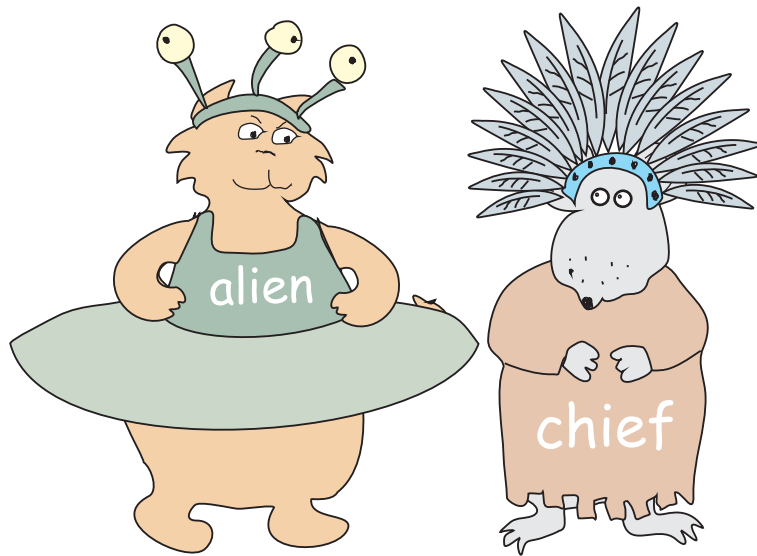


Advanced Book 5

Two-vowel Variations



Miz Katz N. Ratz

A Progressive Phonics™ book

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Taught in this book:

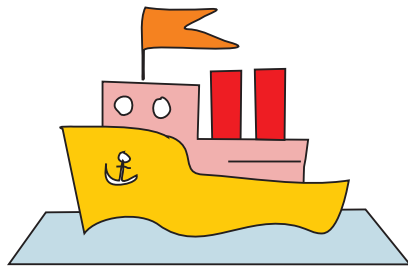
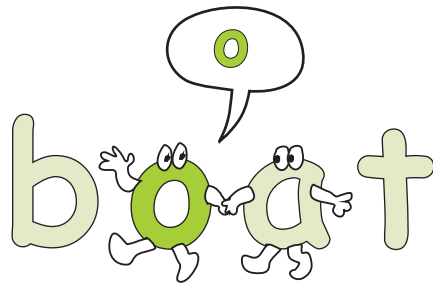
- Variations on the rule: When two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking.
- The “qu” digraph (a digraph is when two letters represent one sound).
- That two vowels can each make a sound (instead of just one making a sound).

Words taught in this book:

- again, said
- been
- quack, queen, quick, quicker, quit, quite, squeak, squeal
- both, most
- bread, breath, dead, head, heavy, ready, spread, sweat, read/read
- break, great, steak
- believe, chief, cookie, field, friend, niece, piece, thief
- alien, diet, idea, Leo, liar, lion, piano, poem, quiet, ruin

Two vowels walking

In an earlier book, we learned that when two vowels go walking, the first vowel does the talking, and it talks by calling out its name (its long vowel sound).



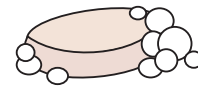
train



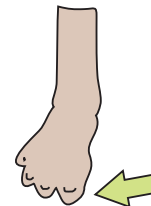
eat



tie



soap

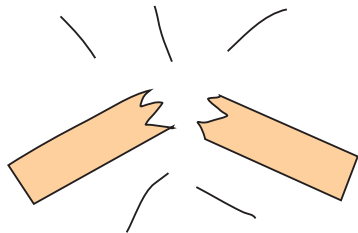


toe

Rule breakers

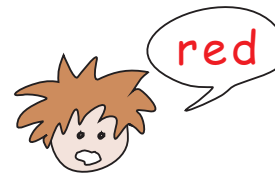
While most words follow the rule (when two vowels go walking, the first vowel does the talking) some words break the rule.

