



Learn to Spell 500+ Words a Day



## Six Free Spelling Lessons



### Lesson One: -ance & -ence

Memorize the spelling of these words through reading them aloud. No forced memorization and no flashcards are needed when using this **Reading Aloud Approach (RAA)**. Relax, look at the way words are spelled, read slowly, and read aloud. The following five lessons will teach you to spell 434 words at a time:

*Number of words taught: 115*

**Do we use -ance as in attendance or -ence as in evidence, and why?**

#### Rule:

**Add -ance when the first part has a meaning: 'attend' + **a**nce**

**Add -ence when the first part has no meaning: 'evid' + **e**nce**

**word+**a**nce: attend+**a**nce = attend**a**nce**

**non-word+**e**nce: evid+**e**nce = evid**e**nce**

**Note: "Attend" is a complete word, which can stand alone as a word and has a meaning. But, "evid" is only a part of a word that has no meaning and cannot stand alone as a word.**

**1) The ending -ance in these 50 words:  
Use -ance after these complete words:**

**Drop the end silent e in these complete words and add -ance:**

attend+**a**nce = attend**a**nce, accept+**a**nce = accept**a**nce

import+**a**nce = import**a**nce, inherit+**a**nce = inherit**a**nce

disturb+**a**nce = disturb**a**nce, avoid+**a**nce = avoid**a**nce

appear+**a**nce = appear**a**nce,  
accord+**a**nce = accord**a**nce

vigil+**a**nce = vigil**a**nce, assist+**a**nce =

**2) The -ence in these 65 words:  
Use -ence after a non-word; 'evid' has no meaning:**

evid+**e**nce = evid**e**nce, confid+**e**nce = confid**e**nce,

viol+**e**nce = viol**e**nce, sil+**e**nce = sil**e**nce

sci+**e**nce = sci**e**nce, ess+**e**nce = ess**e**nce

pres+**e**nce = pres**e**nce, abs+**e**nce = abs**e**nce

sequ+**e**nce = sequ**e**nce, frequ+**e**nce = frequ**e**ncy

consequ+**e**nce = consequ**e**nce, eloqu+**e**nce = eloqu**e**nce

intellig+**e**nce = intellig**e**nce, influ+**e**nce = influ**e**nce

experi+**e**nce = experi**e**nce, conveni+**e**nce =

assist**a**n**c**e

resist+**a**n**c**e = resist**a**n**c**e, perform+**a**n**c**e = perform**a**n**c**e

annoy+**a**n**c**e = annoy**a**n**c**e

acquaint+**a**n**c**e = acquaint**a**n**c**e

rely (**y** becomes **i**) + **a**n**c**e = reli**a**n**c**e

vary (**y** becomes **i**) + **a**n**c**e = vari**a**n**c**e

ignore+**a**n**c**e = ignor**a**n**c**e, insure+**a**n**c**e = insur**a**n**c**e

assure+**a**n**c**e= assur**a**n**c**e, endure+**a**n**c**e= endur**a**n**c**e

guide+**a**n**c**e = guid**a**n**c**e, grieve+**a**n**c**e = griev**a**n**c**e

observe+**a**n**c**e= observ**a**n**c**e

resemble+**a**n**c**e = resembl**a**n**c**e

### Keep the c and g hard by using -**a**n**c**e:

signific**a**n**t**+**a**n**c**e = signific**a**n**c**e

eleg**a**n**t**+**a**n**c**e = eleg**a**n**c**e

arrog**a**n**t**+**a**n**c**e = arrog**a**n**c**e

extravag**a**n**t**+**a**n**c**e = extravag**a**n**c**e

### Use -**a**n**c**e in these words which undergo some internal changes:

enter+**a**n**c**e = entr**a**n**c**e

hinder+**a**n**c**e = hindr**a**n**c**e

remember+**a**n**c**e = remembr**a**n**c**e

abound+**a**n**c**e = abund**a**n**c**e

maintain+**a**n**c**e = mainten**a**n**c**e

sustain+**a**n**c**e = susten**a**n**c**e

radiate+**a**n**c**e = radi**a**n**c**e

conveni**e**n**c**e

obedi+**e**n**c**e = obedi**e**n**c**e, disobedi+**e**n**c**e = disobedi**e**n**c**e

