

## WITH A SCOPE AND SEQUENCE \& TEACHING TIPS!



## PREVIEW

## About This Resource

As I work with my team to create phonics resources for The Measured Mom blog, The Measured Mom Plus membership site, and The Measured Mom Shop, I find that we spend a lot of time searching for words that fit a particular phonics pattern ... a lot of wasted time!

As a classroom teacher, I had the same issue. I wanted to make word sorts, spelling games, etc., but first I had to spend 20-30 minutes gathering words that fit the pattern.

## You too?

Help is here! With this ultimate collection of phonics word lists, you will be able to find the words you need in a snap.

Best of all, the word lists are organized according to my recommend scope and sequence for teaching phonics. This means that each word list contains only words that students can read based on the skills associated with previous word lists.

Not only are the word lists in a logical sequence, they also include teaching tips. Refer to the gray boxes for definitions, spelling rules, and other helpful information.

On the following pages, you'll find both a quick scope and sequence and more detailed one, with explanations for why I organized it the way I did.

To get right to the word lists, head to page 13.
And as always, if you have questions, you can reach out to my team at hello@themeasuredmom.com.

Enjoy!
Anna Geiger \& The Measured Mom team

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## Scope \& Sequence at a Glance

| Consonants, Short Vowels, and Digraphs | $s, j, a, t, p, m, d, c, h, r, n, i, b, f, g, k,-c k, o, l, e, v, s h, t h, u, w$, wh, $x, y, z, q u$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| FLOSS rule | Examples: puff, fell, miss, jazz |
| Simple 2-syllable compound words | Examples: inlet, logjam, catnip |
| Beginning blends | ```L-blends: bl-, cl-, fl-, gl-, pl-, sl- R-blends: br-, cr-, dr-, fr-, gr-, pr-, tr- S-blends: sc-, shr-, sk-, sm-, sn-, sp-, squ-, st-, sw-``` |
| Ending blends | -lp, -sp, -ct, -pt, -sk, -lk, -lf, -xt, -ft, -nd, -mp, -st, -lt, -nch |
| -ng \& -nk endings | -ing, -ang, -ong, -ung, -ank, -ink, -onk, -unk |
| Long vowel/ending blend word families | -ild, -old, -ind, -olt, -ost |
| 2-syllable compound words | Examples: backdrop, humdrum, quicksand |
| Syllable Types \#1-2: <br> Open and Closed | Open examples: she, he, we, go Closed examples: can, frog, milk |
| Syllable Division <br> Principle \#1: VC/CV | Examples: napkin, muffin, bandit, instruct, combo |
| Syllable Division Principle \#2: V/CV | Examples: robot, tulip |
| Syllable Division <br> Principle \#3: VC/V | Examples: denim, visit, credit |
| Suffix -ed | The suffix -ed can represent / $\dagger /$ //d/, or /id/. |
| Magic e words | Examples: bone, June (or mule), cake, ride, Pete |
| Syllable Type \#3: Magic e | Examples: classmate, handmade, timeline |
| Suffix -ing | When adding the ending, either double the final consonant, drop the e, or make no change to the base word. |
| Less common digraphs and trigraphs | wr- (wrist), kn (knob), ph (phone), gh (ghost), gn (gnat), -mb (lamb), -tch (switch), -dge (judge) |
| Common vowel teams | ee (feed), ea (eat), ai (rain), ay (day), oa (boat), ow (grow), oe (toe), igh (light), y (dry), oo (zoo), oo (good) |

## Scope \& Sequence at a Glance

| Syllable Type \#4: Vowel Team | Examples: hayseed, firewood, raindrop |
| :---: | :---: |
| Spelling with -k, -ke, and -ck | Examples: silk, weak, make, and rack |
| R-controlled vowels | er (fern), ir (bird), ur (lurk), ar (arm), or (fork) |
| Syllable Type \#5: Rcontrolled | Examples: barnyard, mutter, western |
| More r-controlled vowels | -air (chair), -are (care), -ear (year) |
| Diphthongs \& complex vowels | aw (crawl), au (cause) a (ball), oi (boil), oy (joy), ou (cloud), ow (frown) |
| Syllable Type \#6: Diphthong | Examples: cookout, jawbone, powder |
| Syllable Division Principle \#4: V/V | Examples: cameo, diet, fluid |
| Consonant-le endings | -ble (bubble), -dle (kindle), -fle (baffle), -gle (eagle), -kle (ankle), -ple (apple), -tle (kettle), -zle (nuzzle) |
| Syllable Type \#7: Consonant -le | Examples: bottle, feeble, jingle, turtle |
| Words that end with $y$ as long e | Examples: crispy, giddy, tardy, stubby |
| Soft \& Hard c and g | Soft: cell, gem Hard: crust, goose |
| Less common vowel teams | ui (bruise), ue (blue), ew (crew), eu (neutral), eigh (eight), ei (vein), ei (ceiling), ie (thief), ie (pie), ey (key), ea (head), ea (break), ou (youth), y (gym) |
| Words with the schwa sound | Examples: abode, dental, plankton |
| Extra spellings | ch (school), ch (machine), s-/z/ |
| Words with prefixes | un-, re-, in-/im-/ir-/ill-, dis-, en-/em-, non-, in-/im-, over-, mis-, sub-, pre-, inter-, fore-, de-, trans-, super-, semi-, anti-, mid-, under- |
| Words with suffixes | -s/-es, -ed, -ing, -ly, -er/-or, -ion/-tion/-ation/-ition, -ible/-able, -al/-ial, -y, -ness, -ity/-ty, -ment, -ic, -ous/-eous/-ious, -en, -er, -ive/-ative/-itive, -ful, -less, -est |



