Spelling Worksheet—1

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Wee	- לוב	1 •	Lesson	
VVC	<i>-</i> 1\	1.	LC220II	1

Notice the m sound of mb at the end of climb. It other word beginnings to see what other mb word Using your best handwriting, add some –mb wo page.	rds you can think of. Write these words below.
it. When we count the number of syllables, v sounds	est one is done for you. If needed, you may use wing rules: ad and whatever consonants are pronounced with we are also counting the number of vowel u can hear. Many of the vowels are multi-letter every syllable must have one written vowel.
can · not	

door:

There are 14 two-syllable or three –syllable words listed on the spelling list for Lesson II. Write the words below and show how the syllables are divided. The first one is done for you. If needed, you may use a dictionary for reference. Remember the following rules:

- Every syllable has only one vowel sound you can hear. Many of the vowels are multi-letter phonograms, which represent one sound. Every syllable must have one written vowel.
- Word endings like –ing, -ies, -ous, and –ment make a new syllable
- Each word in a compound word makes a new syllable

•	•	
morn · ing		
	<u> </u>	
		
Nouns are made plural by adding an –s or one friend (singular) or two friends (plura	es have been added to 8 words on this spellines to the word. For example, you may say y l). Verbs may also have an –s or –es added to un. Verbs are action words. Write the plura verbs below.	you have to make
Nouns:	Verbs:	
blessing:	dwell:	
mercy:	shine:	
friend:	shed:	
book:		

Spelling Worksheet—1

Week 3: Lesson III

There are 12 two-syllable or three –syllable words listed on the spelling list for Lesson III. Write the words below and show how the syllables are divided. The first one is done for you. If needed, you may use a dictionary for reference. Remember the following rules:

- Every syllable has only one vowel sound you can hear. Many of the vowels are multi-letter phonograms, which represent one sound. Every syllable must have one written vowel.
- Word endings like –ing, and -er make a new syllable

$u \cdot pon$	
-	
	.

Grammar Worksheet—Week 3: Lesson III

A complete sentence must have a subject and a predicate. The subject is who or what the sentence is about. The predicate explains what the subject is doing or gives another name for the subject when a linking verb is used. Divide the following sentences into a subject and a predicate. The first one is done for you.

1.	He was not a big boy. He (S)	was not a big boy. (P)
2.	The birds sang in the trees.	
3.	He saw a bee flying about.	
4.	I must go and gather honey.	