audi+**e**n**c**e = audi**e**n**c**e, expedi+**e**n**c**e = expedi**e**n**c**e

pati+**e**n**c**e = pati**e**n**c**e, impati+**e**n**c**e = impati**e**n**c**e

promin+**e**n**c**e = promin**e**n**c**e, emin+**e**n**c**e = emin**e**n**c**e

abstin+**e**n**c**e = abstin**e**n**c**e

compet+**e**n**c**e = compet**e**n**c**e, incompet**e**n**c**e

### Use -**e**n**c**e to keep the c and the g soft:

magnific**e**n**c**e, innoc**e**n**c**e, retic**e**n**c**e, fluoresc**e**n**c**e, effervesc**e**n**c**e, iridesc**e**n**c**e, incandesc**e**n**c**e, reminisc**e**n**c**e, dilig**e**n**c**e, converg**e**n**c**e, diverg**e**n**c**e, conting**e**n**c**e, indulg**e**n**c**e

### Use the ending -**e**n**c**e after these five Latin stems:

The Latin stem fer means to bear, as in differ**e**n**c**e

The Latin stem sist means to stand, as in pers**e**n**c**e

The Latin stem here means to stick, as in coher**e**n**c**e

The Latin stem cur means to run, as in occurr**e**n**c**e

The Latin stem pond means to promise, as in correspond**e**n**c**e

### Use -**e**n**c**e in six words after the stem fer; it means to bear:

refer+**e**n**c**e = refer**e**n**c**e, prefer+**e**n**c**e = refer**e**n**c**e

differ+**e**n**c**e = differ**e**n**c**e, confer+**e**n**c**e = confer**e**n**c**e

infer+**e**n**c**e = infer**e**n**c**e, transfer+**e**n**c**e = transfer**e**n**c**e

### Use -**e**n**c**e after the Latin stem sist; it means to stand:

insist+**e**n**c**e = insist**e**n**c**e, persist+**e**n**c**e = persist**e**n**c**e

hesitate+**a**nce = hesit**a**nce

dominate+**a**nce = domin**a**nce

tolerate+**a**nce = toler**a**nce

**Memorize these exceptions (13 words):  
Double the t or d after the short vowel i,  
and add -ance:**

admit+**a**nce = admitt**a**nce

remit+**a**nce = remitt**a**nce

rid+**a**nce = ridd**a**nce

**Add -ance after st in these four words:**

inst**a**nce, subst**a**nce, dist**a**nce, circumst**a**nce

**These six nouns have no verbs  
and end in -ance:**

brill**a**nce, radi**a**nce, relev**a**nce, reluct**a**nce,  
surveill**a**nce, abey**a**nce

consist+**e**nce = consist**e**nce

**Two exceptions: assist**a**nce & resist**a**nce**

**Use -ence after the Latin stem here; it means to stick:**

cohere+**e**nce = cohere**e**nce, incohere**e**nce

adhere+**e**nce = adhere**e**nce, inher+**e**nce = inher**e**nce

**Use -ence after the Latin stem cur; it means to run:**

occur+**e**nce = occur**e**nce, recur+**e**nce = recur**e**nce

concur+**e**nce = concur**e**nce

**Double the r and the l in these two words and add -ence:**

abhor+**e**nce = abhor**r****e**nce,

excel+**e**nce = excell**l****e**nce (excell isn't a word)

**Memorize these exceptions using -ence after six words:**

sent+**e**nce = sent**e**nce

depend+**e**nce = depend**e**nce, independ**e**nce

condole+**e**nce = condol**e**nce

reside+**e**nce = resid**e**nce, prude+**e**nce = prud**e**nce

**Note: The endings -ance and -ence make nouns.**

## Practice

**Print out and fill in the blanks using a or e in each blank:**

Use -**a**nce or -**e**nce:

\*insist\_ nce, persist\_ nce, consist\_ nce,  
inconsist\_ ncy, exist\_ nce, assist\_ nce, resist\_ nce,  
dist\_ nce, inst\_ nce, subst\_ nce, circumst\_ nce  
\*attend\_ nce, depend\_ nce, correspond\_ nce, acquaint\_ nce,  
sent\_ nce, occur\_ nce, recurr\_ nce, concurr\_ nce,  
abhor\_ nce, excell\_ nce, admitt\_ nce, ridd\_ nce  
\*ignor\_ nce, insur\_ nce, assur\_ nce, endur\_ nce,  
guid\_ nce, griev\_ nce, observ\_ nce, resembl\_ nce,  
resid\_ nce, prud\_ nce, condol\_ nces  
\*entr\_ nce, hindr\_ nce, remembr\_ nce, abund\_ nce  
mainten\_ nce, susten\_ nce, radi\_ nce, hesit\_ nce  
domin\_ nce, toler\_ nce  
\*brilli\_ nce, radi\_ nce, relev\_ nce, reluct\_ nce, surveill\_ nce

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## Six Free Spelling Lessons




### Lesson Two: -cial & -tial

Words taught: 33

Do we use -cial as in social or -tial as in substantial, and why?

