

## Close up

There are not so many new symbols to learn. Take a look at the unfamiliar symbols:

/θ/ and /ð/ both refer to “th.” /θ/ is the sound in *think* and *author* while /ð/ is the sound in *that* and *mother*.

/ʃ/ is usually written with “sh.” It’s the sound in *shoes*, *show* and *shine*.

/tʃ/ is usually written with “ch.” It’s the sound in *check*, *China* and *church*.

/z/ is usually spelled “s” between vowels. It’s the sound in *measure*, *casual* and *pleasure*.

/dʒ/ is usually written with “j” or “g.” It’s the sound in *jail*, *Joe*, *George* and *gentleman*.

/ŋ/ is usually written “ng” or “n” before /k/ and /g/. It’s the sound in *doing*, *long* and *thank*.

## Zoom In

✎ Even though all consonant sounds have their expected, typical spellings, it’s important to notice there are atypical spellings as well. Match the columns below. Each number is going to be used twice. The first eleven items refer to the typical spelling, while the other eleven are less frequent.

1. /z/	( ) ch	<u>ch</u> air, <u>ch</u> ea <u>p</u> , <u>mu</u> ch, <u>sear</u> ch
2. /f/	( ) t or tt	<u>t</u> en, <u>to</u> uch, <u>s</u> it, <u>att</u> ention
3. /ʃ/	( ) s or ss ce, ci or cy	<u>s</u> ad, <u>bu</u> s, <u>con</u> sider, <u>se</u> nse, <u>mi</u> ss <u>ci</u> ty, <u>fa</u> ce, <u>fe</u> n <u>ce</u> , <u>de</u> ci <u>de</u> , <u>cy</u> cle
4. /w/	( ) z or zz	<u>z</u> ero, <u>do</u> zen, <u>si</u> ze, <u>bu</u> zz
5. /tʃ/	( ) sh	<u>sh</u> op, <u>fi</u> sh, <u>sh</u> ut, <u>ash</u> amed
6. /dʒ/	( ) s	<u>pl</u> ea <u>su</u> re, <u>u</u> sual, <u>lei</u> su <u>re</u> , <u>mea</u> su <u>re</u>
7. /z/	( ) j g	<u>j</u> aw, <u>en</u> joyment, <u>su</u> bject, <u>g</u> entle, <u>en</u> gine, <u>ca</u> ge, <u>co</u> ttage
8. /g/	( ) k c or cc	<u>t</u> ake, <u>ki</u> nd, <u>dar</u> k, <u>ca</u> ll, <u>sc</u> ream, <u>mu</u> sic, <u>oc</u> c <u>ur</u>
9. /k/	( ) g or gg	<u>g</u> o, <u>gl</u> ad, <u>be</u> g, <u>bi</u> gg <u>est</u>
10. /t/	( ) f or ff	<u>f</u> rom, <u>fo</u> ot, <u>off</u> er, <u>so</u> ft