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Phonics-based Spelling Lessons from the **Vowel I** book by Camilia Sadik. To see more, visit SpellingRules.com

The Long **i** sound is spelled in these **10** spelling patterns

✓The first sound of the vowel “i” is the long **i** sound, and it is spelled in **10** ways we call spelling patterns, as in **Kn**ight, **Des**igner, **Ch**ild, **Tie**, **Bye**-bye, **Mike**, **L**yle, **I**ris, **Guy**, **Cy**clist

Knight



Designer



Child



Tie



Bye-bye



Mike



Lyle



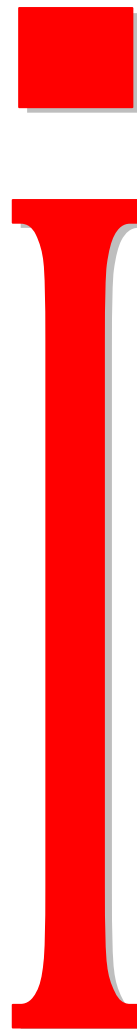
Iris



Guy



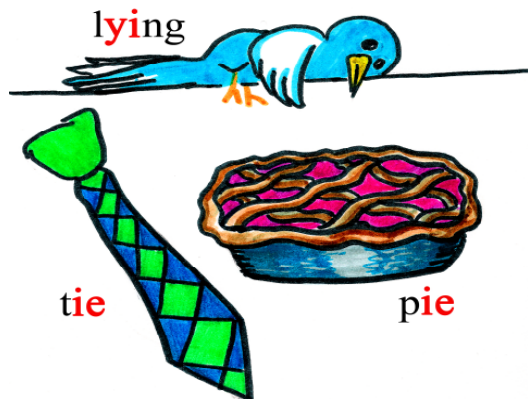
Cyclist



4^{ie...tie}

Chapter 4: The long **i** sound spelled with “**ie**” as in “**Tie**”

The fourth way to spell the long **i** sound is with “**ie**” as in “**tie**.”
Tie, ties, tied, die, lie, pie, vie



Lesson 1: Meaning of a Long Vowel

Memorize: The long “**i**” sounds like the name of the letter **I**.

The “**i**” is said to have a long sound when it sounds like the name of the letter **I**. The “**i**” in “**die**” sounds like the name of the letter **I** and that makes it a long **i**.

Compare “**did**” with “**died**.” The “**i**” in “**did**” does not sound like the name of the letter **I**. Without the silent “**e**,” we would have “**did**” not “**died**.” The “**i**” in “**did**” has the short **i** sound.



Compare short **i** with long **i**, and then compare the different spelling patterns of long **i**:

did, died

lid, lied

died, dyed

lie, lye

die, dye, dy·nam·ic

tied, tide



Lesson 2: Two vowels walking Rule

Memorize: When two vowels are walking, the first one does the talking.

ie...tied

Compare “**lid**” with “**lied**.” As in “**lied**,” when the two vowels “**i**” and “**e**” are next to each other (walking), the first one “**i**” does the talking and the second one “**e**” is silent. The first one “**i**” does the talking means it has a sound and that sound is a long sound, just like the name of the letter **I**. The silent “**e**” is there just to help the “**i**” say **I**. When we say that the “**i**” does the talking we mean the “**i**” is able to sound long like the name of the letter **I**.

did and died

Again, being able to say the name of the letter **I** means the “**i**” is long. Compare “**di**d” with “**die**d.” Without the silent “**e**,” we would have the word “**li**d” not “**lie**d.”

Similarly, as in the syllable “**lie**’” in “be·**lie**’,” when “**i**” and “**e**” are next to each other in a syllable that is stressed, the “**i**” has the sound of the letter **I**, and the “**e**” is silent.

Know that the two vowels walking rule applies only to two vowels that are in the same syllable and that syllable must be stressed. Further, the rule applies only to specific two vowels, not to any two vowels next to one another. All such specific two vowels are made available in this book entitled *Learn to Spell 500 Words a Day*.

ie = i

When two vowels are walking,
the first one does the talking.



