

# LESSON 15, VIDEO 1:

## SOFT C

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**Host:** In this lesson we will learn the soft *c*. The letter *c* can make more than one sound. When the sound of *c* is /k/, it is a hard *c*. When the sound is /s/, it is a soft *c*. When *e*, *i*, or *y* follows the *c*, it makes the soft sound /s/, as in *city*.

**Teacher:** In this lesson, you will learn about two consonants that have more than one sound. Letter *c* sometimes makes an *s* sound. Does anyone know someone named Cindy? The /s/ in *Cindy* is made with the letter *c*. This might seem confusing at first, but rules and patterns can help you figure out which sound to use for *c*. Let's start by learning the sounds for *c*. Please read this word.

Good. What sound does *c* make in *call*?

Yes, /k/. When the sound of *c* is /k/, it's called a hard *c*. When *e*, *i*, or *y* follows *c*, it makes the sound /s/. What sound does *c* make when it is followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*?

Correct, *s*. When the sound of *c* is /s/, it's called a soft *c*.

In this word, *c* is followed by *e*, so it becomes a soft *c*: /s/. The word is *cell*, like a cell phone or a cell in your body. What's the word?

Good, *cell*. What sound does *c* make?

Correct, /s/. In the next example, *c* is followed by *i* and becomes a soft *c*. So what sound does *c* make?

Correct, /s/. Please read the word.

Good, *recite*. The first *c* in this word is followed by *y*, so what sound does *c* make?

Correct, /s/. Now, let's look at the next *c*. It is followed by *i*, so what is the sound for *c*?

Good, /k/. Please read the word.

Good, the word is *recycle*.

We know that some sounds have more than one spelling option, or different ways to spell the same sound. We just learned that /s/ is sometimes spelled with *s* and sometimes with *c*. I'll think aloud to demonstrate how I figure out which spelling option to use. I also need to practice spelling the words and memorizing how to spell them correctly. Remember, when *e*, *i*, or *y* follows *c*, it makes the sound /s/.

The word is *center*. I hear two syllables in the word: /sen/ /ter/. In the first syllable, /sen/, I hear /s/, followed by /e/. Hmm, I know that /s/ can be spelled with *s* or *c*. I just learned that when *e* comes after *c*, the *c* makes the /s/ sound. I will try spelling the first syllable with *c*: *c*, *e*, *n*. The next syllable is /ter/. It's spelled *t-e-r*. I spell the word: *c*, *e*, *n*, *t*, *e*, *r*; *center*. I check the word by rereading it or looking in the dictionary: *center*.

Listen to the next word: *solid*. I hear two syllables in the word: /sol/ /id/. In the first syllable, /sol/, I hear /s/ followed by /o/. *O* isn't one of the vowels that can make a soft *c*, so I will use *s* for /s/. I'll spell the first syllable *s*, *o*, *l*. The next syllable, /id/, is spelled *i*, *d*. The word is spelled *s*, *o*, *l*, *i*, *d*: *solid*. I check the word by rereading it or looking in the dictionary: *solid*.

Listen to the next word: *concentrate*. This is one we really have to think about. I hear three syllables in the word. Say the syllables for me, please.

Good job! That's right. The syllables are /kon/ /sen/ /trate/. In the first syllable, /kon/, I hear /k/, followed by /o/, and ending with /n/. This is a closed syllable because the vowel is closed in by a consonant, and it makes a short sound /o/, like in *octopus*. We use the letter *c* for the /k/ sound at the beginning of words when the /k/ sound is followed by *a*, *o*, or *u*. /Kon/ is spelled *c*, *o*, *n*. The next syllable, /sen/, is that an *s* or a *c* making the soft sound?

It is a closed syllable because it ends in a consonant /n/, so the vowel is making a short sound, /eh/, like in *egg*. That is an *e* sound, and *e* is one of the vowels that can make a soft *c*. I think this syllable is spelled *c*, *e*, *n*. The next syllable, /trate/—OK, what do I know about this syllable?

Well, it is making the long *a* sound, so there are a few ways to spell this sound. It could be *a*, *y*, but that's usually the final sound. /Trate/: The last sound is /t/, and the vowel is a long *a*. I think this is a VCe syllable. Listen again: /trrraaate/. I'm going to write down *t*, *r*, *a*, *t*, *e*: *concentrate*. I check the word by rereading it or looking in the dictionary: *concentrate*.