We are going to learn about the rule-breaker words in this book.

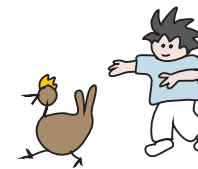


ai rule breakers

Words with "ai" almost always follow the rule (main, brain, pain, etc.), but there are two important words that break the rule:

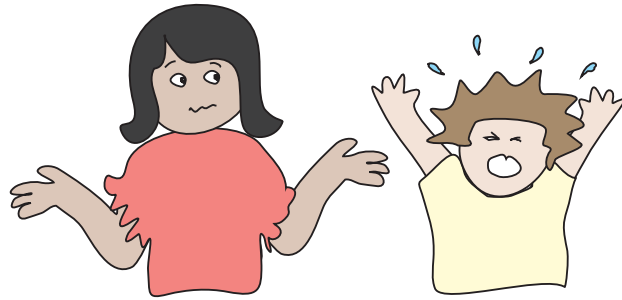


Ted said
"red."



Ben chased
the hen again.



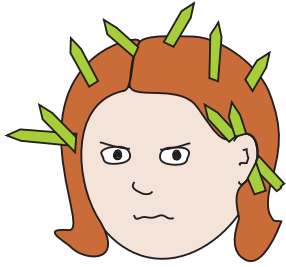


Ted **said** my nose was red. Then he **said** my nose was blue. So when Ted **said** my nose was green, I **said**, "Ted, that is not true."



Ted **said** he **paid** a **maid** to make his messy bed.

Then Ted **said** the **maid** **paid** him to do the work instead.



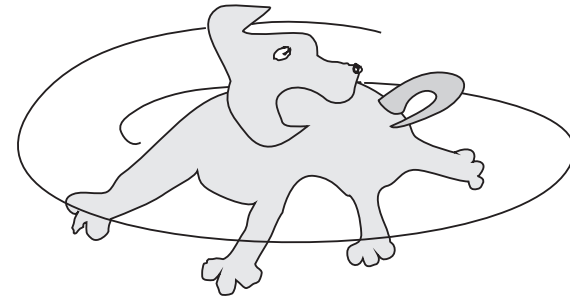
Did I lose my pen **again**?

I lose it all the time.

I lose my pen **again** and

again – today I have

lost nine.



My dog tries to bite his
tail **again** and **again**

and **again**. And if he

ever caught his tail, what

would my dog do then?

ee rule breakers

Words with "ee" almost always follow the rule (teeth, need, green, etc.), but there is one important word that breaks the rule:

i
been



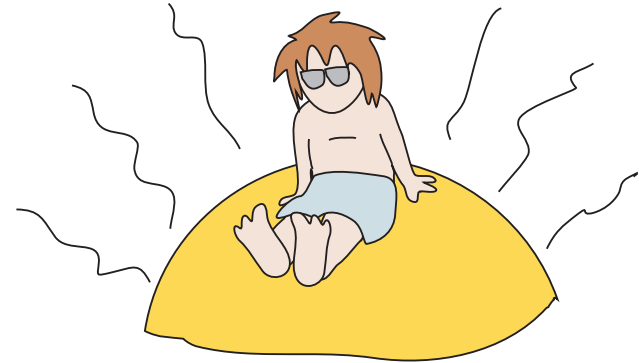
Tim has been in the trash bin.



My bee has **been** black.
 My bee has **been** blue.
 My bee has **been** green
 and pink and red too. My
 bee has **been** brown with
 no complaint. My bee likes
 to be in a pot of paint.



Have you **been** in a
pool? Have you **been**
in a bath? Have you
been in a bath with a
big, old, big giraffe?

