This table will aid the teacher who wishes to systematize or review the exercises in phonics. The examples given are supposed to be written on the blackboard and supplemented with additional words.

Single Vowels
a as in :
(1) cat, man
(2) ${ }^{1}$ arm, palm
(3) ${ }^{1}$ ask, graft
(4) ale, make
(5) ${ }^{1}$ care, fare
(6) all, water
e as in:
(1) met, fed
(2) eve, she $i$ as in :
(1) it, ill
(2) girl, bird
(3) ice, pile
o as in:
(1) on, pot
$(2)^{1}$ orb, cord
(3) old, note

Diphthonge ai : ail, rain ay : day, tray au : Paul, fraud aw : awl, law ea : steak, break ${ }^{2}$ ea : bread, head ea : dream, eat
ee : see, sheep
ei : veil, vein
ei : seize, either
ei : height, sleight
ew : few, blew
ey : they, obey
ie : thief, siege
ie : pie, lie
oa : oat, toad
oe : foe, hoe
oi : boil, noise

Consonants
$b, d, f, h, j, k, l, m, n$, $p, q, r, t, v, w, x, y, z$, have, with a few unimportant exceptions, but one sound.
c (hard) cat, attic
c (soft) cent, place
$\mathbf{g}$ (hard) get, tag
$\boldsymbol{g}$ (soft) gem, page
ng long, sing
s (sharp) see, yes
$s$ (flat) is, has
ch (soft) chin, rich ch (hard) choir, chord gh $=\mathrm{f} \quad$ cough, laugh sh she, lash th (sharp) then, path th (flat) this, with
${ }^{1}$ Lists of words with phones a (2), a (3), etc., while useful as exercises in pronunciation, are not needed for the recognition of words. In most cases the knowledge of the long and short sounds of the vowels suffice, with the help of the context, for the recognition of the correct variation. For example, in " a drink of water" the child may sound water to rhyme with hatter, but when he returns to read the phrase, the context or association suggests the right pronunciation.
${ }^{2}$ Lists of words in ea, ow, etc., should be given in interpretative phrases or sentences. See Lesson VIII.

