

Children's Dyslexia Centers: Suggested Order of Introduction for Level 1

Level 1 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
Short i (igloo); closed syllable type, breve	
Long i (word I); open syllable type, monosyllabic, macron	
p (pig); Consonant sound, unvoiced	
b (bat); Consonant sound, voiced, (bat)	
d (dog)	
t (table)	
Short a (apple); closed syllable	
m (mop); nasal sound	
n (nest); nasal sound	
Concept to cover: 2 adjacent consonants make one sound (mitt, egg)	
h (hat)	
f (fish)	
v (violin); Optional to teach final v here or after v-e syllables. Final v —no English word ends with the letter v ; add a final e regardless of long or short vowel sound (have)	
Short e (elephant); closed syllable	
Long e (me, be, he); open syllable, monosyllabic	
s (sock); unvoiced	
z (zipper)	
k (kite)	
Hard g read /g/ (gap, pig); Initial and final position	
sh (ship); consonant digraph , two letters making one sound	
Short o (octopus); closed syllable	
Long o (so, go, no); open syllable, monosyllabic	
th (thumb); unvoiced, consonant digraph	
th (mother); voiced, consonant digraph	
r (rabbit)	
l (leaf)	
w (wagon)	
wh read /hw/ (whistle); Combination is two sounds combined to make an unexpected sound.	
Short u (umbrella); closed syllable	
s (is, as, his, has); voiced Concept: s read as /z/ in final position after a short vowel. The vowel is voiced making the single letter s in final position voiced.	

Level 1 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
<p>Consonant Suffix -s, plural; The sound of s is determined by the final sound in the base word. If the final sound in the base word is voiced, the -s is voiced (pins). If the final sound in the base word is unvoiced, the -s is unvoiced (tips).</p> <p>Just Add Rule for spelling with a consonant suffix: You may just add a consonant suffix to any base word, except one ending in a Consonant Vowel y.</p>	
<p>Hard c (cup) before a, o, u, or any consonant read /k/</p>	
<p>Initial and Medial /k/ spelling generalization k vs. c</p>	
<p>j (jar)</p>	
<p>ch (chair); digraph</p>	
<p>F,L,S rule for spelling (floss rule)</p>	
<p>VC.CV (napkin); syllable division pattern, two syllable words</p>	
<p>ck (truck); digraph</p>	
<p>Final /k/ spelling generalization ck vs. k</p>	
<p>x (box); read /k/ /s/</p>	
<p>qu (queen) read /kw/; Combination is two sounds combined to make an unexpected sound.</p>	
<p>y (yarn); consonant</p>	
<p>Closed Prefixes un- (unzip); not</p>	
<p>Closed Prefixes non- (nonstick); not or opposite</p>	
<p>Possessives 's; Apostrophe s shows ownership of the noun that comes before the apostrophe (cat's dish)</p>	
<p>Compound Words; Divide between the two base words. b.w. b.w.</p>	
<p>VC.CV extension (rabbit); read words with like medial consonant</p>	
<p>a-e, Vowel Consonant silent e syllable type, cake</p>	
<p>i-e, five</p>	
<p>o-e, home</p>	
<p>u-e, mule</p>	
<p>e-e (athlete); VC.CVCe is an extension of the VCCV pattern (rare in one-syllable words: theme)</p>	
<p>*Voiced s (nose)</p>	

NOTES:

***Consonant Blends** – interject into one-syllable words in reading and spelling in both the initial and final position after child has been introduced the necessary consonant phonograms.

***s** in medial position between two vowels makes the sound /z/ in vowel consonant e words (hose, rose, nose, pose) and in two syllable words (nasal). Include this continuation of voiced s when teaching vowel consonant silent e words.