#### Rule:

Use -cial after a vowel, like after the vowel o in social

Use -tial after an n, like after the n in substantial.

**Notes: Vowels are: a, e, i, o, u. The endings -cial and -tial have the same sound. (33 words)**

#### 1) The ending -cial, as in social is in these 12 words:

Because the o is a vowel in social, we use -cial after the o, not -tial:

soo+cial = soocial

raa+cial = raacial

faa+cial = faacial

spee+cial = speecial

spee+cially = speecially

espee+cial = espeecial

offii+cial = offiicial

artifii+cial = artifiicial

superfii+cial = superfiicial

#### 2) The -tial after an n, as in substantial and in these 15 words:

Because there is an n in essential, we use -tial after an n, not -cial.

substann+tial = substanntial

essenn+tial = essenntial

residenn+tial = residenntial

credenn+tial = credenntial

confidenn+tial = confidenntial

prudenn+tial = prudenntial

potenn+tial = potenntial

influenn+tial = influenntial

sequenn+tial = sequenntial

benificial = beneficial

sacrificial = sacrificial

crucial = crucial

referential = referential

exponential = exponential

consequential = consequential

circumstantial = circumstantial

existential = existential, existentialist

Memorize these two exceptions: financial & initial

**Memorize these four words with an r:**  
partial, martial, commercial, controversial

### Practice

Fill in the blanks using the endings **-cial** or **-tial**:

social, essential, special,

substantial, credential, facial,

residential, official, artificial,

confidential, potential, ratial,

consequential, crucial, prudential,

circumstantial, referential,

beneficial, influential,

\*financial, \*initial,

partial, martial, commercial,

controversial > controversial

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## Six Free Spelling Lessons




### Lesson Six: ai

This sample teaches the phonic "ai" as in **rain** in 175 words.

#### Rule:

**"When two vowels are walking, the first one does the talking." The rule means that when the "a" and the "i" are walking, the "a" does the talking, and the "i" is silent. Notice that the phonic "ai" as in **rain**, sounds just like the name of the letter "A."**

#### Read these words aloud slowly:

**rain**, **main**, **remain**, **domain**, **train**, **drain**, **grain**, **ingrain**, **refrain**, **strain**, **restrain**, **restraints**, **trainer**, **trainee**, **arraign**, **brain**, **brainpower**, **brainstorm**, **brainwash**, **brainwave**, **brainless**, **pain**, **painful**, **painless**, **painstaking**, **campaign**, **Champaign**, **gain**, **regain**, **vain**, **vainglory**, **chain**, **lain**, **slain**, **plain**, **explain**, **complain**, **complaint**, **Lorraine**, **Elaine**, **cocaine**, **stain**, **obtain**, **pertain**, **maintain**, **retain**, **attain**, **attaint**, **entertain**, **contain**, **sustain**, **ordain**, **dainty**, **twain**, **detai**, **distain**, **plantain**, **appertain**, **constrained**, **constraints**, **tainted**, **straining**, **dainty**, **paint**, **faint**, **saint**, **gainsay**, **acquaint**, **acquainted**, **acquaintance**, **Spain**

**mail**, **mailman**, e-**mail**, **nail**, **snail**, **pail**, **ail**, **jail**, **hail**, **tail**, **retail**, **detai**, **entail**, **cocktail**, **curtail**, **trail**, **trailer**, **rail**, **railroad**, **derail**, **frail**, **sail**, **assail**, **assailant**, **quail**, **fail**, **failed**, **failing**, **failure**, **daily**, **Baily**, **bail**, **bailiff**, **avail**, **travail**, **prevail**, **available**, **wail**, **bewail**, **Gail**

**aid**, **aide**, **raid**, **braid**, **afraid**, **upbraid**, **paid**, **maid**, **laid**, **inlaid**, **aim**, **claim**, **reclaim**, **acclaim**, **disclaimer**, **maim**, **wait**, **bait**, **straight**, **straightforward**, **strait**, **trait**, **portrait**, **traitor**, **gait**, **faithful**, **wraith**, **raise**, **braise**, **praise**, **appraise**, **liaison**, **raison**, **Daisy**, **baize**