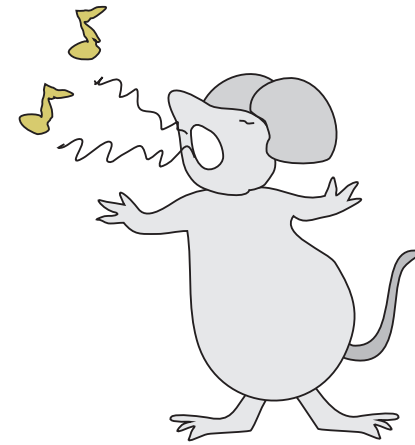


I have **been** to the
moon. I have **been**
to the sun. But the
sun was too hot to
have any fun.

qu is a rule of its own

In the English language, the "kwuh" sound is spelled with a "Q" and a "U," like in queen, quit, quick and quite.

In these words, the letter "U" belongs with the letter "Q," so is NOT "walking" with the vowel next to it.

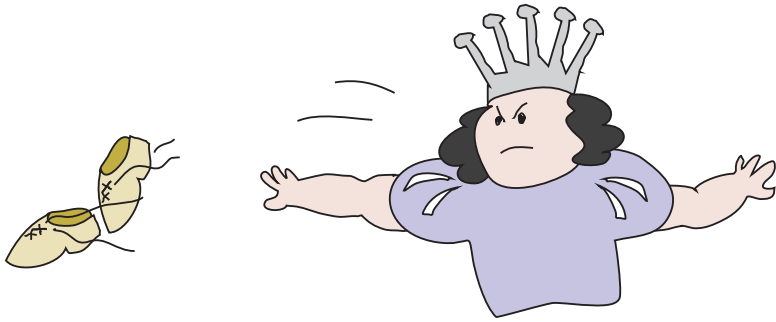


Mice **squeak** –

they do not speak.

And when they sing,

they **squeal**.



The queen was quite angry.

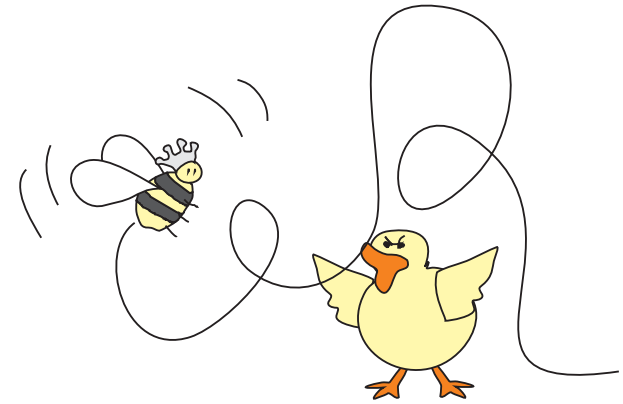
The queen was quite mad.

The queen said her shoes
were bad, bad, bad.

"I quit," said the queen.

"These shoes will not tie.

I am quite, quite happy
to say goodbye."



The duck was quite quick,

as quick as can be, but not

as quick as the quicker
queen bee. The quicker

queen bee beat the duck in

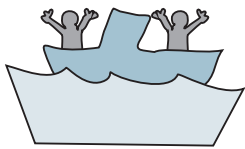
a race. "Quack, quack,"

said the duck with a frown

on his face.

oo spelled with just the "o"

In some words, we spell "oo" without the "a."



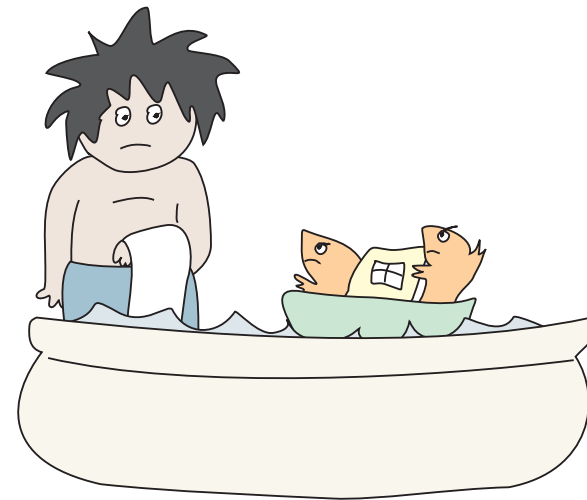
They **both** live on a **boat**.



