

53.	<b>tch</b>	/ch/, 3-letter /ch/, used after a single vowel that says /a/ /e/ /i/ /o/ /u/	<b>hatch, etch, stitch, blotch, clutch</b>
54.	<b>ui</b>	/oo/	<b>fruit</b>
55.	<b>gu</b>	/g/, 2-letter /g/, always followed by a vowel.	<b>guess</b>
56.	<b>eigh</b>	/A/ 4-letter /A/	<b>weight</b>
57.	<b>ey</b>	/A/ /E/ that we DO use at the end of English words.	<b>they, key</b>
58.	<b>ei</b>	/A/ /E/ that we do NOT use at the end of English words. Why not? English words do not end with I.	<b>veil, ceiling</b>
59.	<b>igh</b>	/I/ 3-letter /I/	<b>fight</b>
60.	<b>ew</b>	/oo/ /U/ that we DO use at the end of English words.	<b>new, few</b>
61.	<b>eu</b>	/oo/ /U/ that we do NOT use at the end of English words. Why not? English words do not end with U.	<b>neutral, feud</b>
62.	<b>dge</b>	/j/, 3-letter /j/, used only after a single vowel that says /a/ /e/ /i/ /o/ /u/.	<b>badge, edge, fridge, lodge, judge</b>
63.	<b>wr</b>	/r/ 2-letter /r/	<b>wrong</b>
64.	<b>kn</b>	/n/, 2-letter /n/, used only at the beginning of a base word.	<b>know</b>
65.	<b>gn</b>	/n/, 2-letter /n/, used both at the beginning and end of a base word	<b>gnaw, sign</b>
66.	<b>ph</b>	/f/, 2-letter /f/ or /f/, Greek /f/	<b>graph</b>
67.	<b>oy</b>	/oy/ that we DO use at the end of English words.	<b>boy</b>

68.	<b>oi</b>	/oy/ that we do NOT use at the end of English words. Why not? English words do not end with I.	<b>boil</b>
69.	<b>ough</b>	/O/ /oo/ /uff/ /off/ /aw/ /ow/	<b>though, through, tough, cough, thought, bough</b>
70.	<b>ti</b>	/sh/ tall letter /sh/ used at the beginning of syllables after the first one.	<b>na-tion</b>
71.	<b>si</b>	/sh/ /zh/ used at the beginning of syllables after the first one.	<b>mis-sion vi-sion</b>
72.	<b>ci</b>	/sh/ short letter /sh/ used at the beginning of syllables after the first one.	<b>gla-cier</b>

These four phonograms are not used frequently enough to be included with the 72 most common English spelling patterns. However, they do occur occasionally in vocabulary in texts. The cards can be used to teach these phonograms when needed.

73.	<b>rh</b>	/r/, Greek /r/.	<b>rhythm</b>
74.	<b>sc</b>	/s/, 2-letter /s/	<b>science</b>
75.	<b>pn</b>	/n/, Greek /n/	<b>pneumonia</b>
76.	<b>qu</b>	/k/ (a less often used second sound of the Q-U phonogram in foreign-origin words)	<b>mosquito</b>

**Key** to standardize how sounds are represented and read in this text:

A **phonogram** [ ]; letters in brackets are read as the phonogram with all sounds and text needed to distinguish it from another.

A **single sound** is represented by letters within forward slashes, /sh/, /oy/, /t/, /k/. **Lowercase vowel letters**, /a/, represent the first sound of the phonogram (short sound) and **capital vowel letters**, /A/, represent the second sound of the phonogram (its name). [/oo/ first sound of [oo], /OO/ second sound of [oo]; /th/ the first or unvoiced sound of [th], /TH/ the second or voiced sound of [th].]