Lesson 3: The “**ie**” phonic is in approximately **24** words, five of them are one-syllable words:



Read aloud slowly together in the classroom or alone:

tie	die	lie	pie	vie
tie		ties		tied
neck·tie		die		dies
died		lie		lies
lied		li·ar		be·lie
be·lied		un·der·lie		pie
pies		vie		vies
vied		lie		lie down
lies down		lied down		

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Adding “-ing” to some of the above words, changes the “ie” to a “y”:

tie→**ty**·ing

die→**dy**·ing

vie→**vy**·ing

to **lie** down→**ly**·ing

to tell a **lie**→**ly**·ing

be·**lie**→be·**ly**·ing

un·der·**lie**→un·der·**ly**·ing

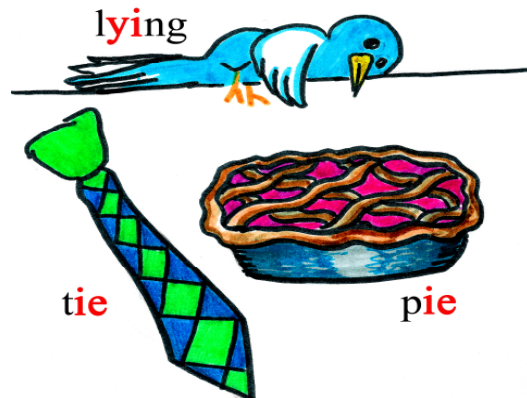


Lesson 4: The “ie” words in a story about “Tie”



Read aloud to hear and memorize; read slowly to see the way words are spelled:

He **tie**d his neck·**tie**. La·ter on, he un·**tie**d his **tie** and **lie**d down to rest. He does not u·su·al·ly **vie**, **lie**, or be·**lie**. The un·der·**ly**·ing rea·son for that is his good up·bring·ing.



He gave the bird some **pie** and the bird **lie**d down and **died**. The bird was found **ly**·ing dead on the floor. He may have been **ly**·ing a·bout the fact that he had fed the bird some **pie**.



Copy these words and do not try to guess their spelling. Look at each word before you begin to copy it and do not look away from it until you are 100% confident that you can spell it. Copy slowly and think actively about the words you are spelling:

tie

die

lie

pie

vie

dies

lies

vies

ties

tied

died

lied

belie

belied

liar

lying

belying

tying

dying

vying

underlie

underlies

underlying

did, died

lid, lied

died, dyed

lie, lye

die, dye

dynamic

tied, tide

lie down

lay down

He wasn't lying to us.

He was lying down.

I'm not lying to you.

I was lying on the sofa.

I laid a towel on the sand.

I lied on the sand.

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1. Write five or more words that contain the long ī spelled with the “īe” phonic. Example: pie

2. Write five or more sentences using words that contain the long ī spelled with the “īe” phonic. Example: Have a piece of pie.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

6 i-e...site

Chapter 6: The long **i** sound spelled with “**i-e**” as in “**Mike**”

The sixth way to spell the long **i** sound is with the “**i-e**” phonic as in “**site**.”
Mike, wife, side, ripe, kite, five, line



Lesson 1: Meaning of a Long Vowel

Memorize: The long “**i**” sounds like the name of the letter **I**.

The “**i**” is said to have a long sound when it sounds like the name of the letter **I**. The “**i**” as in “**site**” sounds like the name of the letter **I** and that makes it a long **i**.

Compare “**sit**” with “**site**.” The “**i**” in “**sit**” does not sound like the name of the letter **I**. Without the final silent “**e**” in “**site**,” we would have “**sit**,” not “**site**.” The “**i**” in “**sit**” has the short **i** sound.



Compare the short **i** with the long **i** in these words:

sit, **site**

bit, **bite**

kit, **kite**

quit, **quite**

wit, **white**

mitt, **mite**

spit, **spite**

Sid, **side**

slid, **slide**

rid, **ride**

bid, **bide**

hid, **hide**

Mick, **Mike**

lick, **like**

licked, **liked**

hick, **hike**

pick, **pique**

rip, **ripe**

strip, **stripe**

stripped, **stripped**

grip, **gripe**

gripped, **gripped**

whip, **wipe**

whipped, **wiped**

pip, **pipe**

mill, **mile**

pill, **pile**

fill, **file**

till, **tile**

bill, **bile**

Tim, **time**

limb, **lime**

slim, **slime**

rim, **rim**

grim, **grime**

dim, **dime**

din, **dine**

dinner, **diner**

pin, **pine**

spin, **spine**

fin, **fine**

twin, **twine**



Lesson 2: The “i-e” Rule

Rule: One consonant between two vowels is too weak to keep the vowels from helping each other (walking together).

bit and bite

Compare “bit” with “bite.” We learned earlier as in “tie,” that when two vowels are walking, the first one does the talking. This second rule in this chapter is built on that previous rule.

i-e...bite

As in “bite,” one consonant between two vowels is too weak to keep the two vowels from helping each other (from walking together). This means that when there is only one consonant between two vowels, like the one “t” in “bite,” that one “t” cannot keep the two vowels “i” and “e” away from each other (from walking together). The two vowels in “bite” can still help each other and walk together in this way “i-e.” The silent “e” can still help make the “i” long as if the two vowels were like this “ie” and as if the “t” were not between them. A dash as in “i-e” represents not only the “t” but also any single consonant between the two vowels, like the one “p” in “ripe.” Having only one consonant between two vowels is like having no consonant.

dinner and diner

To prevent two vowels from walking together, a consonant doubles as in bit→bitten, and this explains the reason for doubling the consonants. If you hear the sound of short i, use “tt” after the “e” as in “bitten.”

