Ce/ci/ge/gi = soft sounds

Ex:

fa<u>ce,</u> fa<u>ci</u>al colle<u>ge,</u> collegial

(Contrast this with <u>cap</u>, <u>cone</u>, <u>go</u>t, <u>gu</u>tter.)

Ex:

(-ce)(-qe)She <u>glanced</u> at <u>General</u> (-cí) Arnold, who <u>winced</u> during the _(-cí) (-ce)fencing practice.

PRACTICE THE CONVERSATION:

- A: Will you please read the sentence?
- **B:** She glanced at General Arnold, who winced during the fencing practice.
- A: Great. Why are some words underlined?
- **B:** They have soft "C" or soft "G" sounds.
- A: Can you explain that?
- **B:** A soft "C" sounds like an "S." A soft "G" sounds like a "J."
- A: Yes. What's the spelling rule for those?
- B: If a "C" or a "G" is soft, it's followed by an "E" or an "I," or sometimes a "Y."
- A: That's right.



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