Book One

1.1 – 1.3

Consonants – b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

Vowels –
   a – apple
   e – Ed
   i – itch
   o – octopus
   u – up

Consonant Digraphs – 2 letters with one sound
   sh – ship
   ck – sock
   ch – chin
   th – thumb
   wh – whistle
   ph – phone

1.4
Double consonants spelling rule – **BONUS LETTER**
*At the end of a one syllable word, if the word ends one vowel immediately followed by an l, s, or f double that consonant.
ex. Hill, fell, miss, chess, puff

1.5
Sound combinations – **all, am, an**

1.6
Suffix – a word ending that changes the meaning/tense of a word. Add the suffix s to make a word plural.

Syllables – a syllable is a word or part of a word made by one push of breath. It must have at least one vowel.
2.1
Welded Sounds (chunks)

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{ang} & \text{ank} \\
\text{ing} & \text{ink} \\
\text{ong} & \text{onk} \\
\text{ung} & \text{unk}
\end{array}
\]

2.2
Closed syllables C

1. Has only one vowel.
2. Followed by one or more consonants (closing it in).
3. Vowel sound is short.
ex. cup, it, pest, stump

2.3
Closed syllable exception C

1. Vowel sound is long, except ost, ind (use context clues).
   \[
   \begin{array}{ll}
   \text{old} \\
   \text{olt} \\
   \text{ost} \\
   \text{ost} \\
   \text{ind} \\
   \text{ild}
   \end{array}
   \]

2.5
Practice 3 letter blends
ex. sprint, scrap
Book Three

3.1 – 3.2
The Rules of Syllable Division

1. Two Consonants (vcv)

- Use one consonant to “close-in” the first syllable (rel ish, ton ic). (3.1)

2. Two Consonants (vccv)

- Divide between two consonants (hap pen, cat nip). (3.1)
- Do not split-up digraphs (rock et). (3.1)

3. Three Consonants (vcccv)

- Do not split-up digraphs (eth nic). (3.2)
- Blend stays together in second syllable (mat tress, hun dred). (3.2)
- If word is a compound word, split between the two words; the blend may be in the first syllable (hand bag, chest nut). (3.2)

4. Four Consonants (vccccv)

- Watch for digraphs, blends and welded sounds; split between them (wing span, sling shot). (3.2)

3.3
Words Ending in ct

- Watch for three-letter blends in the second syllable (con struct). (3.3)

3.5
Suffixes – ed, ing
- 3 ed sounds
  /d/  /t/  /ed/
Book Four

4.1
**Vowel – Consonant – e syllable  V-E**

1. This syllable has a v-c-e
2. The first vowel is long. Mark it –
3. The e is silent.
ex. mile, late

4.2 – 4.3
Can be combined with other syllables

ex. invite

Two u sounds- ex. mule, rule

s can have a /z/ sound  ex. fuse

4.4
**Vowel - Consonant - e exception  V-E**

1. The letter v in v-e syllable sometimes makes the vowel short.
2. Use context clues to help decide.

ex. give, festive

Context clues – using the other words in the sentence.
Book Five

5.1
Open syllable  O

1. This syllable has only one vowel which is the last letter in the syllable.
2. The vowel sound is long, mark it –  ex. hi, no, she, sty, flu

In an open syllable, the letter y is used as a vowel

In a single syllable word the y has the /i/ sound.  ex. cry

5.2
The Rules of Syllable Division
- One consonant usually goes with the second syllable (lo cate, pro test).

Two Consonants (vccv)
-A blend may stay together in the second syllable, especially if there is a prefix in the first syllable (pro gram, re spond).

5.3
In a multi-syllabic word the y has the /e/ sound.  ex. baby

5.5
Open syllable exception

1. The vowels a and i.
2. a says /  in an unstressed open syllable.
3. The a is placed at either the beginning or ending of the word.
4. i says /  in an unstressed open syllable.
5. The i is placed in the middle of the word.

ex. Alaska, Tampa, complicated, indicate

3 a sounds  /u/  /a/  /a/
6.1 **Suffix endings**

base word – a word that stands alone as a word

suffix – an ending that is added to a base word

2 kinds of suffix endings

vowel suffix (begins with a vowel)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ed</th>
<th>er</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ing</td>
<td>es</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ive</td>
<td>est</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>able</td>
<td>ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>en</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

consonant suffix (begins with a consonant)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s</th>
<th>ly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ful</td>
<td>ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>less</td>
<td>ment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.2

Suffix ending **ed** can sound like /d/, /t/, or /ed/.