## VC WORDS

The simplest pattern to learn is short vowel-consonant. As you teach your students to read these words, be sure to tell them that another sound of $s$ is $/ \mathrm{z} /$.

| Al | at | if | ox |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| am | ax | it | up |
| an | Ed | is | us |
| as | in | on |  |

## CVC WORDS

Next, students are ready to read consonant-short vowel-consonant words. These are all closed syllable words because the short vowel is "closed off" by the consonant that follows it. You may want to teach the short vowels in this order: a, i, o, e, u.

| -ab | -ad | -ag | -al | - am | -an | -ap | -at | -ax |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cab | bad | bag | gal | bam | ban | cap | bat | fax |
| dab | cad | gag | pal | dam | can | gap | cat | lax |
| gab | dad | hag |  | ham | Dan | lap | fat | Max |
| lab | fad | jag |  | jam | fan | map | hat | sax |
| nab | had | lag |  | Pam | man | nap | mat | tax |
| tab | lad | nag |  | ram | Nan | rap | pat | wax |
|  | mad | rag |  | Sam | pan | sap | rat |  |
|  | pad | sag |  | yam | ran | tap | sat |  |
|  | sad | tag |  |  | tan | yap | vat |  |
|  | tad | wag |  |  | van | zap |  |  |


| -ib | -id | -ig | -im | -in | -ip | -it | -ix |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| bib <br> fib <br> rib | bid <br> did <br> hid <br> kid <br> lid <br> mid <br> rid | big <br> dig <br> fig <br> gig <br> jig <br> pig <br> rig <br> wig | dim <br> him <br> Kim <br> rim <br> Tim <br> vim | bin <br> din <br> fin <br> kin <br> pin <br> $\sin$ <br> tin <br> win | dip <br> hip <br> lip <br> nip <br> rip <br> sip <br> tip <br> zip | bit <br> fit <br> hit <br> kit <br> lit <br> pit <br> sit <br> wit | fix mix six |

## VC/CV WORDS <br> (two closed syllables)

After teaching students about open and closed syllables, have them read words with the VC/CV (vowel-consonant/consonant-vowel) syllable division pattern in which both syllables are closed. Be sure to help students modify unaccented vowels that do not make their traditional sound. For example, the word velvet is pronounced more like vel-vit. See the schwa word list for more examples.

| absent | distant | litmus | solvent |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| addend | enlist | mascot | splendid |
| admit | expand | Maxwell | subject |
| advent | expect | mitten | submit |
| aspect | fabric | mollusk | sudden |
| aspen | figment | muffin | suspect |
| bandit | fragment | napkin | suspend |
| Baptist | frantic | nutmeg | tablet |
| basket | glutton | object | tandem |
| cactus | goblet | pendant | tempest |
| candid | goblin | picnic | tennis |
| classic | gossip | pigment | tidbit |
| combat | gremlin | pilgrim | tonsil |
| command | hamlet | plastic | trellis |
| commend | happen | plummet | trinket |
| comment | hiccup | poplin | trespass |
| compact | hobnob | impact | problem |
| conduct | indent | public | trumpet |
| confess | infect | puffin | unrest |
| connect | infest | quintet | velvet |
| consist | inject | ringlet | victim |
| contact | insect | sandal | witless |
| content | insult | intact | scandal |

## MAGIC E SYLLABLE TYPE (two-syllable words)

So far students have learned about open and closed syllables within three types of syllable division patterns: VC/CV , V/CV, and VC/V. Students are now ready to read two-syllable words in which one or more syllables is a magic e syllable.
admire
amuse aspire backbone backspace backstroke bagpipe bathrobe bedtime campfire cascade classmate cognate combine compete complete compote concrete confine connive consume contrive convene costume cupcake debate dislike
dispose
dispute drugstore
elope empire endure endive entire escape exclude farewell fireman fireplace flagpole frostbite gemstone grapevine grenade
gunfire handmade
handshake hillside homeland homemade homesick hotline hotwire
humane impede inhale inmate insane inside invade invite
invoke lakebed lakeside landslide lifelong
lifetime
limestone lineman
lineup
livestock
makeshift
mandate
manhole
membrane
milestone mistake mundane namesake neckline
nosedive
obese
offline
offside
pinecone
pipefish
pipeline
reptile
ringside
rockslide
rosebud
shipmate
shipshape
shoreline
sidekick
sideline
sidestep
sidestroke
sideswipe
sidetrack
smokestack
spaceship
stampede
stockpile
stoneware
sublime
sunrise
suppose tadpole telltale textile timeline transcribe trombone umpire unsafe unyoke update vacate website windpipe wishbone