This same rule applies to other vowels. For instance, we use one “p” after the long “o” in “hoped” and “pp” after the short “o” in “hopped.” We use one “n” after the long “i” in “diner” and “nn” after the short “i” in “dinner.” See these examples of any single consonant between two vowels being weak: fate, theme, dine, hope, cure

to to

The “vowel-e” rule applies only to specific two vowels that fall in the same syllable, and that syllable must be stressed. All such specific vowels are presented in this book. See these examples of any single consonant being weak between two vowels: plane’, air-plane’, these’, Leb-a-nese’, side’, out-side’, scope’, mi-cro-scope’, hope’, hope’-ful, fume’, per-fume’

i-e = i

One consonant between vowels is too weak.



Lesson 3: The “**i-e**” phonic occurs in approximately **450** words; 116 of them are one-syllable words:



Mike	like	hike	bike	pike	spike	dike
strike	side	glide	slide	ride	bride	pride
stride	bide	chide	tide	hide	wide	guide
ripe	stripe	gripe	wipe	swipe	pipe	kite
bite	white	quite	rite	write	trite	sprite
site	cite	mite	smite	spite	five	dive
drive	strive	thrive	rive	live	wives	vive
hive	chive	jive	knives	wife	life	rife
strife	knife	fife	mile	smile	pile	file
tile	Nile	Niles	aisle	vile	while	rile
time	lime	slime	clime	rime	prime	crime
grime	dime	chime	mime	line	mine	nine
dine	pine	spine	fine	vine	shine	shrine
brine	swine	twine	fire	hire	tire	wire
spire	mire	sire	shire	dire	ice	rice
price	lice	slice	spice	vice	nice	mice
dice	twice	vise				