6.4

**Consonant-l-e syllable - le**

1. 3 letters.
2. e is silent, the consonant and l sound like a blend.
3. It is the last syllable in a multi syllabic word.

ex. table, little
6.4 Consonant-l-e syllable exception -le

1. When this syllable has an s the t is silent, with the e. stle

ex. castle, whistle

Two Consonants (vccv)

- A word ending in consonant l-e, such as bugle: divide just before the consonant l-e (bu gle, sta ple).

Three Consonants (vcccv)

- A word ending in consonant l-e, such as juggler: divide just before the consonant l-e (jug gle, bub ble).
Book 7

7.1
c says /s/ when followed by e, i, y

g says /j/ when followed by e, i, y

ex. concentrate, concede, city, gentle, pungent

7.2
vowel-consonant-g or –c, followed by e

The vowel is short, the g or c is soft.

ex. price – prince (by adding n, the vowel is now short, but the e keeps the c soft)

dge - sounds /j/ ex. fudge, wedge, lodge

7.3
Trigraph and digraph

tch - sounds like /ch/ ex. match, witch, fetch

ph - sounds like /f/ ex. phone

7.4
tion - sounds like /shun/ ex. subtraction

sion - sounds like /shun/ or /zhun/ ex. expansion, vision

7.5
Contractions – are formed by combining two words together, omitting one or more letters. A letter or letters are dropped from the second word. The omitted letters are replaced by an apostrophe (‘).

ex. he is - he’s, we would - we’d, he will – he’ll
8.1

**r Controlled syllable**

1. Contains a single vowel followed by an r.

   \( \text{ar, or, er, ir, ur} \)

2. The vowel is neither long nor short, it is controlled by the r.

   ex. car, horn, her, bird, burn

8.4

**r Controlled syllable exception**

1. A vowel followed by a **double r** is often short.

   ex. hurry, Larry

8.5

2. **ar, or** in a final syllable, **ard ward**

   para says /par/ ex. paradise

   ar followed by another vowel, the first a can be short.

   ex. arid

   or and ar in a final unstressed syllable says /r/.

   ex. dollar, inspector

   ard says /rd/ ex. lizard

   ward says /w rd/ ex. on-ward
Vowel Digraph/Diphthong Syllable

1. This syllable contains a vowel digraph or diphthong.
   Vowel digraph - two vowels with one sound
   Diphthong - a sound that begins with one vowel and glides into another.

   ex. plain toe boil

Combinations
9.1 ai, ay (plain, display)
9.2 ee, ey (tweezer, valley)
9.3 oa, oe, ue (croak, toe, revenue)
9.4 oi, oy, au, aw (thyroid, employ, saucer, squawk)
9.5 ou, ow, oo (trousers, drowsy, spoon)
9.6 ea (eat, bread, steak)
9.7 eu, ew, ui (Europe, few, suit)

12.1 Vowel Digraph/Diphthong Syllable Exception

1. Two vowels together are not always a vowel digraph or diphthong. Sometimes they are divided for syllabication.

   ex. vi o lin mo sa ic cre ate
Wilson Reading System Scope and Sequence

STEP 1 – Closed Syllables (3 Sounds)
- f, l, m, n, r, s, (initial) and d, g, p, t, (final) a, i, o (Blending of two or three sounds)
- b, sh • u • h, j • c, k, ck • e • v, w, x, y, z • ch, th • qu, wh (Introduced gradually)
- Practice with above sounds (wish, chop, wet)
- Double consonants, -all, (bill, kiss, call)
- am, an (ham, fan)
- Adding suffix ‘s’ to closed syllable words with three sounds (bugs, chills)

STEP 2 – Closed Syllables (4 – 6 Sounds)
- ang, ing, ong, ank, ink, onk, unk, (bang, pink)
- Closed syllables with blends – four sounds only + suffix, s (bled, past, steps)
- Closed syllable exceptions – ild, ind, old, ost, olt (mold, host)
- Five sounds in a closed syllable + suffix, s (blends, trumps)
- three letter blends and up to six sounds in a closed syllable (sprint, scrap)

STEP 3 – Closed Syllables (Multisyllabic Words)
- 2-syllable words with 2 closed syllables combined-no blends, schwa (catnip, wagon)
- Two-syllable words with two closed syllables, including blends (disrupt, fragment)
- Words with two closed syllables ending in c blend (contract, district)
- Multisyllabic words, combining only closed syllables (Wisconsin, establish)
- ed, ing suffixes added to unchanging basewords with closed syllables (slashing, blended)