## COMMON VOWEL TEAMS

We've listed these in the order that we recommend teaching these vowel teams; however, this is really a matter of preference. Just be sure to teach the most common vowel teams first. We've put some of the less common vowel teams later in the sequence because they occur so rarely. That way we can progress to r-controlled vowels and diphthongs more quickly.

| ee $-/ \overline{\mathbf{e} /}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bee | fee | kneel | seen | teen |
| beech | feed | leech | seer | teeth |
| beef | feel | leek | sheen | thee |
| beep | feet | leer | sheep | three |
| beet | flee | meek | sheer | tree |
| bleed | fleece | meet | sheet | tweed |
| bleep | fleet | need | sleek | tween |
| breed | free | peek | sleep | tweet |
| breeze | freeze | peel | sleet | veer |
| cheek | geek | peep | sneer | wee |
| cheep | geese | peer | sneeze | weed |
| cheer | ghee | preen | speech | week |
| cheese | glee | queen | speed | weep |
| creed | greed | queer | spree | wheel |
| creek | green | reed | steed |  |
| creep | greet | reef | steel |  |
| deed | heed | reek | steep |  |
| deem | heel | reel | steer |  |
| deep | jeep | screen | street |  |
| deer | keel | seed | sweep |  |
| eek | keen | seek | sweet |  |
| eel | keep | seem | tee |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## R-CONTROLLED VOWELS

In each of these words, the letter $r$ changes the sound of the vowel. This is sometimes referred to as "bossy r." When counting the sounds in these words, the vowel + r counts as a single sound.

| er | ir | ur | ar |  | or |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| berg <br> clerk <br> fern <br> germ* <br> her <br> herd <br> jerk <br> merge* <br> nerve <br> per <br> perch <br> perk <br> perm <br> pert <br> sperm <br> stern <br> term <br> tern <br> verb | birch bird birth chirp Dirk dirt fir firm first flirt girl girth irk <br> Kirk lurk mirth shirk shirt sir skirt <br> smirk stir third twirl whir whirl | burn <br> burp <br> burst <br> curb <br> curd <br> curse <br> curt <br> curve <br> fur <br> furl <br> hurl <br> hurt <br> lurch <br> murk <br> nurse <br> slur <br> slurp <br> spur <br> spurn <br> spurt <br> surf <br> surge* <br> turf <br> turn <br> urge* <br> urn | arc <br> arch <br> ark <br> arm <br> art <br> bar <br> Barb <br> bard <br> bark <br> barn <br> car <br> carb <br> card <br> Carl <br> carp <br> cart <br> carve <br> charge <br> charm <br> chart <br> dark <br> dart <br> far <br> farm <br> hard <br> hark <br> harm <br> harp <br> harsh <br> jar <br> large <br> lark <br> mar | march mark <br> marsh <br> mart <br> par <br> park <br> part <br> scar <br> scarf <br> shark <br> sharp <br> smart <br> spark <br> star <br> stark <br> start | born <br> cord <br> cork <br> corn <br> dorm <br> for <br> force <br> ford <br> fork <br> form <br> fort <br> forth <br> horn <br> horse <br> lord <br> morn <br> nor <br> norm <br> north <br> porch <br> pork <br> port <br> scorn <br> shorn <br> short <br> snort <br> sort <br> sport <br> stork <br> storm <br> thorn <br> torn <br> worn |

## WORDS WITH PREFIXES

A prefix is a word part in front of a base word or root word that contributes to the meaning of the word. When students recognize a prefix, they can circle it and read it as a chunk; then they can add the rest of the word. When students know the meanings of common prefixes, they can unlock the meaning of many words. There are many prefixes; we've included the 20 most common prefixes, which account for $97 \%$ of all occurrences (The Reading Teacher's Book of Lists, by Fry and Kress). They are in order from most to least common occurrences.

| un- not |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| unarm | unkind | unplug | untidy |
| unborn | unknown | unreal | untrue |
| uncap | unlearn | unrest | unused |
| undid | unleash | unruly | unveil |
| undress | unlike | unsafe | unwed |
| unfair | unlined | unseat | unwind |
| unfit | unload | unseen | unwise |
| unfold | unlock | unsold | unzip |
| unhappy | unpack | unstuck |  |
| unjust | unpaid | unsung |  |

re- again, back

| reaction | refold | remarry | revenge |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| rebound | refresh | remind | reverse |
| rebuild | regain | repeat | review |
| recall | rejoin | replay | rewarm |
| recede | relate | resell | rewrite |
| recycle | relive | retreat |  |
| reflect | remain | return |  |

in-, im-, ir-, ill- not, opposite of
illogical
immature
impossible
incomplete
incorrect insane insignificant insomnia
invalid irrational irregular