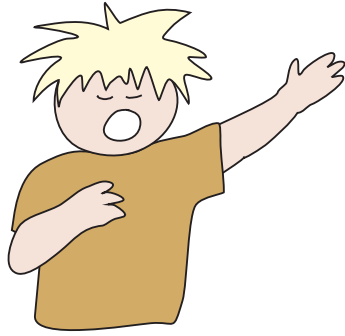
Mo can moan the **most**.



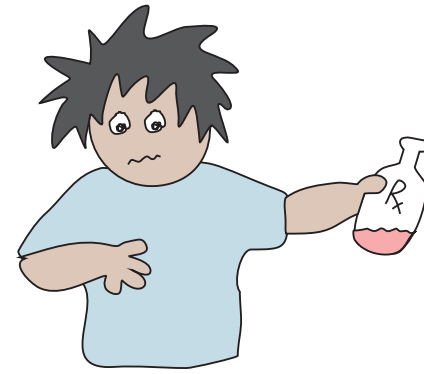
No, **Mo** will not **go**.



Both my fish live in the bath where they **both** float in a **boat**. And I can never take a bath because **both** of them hate soap.



I think that I can
boast the **most**,
 but my friends say they
boast more. Which
 of us can **boast** the
most? I **boast**
 the **most** for sure!



Sam ate **most** of the
 candy. And Sam ate
most of the cake.
 Then Sam ate **most**
 of the medicine to fix
 his tummy ache.

ea makes different sounds

Together, the “e” and “a” are tricky because they can make three different sounds.



E
speak



eh
bread



A
break

Most of the time, “ea” will follow the rule: “When two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking, and it talks by calling out its name (makes its long vowel sound).”

However, there are many words with “ea” that break this rule, and it is important to know these words.

ea can say "eh"

This mostly happens in words that end in the letter "d" –



ea

bead
mead
knead
plead



ea

ahead
bread
dead
dread
head
instead
ready
spread
steady
tread

Note: You don't have to read all these words.
They are here for illustration purposes only.

This also happens in some words that end in "th," "t" and "f" –



ea

heath
beneath
breathe
sheath
wreath



ea

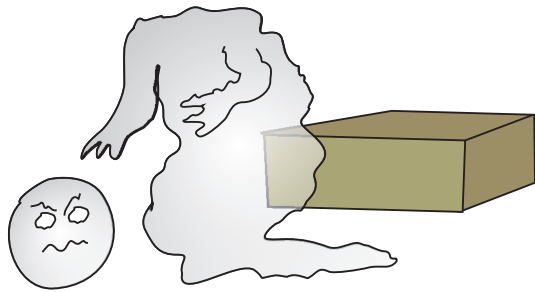
breath
death
health
wealth

leaf
sheaf

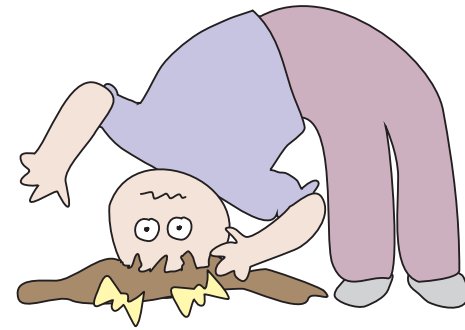
deaf

beat
bleat
cheat
(and many
more words)

