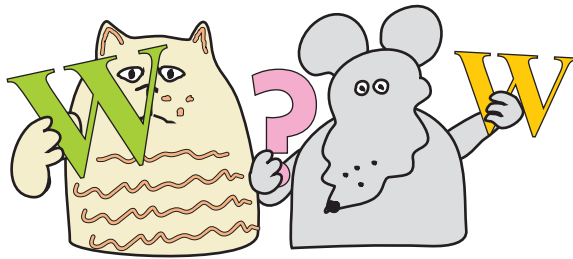


Book Thirteen

Who? What? Where?

Question Words & Advanced W-Controlled Vowels



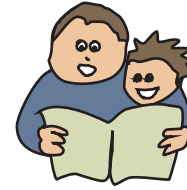
Written and illustrated by

Miz Katz N. Ratz

A Progressive Phonics™ book

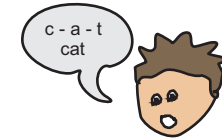
Copyright (c) 2004, 2005 by Miz Katz N. Ratz, patent pending

Quick Start Guide



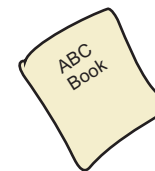
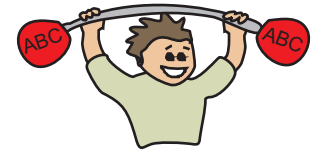
Read the book WITH your child. You read the “regular” text, and he/she reads the big, red words, sort of like reading the different parts in a play.

Help your child sound out the words as needed.



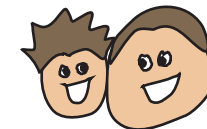
Read the book several times. This helps develop the eye muscles and left-to-right reading patterns that are necessary for reading.

Don't rush it. Body builders don't train in a day, neither does a child.



If your child is having difficulty, he/she might need more practice with the alphabet. Get a fun book about the alphabet and read that lots of times. Then come back to Progressive Phonics.

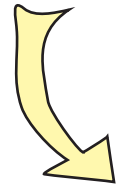
And most important of all, HAVE FUN!



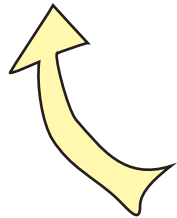
Quick Start Guide Part Two

Words that a child should be able to read by now are printed with BLUE ink – if your child can't read them easily, go back and review the earlier books.

The new words being learned are "big, red words".



My cat is **black**, as **black**
as night – except for **his back**,
which is white as white.



Words or grammatical constructions that a child has not learned yet are written in black ink. **These words are supposed to be read by the parent/teacher. ****

** Your child can try to read them, but don't worry too much about them – they are taught later, either in upcoming Progressive Phonics books, or in spelling or grammar at school.

Book 12 Table of Contents

Page 3	"wh" words
Page 6	"wr" words
Page 8	The question mark
Page 9	Question words (what, where, when, how, why, which, who and whom)
Page 32	"W" controlled vowels
18	How the "w" controls "a"
24	Exceptions
28	How the "w" controls "o"

Pronunciation:

Some words and vowels in the “English” language are pronounced differently.

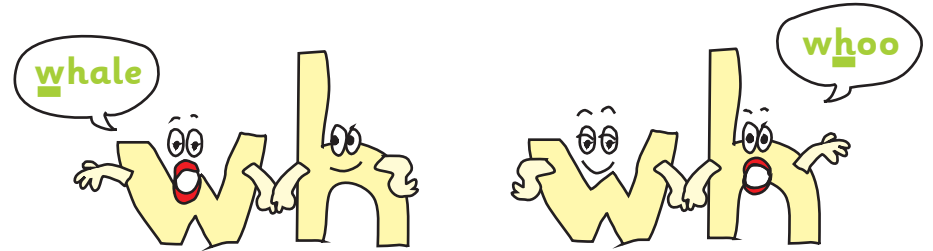
For example, the word “why” is pronounced “wye” in most English-speaking areas, but in many areas of Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and South-Eastern USA it is still pronounced “h-wye”, which was the original pronunciation.

Another example is the word “wash”, which is pronounced “wosh” in some English-speaking areas, but is pronounced “wawsh” in other areas.

We apologize in advance for any pronunciation differences between Progressive Phonics and your particular dialect, and we hope that you can navigate through them without too much difficulty – any problems should be reported to feedback@progressivephonics.com



The letters “wh” together are a bit tricky. Most of the time, the “w” does the talking, like in the words “whale” and “white”. But sometimes the “h” does the talking, like in the words “whole” and “who”.