**These words contain the "ai" phonic but they don't sound like the name of the letter "A":**

**Britain**, **captain**, **mountain**, **fountain**, **curtain**, **bargain**, **villain**, **villainy**, **again**, **against**, **said**, **renaissance**

**The r that follows "ai" changes the sound of "ai" in these words:**

**ai**, **hair**, **fair**, **fairy**, **fairly**, **affair**, **fairy**, **pair**, **repair**, **impair**, **despair**, **chair**, **stair**, **upstairs**, **downstairs**, **millionaire**, **prairie**, **dairy**

### The "ai" Words in a Story About Elaine

Read ALOUD to record the sound of the "ai" phonic in your memory. Read SLOWLY and focus your eyes on the "ai" to print the picture of the "ai" in your memory. Relax and don't force memorization. You will remember the spellings of these "ai" words by associating them with Elaine:

#### Keyword: Elaine

Elaine's name contains the "ai" phonic. Elaine knows the man on Main Street. Elaine ran in the rain. Elaine loves rain. Elaine's reasons for loving the rain are simple and plain.

Elaine isn't a plain person. Elaine has a powerful brain. Elaine isn't vain about her powerful brain. Elaine needs to entertain her brain. Elaine maintains her dignity. Elaine knows that the "a" in "rain" sounds like the name of the letter "A" and that the "a" in "ran" doesn't sound like the name of the letter "A."

Elaine is against cocaine. Elaine has a chronic back pain. Elaine doesn't want to obtain pain pills. Elaine remains happy in spite of her pain. Elaine sustains her health by eating grain. Elaine keeps regaining her strength. Elaine maintains her shape. Elaine's acquaintances are hikers.

Elaine used to be an entertainer. Elaine is being trained to drive a train. Elaine has a trainer, and she is the trainee.

Elaine doesn't bargain when shopping. Elaine saw a stain on the skirt she bought. Elaine also bought a golden chain from Spain. Elaine drains her vegetables in a strainer. Elaine may faint if she smells paint.

Elaine went to Britain and saw a fountain. Elaine met with the captain in Britain. Elaine opened a curtain and saw a mountain.

Elaine usually doesn't like to complain. Elaine has a main complaint. Elaine's complaint pertains to cocaine. Elaine saw a slain man. Elaine saw a man being arraigned in court for the crime. Elaine has to become acquainted with legal matters.

Make Elaine your keyword for remembering the rest of these "ai" words:

Elaine will explain her love for rain. Elaine's reasons for loving the rain are simple and plain. Elaine gains energy after the rain. Elaine has less pain with the rain. Elaine's hair shines with rain. Elaine's fingernails glow with rain.

Elaine's brain works best in the rain. Elaine's grain grows taller with rain. Elaine's raisins are dampened with rain. Elaine's yard is washed with rain. Elaine's daisies are heavy with raindrops.

Elaine's pair of quail sings with every rainfall. Elaine's snails come out in the rain. Elaine's

fountain is filled by rainwater. Elaine's pail is filled with rain and hail. Elaine's pail is filled with snails and bait. Elaine's roof has a drain for the off rain. Elaine's upstairs deck is soaked with rain. Elaine's chair may need repair after rain or hail. Elaine's newly painted house is stained by rain.

Elaine's trailer is damaged by rain. Elaine's sailboat is rained on. Elaine sailed through the straits after the rain. Elaine's train was derailed by the rain.

Elaine's mountain trails are flooded by rain. Elaine's trainer is absent when it rains. Elaine's trainee stood by the railroad tracks. Elaine's mail is delayed by rain. Elaine's water fees are waived when it rains.

Elaine's maid asks for aid when it rains. Elaine's other aide said that she wants to be aided. Elaine's hair was braided by her aide.

### **Read about Elaine and her brain being against cocaine:**

Elaine maintains brainpower without cocaine. Elaine enjoys having a powerful brain. Elaine refrains from using drugs. Elaine wants to retain an alert brain. Elaine isn't vain. Elaine is straightforward about things that affect the brain.

Elaine claims that cocaine damages the brain. Elaine explains how cocaine harms the brain. Elaine saw a chain of events pertaining to cocaine. Elaine's reasons for being against cocaine are simple and plain.