Mike

like

liked

lik·ing

lik·a·ble

dis·like

a·like

hike

hiked

hik·ing

hik·er

bike

biked

pike

dike



side

in·side

out·sider

sid·ing

de·cid·ing

in·sec·ti·cide

di·ox·ide

pre·side

slide

glid·ing

col·lid·ing

rid·er

bride

be·stride

a·bide

tide

hid·ing

wid·est

wid·ened

pro·vid·ed

bo·na·fide

bik·ing

turn·pike

strike

a·side

in·sider

sid·ed

de·cide

su·i·cide

co·in·cide

per·ox·ide

pre·sid·ed

slid·ing

col·lide

ride

de·ride

stride

de·ride

a·bid·ed

be·tide

wide

wide·spread

wid·en·ing

pro·vid·ing

con·fide

bik·er

spike

strik·ing

be·side

out·side

one·sided

de·cid·ed

su·i·cid·al

hy·drox·ide

re·side

pre·sid·ing

glide

col·lid·ed

rid·ing

pride

a·stride

bide

a·bid·ing

hide

wid·er

wid·en

pro·vide

pro·vid·er

guide

guid·ed



ripe

gripe

wiped

swipe

pipe



kite

white

quite

write

trite

cite

cit·a·tion

re·cit·ing

ex·cit·ing

in·cit·ing

mite

ig·nite

u·nite

satel·lite

im·po·lite

in·dict

ex·tra·di·ting

guid·ing

stripe

wipe

wip·ing

swiped

pipes

bite

whit·er

re·quite

writ·ing

sprite

cited

re·cite

ex·cite

in·cite

in·cit·er

ter·mite

ig·nit·ed

u·nit·ed

po·lite

spite

ex·tra·dite

ap·pe·tite

chide

stripes

wipes

wipe·out

swip·ing

pipe·line

bit·ing

whit·in·er

rite

writ·er

site

cit·ing

re·cit·ed

ex·cit·ed

in·cit·ed

par·a·site

smite

ig·nit·ing

u·nit·ing

po·lite·ly

de·spite

ex·tra·dit·ed

in·vite

in·vites



five

div·ing

strive

thrive

rive

ar·riv·ing

de·priv·ing

con·triv·ing

live·li·er

sur·vive

sur·vi·vor

re·viv·ing

bee·hive

knives

wife

strife



mile

smiled

piled

com·piled

filed

de·file

tile

in·vit·ed

dive

drive

strived

thrived

ar·rive

de·prive

con·trive

live

a·live

sur·vived

re·vive

re·viv·er

chive

con·nive

life

knife

mile·age

smil·ing

pil·ing

com·pil·ing

fil·ing

de·filed

hos·tile

in·vit·ing

dived

driv·ing

striv·ing

thriv·ing

ar·rived

de·prived

con·trived

live·ly

wives

sur·viv·ing

re·vived

hive

jive

con·nived

rife

fife

smile

pile

com·pile

file

pro·file

de·fil·ing

pro·jec·tile

in·fan·**tile**

se·**nile**

be·**guile**

while**le**

mis·**sile**



time

time·sheet

tim·**ing**

lime

cl**ime**

cr**ime**

d**ime**

m**ime**



line

out·**line**

re·**line**

al·ka·**line**

de·cl**in**·**ing**

in·cl**ine**

min**e**

n**ine**

d**in**·**ing**

p**ine**

Nile

a**isle**

b**ile**

r**ile**

re·con·**cile**

life·**time**

time·less

tim·**er**

s**lime**

r**ime**

gr**ime**

ch**ime**

mim**ed**

l**ined**

out·l**ined**

re·l**ined**

de·cl**ine**

re·cl**ine**

in·cl**ined**

gold·min**e**

d**ine**

d**in**·**er**

p**ine**·apple

Niles

ag·**ile**

v**ile**

ex·**ile**

re·con·**ciled**

over·**time**

timed

time·ly

sl**im**·y

pr**ime**

be·gr**ime**

ch**imed**

mim·**ing**

l**in**·**ing**

out·l**in**·**ing**

re·l**in**·**ing**

de·cl**ined**

re·cl**in**·**er**

in·cl**in**·**ing**

under·min**e**

d**ined**

i·o·d**ine**

sp**ine**

fine

re·fine

re·fin·er·y

de·fin·ing

di·vine

shine

sun·shine

com·bine

swine

en·twined



fire

hire

tire

tir·ing

re·tir·ing

en·tire·ly

sat·ire

wired

re·quired

ac·quire

squire

in·spired

as·pired

ex·pired

fin·er

re·fined

de·fine

vine

di·vined

shined

shrine

com·bined

twine

in·ter·twine

fire·work

hired

tires

re·tire

re·tir·ee

en·tire·ty

wire

wir·ing

re·quir·ing

ac·quired

spire

in·spir·ing

as·pir·ing

ex·pir·ing

fin·est

refin·ing

de·fined

grape·vine

bo·vine

shin·ing

brine

com·bin·ing

en·twine

in·ter·twined

fire·fighter

hir·ing

tired

re·tired

en·tire

at·tire

wire·less

re·quire

re·quire·ment

ac·quir·ing

in·spire

as·pire

ex·pire

per·spire

per·spired

con·spired

vam·pire

em·pire

ad·mired

shire



ice

price

pric·ing

lice

slic·ing

vice

suf·fice

suf·fic·ing

en·tic·ing

dice

vise

con·cise·ly



vibe

des·crib·ing

pre·scrib·ing

in·scrib·ing

pro·scrib·ing

per·spir·ing

con·spir·ing

trans·pired

mire

ad·mir·ing

dire

ic·ing

price·less

pric·y

slice

spice

ad·vice

suf·fi·ces

en·tice

en·tic·er

twice

pre·cise

par·a·dise

de·scribe

pre·scribe

in·scribe

pro·scribe

sub·scribe

con·spire

trans·pire

trans·pired

ad·mire

sire

de·sire

rice

priced

ca·price

sliced

spic·y

de·vice

suf·ficed

en·ticed

nice

mice

con·cise

mer·chan·dise

de·scribed

pre·scribed

in·scribed

pro·scribed

sub·scribed

sub·scrib·ing

as·crib·e

im·bibe

cir·cum·scrib·e

as·crib·ed

im·bibed

trans·crib·e

as·crib·ing

o·blige



Lesson 4: Do we use “ise” as in “surprise” or “ize” as in “realize”?