Children's Dyslexia Centers: Suggested Order of Introduction for Level 2

Level 2 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
ng (king); digraph, nasal blends	
Vowel Suffix -ing; Just Add Rule for spelling with a vowel suffix: You may add a vowel suffix to a base word when the base word ends in two final consonants. (plant + -ing)	
n before/ k /(sink); nk	
Final vowel y (fly); one syllable words, makes the long i sound	
Final vowel y (candy); two syllable words, for reading it makes the long e sound	
tch (match); trigraph	
Final /ch/ spelling generalization tch vs. ch	
Consonant Suffix -ful ; full of or amount to fill (helpful, cupful)	
Consonant Suffix -ly ; like or manner of (quickly)	
VCC.CV (pumpkin); syllable division pattern	
VC.CCV (pilgrim); syllable division pattern	
ai (nail) read long a ; vowel team, vowel digraph Concept: Homophone is a word that sounds alike but with different spellings and meaning (mail, male)	
Final ay (tray) read long a ; vowel digraph	
Vowel Suffix -ed , read /æd/; happened in the past (rested, ended) Just Add Rule for Spelling with a vowel suffix: You may add a vowel suffix to a base word when the base word ends in two final consonants or the last three letters of the base word have a vowel team. (dust + -ed, stay+ -ed)	
Vowel Suffix -ed , read /t/ (jumped)	
Vowel Suffix -ed , read /d/ (filmed)	
ee (feet) read long e ; vowel digraph	
ea (easel, beam) read long e , vowel digraph	
ey (key) read long e , vowel digraph	
Closed Prefix mis- ; wrongly (misspell)	
Closed Prefix sub- ; under/below (sublet)	
oa (boat) read long o ; vowel digraph	
Final ow (snow) read long o ; vowel digraph	
Final oe (toe) read long o ; vowel digraph	
Spelling Final /k/ choices	
Consonant Suffix -less ; without (homeless)	
Consonant Suffix -ness ; state of or quality of the base word (weakness)	
ar (star); R-Controlled Syllable, Vr also known as a combination because it has two sounds combined to make an unexpected sound.	

Level 2 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
or (fork); R-Controlled Syllable, combination	
Consonant Suffix -ment ; act of, state of, or result of (shipment)	
er (her); R-Controlled Syllable, combination	
ir (bird); R-Controlled Syllable, combination	
ur (turn); R-Controlled Syllable, combination	
Vowel Suffix -er ; one who, that which (farmer); comparative degree (faster)	
Vre and VrrV ; situations where Vr is not R-Controlled (sire, carrot)	
Vowel Suffix -est ; the most (fastest)	
Short oo (book); vowel digraph	
Long oo (moon); vowel digraph	
Vowel Suffix -y ; inclined to, Just Add Rule (mush + -y, feel + -y)	
ou (out); vowel team, diphthong is two adjacent vowels in the same syllable whose sounds blend together with a slide during the production of the syllable	
ow (cow); vowel team, diphthong	
Spelling /ou/ ; Initial and Medial position spelled ou vs. Final position ow	
Closed Syllable Exceptions; iCC and oCC (ild, ind, old, oll, olt, ost) Sometimes known as 'Wild Old Kind' words.	
a before l read /au/ ; <i>optional</i> , may be taught in Level 3 after au and aw	
Vowel Suffix -en ; made of, like, to become (silken, golden)	
Doubling Rule ; use known vowel suffixes	
dge (hedge); trigraphs (Optional in Level 2)	
Silent Letters ; Anglo Saxon kn (knife), wr (write), gn (gnat), <i>gh (optional ghost)</i>	
Vowel Suffix -es ; plural, added to base words ending in a Sibilant sound, (match + -es, fox + -es, loss + -es, buzz + -es, lunch + -es, mush + -es) Later the final /j/ sound in words also requires -es, can be included after teaching the Dropping Rule (badge + -es and hinge + -es)	
Prefix post- ; after or later (postdate)	
Word family they ; hey, Trey, grey, whey, convey, survey	

