

Introduction

Philosophy.....	9
The Five Developmental Stages of Spelling.....	10
Stage I: Preliterate.....	10
Stage II: Phonetic.....	10
Stage III: Skill Development.....	11
Stage IV: Word Extension.....	11
Stage V: Derivational Constancy.....	12
Curriculum Sequence and Placement Guidelines.....	13

About *Modern Milestones*

Getting Started.....	15
Overview.....	15
Word Extension.....	15
Needed Items.....	15
The Core Activities.....	15
Daily Worksheets.....	15
Workshops.....	16
Tips for Success.....	16
Resource Guide.....	16
Lesson-by-Lesson Instructions.....	17
Before You Begin.....	17
Lesson 1: Base Words, Suffixes, and Prefixes.....	17
Lesson 2: Nouns and Plurals.....	18
Lesson 3: More on Plurals.....	19

Lesson 4: Plurals of Words Ending in <i>y</i>	19
Lesson 5: Past Tense and e-drop.....	19
Lesson 6: Adding <i>-ing</i>	20
Lesson 7: Doubling a Final Consonant.....	20
Lesson 8: One-One-One Rule.....	20
Lesson 9: Final Consonants That Do Not Double.....	21
Lesson 10: Nouns Ending in <i>y</i>	21
Lesson 11: Words Ending in <i>-ous</i>	21
Lesson 12: Words Relating to Science.....	21
Lesson 13: The Suffixes <i>-ation</i> and <i>-ion</i>	21
Lessons 14-18: Base Words, Suffixes, and Prefixes.....	22
Lessons 19-36: <i>Modern Milestones, Part 2</i>	22
Weekly Activity Guide.....	23
Reading Aloud.....	23
Marking Words.....	23
Copywork.....	23
Workshop.....	24
First Dictation.....	24
Second Dictation.....	24
Frequently Asked Questions.....	27

Resources

Passages for Dictation.....	31
Answer Key.....	43
Appendix.....	59
Summary of Word Patterns.....	59
List of Prefixes and Suffixes.....	61

Glossary.....	63
Bibliography.....	67
Index of Names.....	69

Lesson 4: Plurals of Words Ending in *y*

- This lesson explores the plural forms of words ending in *y*. Your student will learn when to change the *y* to *i* and when simply to add an *s*.
- When the final letter of a base word is changed, the student should include that letter when underlining. Note the example on page 4A.

This lesson introduces a new pattern for forming the plural of a noun.

Some nouns are changed before the *-es* is added to form the plural. An example is the word *study* and its plural *studies*. Looking carefully, you can see that the *y* at the end of *study* was changed to an *i* before the *-es* was added

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train, paint, call, invent, notebook, study, sketch, idea, fly, marine, interest, and talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
3. Look for the following suffixes in the passage: *-ed, -er, -ing, -or, -s, and -es*. Mark each one in yellow.
4. Look for the following prefix in the passage: *sub-*. Mark it in green.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter. His most famous painting is of a woman called Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only an artist. He was also a scientist and an inventor. His notebooks are full of studies of the human body and sketches of his ideas.

These ideas include a flying machine and a submarine. Other men of this era also had a wide variety of interests. Today a man with many talents is called a Renaissance man.



Section 2: Copywork

Copy and mark the passage. Look at the opposite page if you need help.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter.

Leonardo

His most famous painting is of a woman called

Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special

talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only

an artist. He was also a scientist and an

inventor. His notebooks are full of studies

of the human body and sketches of his ideas.

These ideas include a flying machine and a

submarine. Other men of this era also had a

wide variety of interests. Today a man with

many talents is called a Renaissance man.

Some nouns ending in *y* simply add *-s* to form the plural. For example, the plural of *boy* is *boys*, and the plural of *monkey* is *monkeys*. How do you know whether you need to change the base word before adding *-es* to a noun that ends in *y*?

The key is the letter that comes before the *y*. Remember that the vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y* and *w*. The rest of the letters in the English alphabet are consonants. They are *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y*, and *z*.

When forming the plural of a noun that ends in *y*, look at the letter that comes before the *y*. If the letter before the *y* is a vowel, the base word stays the same, and an *-s* is added. If the letter before the *y* is a consonant, the *y* changes to *i* before *-es* is added.