Rule: As in “televise,” we usually add the ending “ise” if the preceding part is not a word. For instance, “telev” in “televise” is not a word that can stand alone as a word. In addition, the words that end with “-ise” are approximately **21** American words and you may read them aloud slowly to memorize them.

non-word +ise:

tel·e·vise

de·vise

rise

en·ter·prise

fran·chise

des·pise

com·pro·mise

ad·vis·er/ad·vi·sor

re·vise

im·pro·vise

a·rise

ex·er·cise

en·fran·chise

dis·guise

de·mise

ad·vise

su·per·vise

sur·prise

ex·or·cise

ad·ver·tise

wise

sur·mise

Rule: As in “finalize,” we usually add “ize” after a full word, and notice that one of the semivowels l, r, n, or m often precedes “ize.” Note that British English often uses “ise” rather than “ize.” For instance, British English spells “criticize” as “criticise.”



Read these **87** “ize” words aloud slowly:

word +ize:

final→final·ize

in·ter·nal·ize

nor·mal·ize

cen·tral·ize

cap·i·tal·ize

ra·tio·nal·ize

ex·ter·nal·ize

for·mal·ize

neu·tral·ize

hos·pi·tal·ize

na·tion·al·ize

per·son·al·ize

gen·er·al·ize

mor·al·ize

bru·tal·ize

vi·tal· ize	le·gal· ize	lo·cal· ize
van·dal· ize	glob·al· ize	e·qual· ize
in·di·vid·u·al· ize	tran·quil· ize	spe·cial· ize
so·cial· ize	com·mer·cial· ize	real· ize
ma·te·ri·al· ize	i·de·al· ize	i·dol· ize
sym·bol· ize	u·til· ize	mo·bi· lize
sta·bi· lize	crys·tal· lize	par·a· lyze
an·a· lyze	fa·mil·iar· ize	pop·u·lar· ize
bur·glar· ize	ter·ror· ize	au·thor· ize
mo·tor· ize	char·ac·ter· ize	sum·ma· rize
A·mer·i·can· ize	mod·ern· ize	or·gan· ize
pa·tron· ize	rev·o·lu·tion· ize	col·o· nize
ag·o· nize	scru·ti· nize	im·mu· nize
rec·og· nize	hu·man· ize	de·hu·man· ize
cus·tom· ized	le·git·i· mize	a·nat·o· mize
stan·dard· ize	sub·si· dize	jeop·ard· ize
san·i· tize	pri·or·i· tize	pri·or·i· tiz·ing

Usually, hard “c” becomes soft “c”:

critic→crit·i· cize	romantic→ro·man·ti· cize
politic→po·lit·i· cize	italic→i·tal·i· cize
public→pub·li· cize	economic→e·con·o· mize
synthetic→syn·the· size	fanatic→fan·ta· size
analytic→an·a· lyze	analytic→an·a· lyz·ing
mechanic→mech·a· nize	dramatic→dram·a· tize

stigmatic → stig·ma·tize

apologetic → a·pol·o·gize



Lesson 5: Spelled like long ī, but sounds short as in “imag**ine**”

ī-e
ī-e



In these **19** words, the “**i**” is technically spelled like long ī but it is not a long ī because it is in a syllable that is not stressed:

i·ma·g**ine**

dis·cip·l**ine**

mas·cu·l**ine**

Car·o·l**ine**

fem·i·n**ine**

gen·u·l**ine**

her·o·l**ine**

de·ter·m**ine**

op·po·s**ite**

def·i·n**ite**

in·fi·n**ite**

hyp·o·c**rite**

pre·req·ui·s**ite**

prej·u·d**ice**

prom·i**se**

fu·t**ile**

fer·t**ile**

mis·s**ile**

mo·b**ile**



Copy these words and do not try to guess their spelling. Look at each word before you begin to copy it and do not look away from it until you know that you can spell it:

imagine

discipline

masculine

Caroline

feminine

genuine

heroine

determine

opposite

definite

infinite

hypocrite

prerequisite

prejudice

promise

futile

fertile

mobile

missile

missiles



Lesson 6: The “i-e” words in a story about “Mike”



Mike

Mike has lots of pride in his bride. Mike’s bride in·spires him to write.

Mike en·twined his name with his wife’s name to show her res·pect.

Mike in·ter·twines his fu·ture with his past to tell his sto·ry. Mike ad·mires his wife.

