

b

f

c

g

d

h

j

m

k

n

l

p

qu

t

r

v

s

w

x

a

y

e

z

i

o

ir

u

ur

er

wor

ear

th

sh

ay

ee

ai

ow

oi

ou

aw

oy

au

ew

ch

ui

ng

oo

ea

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or

ck

wh

ed

oa

ey

igh

ei

eigh

ie

kn

gn

dge

wr

oe

ph

gh

ti

ough

si

ci

<p style="text-align: right;">4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">f if</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">b rib</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">g</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"g" bag "j" gem</p> <p>g can say "j" only when followed by e, i, or y. Thus the sound of this letter can be readily determined and no number is needed to indicate the use of the second sound</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">c</p> <p style="text-align: center;">"k" can "s" cent</p> <p>c followed by e, i, or y says "s." Followed by any other letter, it says "k." Thus the sound of this letter can be told at a glance so no number is needed to indicate the second sound.</p>

6

h
him

3

d
lid

10

m
am

7

j
jam

Used at the beginning of a syllable

11

n
in

8

k
ink

<p style="text-align: right;">12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">p map</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">9</p> <p style="text-align: center;">l lag</p> <p>“l” is sounded with the tongue point pressed against the roof of the mounth. This is also true of “d,” “t,” and “n.”</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">16</p> <p style="text-align: center;">t bat</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">13</p> <p style="text-align: center;">qu “kw” quit</p> <p>These two letters have separate sounds. Since in English they are written together they are considered a phonogram. The u is a consonant with the sound “w”</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">17</p> <p style="text-align: center;">v viv id</p> <p>The teeth are placed on the lower lip at the same place for “f” as for “v”. In witing many children confise these two sounds unless they are taught to hear and feel the differences.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">14</p> <p style="text-align: center;">r rat</p> <p>“r” is sounded with the tongue rounded far back in the mouh. “r” is not “er”</p>

18

w
wit

Round the lips to say "w." The sound is not "wü."

15

s
"s" us
"z" as

s never says "z" at the beginning of a base word: zoo, zebra, zero, etc.

22

a
"ă" at
"ā" na vy
"ah" want

19

x
"ks" box

x is the only single letter with two sounds (ks). This is the reason we do not write two x's in words such as boxing and boxed.

23

e
"ē" end
"ē" me

20

y
yet

This consonant letter y is used only at the beginning of a syllable, usually the first one

"ȳ" ba by
"ȳ" my

y never needs a number above it

24

i
"ɪ" In di an
"ɪ" si lent

Both i's in Indian say "ɪ". i and y at the end of a syllable usually say "ɪ". The other vowels should say ā, ē, ī, ō, ū at the end of a syllable.

21

z
zest

28

ir
first

Her first nurse works early

25

o
"ɔ" odd
"o" open
"oo" do

29

ur
nurse

Her first nurse works early

26

u
"ʊ" up
"u" music
"oo" put

<p style="text-align: right;">30</p> <p style="text-align: center;">wor works</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Her <u>first</u> <u>nurse</u> <u>works</u> <u>early</u></p> <p>wor is made of two phonograms. or may say "er" when w comes before it.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">27</p> <p style="text-align: center;">er her</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Her <u>first</u> <u>nurse</u> <u>works</u> <u>early</u></p> <p>This sentence give five spellings for the sound "er".</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">34</p> <p style="text-align: center;">th</p> <p>"th" <u>thin</u> (Breath hisses between tongue-tip and upper teeth)</p> <p>"th" <u>this</u> (Tongue position is same as above but thr voice gives sound as air is forced out.)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">31</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ear ear ly</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Her <u>first</u> <u>nurse</u> <u>works</u> <u>early</u></p>
<p style="text-align: right;">35</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ay "ā" day</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">32</p> <p style="text-align: center;">sh dish</p> <p>sh is used at the beginning of a word, at the end of a syllable, but not at the beginning of a syllable after the first one in a base word.</p>

36

ai
"ā" paint

Never used at the end of a word.

33

ee
"ē" see

40

oi
point

Never used at the end of a word.

37

ow
"ow" how
"ō" low

41

aw
law

38

ou
"ow" round
"ō" four
"ōō" you
"ū" coun try

42

au
fault

Never used at the end of a word.

39

oy
boy

46

ch
"ch" much
"k" school
"sh" chiv al ry

(ng is a nasal sound. It is neither "n" nor "g" nor is it a combination of them.)

47

ng
rang

43

ew
"ōō" grew
"ū" new

(Same sounds as for ui.)

44

ui
"ōō" fruit
"ū" suit

(Same sounds as for ew.)

Never user at the end of a word.

48

ea

"ē" eat
"ĕ" head
"ā" break

45

oo

"ōō" boot
"oo" foot
"ō" floor

52

or
or

49

ar
far

53

wh
when

Blow softly on the palm of your hand. This air should be felt when saying: when, wheel, where. There is no air when saying we, witch, wear. The difference between "wh" and "w" should be taught.

50

ck
neck

(Used only after a single vowel which says as ā, ě, ĭ, ō, ů.)

54

oa
boat

51

ed
"ēd" grad ed
"d" loved
"t" wrecked

This card is the past tense ending—not the "ē" and "d" of red.

58

igh
"t" sigh

55

ey
"ā" they
"ē" key
"t" val ley

59

eigh
"ā" weigh

56

ei
"ē" con ceit
"ā" veil
"t" for feit

See page 3 in the notebook for the rule for the use of ei and ie

60

kn
"n" knot

Used only at the beginning of a base word

57

ie
"ē" field
"ī" pie
"ī" lies

See page 3 in the notebook for the rule for the use of ei and ie

64

dge
"j" bridge

May be used only after a single vowel which says ā, ē, ī, ō, ū.

61

gn
"n" gnat

Used both at the beginning and at the end of a base word (reign)

65

oe
"ō" toe

62

wr
"r" wrap

There is no sound of w here.

66

gh
"g" ghost

Used at the beginning of a base word

63

ph
"f" phan tom

70

ough
"ō" th ough
"ōō" through
"ūf" rough
"ōf" cough
"aw" th ought
"ow" bough

67

ti
"sh" na tion

ti, si, ci say "sh" when they are together for the sound. See page 4 in the notebook

69

ci
"sh" fa cial

ti, si, ci say "sh". See page 4 in the notebook.

68

si
"sh" ses sion
"zh" vi sion

ti, si, ci say "sh".

si is the only one which can say "zh". See page 4 in the notebook.