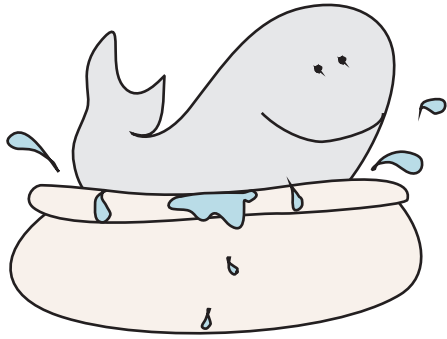


“w” talking:

whale
when
wheat
wheel
while
whine
white
which
and many
more

“h” talking:

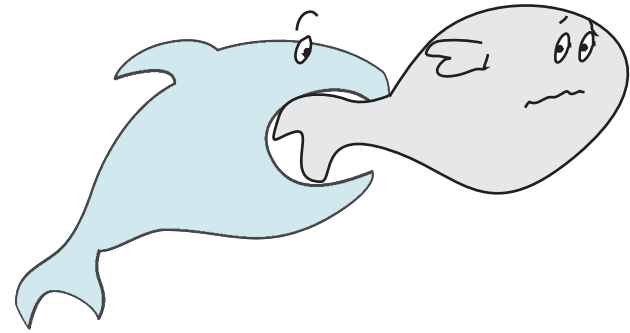
who
whom
whose
whole
and not too
many other
words



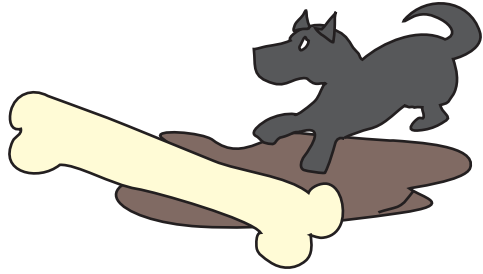
I am not the one **who** did it –
no, sir, it was not me.

A **whale** put himself
in our bath tub – look and see.

Why would a **whale**
want to take a bath with me,
when a **whale** can take a bath
in the ocean or the sea?



A shark and a **whale** had a
big fight. The shark ate the **whale**
in just one bite. The shark, **who** had
a very big mouth, ate the **whole**
whale from tail to snout. But
when the shark opened his mouth,
the **whale** saw the **hole**, and
the **whale** swam out.



A big, black dog
dug a big, black **hole**
to bury his favorite bone.
But the bone was big,
bigger than the **hole**,
so the dog had to dig
the **whole hole** bigger –
a **whole** lot bigger –
just to fit the **whole** bone.



To keep my teeth as **white**
as **white**, I brush my teeth
every day and night.
I also floss my **white**,
white teeth, and I keep them
in a jar – look and see.



My wee, **white** dog is small,

but he can **whine** a lot.

My wee, **white** dog will

whine so loud that

no one else can talk.

("Wee" means small.)



When you see a "w" and an "r" together, it is the "r" that does the talking.



wrist



wrap a gift

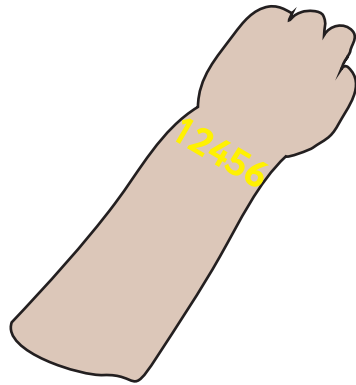


wrench



write





I **wrote** some numbers on my **wrist**,
but I **wrote** the numbers **wrong**.

I **wrote** one, two, four, five, six –
can you see them on my **wrist**?

Do you see what I did **wrong** –
which number is gone, gone, gone?



My brother wants to **write** his name
but he does not know how to **write**.

So I will **write** his name for him –
did I **write** it right?



We use a special mark, **?**, to show when a question is being asked. This is called a question mark. We also say things a little bit differently when we ask a question:

He is Jack.



Is he Jack?

You are sad.



Are you sad?

I can play.



Can I play?



Read this page, and show me all the questions.



Is it time to go to sleep?

I do not want to go to sleep.

Do I have to sleep in my bed?

Can I sleep on the floor instead?

Will you read a book to me?

Can you read two, or maybe three?

Mom – what are you snoring for?

Mom is sleeping on my floor.



Can I play this drum?

