A. Consonants

1. \( \text{wh, th, ch, sh, ng} \) (consonant digraphs) are single consonant sounds which are spelled by two letters (white, with, child, fish, thing).

2. The \( j \) sound is a consonant sound and is spelled by \( j \) (just, jar); (also see soft \( g \)).

3. The \( y \) sound is a consonant sound and is spelled by \( y \) (yard, yell) (also see \( i \)).

4. The \( k \) sound variations:
   a. usually spelled \( k \) or \( c \) (card, kitten)
   b. can be spelled \( ck \) (clock)
   c. can be spelled \( ch \) (Christmas)
   d. \( ks \) can be spelled by \( x \) (six)
   e. \( kw \) usually spelled by \( qu \) (queen)

5. \( s \) sometimes spells \( z \) sound.

6. \( c \) is usually soft, or spells the \( s \) sound before \( e, i \), and \( y \) (spells \( k \) sound before \( a, o, \) and \( u \)).

7. \( g \) is usually soft, or spells the \( j \) sound before \( e, i \), and \( y \) (spells hard \( g \) sound before \( a, o, u \), or a consonant or when it is at the end of a word).

8. The \( th \) sound, voiced or unvoiced, is a single consonant sound spelled by \( th \) (thorn, gather).

9. The \( ngk \) sound is sometimes spelled by \( nk \) (bank, tank).

10. Some one-syllable words end in a double consonant, although we hear only one sound. Words of two or more syllables often have these consonant twins within the word, although we hear only one consonant sound (hill, attend).

11. The \( gh \) consonant combination is often silent in words (night, thought).

12. Consonants \( l, k, \) and \( w \) are sometimes silent in words (write, know).

13. The consonant \( b \) is sometimes silent (climb, thumb).

14. There are many (other than \( gh, l, k, w, \) and \( b \)) silent consonants which occur in consistent patterns (listen, wreck).

B. Changes in tense, number, degree, etc.

1. Common inflections:
   a. To form the plural of most nouns, add \( s \) or \( es \) to the singular (birds, ashes).
   b. To form the simple past tense of most verbs, add \( d \) or \( ed \) to the first person (played, continued).
   c. In some words, change \( y \) to \( i \) and add \( d \) (try, tried).
   d. To form the present participle, many verbs add \( ing \) to the present stem of the verb (doing, singing).
   e. One syllable adjectives usually add \( r \) or \( er \) to form the comparative. Add \( st \) or \( est \) to form the superlative (kinder, biggest).