ey" and "ay" is usually used at the end of a word to make the long "a" sound (rain, ray)
Week 29	25	The "le" ending does not cause the final consonant before it to be doubled if that consonant is the second of two consonants (dangle), but if you need to keep the last vowel short, you need to double the final consonant (bubble).
Week 30	26	Divide a word between double consonants, each syllable gets a consonant and the vowel in the first syllable is short (hop-ping , fib-ber , tap-ping).
Week 31	27	A contraction is a short way of writing two words. It is formed by putting two words together and leaving out one or more letters. Use an apostrophe (') to who where something is left out (I am/I'm, did not/didn't)
FYI		When two or more consonants come between two vowels in a word, the word is usually divided between the first two consonants (al/most, doc/tor). A syllable can only have one vowel sound. Words with two or more vowel sound have more than one syllable.
FYI		When a single consonant comes between two vowels in a word, the word is usually divided after the consonant if the first vowel is short (drag/on). If the vowel is long, then the word is divided after the long vowel (pi-lot).
FYI		When two vowels come together is a word and are sounded separately, divide the word between the two vowels (gi/ant , sci/ence). Digraphs and Consonant Blends are never divided.
		Most English words do not end in "i", "u", "v"

^{*}Repeat Memory Verse

FYI	When a word has a suffix with a vowel sound in it, divide the word between the base word and the suffix. If it has a prefix divide the word between the prefix and the base word.
FYI	If word ends in "o" just add an "s" to make it plural, but some "o" words need "es" (tomato-tomatoes)
FYI	Homonyms/Homophones (same-sound) are words that sound alike, but are spelled differently and have different meaning (red-read, lye-lie)
FYI	The "i" and the "o" may say their names if they are followed by two consonants (child, old)
FYI	Sometimes "ea" has a short "e" sound, as in head, or a long "a" sound, as in break.

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