

# 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 l, 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/.