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train, paint, call, invent, notebook, study, sketch, idea, fly, marine, interest, and talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
3. Look for the following suffixes in the passage: *-ed, -er, -ing, -or, -s, and -es*. Mark each one in yellow.
4. Look for the following prefix in the passage: *sub-*. Mark it in green.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter. His most famous painting is of a woman called Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only an artist. He was also a scientist and an inventor. His notebooks are full of studies of the human body and sketches of his ideas. These ideas include a flying machine and a submarine. Other men of this era also had a wide variety of interests. Today a man with many talents is called a Renaissance man.



Section 2: Copywork

Copy and mark the passage. Look at the opposite page if you need help.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter.

Leonardo

His most famous painting is of a woman called

Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special

talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only

an artist. He was also a scientist and an

inventor. His notebooks are full of studies

of the human body and sketches of his ideas.

These ideas include a flying machine and a

submarine. Other men of this era also had a

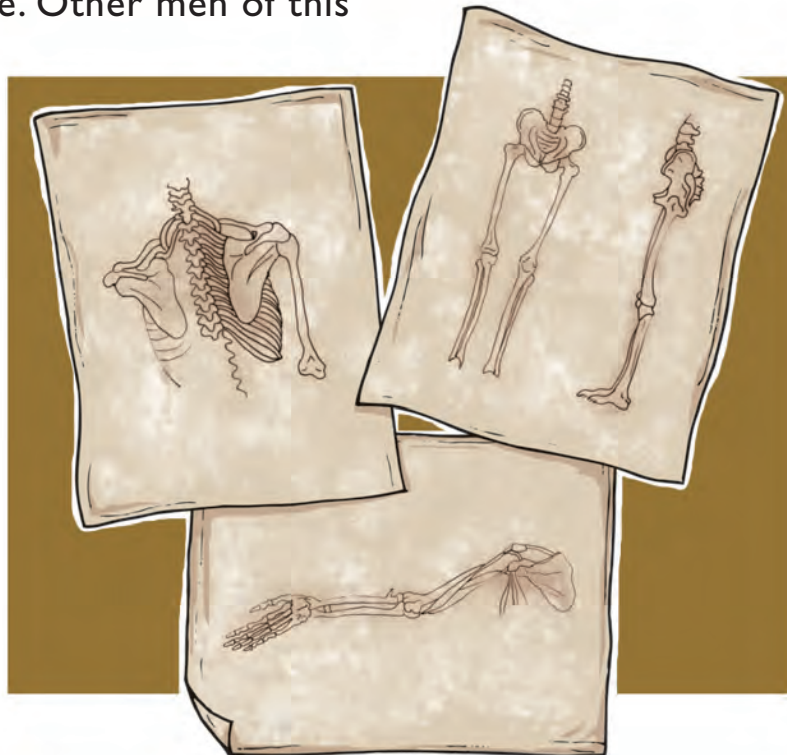
wide variety of interests. Today a man with

many talents is called a Renaissance man.

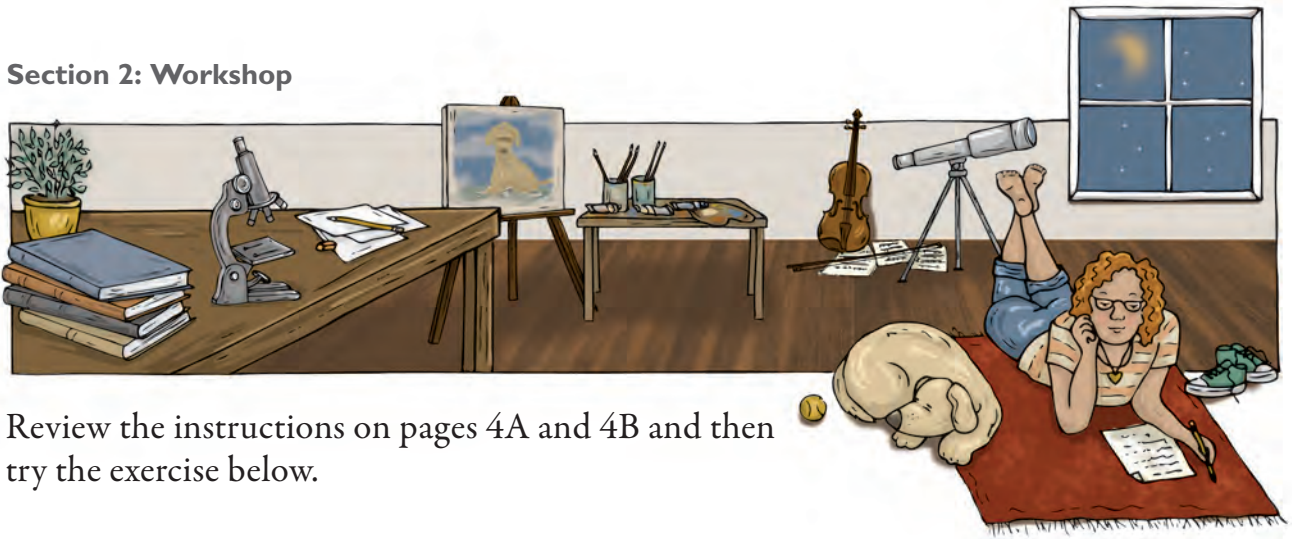
The prefix *sub-* means *under* or *lower*. A submarine travels under the sea, while a subway makes its way under the ground.