Yes, **I can**.

Can you hear me as

I bang, bang, bang?

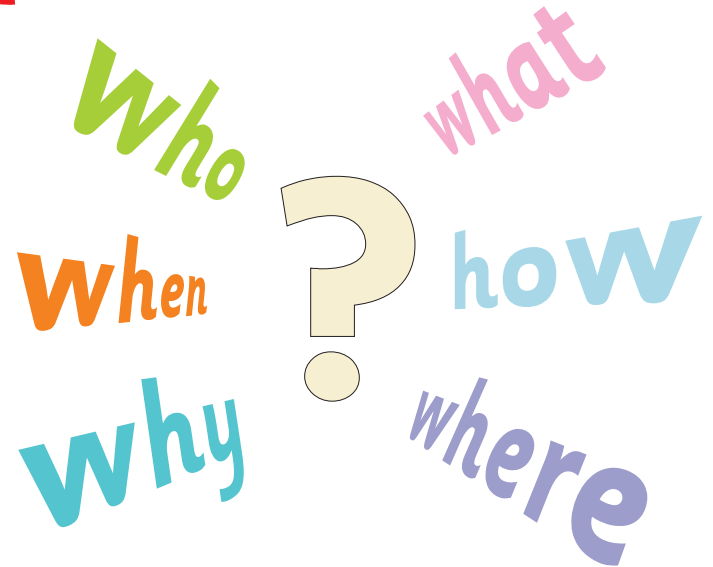
Can you speak a bit
louder?

What did you say?

Why is it so hard to
hear today?



Sometimes, we also use special
“question words” to ask questions.

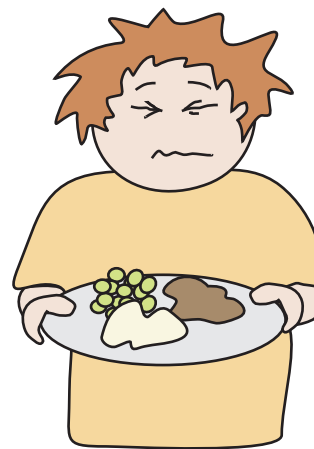




The word “what” asks for more information about something – like, what is it, what is it made of, what is the time, and so on. Also, even though it looks like “cat” and “that”, the word, “what”, sounds like “nut” and “but”.



What is that thing on top
of your head? I wonder **what**
it is. Is it a hat, or is it a frog?
Or is that thing your little white dog?
And **what** is your dog doing there?
Is he fast asleep in your hair?



What is for dinner?

What is on my plate?

Is it fish, or a big, beef steak?

I do not know **what** is on my plate

because my eyes are shut, and

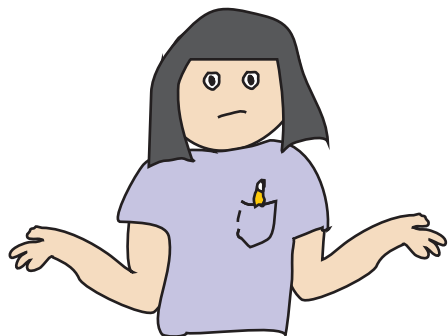
my nose is late. My nose was supposed

to be home by eight – so please

can you tell me, **what** is on my plate?



The word “where” asks about location – the place where something is. The word “where” sounds like “there” and “chair”, while the word “here” sounds like “ear”.



Where, oh **where**, did I put my pen?

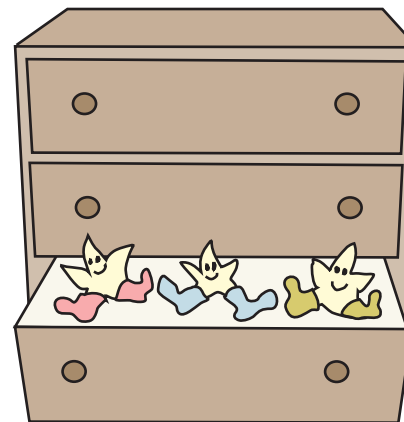
I think that I have lost it again.

It is not **there** on top of my **chair**.

It is not **here** on top of my **ear**.

I wish I knew **where** my pen is –

I only know **where** my pen is not.



Where do stars go in the day? **Where** do they sleep?

Where do they play?

Are they in my closet

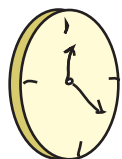
where my shoes go to sleep?

Are they in my dresser with

my socks on their feet?