You did a very nice job figuring out how to spell these words and practicing the soft *c* sound. Remember that *c* makes the /s/ sound when it is followed by the letters *e*, *i*, or *y*.

**Host:** Remember, when *e*, *i*, or *y* follows the *c*, it makes the soft sound /s/.

# LESSON 15, VIDEO 2:

## SOFT G

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**Host:** In this lesson, we will learn the soft *g*. The letter *g* can make more than one sound. When the sound of *g* is /g/, it is a hard *g*. When the sound is /j/, it is a soft *g*. When *e*, *i*, or *y* follows the *g*, it makes the soft sound /j/, as in *giant*.

**Teacher:** Do you know someone named George? The letter *g* sometimes makes a /j/ sound, as in George. Again, this might seem confusing, but rules and patterns can help you figure out which sound to use for *g*. Let's learn about the sounds for *g*. Please read this word.

Good, *wag*. What sound does *g* make in *wag*?

Right, /g/. When the sound of *g* is /g/, it's called a hard *g*. As with the letter *c*, the letter *g* makes its soft sound when it is followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*. That soft *g* sound is /j/. So, what sound does *g* make when it is followed by *e*, *i*, or *y*?

Good, /j/. When the sound of *g* is /j/, it's called a soft *g*. In this word, *e* follows the *g*, so it becomes a soft *g*: /j/. The word is *wage*. What is the word?

Correct, *wage*. In the next example, *g* is followed by *y* and becomes a soft *g*, so what sound does *g* make?

Good job, /j/, correct. Please read the word.

Correct, *gym*. Now, the first *g* in this word is followed by *i*, so what sound does *g* make?

Correct, *j*. Now, let's look at the next *g*. It is followed by *a*, so what sound does *g* make?

Right, /g/. Please read the syllables and then read the whole word.

Correct, *gi-gan-tic*, *gigantic*. Nicely done! You really used your knowledge of syllables and sounds to read the word.

We've learned that /j/ is sometimes spelled with *j* and sometimes with *g*. I will demonstrate how I figure out which spelling option to use. Remember, when *e*, *i*, or *y* follows *g*, it makes the sound /j/.

The word is *gender*. I hear two syllables in the word: /jen/ /der/. In the first syllable, /jen/, I hear /j/ followed by /e/. Is *e* one of the vowels that can create a soft *g*?

Yes, it is. So I will try spelling the first syllable with *g*: *g, e, n*. The next syllable, /der/, is spelled *d, e, r*. The word is spelled *g, e, n, d, e, r*: *gender*. I check the word by rereading it or looking in the dictionary: *gender*.

Here's the next word: *enjoy*. I hear two syllables in the word: /en/ /joy/. How is the first syllable, /en/, spelled?

That's right, *e, n*. The next syllable is /joy/. I hear /j/ followed by /oy/. Hmm, /oy/; I think that's spelled *o, y* because it comes at the end of the word. Is *o* one of the vowels that can make a soft *g*?

No, it is not, so /j/ is spelled with *j* in this word. The syllable is spelled *j, o, y*. The word is spelled *e, n, j, o, y*: *enjoy*. I check the word by rereading it or looking in the dictionary: *enjoy*.

Listen to the next word: *indulgent*. This is one we really have to think about. I hear three syllables in the word. Say the syllables for me, please.

Good job, that's right; the syllables are /in/ /dul/ /jent/. In the first syllable, /in/, I hear /ih/ and it ends with /n/. This is a closed syllable because the vowel is closed in by a consonant, and it makes a short sound /ih/, like in *itch*. I'll write *i, n*.

The next syllable is /dul/. It is another closed syllable because it ends in a consonant and has a short *u* sound: /dul/, *d, u, l*.

The next syllable is /jent/. OK, what do I know about this syllable? Is that a *j* or a *g* making the soft sound?

It is a closed syllable because it ends in a consonant /t/, so the vowel is making a short sound, /eh/, like in *egg*. That is an *e* sound, and *e* is one of the vowels that can make a soft *g*. I think this syllable is spelled with a *g*. /Jent/: *g, e, n, t*; *indulgent*. I check the word by rereading it or looking in the dictionary: *indulgent*.

You did a very nice job figuring out how to spell these words and practicing the soft *g* sound. Remember that *g* makes the /j/ sound when it is followed by the letters *e, i, or y*.

**Host:** Remember, when *e, i, or y* follows the *g*, it makes the soft sound /j/.