Mike puts his work a·side to be with his wife. Mike is a·ble to rec·og·nize his wife’s

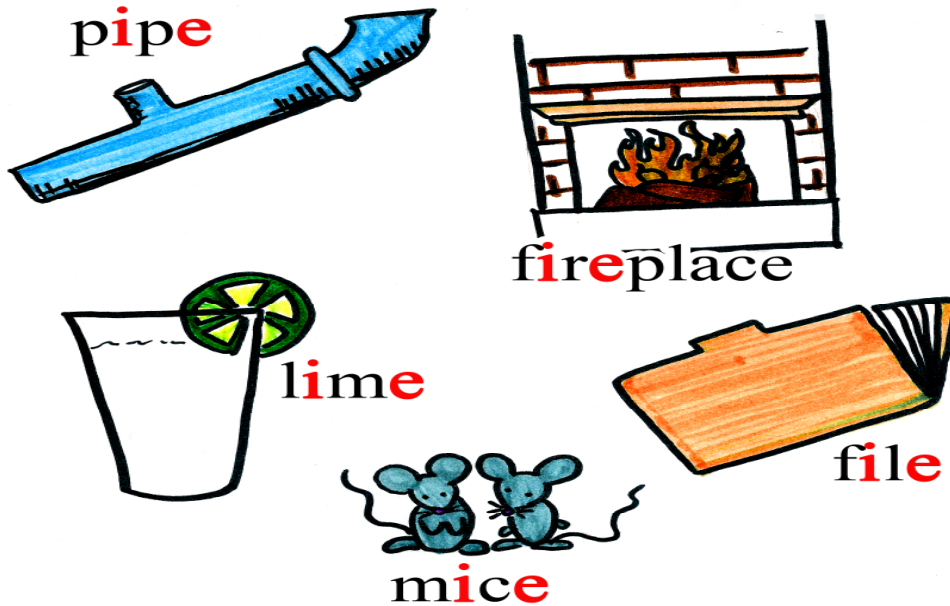
needs. Mike does not like knives. Yet, Mike us·es a knife to peel pine·ap·ples for his

wife. Mike re·spects wives. Mike and his wife do not have to strife. Mike and his

wife have a fine life.



Mike likes to re·cite po·et·ry. Mike cit·ed lines from Whitman's po·ems. Mike ris·es ear·ly to write and to re·vise his writ·ing. Mike has a de·sire to ac·quire more know·ledge. Mike sub·scribes to man·y glob·al jour·nals. Mike works as an ad·vis·er. Mike pro·vides help to teens through the su·i·cide hot·line. Mike's ad·vice is not to di·rect·ly ad·vise the youth. Mike tries to be con·cise and pre·cise. Mike seems to know pre·cise·ly what to say. Mike is a·ble to con·cise·ly ex·press his thoughts. Mike dives in·to life to save lives. Mike hides peo·ple's se·crets. Mike is bo·na fide. Mike con·tin·ues blithe·ly in spite of all the prob·lems sur·round·ing him. Mike thrives af·ter he writes and then he re·vive his en·er·gy. Mike as·cribes his suc·cess to his eth·nic tribe and to his sup·port·ive and lov·ing wife.



Mike is wise. Mike does not al·ways com·pro·mise. Mike feels o·bliged to pre·side o·ver his com·mit·tee. Mik's vice is that he is nice, polite, and truth·ful. Mike is not eas·i·ly en·ticed by things. Mike is u·su·al·ly a·ble to guide his own life. Mike strives to sur·vive and to stay a·live. Mike is a care·ful driv·er and does not wish his car to col·lide with an·oth·er car. Mike des·cribes the bad vibes he feels to·ward bri·be·ry. Mike does not fol·low a spe·cif·ic rite. Mike a·bides by the laws of na·ture.

Mike is at the prime of his time. Mike has a wide va·ri·e·ty of in·ter·ests. Mike re·al·izes his needs to re·vi·tal·ize him·self. Mike wore his striped shirt and went for a hike all the way to the school's site. Mike has a nice Web site. Mike watch·es live the·a·ter. Mike drives five miles to the the·a·ter. Mike ar·rives on time. Mike went to see the o·cean dur·ing low tide. Mike helped build a dike. Mike likes to ex·er·cise. Mike likes to hike. Mike hikes nine miles a day. Mike goes out·side for a bike ride. Mike de·cid·ed to ride his bike to the turn·pike. Mike flew his white kite. Mike is quite ex·cit·ed o·ver his white kite. Mike won a siz·a·ble prize for his Hal·low·een

at·**tire**. **Mike** was sur·**prised** by the suc·**cess** of his dis·**guise**. **Mike** **likes** to **glide** when on his roller·**blades**. **Mike** **strides** when he **glides**. **Mike** re·**sides** be·**side** the mountain·**side**. **Mike** **likes** to **slide** down the moun·**tain**.