The word “when” asks about time.



When is play time?

When can I eat?

I want to know **when** I can
leave my seat. I have sat here
in my chair all day,
and I want to know **when**
I can go and play.



When is dinner?

When do we eat?

My tummy is hungry,
and so are my feet.

My feet say, “**When** do
we eat, eat, eat?”

I did not know that feet
could speak.



The word “how” asks for the WAY to do something. It can also ask if something or someone is good or bad, well or not well, like – How are you?



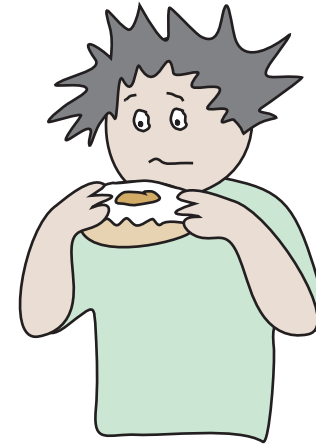
Hello, human, **how** are you?

Can you tell me **how** to tie a shoe?

I know that I am just a cow,

but pretty please can you

show me **how**?



How do you eat a

donut **hole**?

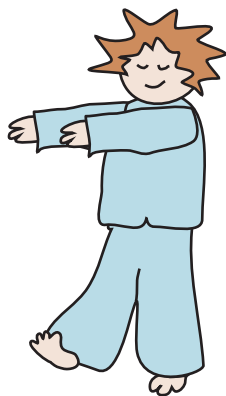
Do you eat the **whole**

donut, or just the donut **hole**?

(Thanks to Scott Evans for this useful observation.)



The word “why” asks for the reason – how come?



Why is sleep so boring?

Why do we sleep at all?

Sleep just makes me fall asleep –

why can't I just sleep-walk?



The word “shoe” breaks the ryles – it looks like “Joe” and “toe”, but sounds like “Sue” and “chew”.



My dog, Sue, just ate my shoe.

Why would she do that?

Why do dogs like to chew,

chew, chew? And **why** do

they chew on shoes, shoes, shoes?

My baby brother, Joe,

likes to chew his toe, so **why**

does Sue like to chew my shoe?



The word “which” asks you to tell me or show me the person or thing you are talking about.



Which rock is hot

and **which** rock is not?

I do not want to burn my hand.

A burn on the hand can hurt too much,
so **which** rock is safe to touch?



Which book shall I read?

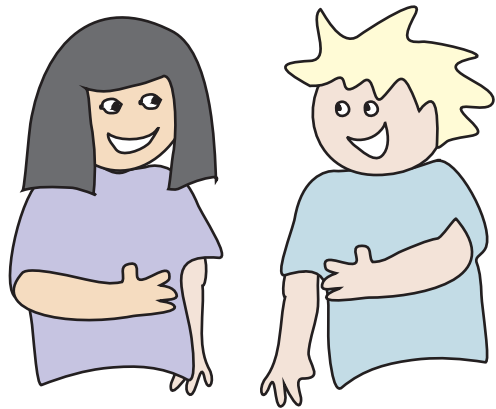
Which book is the best?

Shall I read this book or that one –
tell me, no or yes?

How can I chose **which** book
to read, when each book is the best?



The word “who” asks about people.



Who are you?

What is your name?

Do you want to play a game?

If you tell me **who** you are,

I will tell you **who** I am,

so say, “Hello,” and shake my hand.



The word “who” can also be used to help show which person you are talking about.



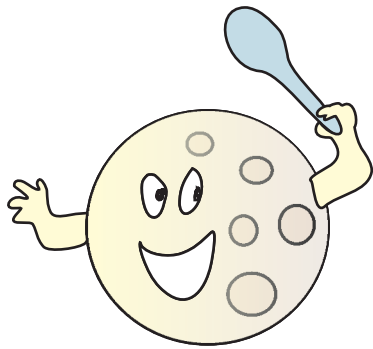
The girl **who** won the race
is standing over there.

The girl **who** was second
is sitting in a chair.

And the girl **who** came in last
is still running in the race. She
so, so slow you can hardly see her go.



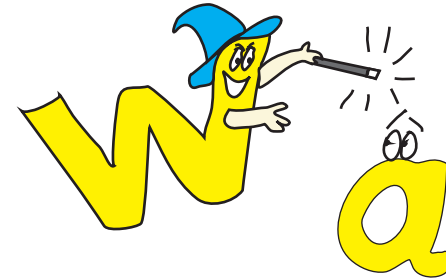
The word “whom” means the same as “who” but is used differently. You will learn more about it in school, but one rule is that you never say “to who” – you always say “to whom”.