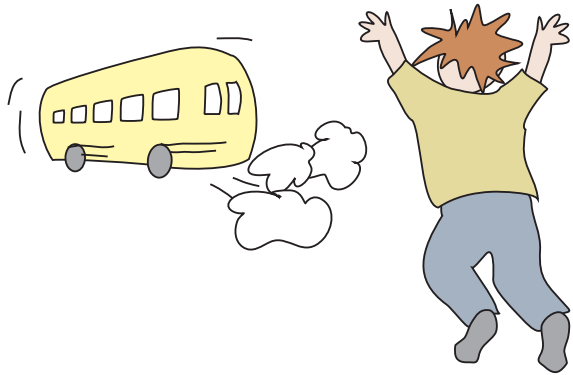
sweat
meant



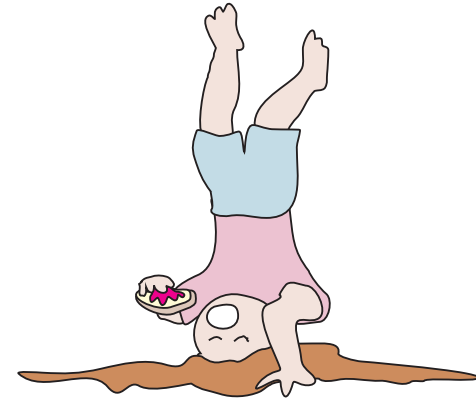
Ha, ha, bump – my head
 fell off. It does that when I
 laugh or cough. I wish my
 head would stay on top, but
 no, my head keeps falling off.



My head is heavy;
 it is ready for bed.
 My head is heavy,
 and my brain feels dead.
 I am ready for sleep;
 I am ready for bed –
 can you please pick up my
 heavy, heavy head?



I ran to get the bus,
and what did I get?
I got out of **breath**,
and I got a lot of **sweat**,
but I did not get the bus.



I spread my bread
with butter. I spread my
bread with jam. Then I
stand on my head to eat
my bread – what a hungry
girl I am.

read is very special

The word "read" can sound like "red" or "reed."

Most of the time, we pronounce "read" as "reed," but if we are talking about reading something in the PAST (for example, last night or a long time ago), we say "red."

E
read

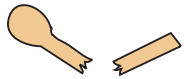
eh
read



Last week I read a red book. I read the red book twice. Today I will read the red book again — the red book is so nice.

ea can say "A"

This doesn't happen in very many words, but it does happen in these three words —



A
break



A
steak



A
great

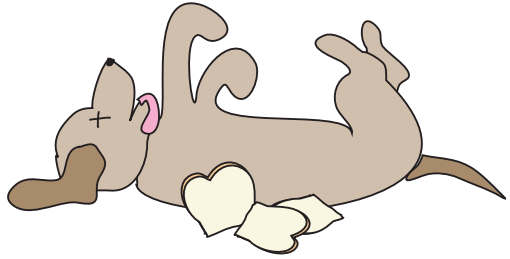


I was late to lunch.

I was late for my **steak**.

So my dog ate the **steak**

— he said the **steak**
was **great**.



My dog, Kate, is great,
 great, great, but all
 she will eat is steak,
 steak, steak. If I give
 her steak, she will say,
 "Oh, great!" But if I give
 her bread, she pretends to
 be dead.



I will not break a leg
 if I never climb a wall.
 I will not break a nail
 if I never play ball. And
 because I do not want the
 pain, I will never read a
 book, so I never break
 my brain.

ie is different

Most of the time, "ie" says "E"



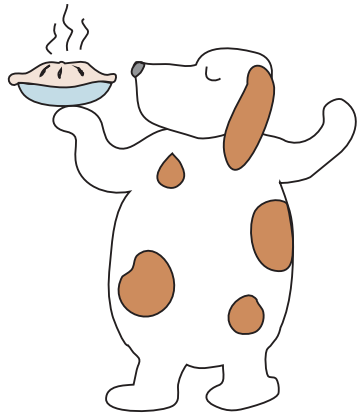
Teacher's note: "ei" is taught in a later Progressive Phonics book.

But in short, three letter words, like the words "pie," "tie" and "lie," the "ie" says "I."



And in the word "friend," the "ie" says "eh." This is just about the only word where "ie" says "eh."





