Here's basic information about the English alphabet and the uses of alphabet letters in relation to speech sounds in phonic pelling:

In printed or written language, sounds are represented by "letters of the alphabet." From left to right in "alphabetical order," the 26 letters of the alphabet are:

a	b	С	d	e	f	9	h	i	j	k	I	m
n	0	р	q	r	S	†	u	V	W	X	У	Z

The 26 letters have *names*. Here are their names printed in letter spelling.

a = ay	b = bee	c = see	d = dee	e = ee	f = ef	g = jee
h = aich	i = ayee	j = jay	k = kay	= e	m = em	n = en
o = oh	p = pee	q = kyu	r = ar	s = es	† = tee	u = yoo
v = vee	w = di	ubelyoo	× = eks	y = 1	z = zee	

In print or writing, alphabet letters can have two forms or shapes: "upper case" and "lower case." In block printing, here are the two forms of each letter.

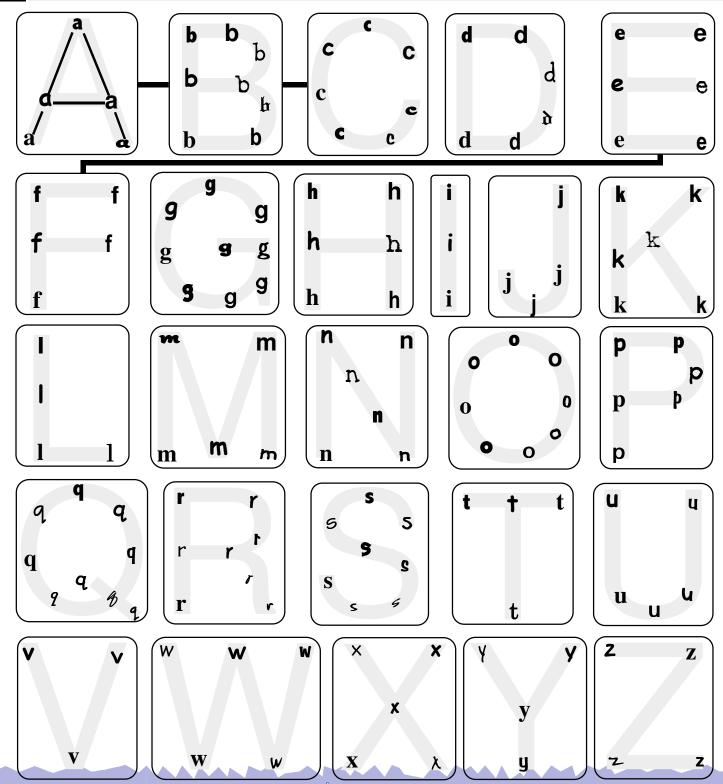
In writing by hand or typing, most people use capital (upper-case) letters like A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H (to Z) only at the beginning of names and sentences. Only a few people use all capital letters for large block-letter printing. In "flowing handwriting," many people use cursive upper and lower case letters. Here are all four possible forms of each of the 26 letters of the alphabet.

(Upper and lower-case cursive letters = upper and lower-case block letters.)

$\mathcal{A}a = Aa$	<i>Bl</i> = Bb	Cc = Cc	$\mathcal{D}d = Dd$	$\mathcal{E}e$ = Ee	<i>F</i> ℓ = Ff	Gg = Gg
$\mathcal{H}h = Hh$	$\mathcal{J}_i = \mathbf{I}_i$	Jj = Jj	$\mathcal{K}k = \mathbf{K}\mathbf{k}$	$\mathcal{L}\ell$ = LI	Mm = Mm	
$\mathcal{N}_n = N_n$	$\mathcal{O}a = Oo$	$\mathcal{S}_p = Pp$	Qq = Qq	$\Re r = Rr$	$S_{\delta} = S_{S}$	$\mathcal{I}t = Tt$
Uu = Uu	$\mathcal{V}_{\alpha} = V_{\mathbf{V}}$	Ww = Ww	$\mathcal{X}x = Xx$	yy = Yy	\mathcal{Z}_z = $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{Z}}$	

- ► Connect all the styles of the same lower-case letter with lines in the shape of a letter.

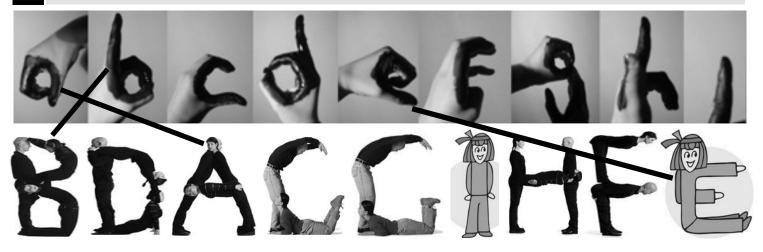
 What upper-case (capital) letter did you draw? Pronounce its name aloud.
 - From left to right and top to bottom, draw lines to all the capital letters in boxes in alphabetical order. Say the 26 letters of the alphabet in the same order.