You gave the spoon to **whom**?

The man **who** lives on the moon?

Who is the man **who** lives on the moon,
and why does he need a spoon?



How the “w” controls
the “a” vowel



At the beginning of a word, the letter “w” is sometimes a wizard – he can make a vowel sound different. Look at what the “w” does to the letter “a” –

h-a-n-d
hand



wand

Here, the “w” waves his magic wand and makes the “a” say “-o-” instead of “-a-”.

w-o-n-d
wand



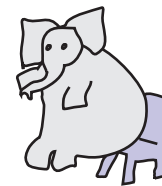
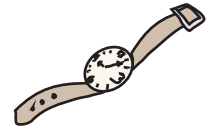
The letter “w” can make the letter “a” sound like “o”.



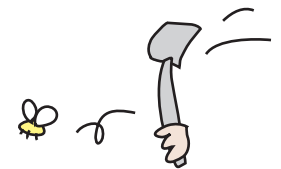
cash to wash



catch to watch

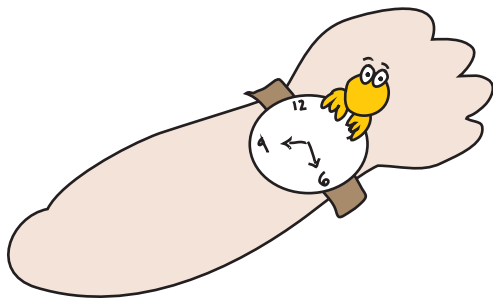


sat to swat



plant to want



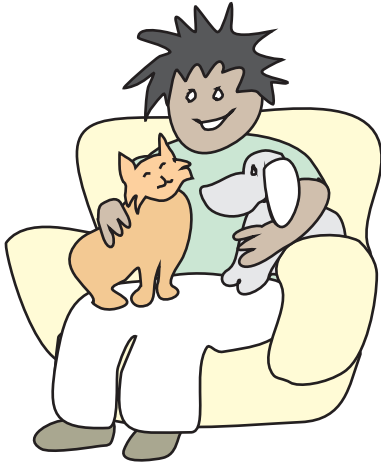


I **want** to **watch** my **watch**;
 my **watch** can count to sixty.
 I **want** to **watch** my watch;
 my **watch** goes tick, tick, ticky.
 My **watch** has a face,
 but my **watch** has no eyes –
 how DOES my **watch watch**?
 My **watch** is very tricky.

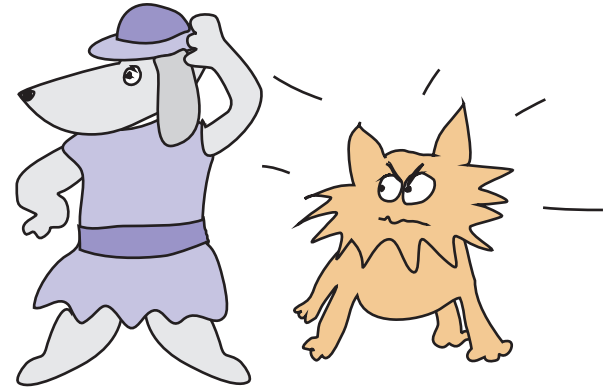


Gosh, Josh, you need to **wash**
 the dirt behind your ear.
 Do you **want** to grow **corn**
 when the weather gets **warm**
 in the dirt behind your ear?

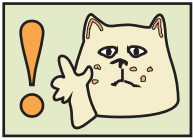
("Gosh" is a nonsense word used to express surprise, happiness or concern. "Josh" is a boy or man's name.)



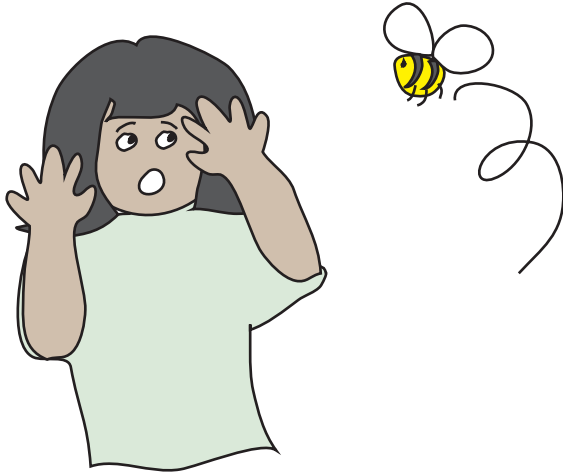
The sky is dark;
 there is a **storm**.
 I will stay inside
 all nice and **warm**.
 I think I will drink
 some nice, **warm** tea,
 and my cat and dog
 will sit with me.