Elaine has acquaintances who have used cocaine. Elaine sees her acquaintances growing frail. Elaine has a friend who is afraid to face reality. Elaine saw her friend grow faint. Elaine's acquaintances spend their lifetimes repairing the damages done by cocaine. Elaine sees lives turn from success to failure by cocaine.

Elaine has failed many times. Elaine's failing is repairable because she has a powerful brain. Elaine complains of the availability of cocaine. Elaine raises the issue of eliminating cocaine. Elaine says, "It is not fair to impair a brain with drugs."

Elaine is against cocaine, not the people who use it. Elaine isn't a traitor to her friends, Bailly and Daisy. Elaine saw how cocaine has harmed her friends' brains. Elaine doesn't use cocaine, but is involved with people who do.

Elaine's neighbors' house was raided for cocaine. Elaine aided her neighbors' children during their parents' arraignments. Elaine also paid her neighbors a visit in jail. Elaine asked the bailiff to bail them out of jail.

Elaine asks, "Why can't we eliminate cocaine?" Elaine sees cocaine as a chain that impairs the brain. Elaine praises and acclaims those who speak out against cocaine.

Elaine's main domain is her powerful brain. Elaine keeps training her brain to stay alert. Elaine's brain contains lore. Elaine's friends don't have a complaint about Elaine. Elaine remains happy with a brain free of cocaine.

Elaine aims to continue to complain about the availability of cocaine. Elaine regains her love for the world from rain.

**Note:** Only certain vowels walk together like the "a" and the "i" do in **rain**. A few other vowels that walk together are "ea" as in **meat**, "ie" as in **tie**, "oa" as in **boat**, and "ue" as in **continue**.

### Summary

The above "ai" phonic is only one of the **11** phonics made by the vowel "a." The vowel "a" has **four** sounds and is spelled in **11** ways (11 phonics). The rest of the **11** phonics of the vowel "a" are available in 1500 words in the book of phonics, "*Learn to Spell 500 Words a Day, Book 1*" by Camilia Sadik."

In the book, however, every word is divided into syllables and every silent letter is in italic type. The total number of phonics made by the five vowels and a few of the consonants is approximately 90 phonics used in approximately 9000 words in a way similar to the way illustrated in the above "ai" example. The book also features a comparison between words like **maid** and **made**, as in, "The **maid** **made** the bed." And the logical explanation is that when two words sound the same, verbs are usually spelled with "ai" (**sail**) and nouns are spelled with "a-e" (**sale**). There is also a comparison between the long and the short "a," in sentences as in, "I don't **hate** my **hat**." In short, the book has an answer and an explanation to every question that any student may ever ask.

The system relies heavily on reading aloud, reading slowly, and giving a logical explanation as to why any group of words is spelled in a specific way. It is too late for older children and adults to memorize the spelling of words without first understanding why one sound can be spelled in so many different ways. There turns out to be logical explanations as to why the single sound of the long "e," for instance, is spelled in ten ways. The long sound of "e" is spelled in ten ways as in **meet**, **meat**, **compet**e, **elite**, **rece**ive, **belie**ve, **spaghett**i, **me**, **lucky**, and **monkey**.

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## Six Free Spelling Lessons




### Lesson Four: -ist & -est

Words taught: 72+

Do we use **-ist** as in **artist** or **-est** as in **smallest**, and why?

#### Rule:

Use **-ist** in careers (**dentist**) and in beliefs (**socialist**)

Use **-est** when comparing three or more things (**smallest**).

#### 1) The **-ist** in careers and in beliefs in 72 words:

- special**ist**, social**ist**, journal**ist**, capital**ist**, imperial**ist**, ideal**ist**, real**ist**, material**ist**, existential**ist**, individual**ist**, environmental**ist**, fundamental**ist**, national**ist**, final**ist**, international**ist**, novel**ist**
- pian**ist**, human**ist**, hygien**ist**, machin**ist**, commun**ist**, opportun**ist**, Zion**ist**, perfection**ist**, evolution**ist**, revolution**ist**, impression**ist**, chauvin**ist**, column**ist**
- drugg**ist**, genealog**ist**, dermatolog**ist**, gynecolog**ist**, cardiolog**ist**, neurolog**ist**, geolog**ist**, psycholog**ist**, zoolog**ist**, sociolog**ist**, anthropolog**ist**, archeolog**ist**, patholog**ist**

#### 2) The **-est** in comparison:

The **-est** is used for comparing three or more things.