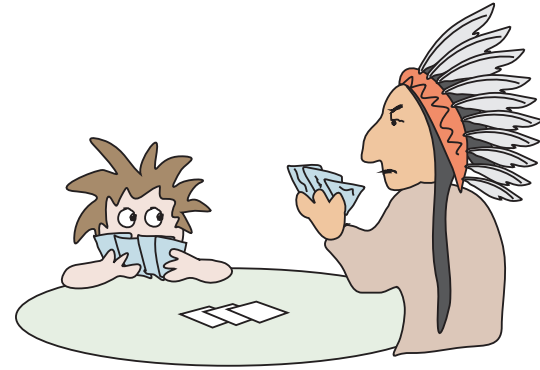
My dog ate a **piece** of **pie**.
 It was so good, he said, "Oh,
 my!" He ate **piece** after
piece until the **pie** was
 gone. Then to make more
pie, he turned the oven on.



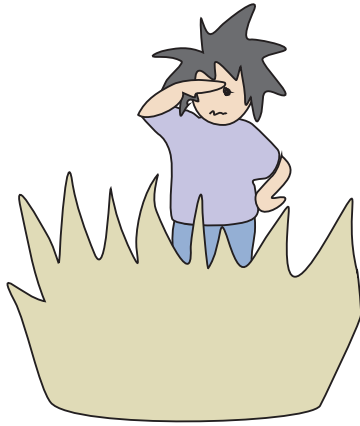
My aunt said I was a **nice**
niece – a very **nice**
niece indeed. Such a **nice**
niece, not a bother nor a
 beast, that I got a **piece** of
pie for a **nice niece** feast.



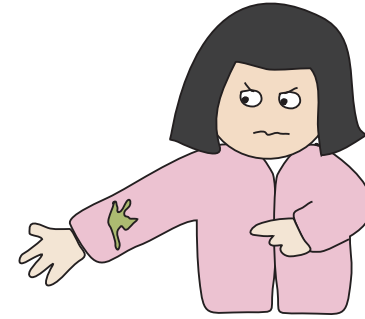
The tooth fairy is a **thief**,
thief, **thief** who comes
 at night to steal my teeth.
 So I put a lock on my mouth,
 mouth, mouth to keep the
 tooth **thief** out, out, out.



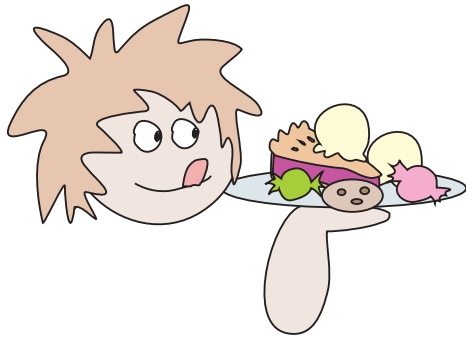
If you play cards with an Indian
chief, you must be careful
 not to cheat. If you cheat on a
chief, you will make the **chief**
 mad, and to make a **chief** mad
 is bad, bad, bad.



I ran through a **field** much too fast, and I lost my shoe in the **field** of grass. The **field** was wide, and the grass was tall, and I could not see my shoe at all.



I **believe** a sleeve is part of my clothes. So I **believe** a sleeve is not to wipe a nose. Ewww!



If I eat a piece of
candy, can I have
 a **cookie** too?