Mike re·**sides** in a **nice** house. **Mike** dropped a **pile** of **files** on the **tile**. **Mike** fixed the **pipe** in his house. **Mike** **used** a **twine** to wrap the **pipe**. **Mike** picked up the **wire** near the **fire**·**place**. **Mike** **bought** some al·ka·**line** bat·ter·ies for his clock. **Mike** **swiped** his ATM card at the store. **Mike** us·es a **nice** de·**vice** to **slice** woods. **Mike** **wipes** the stove **while** he cooks. **Mike** paid **twice** the **price** to get rid of **mice**. **Mike** said, “It isn’t a **crime** to kill **mice**, **lice**, ter·**mites**, and par·a·**sites**.” **Mike** has more than one bee·**hive**.

Mike stopped to have a **bite**. **Mike** ate **spiced** **rice** with some **diced** gar·lic, **sliced** cu·cum·bers, and **ripe** to·ma·toes. **Mike** de·**clined** an of·fer to drink **wine**. **Mike** asked for wa·ter with **lime** wedges and with·out **ice**. **Mike** paid a **dime** for an ex·tra **lime**. **Mike** **likes** words that **rhyme**. **Mike** did not care to eat **ice** cream. **Mike** had **pine**·ap·ples for des·sert. **Mike** was **quite** suf·ficed by what he had eat·en.



Mike and Niles

Mike bought a **tire** and some ropes to make a swing.

Mike was re·qu**ir**ed to know how to build a swing. **Mike**'s de·s**ir**e was to h**ir**e **Niles** to help him build his swing. **Mike** and **Niles** fin·ish**ed** the en·t**ir**e pro·j**ec**t. **Mike** was ex·c**it**ed and said, "This swing will be m**in**e." **Mike**'s new swing be·c**a**me his lit·t**le** par·a·d**is**e. **Mike** said, "Hard work pays in the end and v**ic**e ver·s**a**." **Mike** en·j**oy**ed the sun·sh**in**e.


Mike's swing was un·der the p**in**e tree. **Mike**'s swing was next to the grape·v**in**e. **Mike** sat in his swing and fan·ta·s**iz**ed. **Mike** saw **Niles** in one of the store's a**is**les. **Mike** sm**il**ed when he thank**ed** **Niles**. **Mike** and **Niles** were not a·l**ik**e but they were l**ik**e·minded. **Mike** and **Niles** were friends in sp**it**e of their dif·fer·en·ces. **Mike** and **Niles** worked to·geth·er.

Niles **Niles** did not en·j**oy** his work as an ad·v**is**·or. **Niles**' per·mit was a·bout to ex·p**ir**e. **Niles** de·c**id**ed to re·t**ir**e ear·ly from his job. **Niles** want·ed to join the free en·ter·p**ri**se world. **Niles** wanted to own a fran·ch**is**e. **Niles** had no de·s**ir**e to help change peo·ple's l**iv**es. **Niles** kept roll·ing his d**ic**e. **Niles** sat on a re·cl**in**·er to rest his sp**in**e. **Niles**' sp**in**e caused him to wh**in**e and cry. **Niles** l**ik**ed to w**in**e and d**in**e. **Niles** wound up sick from drink·ing too much w**in**e. **Niles** wh**in**ed a·gain a·fter din·ner.

Niles l**ik**ed see·ing vam·p**ir**e mov·ies. The vam·p**ir**e in the mov·ie pre·tend·ed to be a squ**ir**e. The vam·p**ir**e vis·i·ted an old shr**in**e in the sh**ir**e. The vam·p**ir**e of·ten talk**ed** with a s**ir**e. The vam·p**ir**e stepped in the m**ir**e. The vam·p**ir**e was hit by a sp**ik**e. The vam·p**ir**e felt as if a mis·s**il**e had been dropped over him. The vam·p**ir**e felt v**il**e. The vam·p**ir**e felt as if he were go·ing se·n**il**e. The vam·p**ir**e looked l**ik**e a sp**ri**te. The

vam·**pire** was in·**clined** to es·cape a·gain.

Mike and **Niles**' un·ion called for a **strike**. **Niles** dis·**liked** peo·ple strik·**ing**. **Niles** want·ed to a·**bide** by his boss' **guide**·**lines**. De·**spite** the fact that **Niles** dis·**liked** the **strike**, he end·ed up join·ing in with the rest of his col·leagues. **Niles** felt o·**bliged** to join in with his un·ion. **Niles** walked the pick·et **lines** for **nine** days. **Niles** did not en·tw**ine** with his e·mo·tions. **Niles** **riled** his **wife** dur·ing the **strike**.