STEP 4 – Vowel - Consonant – E Syllable
4.1 – Vowel – consonant – e syllable in one-syllable words (hope, cave)
4.2 – Vowel – consonant – e syllable combined with closed syllables (combine, reptile)
4.3 – Multisyllabic words combining two syllable types (compensate, illustrate)
4.4 – ive exception: no word ends in v (olive, pensive)

STEP 5 – Open Syllable
5.1 – Open syllable in one-syllable words, y as a vowel (he, hi, shy)
5.2 – Open syllables combined with vowel – consonant – e and closed syllables in two-syllable words (protect, decline)
5.3 – y as a vowel at the end of two-syllable words when combined with a closed syllable or another open syllable (handy, pony)
5.4 – Multisyllabic words, combining 3 syllable types: open, closed, vowel –consonant-e (instrument, amputate)
5.5 – ‘a’ and ‘i’ in unaccented, open syllables (Alaska, indicate)

STEP 6 – Suffix Endings (unchanging basewords) and Consonant-l-e Syllable
6.1 – Suffix endings – er, est, en, es, able, ish, y, ive, ly, ty, less, ness, ment, ful added to unchanging basewords (thankful, classy)
6.2 – Suffix ending ed: /d/, /t/ added to unchanging basewords (thrilled, punished)
6.3 – Combining 2 suffixes to an unchanging baseword (constructively, helpfulness)
6.4 – Stable final syllable: consonant – le, stle exception (dribble, whistle)
S T E P 7 – Introduction to Sound Options, Contractions

7.1 – Sound options: c {e, i, y} (concentrate, concede) g {e, i, y} (gentle, pungent)
7.2 – ge, ce, dge (lunge, indulgence, fudge)
7.3 – New trigraph and digraph: tch, ph (fetch, pamphlet)
7.4 – tion, sion (subtraction, expansion)
7.5 – contractions (we’ve, I’ll)

S T E P 8 – R Controlled Syllable

8.1 – R-controlled syllable: ar, er, ir, or, ur, in – 1 syllable words (firm, turn, barn)
8.2 - ar, or in – multisyllabic words (market, cortex)
8.3 – er, ir, ur in – multisyllabic words, (skirmish, surgery)
8.4 – Exceptions: vowel rr (hurry, barren)
8.5 – Exceptions: ar, or in final syllable (beggar, doctor), ard ward (blizzard, on-ward)

S T E P 9 – Vowel Digraph – Diphthong Syllable

9.1 – ai, ay (plain, display)
9.2 – ee, ey (tweezer, valley)
9.3 – oa, oe, ue (croak, toe, revenue)
9.4 – oi, oy, au, aw (thyroid, employ, saucer, squawk)
9.5 – ou, ow, oo (trousers, drowsy, spoon)
9.6 – ea (eat, bread, steak)
9.7 – eu, ew, ui (Europe, few, suit)

S T E P 10 – Adding Suffixes to Changing Basewords

10.1 – v-e exceptions: ice, ace, age, ate, ile, ite, ine
10.2 – Spelling Rule: Adding a suffix to a baseword ending in e (taping, lately)
10.3 – Spelling Rule: Adding a suffix to a one syllable closed or r – controlled baseword (starred or shopful)
10.4 – Spelling Rule: Adding a suffix to a multisyllabic baseword when the final consonant must double (regretting, controlled)
10.5 – Additional suffixes: ic, al, ible, ous, ism, ity, ize, ary, ory, ent, ence, ant, ance

S T E P – 11 – Additional I, E, Y Vowel Work

11.1 – y in open, closed., v-e syllables (reply, gym, type)
11.2 – The Y spelling rule (enjoyable, player)
11.3 – I in an open syllable / e/ (orient), I pronounced as /y/ (genius, million)
11.4 – ie/ei (piece, ceiling, vein)
11.5 – igh, eigh (light, eight)

S T E P 12 – Advanced Concepts

12.1 – Split vowels: vowel team exceptions (create, violin)
12.2 – Silent letters: rh, gh, mb, mn, kn, gn, wr (rhyme, ghost, lamb, column, knife, gnat, wrist)
12.3 – ‘w’ effecting vowels: (water, worship)
12.4 – ch, que, /k/ (chorus, clique)
12.5 – ti, ci, tu, ture (patient, official, actual, torture)
12.6 – Chameleon prefixes (correct, accent)