small, smaller**er**, smallest**est**; cold, colder**er**, coldest**est**

glad, gladder**er**, gladd**est**; smart, smarter**er**, smart**est**

short, shorter**er**, short**est**; slow, slower**er**, slow**est**

strong, stronger**er**, strong**est**; warm, warmer**er**, warm**est**

deep, deeper**er**, deep**est**; wide, wider**er**, wide**est**

safe, safer**er**, saf**est**; humble, humbler**er**, humbl**est**

nice, nicer**er**, nic**est**; free, freer**er**, fre**est**

happy (**y** becomes **i** >happi) >happier**er**, happiest**est**

- **artist**, **scientist**, **dentist**, **Baptist**
- **racist**, **pharmacist**, **Narcissist**, **Marxist**
- **optometrist**, **psychiatrist**, **guitarist**, **humorist**
- **typist**, **therapist**
- **Buddhist**, **sadist**, **Methodist**
- **lobbyist**, **economist**, **activist**, **linguist**

lucky (**y** becomes **i** >lucki) >luck**ier**, luck**iest**

busy ( **y** becomes **i** >busi) >bus**ier**, bus**iest**

angry (**y** becomes **i** >angri) >ang**rier**, ang**riest**

hungry (**y** becomes **i** >hungri) >hung**rier**, hung**riest**

sleepy (**y** becomes **i** >sleppi) >sleep**ier**, sleep**iest**

cloudy (**y** becomes **i** >cloudi) >cloud**ier**, cloud**iest**

Note: The **-ist** makes nouns, and the **-est** makes adjectives.

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## Six Free Spelling Lessons



### Lesson Five: -ege & -age

Words taught: 64

Do we use **-ege** as in colle**ge** or **-age** as in cabb**age**?

#### Rule:

There are four words that end in **-ege**, and the rest end in **-age**.

#### 1) The **-ege** in four words:

colle**ge**, privile**ge**, sacrile**ge**, corte**ge**

#### 2) The **-age** in 60 words:

cabb**age**, garb**age**, dam**age**, rumm**age**,  
sav**age**, rav**age**,

salv**age**, cleav**age**, pack**age**, link**age**,  
wreck**age**, block**age**,

shrink**age**, bagg**age**, lugg**age**, cott**age**,  
cott**age**, herit**age**,

volt**age**, foot**age**, front**age**, post**age**,  
short**age**, out**age**,

host**age**, vant**age**, disadvant**age**, advant**ages**,  
advant**ageous**,

cour**age**, discour**age**, cour**ageous**, aver**age**,  
cover**age**,

lever**age**, broker**age**, hemorr**hage**, mortg**age**,  
for**age**,

yard**age**, band**age**, ad**age**, man**age**,  
drain**age**, orphan**age**,

us**age**, saus**age**, mess**age**, pass**age**, vill**age**,

cartilage,

roughage, mileage, acreage, voyage,  
language,

carry (y becomes i)=carriage, carriages,  
miscarriage

marry (y becomes i) = marriage, marriages

**Note: These four words contain a silent d in them:**

knowled**d**ge, acknowled**d**ge, cartrid**d**ge, ed**d**ge

*Notice that the silent "e" at the end all of the above -age words is there to keep the "g" soft, not to make the "a" long.*

### The Next 10 Rules Will Answer the Following Questions:

1. Do we use -y as in lucky or -ey as in monkey, and why?
2. Do we use f as in font, ph as in telephone or gh as in cough, and why?
3. Do we use k as in keep or the hard c as in acclimate, and why?
4. Do we use the hard c as in cat or the hard ch as in character, and why?
5. Do we use s as in rose or c as in decide, and why?
6. Do we use s as in sell or c as in cell, and why?
7. Do we use ee as in meet or ea as in meat, and why?
8. Do we use the ar as in beggar, the er as in carpenter or the or as in doctor, why?
9. Do we use -cle as in article or -cal as in tactical, and why?
10. Do we use two l's as in cell or one l as in excel, and why?

### More Spelling Rules

The 100 spelling rules will be made available here online. Keep visiting this web site to check for more spelling rules.

For technical support, please e-mail us: [spell@spellingrules.com](mailto:spell@spellingrules.com)

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Learn to Spell 500+ Words a Day



## Six Free Spelling Lessons




### Lesson Six: ai

This sample teaches the phonic "ai" as in rain in 175 words.