Children's Dyslexia Centers: Suggested Order of Introduction for Level 3

Level 3 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
Soft c read /s/ (city); when it comes before e, i, or vowel y	
Soft g read /j/ (gem); when it comes before e, i, or vowel y	
dge (badge); trigraph	
Spelling Final /j/; dge vs. ge, (badge, page, hinge, stooge)	
V.CV (bacon); Syllable Division Pattern, first syllable open and accented	
V.CV (spider); Syllable Division Pattern	
V.CV (robot); Syllable Division Pattern	
V.CV (meter); Syllable Division Pattern	
V.CV (music); Syllable Division Pattern, u (music)	
VrV (siren); situation where Vr is not R-Controlled	
Dropping Rule: Drop Final silent e when adding a suffix starting with a vowel	
oi (coin); diphthong	
oy (boy); diphthong	
Spelling /oi/, Initial and Medial /oi/ spelled oi vs. Final /oi/ spelled oy.	
Changing rule: Change final y to i when adding a suffix starting with a vowel	
Open Prefix re- , back or again, (replay)	
au (saucer); vowel digraph	
aw (saw); vowel digraph	
Spelling /au/, Initial and Medial /au/ spelled au vs. Final /au/ spelled aw	
Vowel Suffix -ist, one who (artist)	
a before l in one syllable words; a is read /au/ (salt, halt) When the l is in final position, it is doubled (ball). <i>Optional to teach in level 2</i>	
Word Family alk; walk, talk, chalk, stalk	
Open Prefix pre- , before or earlier (pregame)	
VC.V (robin); Syllable Division Pattern	
ea read short e (bread); vowel digraph	
Word Family ea read long a; steak, great, break, yea	
igh read long i (light); trigraph	
ie read long e (thief); vowel digraph	
ie, read long i (pie); vowel digraph	
Consonant + le syllable type, also known as a Final Stable Syllable; A syllable with nonphonetic spelling and relatively stable pronunciation that occurs in final position (e.g., -ple, -sion, -cial) VC.Cle with ple (simple, dapple), Vr.Cle (purple), VV.Cle (steeple), V.Cle (staple)	
Additional C+le, -ble, -dle, -fle, -gle, -sle, -tle, -zle	

Level 3 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
Additional C+le , -ncle, -ckle, -ngle, - nkle, -stle	
Schwa a (lagoon, soda); unaccented a read /ə/ in open syllables	
Contractions	
wa and qua (wand, quad); a read as short o after w and qu	
Vowel Suffix -able ; able to, can do (bendable), typically used with Anglo-Saxon base words	
-tion read /shun/ (station); Final Stable Syllable The letter i before Final Stable Syllables often misbehaves and is read as short i (ignition).	
Vowel Suffix -ible , able to, can do (flexible ,gullible), typically used with Latin roots	
-sion read /zhun/ (explosion); Final Stable Syllable	
Open Prefix pro- , forward, earlier or prior to (prorate, prolong)	
-sion read /shun/ (mission); Final Stable Syllable	
Vowel Suffix -ive ; causing of making (active)	
Open Prefix de- ; down or away from (deplane)	

Children's Dyslexia Centers: Suggested Order of Introduction for Level 4

Level 4 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
form ; to shape (reform) Latin Roots are morphemes that carry meaning. free morpheme may stand alone without an affix (e.g. form), a bound morpheme generally cannot stand alone as a word in English (e.g., dict, tele).	
port ; to carry (portable)	
Closed Prefix trans- ; across, beyond, or into a different place (transport)	
Closed Prefix inter- ; between (interstate)	
Vowel Suffix -or ; one who, that which (actor)	
ue (rescue, true); vowel digraph	
ei (ceiling) read long e ; vowel digraph	
ei (veil) read long a ; vowel digrap	
Assimilated/Chameleon Prefix: dis-, dif- ; not, absence of, or apart (disband, differ), Assimilated/Chameleon Prefixes change depending on the base/root.	
tract ; to draw or pull (retract)	
rupt ; to break or burst (disrupt)	
eu (feud, deuce); vowel digraph	
ew (few, grew); vowel digraph	
eigh (eigh); quadrigraph	
scrib/script ; to write (scribes, scripted)	
spec/spect ; to see, watch, or observe (spector, speculation)	
Assimilated/Chameleon Prefix: ex-, e- ; out (export, erupt)	
Vowel Suffix -ar ; pertaining to (hangar)	
stru/struct ; to build (construct, destruction)	
flect/flex ; to bend or curve (reflex, deflect)	
Assimilated/Chameleon Prefix: in-, im-, il-, ir- ; in, on, toward, not (inaction, import, illegal, irredeemable)	
V.V (neon, duet); Syllable Division Pattern	
Vowel Suffix -ous ; full of, or having (joyous)	
mit/miss ; to send (remit, dismiss)	
duc/duce/duct ; to lead (educate, deduct, induce)	
Assimilated/Chameleon Prefix: con-, co-, col-, cor- ; together, with, jointly (conduct, cowrite, collocate, corrupt)	
Suffix -ure/-ture ; state of, process, function, or office (closure, picture)	
jec/ject ; to throw or lie (eject, projection)	
cur/curs ; to run or go (concur, cursive)	

