1. **Consonant Blends** *(at beginning or end of word)*
2. two or more consonants blended together
3. each consonant may be heard in the blend

Examples:

1. bl, br, cl, cr, dr, fr, tr, fl, gl, gr, pl, pr, sl, sm, sp, st
2. str, spl, spr
3. **Teaching Method:**
4. Introduce them in groups

 Examples:

1. “l” blended group (bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, sl)
2. “R”-blended group (br, cr, dr, gr, pr, etc)
3. Use cue cards to introduce the concept of blends and digraphs – Refer to: “Consonant Blend R/L” sheet
4. **Consonant Digraphs**

 Two consonants stand together to represent a single sound.

Examples:

1. sh, ch, th, wh, (most common – usually introduced first)
2. ph– referred to as the “h” brothers

 **Refer to: Consonant Digraph Pronunciation I and II sheets**