#### Rule:

**"When two vowels are walking, the first one does the talking." The rule means that when the "a" and the "i" are walking, the "a" does the talking, and the "i" is silent. Notice that the phonic "ai" as in rain, sounds just like the name of the letter "A."**

#### Read these words aloud slowly:

rain, main, remain, domain, train, drain, grain, ingrain, refrain, strain, restrain, restraints, trainer, trainee, arraign, brain, brainpower, brainstorm, brainwash, brainwave, brainless, pain, painful, painless, painstaking, campaign, Champaign, gain, regain, vain, vainglory, chain, lain, slain, plain, explain, complain, complaint, Loraine, Elaine, cocaine, stain, obtain,ertain, maintain, retain, attain, attain, entertain, contain, sustain, ordain, dainty, twain, detain, distain, plantain, appertain, constrained, constraints, tainted, straining, dainty, paint, faint, saint, gainsay, acquaint, acquainted, acquaintance, Spain

mail, mailman, e-mail, nail, snail, pail, ail, jail, hail, tail, retail, detail, entail, cocktail, curtain, trail, trailer, rail, railroad, derail, frail, sail, assail, assailant, quail, fail, failed, failing, failure, daily, Baily, bail, bailiff, avail, travail, prevail, available, wail, bewail, Gail

aid, aide, raid, braid, afraid, upbraid, paid, maid, laid, inlaid, aim, claim, reclaim, acclaim, disclaimer, maim, wait, bait, straight, straightforward, strait, trait, portrait, traitor, gait, faithful, wraith, raise, braise, praise, appraise, liaison, raison, Daisy, baize

**These words contain the "ai" phonic but they don't sound like the name of the letter "A":**

Britain, captain, mountain, fountain, curtain, bargain, villain, villainy, again, against, said, renaissance

**The r that follows "ai" changes the sound of "ai" in these words:**

**ai**, **hair**, **fair**, **fairy**, **fairly**, **affair**, **fairy**, **pair**, **repair**, **impair**, **despair**, **chair**, **stair**, **upstairs**, **downstairs**, **millionaire**, **prairie**, **dairy**

### The "ai" Words in a Story About Elaine

Read ALOUD to record the sound of the "ai" phonic in your memory. Read SLOWLY and focus your eyes on the "ai" to print the picture of the "ai" in your memory. Relax and don't force memorization. You will remember the spellings of these "ai" words by associating them with Elaine:

#### Keyword: Elaine

Elaine's name contains the "ai" phonic. Elaine knows the man on Main Street. Elaine ran in the rain. Elaine loves rain. Elaine's reasons for loving the rain are simple and plain.

Elaine isn't a plain person. Elaine has a powerful brain. Elaine isn't vain about her powerful brain. Elaine needs to entertain her brain. Elaine maintains her dignity. Elaine knows that the "a" in "rain" sounds like the name of the letter "A" and that the "a" in "ran" doesn't sound like the name of the letter "A."

Elaine is against cocaine. Elaine has a chronic back pain. Elaine doesn't want to obtain pain pills. Elaine remains happy in spite of her pain. Elaine sustains her health by eating grain. Elaine keeps regaining her strength. Elaine maintains her shape. Elaine's acquaintances are hikers.

Elaine used to be an entertainer. Elaine is being trained to drive a train. Elaine has a trainer, and she is the trainee.

Elaine doesn't bargain when shopping. Elaine saw a stain on the skirt she bought. Elaine also bought a golden chain from Spain. Elaine drains her vegetables in a strainer. Elaine may faint if she smells paint.

Elaine went to Britain and saw a fountain. Elaine met with the captain in Britain. Elaine opened a curtain and saw a mountain.

Elaine usually doesn't like to complain. Elaine has a main complaint. Elaine's complaint pertains to cocaine. Elaine saw a slain man. Elaine saw a man being arraigned in court for the crime. Elaine has to become acquainted with legal matters.

Make Elaine your keyword for remembering the rest of these "ai" words:

Elaine will explain her love for rain. Elaine's reasons for loving the rain are simple and plain. Elaine gains energy after the rain. Elaine has less pain with the rain. Elaine's hair shines with rain. Elaine's fingernails glow with rain.

Elaine's brain works best in the rain. Elaine's grain grows taller with rain. Elaine's raisins are dampened with rain. Elaine's yard is washed with rain. Elaine's daisies are heavy with raindrops.