 Copy slowly these words and do not try to guess their spelling. Look at each word before you begin to copy it and do not look away from it until you know you can spell it correctly:

Mike	like	hike	bike
_____	_____	_____	_____
pike	spike	dike	strike
_____	_____	_____	_____
side	glide	slide	ride
_____	_____	_____	_____
bride	pride	stride	bide
_____	_____	_____	_____
chide	tide	hide	wide
_____	_____	_____	_____
guide	ripe	stripe	gripe
_____	_____	_____	_____
wipe	swipe	site	cite
_____	_____	_____	_____
mote	smite	spite	five
_____	_____	_____	_____
drive	strive	thrive	live

wives	vive	hive	chive
jive	knives	wife	life
fife	mile	smile	pile
file	tile	Nile	Niles
aisle	vile	while	rile
time	lime	slime	clime
rime	prime	crime	grime
dime	chime	mime	line
mine	nine	dine	pine
spine	fine	vine	shine
shrine	brine	swine	twine
fire	hire	tire	wire

spire

mire

sire

shire

dire

ice

rice

price

lice

slice

spice

dice

nice

mice

vice

vise

sit, site

bit, bite

kit, kite

quit, quite

wit, white

mitt, mite

spit, spite

Sid, side

slid, slide

rid, ride

bid, bide

hid, hide

Mick, Mike

lick, like

licked, liked

hick, hike

pick, pike

rip, ripe

strip, stripe

stripped, striped

grip, gripe

gripped, griped

whip, wipe

whipped, wiped

pip, pipe

mill, mile

pill, pile

fill, file

till, tile

bill, bile

Tim, time

limb, lime

slim, slime

rim, rime

grim, grime

dim, dime

din, dine

dinner, diner

pin, pine

spin, spine

fin, fine

twin, twine

pipeline

hydroxide, dioxide

peroxide

reside, preside

coincide, collide

widespread

widen, widened

provide, confide

write, rite, right

cite, site, sight

recite, excite

incite, insight

site, parasite

might, mite, termite

night, knight, ignite

unite, polite

light, satellite

extradite, indict

indictment

despite, extradite

appetite, invite

deprive, contrive

wipeout

beehive, connive

mile, mileage

pile, compile

file, filed, filing

profile, defile

tile, hostile

projectile, infantile

Nile, senile

aisle, agile

beguile, exile

missile, reconcile

lifetime, primetime

overtime, timesheet

timeline, timeless

grime, begrime

outline, reline

alkaline, decline

recline, incline

mine, goldmine

undermine, dine

spine, iodine

pine, pineapple

refine, refinery

define, divine

vine, grapevine

bovine, sunshine

combine, entwine

intertwine, firework

hire, tire

retire, retiree

entire, attire, satire

wired, wiring

require, acquire

inspire, aspire

expire, perspire

conspire, transpire

vampire, empire

admire, desire

oblige, priceless

pricy, spicy

advice, device

suffice

entice, concise

precise, paradise

dice, merchandise

describe, prescribe

proscribe, inscribe

subscribe

circumscribe

transcribe, ascribe

imbibe



Copy these words and do not try to guess their spelling. Look at each word before you begin to copy it and do not look away from it until you know that you can spell it correctly:

televisé

révisé

superviser

improviser

advise

devise

rise

arise

surprise

enterprise

exercise

exorcise

franchise

enfranchise

advertise

despise

disguise

wise

compromise

demise

surmise

adviser/

advisor

final → finalize

rationalize

nationalize

internalize

externalize

personalize

normalize

formalize

generalize

centralize

neutralize

moralize

capitalize

hospitalize

brutalize

vitalize

legalize

localize

vandalize

globalize

equalize

individualize

tranquelize

specialize

socialize

commercialize

realize

materialize

idealize

idolize

symbolize

utilize

mobilize

stabilize

crystallize

paralyze

analyze

familiarize

popularize

burglarize

terrorize

authorize

prioritize

characterize

summarize

Americanize

modernize

organize

patronize

revolutionize

colonize

agonize

scrutinize

immunize

recognize

humanize

dehumanize

customize

legitimize

subsidize

subsidize

jeopardize

jeopardized

sanitize

sanitizer

critic→criticize

public→publicize

economic→economize

politic→politicize

romantic→romanticize

italic→italicize

synthetic→synthesize

fanatic→fantasize

analytic→analyze

analytic→analyzing

mechanic→mechanize

dramatic→dramatize

stigmatic→stigmatize

apologetic→apologize

1. Write 10 or more words that contain the long ī spelled with the “ī-e” phonic. Example: hike

2. Write 10 or more sentences using words that contain the long ī spelled with the “ī-e” phonic.
Example: Mike likes to hike.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____