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train*, *paint*, *call*, *invent*, *notebook*, *study*, *sketch*, *idea*, *fly*, *marine*, *interest*, and *talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
3. Look for the following suffixes in the passage: *-ed*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-or*, *-s*, and *-es*. Mark each one in yellow.
4. Look for the following prefix in the passage: *sub-*. Mark it in green.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter. His most famous painting is of a woman called Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only an artist. He was also a scientist and an inventor. His notebooks are full of studies of the human body and sketches of his ideas. These ideas include a flying machine and a submarine. Other men of this era also had a wide variety of interests. Today a man with many talents is called a Renaissance man.



Section 2: Workshop



Review the instructions on pages 4A and 4B and then try the exercise below.

The following nouns all end in *y*. If the *y* does not change to *i* when forming the plural, write *s* on the first line. Then write the new word.

If the *y* does change to *i*, cross out the *y* and write *i* above it. Write *-es* on the first line. Then write the new word. The first two have been done for you.

1. delay + s = delays

2. babyⁱ + es = babies

3. key + _____ = _____

4. cherry + _____ = _____

5. valley + _____ = _____

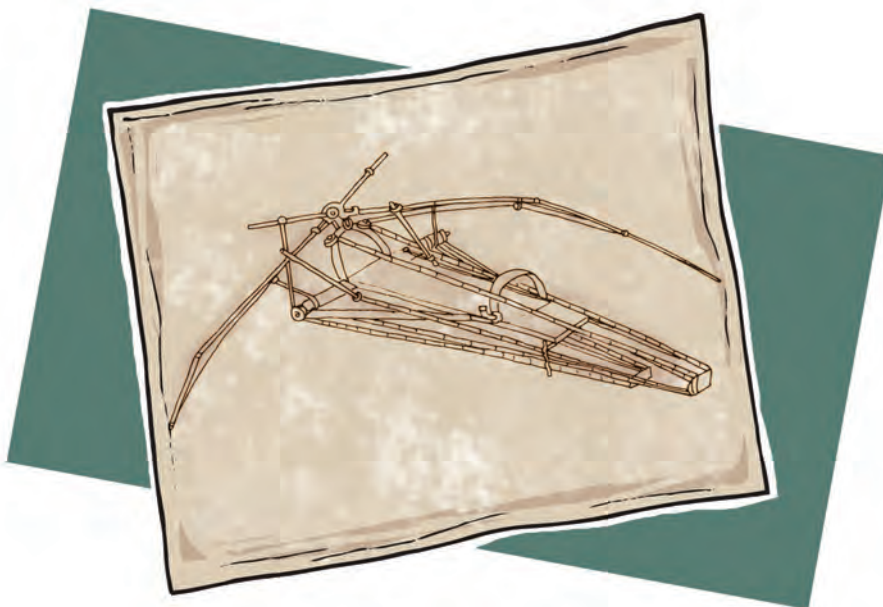
6. history + _____ = _____

7. pony + _____ = _____

8. colony + _____ = _____

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train*, *paint*, *call*, *invent*, *notebook*, *study*, *sketch*, *idea*, *fly*, *marine*, *interest*, and *talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
3. Look for the following suffixes in the passage: *-ed*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-or*, *-s*, and *-es*. Mark each one in yellow.
4. Look for the following prefix in the passage: *sub-*. Mark it in green.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter. His most famous painting is of a woman called Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only an artist. He was also a scientist and an inventor. His notebooks are full of studies of the human body and sketches of his ideas. These ideas include a flying machine and a submarine. Other men of this era also had a wide variety of interests. Today a man with many talents is called a Renaissance man.