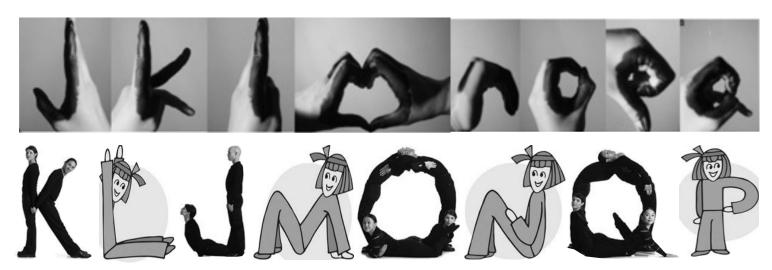


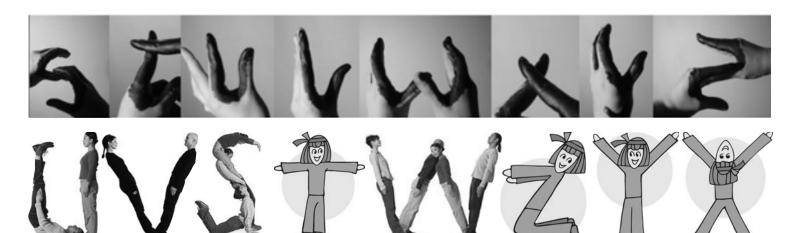


INSTRUCTIONS

- With lines, connect the "hand shapes" of 26 lower-case letters with the "body shapes" of 26 upper-case (capital) letters in alphabetical order. Name the letters.
- ▶ In alphabetical order, can you form the letters with your hands and fingers? With your arms, legs, and body position? Can others see and name the letters you show?

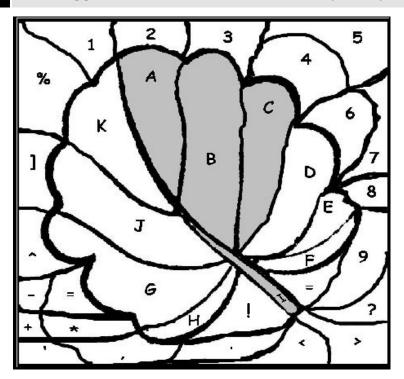


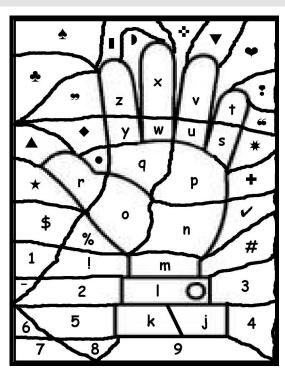


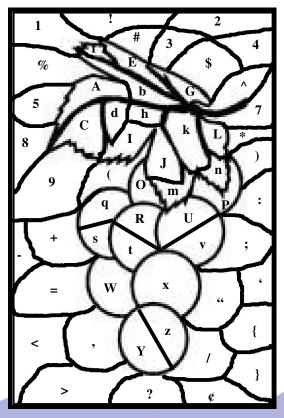


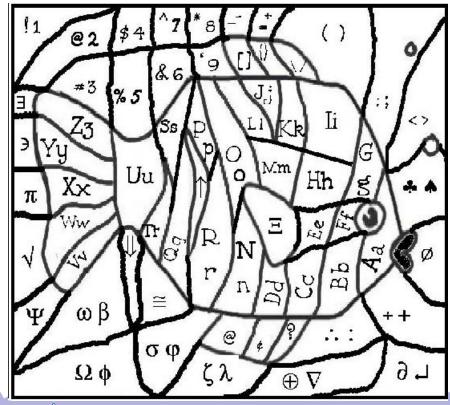


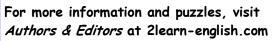
- For each picture, shade in all the spaces with alphabet letters in them. Don't shade the spaces with numbers or other symbols. (Leave them white.)
- What shapes do the shaded spaces form? Name the letters inside the shape. Are they upper— or lower-case or both? Can you say them in alphabetical order or in reverse?













Basic Level

INSTRUCTIONS

- lue Which letters of the English alphabet can you find in the pictures? Check ($\sqrt{}$) or circle the big letters. Read them aloud. Can you tell what they mean or name the objects?)
- How many of each letter did you find? Write the numbers on the lines below the 26 letters at the bottom of the page. Can you find letters like these in "real life," too?



INSTRUCTIONS

■ A few vocabulary words—like *be, I, cue, VW (Volkswagen),* and *WC (water closet)*—sound like the names of one or more letters of the alphabet. Say the name(s) of the letter(s) in each box aloud. Draw an arrow → to the picture of the word named by those sounds. Pronounce the words the same as the letter names.