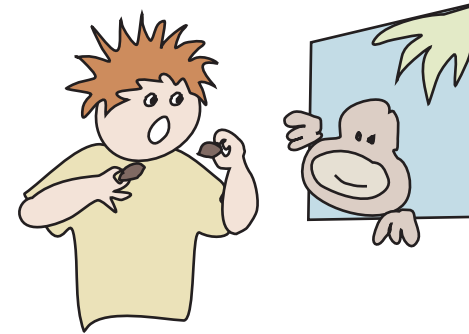
My cat is at **war** with my dog;
 my dog is at **war** with my cat.
 My dog **wore** my cat's best dress;
 he also **wore** her hat.
 The cat screamed, "This is **war**!"
 when the bad dog **wore** her dress.
 So now you know what the **war** is **for** –
 the bad dog **wore** her dress.



In the words “what” and “was”, the “w” makes the “a” say “uh” –



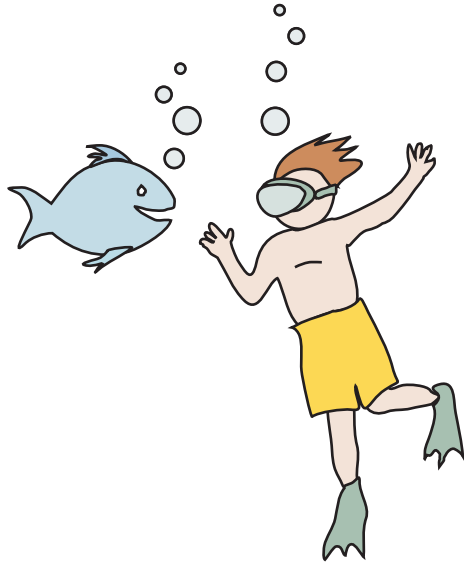
Yesterday, I saw a bee –
the bee **was** a **buzz** in the air.
I **was** glad that the bee
was a **buzz** in the air,
not a **buzz** of **fuzz** in my hair.



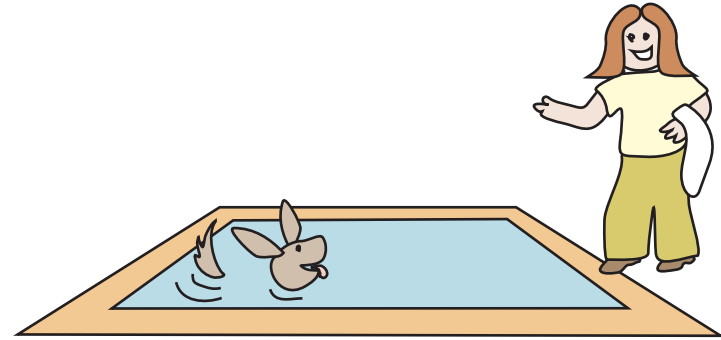
I **was** in my **hut**,
just eating a **nut** –
eating a **what**?
A **nut** – that is **what**.
A monkey said “**But**
you cannot eat a **nut**.”
And I said, “**What**
is wrong with a **nut**?”
And the monkey said,
“**Nut**-thing....”



And in the word “water”, the “w” makes the “a” say “aw”.



If I like to swim in **water**,
and fish swim in **water** too,
does that mean that I am a fish?
Or that fish are people too?



I **want** to **wash** my dog
with **warm water** and shampoo.
I **want** to **wash** my dog,
but he does not **want** me to.
My dog will swim in a swimming pool,
but he does not **want** a bath.
Do I **want** to get mad at him,
or do I **want** to laugh?

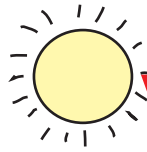


Sometimes, the letter “w” does not change the way the letter “a” sounds – like when the letter “l” is sitting on the other side of the “a”

walk



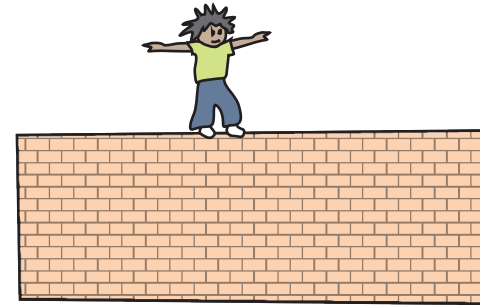
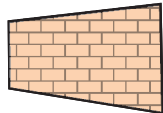
want — walnut



warm — walk



wash — wall



The very best way
to **walk** on a **wall**
is to never, ever **walk**
on a **wall** at all.