Elaine's pair of quail sings with every rainfall. Elaine's snails come out in the rain. Elaine's

fountain is filled by rainwater. Elaine's pail is filled with rain and hail. Elaine's pail is filled with snails and bait. Elaine's roof has a drain for the off rain. Elaine's upstairs deck is soaked with rain. Elaine's chair may need repair after rain or hail. Elaine's newly painted house is stained by rain.

Elaine's trailer is damaged by rain. Elaine's sailboat is rained on. Elaine sailed through the straits after the rain. Elaine's train was derailed by the rain.

Elaine's mountain trails are flooded by rain. Elaine's trainer is absent when it rains. Elaine's trainee stood by the railroad tracks. Elaine's mail is delayed by rain. Elaine's water fees are waived when it rains.

Elaine's maid asks for aid when it rains. Elaine's other aide said that she wants to be aided. Elaine's hair was braided by her aide.

### **Read about Elaine and her brain being against cocaine:**

Elaine maintains brainpower without cocaine. Elaine enjoys having a powerful brain. Elaine refrains from using drugs. Elaine wants to retain an alert brain. Elaine isn't vain. Elaine is straightforward about things that affect the brain.

Elaine claims that cocaine damages the brain. Elaine explains how cocaine harms the brain. Elaine saw a chain of events pertaining to cocaine. Elaine's reasons for being against cocaine are simple and plain.

Elaine has acquaintances who have used cocaine. Elaine sees her acquaintances growing frail. Elaine has a friend who is afraid to face reality. Elaine saw her friend grow faint. Elaine's acquaintances spend their lifetimes repairing the damages done by cocaine. Elaine sees lives turn from success to failure by cocaine.

Elaine has failed many times. Elaine's failing is repairable because she has a powerful brain. Elaine complains of the availability of cocaine. Elaine raises the issue of eliminating cocaine. Elaine says, "It is not fair to impair a brain with drugs."

Elaine is against cocaine, not the people who use it. Elaine isn't a traitor to her friends, Bailly and Daisy. Elaine saw how cocaine has harmed her friends' brains. Elaine doesn't use cocaine, but is involved with people who do.

Elaine's neighbors' house was raided for cocaine. Elaine aided her neighbors' children during their parents' arraignments. Elaine also paid her neighbors a visit in jail. Elaine asked the bailiff to bail them out of jail.

Elaine asks, "Why can't we eliminate cocaine?" Elaine sees cocaine as a chain that impairs the brain. Elaine praises and acclaims those who speak out against cocaine.

Elaine's main domain is her powerful brain. Elaine keeps training her brain to stay alert. Elaine's brain contains lore. Elaine's friends don't have a complaint about Elaine. Elaine remains happy with a brain free of cocaine.

Elaine aims to continue to complain about the availability of cocaine. Elaine regains her love for the world from rain.

**Note:** Only certain vowels walk together like the "a" and the "i" do in **rain**. A few other vowels that walk together are "ea" as in **meat**, "ie" as in **tie**, "oa" as in **boat**, and "ue" as in **continue**.

### Summary

The above "ai" phonic is only one of the **11** phonics made by the vowel "a." The vowel "a" has **four** sounds and is spelled in **11** ways (11 phonics). The rest of the **11** phonics of the vowel "a" are available in 1500 words in the book of phonics, "*Learn to Spell 500 Words a Day, Book 1*" by Camilia Sadik."

In the book, however, every word is divided into syllables and every silent letter is in italic type. The total number of phonics made by the five vowels and a few of the consonants is approximately 90 phonics used in approximately 9000 words in a way similar to the way illustrated in the above "ai" example. The book also features a comparison between words like **maid** and **made**, as in, "The **maid** **made** the bed." And the logical explanation is that when two words sound the same, verbs are usually spelled with "ai" (**sail**) and nouns are spelled with "a-e" (**sale**). There is also a comparison between the long and the short "a," in sentences as in, "I don't **hate** my **hat**." In short, the book has an answer and an explanation to every question that any student may ever ask.

The system relies heavily on reading aloud, reading slowly, and giving a logical explanation as to why any group of words is spelled in a specific way. It is too late for older children and adults to memorize the spelling of words without first understanding why one sound can be spelled in so many different ways. There turns out to be logical explanations as to why the single sound of the long "e," for instance, is spelled in ten ways. The long sound of "e" is spelled in ten ways as in **meet**, **meat**, **compet**e, **elite**, **rece**ive, **belie**ve, **spaghett**i, **me**, **lucky**, and **monkey**.

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