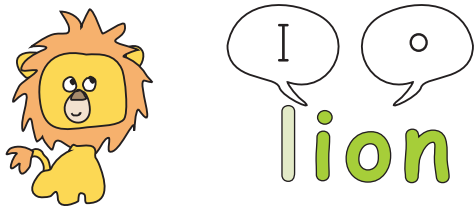
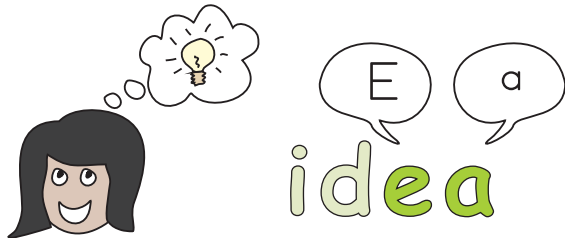
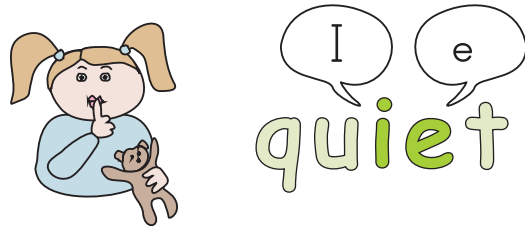
And some pie with
 my **cookie** and an
 ice cream or two.



I will send my **friend**
 a piece of pie, and my
friend will say,
 "For me? Oh, my!"

2 Two sounds!

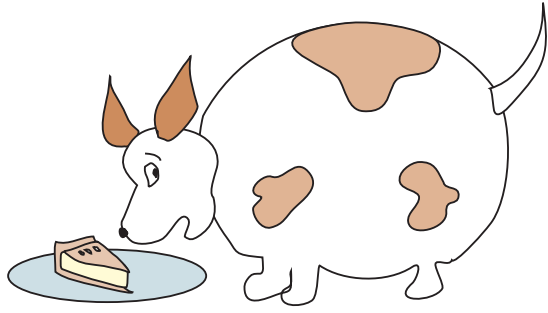
And in some words, both the vowels make a sound.



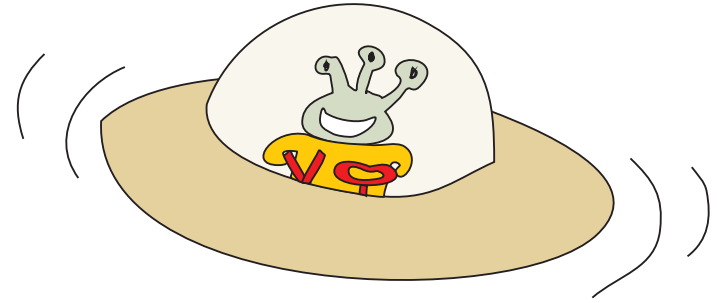
Here are some words and names where both vowels make a sound:

alien	lion
biology	Maria
diet	Mario
giant	piano
idea	poem
liar	quiet
Leo	video

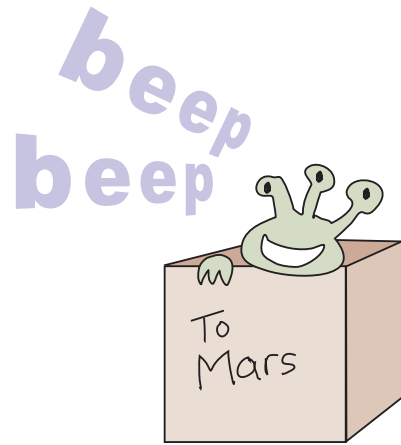
Note to the Teacher: Prefixes and suffixes also introduce situations where both vowels are sounded out, for example, "rearrange" and "easier." These are taught later in Progressive Phonics or in more advanced spelling texts.



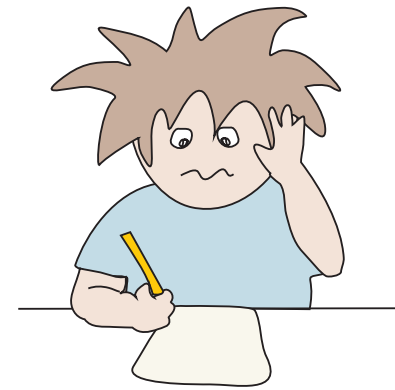
My dog is on a **diet**,
 but he loves a piece of pie,
 so he is quite, quite **quiet**
 when he cheats on his **diet**.