Who will **watch** you
if you **walk** upon a **wall**?
And who will catch you if you fall?



Walter went for a **walk**

in a field of corn. The sun was hot,
the day was **warm** –

so **warm** that **Walter**

wants some **water**,

but where will **Walter**

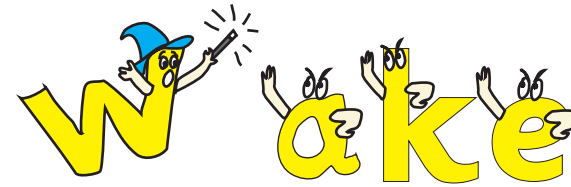
find some **water**?

Can you help poor **Walter**

find some **water**?



In words where the letter “a” is calling out her name, the letter “w” cannot change the way the letter “a” sounds –



want — **wait**

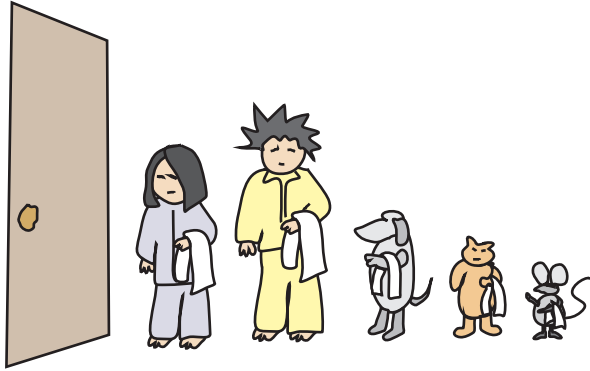


wash — **waste**



wad — **wade**





When I **wake** up, I **want** to **wash** my face. But if I **wake** up late, then I have to **wait**.

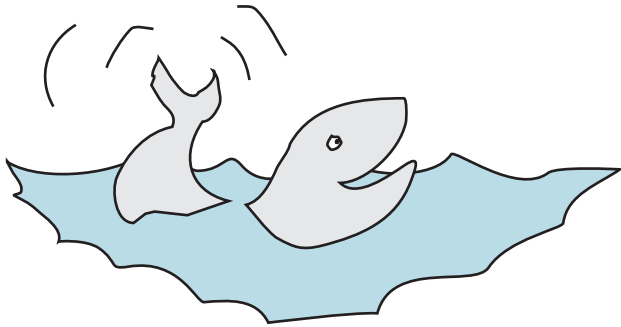
My sister and my brother, my dog and Fran the cat, are all in line before me – even Bob the rat. So if I do not **want** to **wait**, I do not go to sleep. If I never have to **wake** up, then I never **wake** up late.



I like to **wade** in **water** all the **way** up to my **waist**.

But not too deep – a **wave** could splash my face.

I do not **want** a **wave** to **wash** my face, so I never **wade** in **water** that is deeper than my **waist**.



What can a **whale**

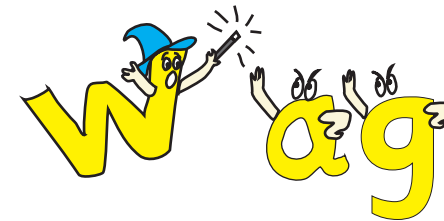
do with his tail?

Can he **wave** it in the **water**,
can he **wave** it at his daughter?

And can a **whale wave** at me
when I see him in the sea?



In some words – just a few words –
the letter “a” ignores the letter “w”
and makes her usual sound.



wag

wax

whack

wham

wagon

and not

too many

other words



My dog likes to **wag** his tail,
 he **wags** his tail all day.
 And when he swims in **water**,
 he **wags** it like a **whale**.
 And when I **wash** my dog,
 he **wags** his tail so much
 that **warm water** sprays
 all over the place –
 on the floor and in my face.