Section 2: First Dictation

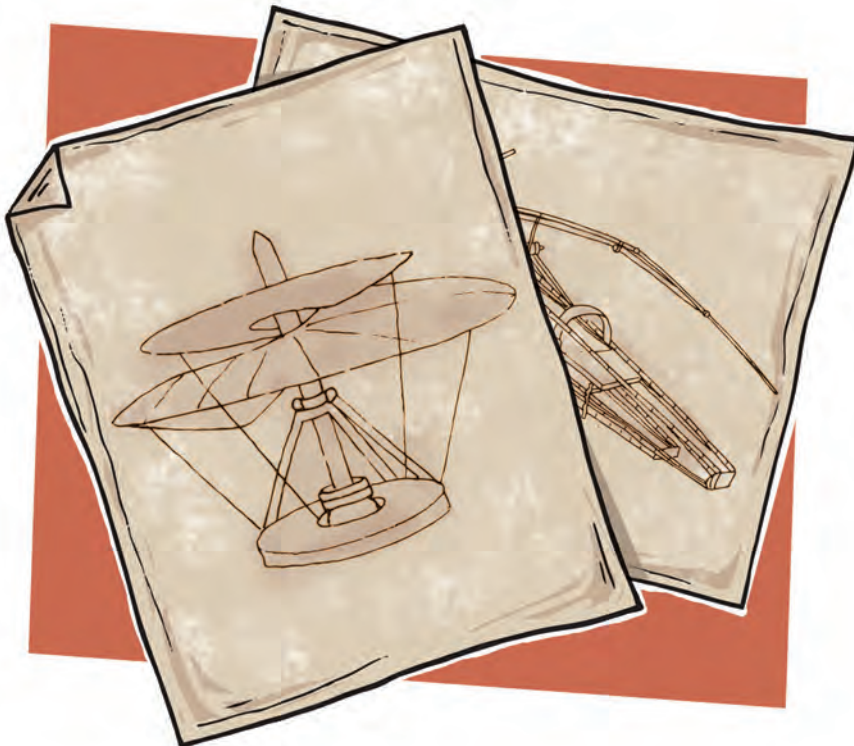
Write this week's passage from dictation. Ask for help if you need it.

Leonardo

A series of horizontal lines for handwriting practice, alternating between light green and light blue colors. The lines are spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement.

1. Read the passage aloud.
2. Look for the following base words in the passage: *train, paint, call, invent, notebook, study, sketch, idea, fly, marine, interest, and talent*. Underline each one in blue. (Underline the letters *studi* for the base word *study*.)
3. Look for the following suffixes in the passage: *-ed, -er, -ing, -or, -s, and -es*. Mark each one in yellow.
4. Look for the following prefix in the passage: *sub-*. Mark it in green.

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter. His most famous painting is of a woman called Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only an artist. He was also a scientist and an inventor. His notebooks are full of studies of the human body and sketches of his ideas. These ideas include a flying machine and a submarine. Other men of this era also had a wide variety of interests. Today a man with many talents is called a Renaissance man.



Section 2: Second Dictation

See if you can write this week's passage from dictation without asking for help.

A series of horizontal lines for writing, alternating between light green and light blue colors. The lines are spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice.

4A-E:

Leonardo da Vinci was trained as a painter. His most famous painting is of a woman called Mona Lisa. Many people have just one special talent, but da Vinci was not content to be only an artist. He was also a scientist and an inventor. His notebooks are full of studies of the human body and sketches of his ideas. These ideas include a flying machine and a submarine. Other men of this era also had a wide variety of interests. Today a man with many talents is called a Renaissance man.

Workshop 4C: 1. done 2. done 3. key + s = keys 4. cherryⁱ + es = cherries
 5. valley + s = valleys 6. historyⁱ + es = histories 7. ponyⁱ + es = ponies
 8. colonyⁱ + es = colonies