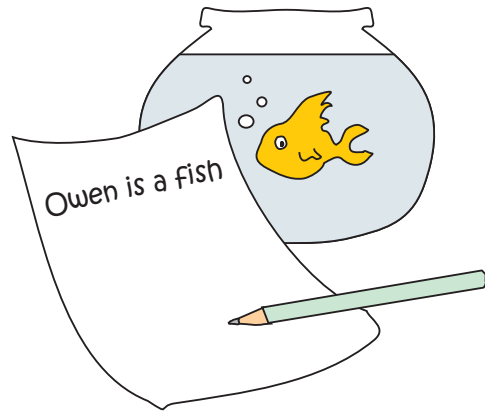
If I was an **alien**, I
 would fly up in the sky,
 but I would not want to
 have three **alien** eyes.



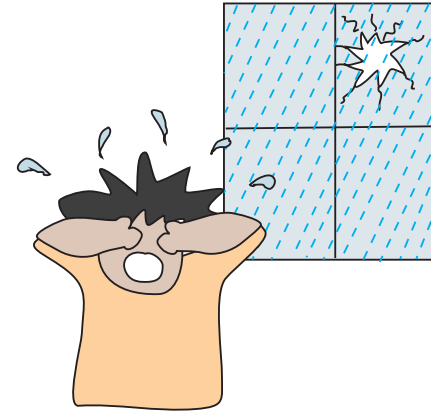
My **alien** friend is not
quiet like me. My **alien**
 friend is as noisy as can be.
 My **alien** friend is so noisy
 that I will put him in a box
 and send him back.



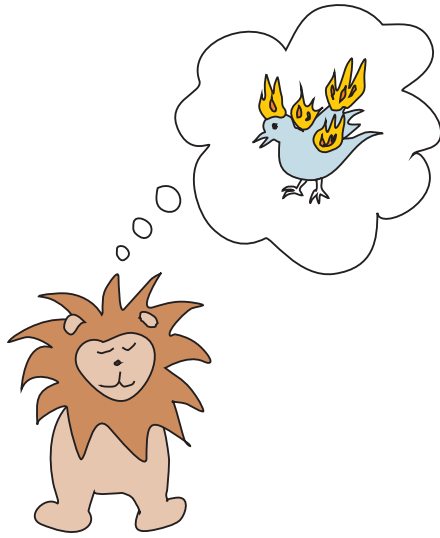
I had a good **idea**. My
idea was great. I got a pen
 to write it down before it was
 too late. But when I found some
 paper to write it on, my great,
 big **idea** was gone, gone, gone.



I made up a **poem**
for my pet fish, Owen.
The **poem** was short –
it was only one line – I
could write a longer **poem**,
but I do not have the time.



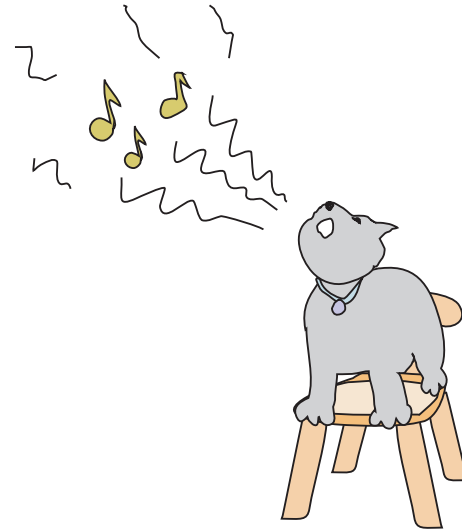
I did not want the rain to
ruin my day, so I made up
my mind to stay inside and play.
But I broke a window, and I
lost my ball, so the rain did
ruin my day after all.



Leo the lion is
a liar, liar, liar.

Leo said a bird was
on fire, fire, fire.

.



I like to play piano.

I play piano well.

But my cat sings along

like a big, bad smell.

THE END