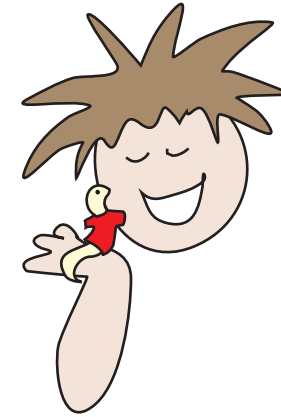
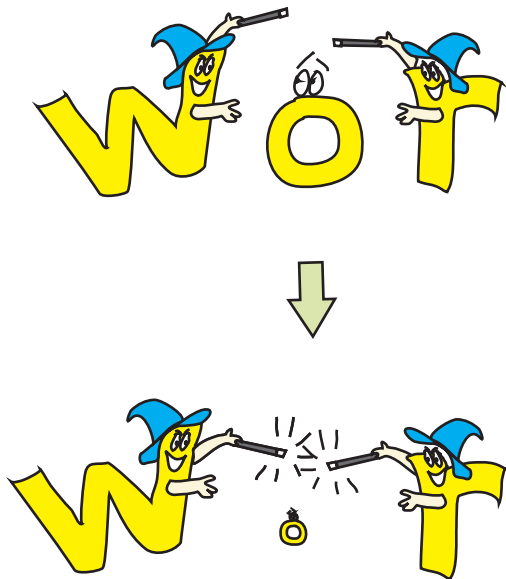
I **want** six **wax** candles
 on my birthday **cake**.
 I **want** six **wax** candles,
 but I do not **want** to **wait** –
 if we take a lot of pictures,
 and if we sing a birthday song,
 when I blow out the **wax** candles,
 the candles will be gone...
 candle **wax** all over the place –
wax icing on my birthday **cake**.



The letter “a” isn’t the only letter that the “w” can change – the “w” can also change the letter “o”.

The letter “w” can wave his wand and make the sound of the letter “o” almost disappear. But he can’t do this without the help of the letter “r” – together, the letters “w” and “r” make the sound of the letter “o” almost disappear. Listen – just about all you can hear is the “rrrr” of the “r”.

word work worm world worry



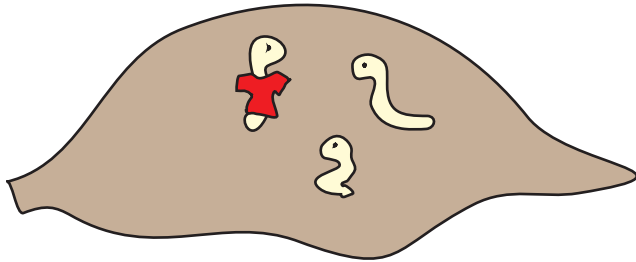
My pet **worm** is not a germ –
it is the best pet in the **world**.

It is such a shame that

I can’t give it a name –

is my **worm** a boy or a girl?

(A “germ” is a small thing that can make people sick.
It is also a bad name to call someone, and means they
are very tiny and not very nice..)



No! My pet **worm**
 is such a germ – it is the
worst pet in the **world**.
 It crawled away
 when I took it out to play.
 It is somewhere in that dirt –
 the only **worm** in a shirt.

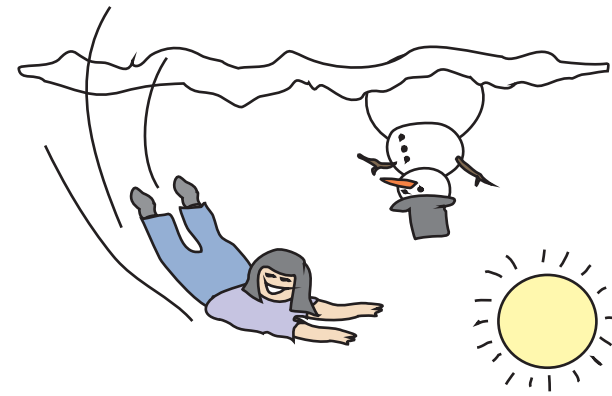


Every day, my dad goes to **work**,
 and I want to go to **work** with him.
 I could help him with his **work**;
 I could wear a tie and shirt;
 I could even paint a beard on my
 chinny-chin-chin.



The **word** "play" is my favorite **word**;
it is the best **word** in the **world**.

When my school **work** is done,
it is time to have some fun,
so I go to my room and
sit on my bed, and I say
the **word** "play" for the
rest of the day.



My own **world** is different
from any other place.

In my **world**, I can fly
all the **way** to outer space.

The sun is always **warm**,
and there is snow upon the ground.

In my **world**, front is back,
and up is always down.

THE END