Level 4 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
Vowel Suffix -ity; quality, state, or degree (density, humanity) When added to a two-syllable word it changes the accent in the base to the second syllable (hu'man + -ity becomes human'ity)	
ui (juice); vowel digraph	
Assimilated/Chameleon Prefix: sub-, suc-, suf-, sug-, sup-, sus-; under, beneath, below (subway, suffocate, suggest, support, suspend)	
aud; to hear (audible)	
vid/vis; to see (video, vision)	
Vowel suffix -ic; of, pertaining to, or characterized by (critic)	
vert/vers; to turn (reverse, invert)	
grad/gred/gress; step, degree, to walk (congress, graduate)	
Common Suffixes with connective i; ti as /sh/: -tian, -tial, -tious, -tient Also known as a final stable syllable for reading.	
Common Suffixes with connective i; ci as /sh/: -cian, -cial, -cious, -cient Also known as a final stable syllable for reading.	
Advanced Doubling Rule; polysyllabic words (omitted, forgetting)	
List additional Latin morphemes or affixes covered:	

Children's Dyslexia Centers: Suggested Order of Introduction for Level 5

Level 5 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
ph read /f/ (phone); Greek digraph	
ch read /k/ (school); Greek digraph	
phone/phon/phono ; sound (phonogram) Greek Combining Forms are morphemes to which other roots, affixes, or combining forms are attached.	
tele ; distant (telephone)	
Medial Greek Vowel y in Closed, Open, and y-e syllables (myth, gym, cyber, type)	
Vowel Suffix -al ; of, relating to (normal)	
photo ; relating to light (photograph)	
bio ; relating to life (biology)	
Word Family aught ; caught, daughter, fraught, slaughter, naughty, haughty, taught	
gram/graph ; drawing, writing, record (telegram, graphic)	
scope ; instrument for observing or viewing (telescope, microscope)	
ch read /sh/ (chef); digraph from French Layer of Language	
ou read long /oo/ (soup); digraph from French Layer of Language	
que read /k/ (antique); from French	
Vowel Suffix -age ; action, process, or result of (breakage)	
Word Family ought ; bought, thought, fought, sought, wrought	
semi- ; half or partly (semicircle)	
phobia ; strong dislike or fear of (agoraphobia)	
mania ; madness, frenzy, or obsession (egomania)	
o adjacent to m, n, v known as Scribal o (oven, mother, month)	
or read /er/ after w (worm)	
-ology ; study of (biology)	
meter ; instrument or means for measuring (photometer)	
Word Family ou ; double, trouble, cousin, country	
hydro ; having to do with water (hydroplant)	
geo ; having to do with the earth, ground, or soil (geology)	
Vowel Suffix -ance ; action or process, quality or state (attendance)	
hyper ; above, beyond, excessive or extreme (hyperalert)	
hypo ; under, beneath, down, less than normal (hypodermic)	
Vowel Suffix -ence ; action or process, quality or state (reference)	

Level 5 Phonograms/Concepts	Date Introduced
Word Family war; war, warble, ward, warden, warm, warn, warp, warrant, warren, wart	
mono; one (monosyllabic)	
poly; many (polysyllabic)	
i read long e; (studio)	
u (put)	
Rare Silent Greek Letters; rh, mn, pn, ps (rhombus, hymn, mnemonic, pneumonia, psychic)	
List additional Greek morphemes or affixes covered:	