

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

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

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

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].]