

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 take 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 (ba-vy, me, o-pen, mu-sic).
5. The letters i and y usually say *i* (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. After *c* we use ei. If we say *a*, we use ei. In the list of exceptions, we use ei. In all words the phonogram ie is used.

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 phonogram *ti*, *si*, and *ci* are the spelling most frequently used to say *sh* at the beginning of a second or subsequent syllable in a base word.

15. The phonogram sj 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 sj 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 an 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 say *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, or *u*.

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.