# Pink Rule Cards by Hickey Lesson

Lesson 1: i,t,p,n,s; closed syllables, s and ’s rules:

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| Front |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| Closed syllables |  | Closed syllablesend with a consonant.This closes in the vowel and keeps it short.**in pin****tip****pit** |  | **مقطع مغلق** |  | **مقطع مغلق****ينتهي****بحرف ساكن.****لذلك حرف التشكيل****قصير.****in pin****tip****pit** |

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| s |  | We use “s” at the end of a word to show:1) plural of nouns**pins****tins****2) an action that *he, she or it* does in present simple.****sits, nips** |  | **s** |  | **نستعمل** - s **في نهاية الكلمة لنشير إلى:****الجمع**pins, tins**عمل**هو يقوم به أو هي تقوم به في زمن المضارعsits, nips |

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| **‘s** |  | We use “ ’s” at the end of a word to show:1) ownership:**The pin of Adi =Adi’s pin.****2) a contraction of two words****it is = it’s** |  | **‘s** |  | **نستعمل** ‘s **لنشير إلى**:**ملكية**The pin of Adi =Adi’s pin.2) **الوصل بين كلمتين** it is = it’s |

Level 2: capital letters, n't, a/an

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| Front |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| Capital Letters |  | In English, a capital letter is the first letter of every name: **Ann**every sentence: **It is a tin.** and the important words in titles: **Nan's Nap** |  | **الحروف الكبيرة** |  | في اللغة الانجليزية تستعمل الحروف الكبيرة في الحالات التالية-اولا: الحرف الاول منالاسم: اسمها **:****Ann**بداية الجمل **:****It is a tin.**بداية الكلمات المهمة في العنوان: مثل اسم القصة:**Nan's Nap** |

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| n't |  | **n't** at the end of a word means **not****isn't=is not** **didn't=did not can't=cannot** |  | **n't** |  | **n't** في نهاية الكلمة تعني النفي **"not"****isn't=is not didn't=did not can't=cannot**تعني ليس |

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| **a/an** |  | **a** and **an** before a word mean "*any* *one*" of what comes after (not *which* one).Use **a** before words that start with consonant sounds: **a pan**Use **an** before words that start with vowel sounds:**an ant** |  | **a/an** |  | **a**  **و an** **قبل كلمة تعني شيء ما  مما يأتي بعدها.****لا تخبرنا أي واحد.** **نستعمل  a قبل كلمات تبدأ بحرف ساكن:** **a pan****نستعمل  an قبل كلمات تبدأ بحرف علة لأنه من****الاسهل ان نقول:**  **an ant** |

Lesson 5: e; open syllables:

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| ***Front*** |  | Back |  | Front |  | Back |
| Open syllables |  | Open syllablesend with a vowel.The vowel is *open*, so it is long.**me****he****she** |  | **مقطع مفتوح** |  | **مقطع مفتوح****ينتهي****بحرف تشكيل****لذلك حرف التشكيل****يكون ممدودًا.****me****he****she** |

Lesson 6: c; the c rule:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ***Front*** |  | Back |  | Front |  | Back |
| c |  | “c” makes the sound (k) before all lettersexcept e, i and y.catcanact |  | **c** |  | **”c”** **تُسمَع النغمة** (k)**قبل كل حرف****باستثناء** - e , i, y catcanact |

Lesson 7: k; the k rule:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| **k** |  | We use “k”for the sound (k)before e, i, and y.k before i,k before e,You’ll be the kingIf you remember the key. |  | **k** |  | **نستعمل**"k"**للنغمة** (k)**قبل**e, i, y k **قبل** "i"k **قبل** "e"**تكون ـ** king **إذا تذكّرت الـ** - **key** |

Lesson 8: b; reminder card for learners who mix up the directions of “b” and “d”:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| b & d |  | The ABC goes from left to right.**b** comes before **d** a **b** c **d**Hold up your hands like this: Your left hand is **b** and right hand is **d** .If they are facing the right way, they make a **bed**  |  | b & d |  | اولاً,تبدأ ال **ABC** من اليسار الى اليمين:a **b** c **d**اصنع بواسطة أصابع يدك اليسار واليمين اشكالاً تشبه  **b**  و **d .**Description: https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/tHqdEczkMM_sRbAxMwRucewjjGINXNK0a9Mm31xq3cPudQUBOoDMrg4Ql0iQZxbMwnb4-Oy7SyCiBnXWq7SqyV1-japsutFPJmf9aXR2io8gvitFnCH0-oBmNmARZ6YYKHEdZsgMT28D0KT7_Q  يدك اليسار هي  **b**  ويدك اليمين هي  **d** عندما تقربهم من بعض تواجه ال **b** وال **d** بعضها بالشكل الصحيح, فحينها تتكون الكلمة "سرير" اي**bed** |

Lesson 11: -ck; -ck rule:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ck |  | We use “–ck” for the sound (k) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.backkickneck |  | -ck |  | “-ck”**نستعمل** (k)**للنغمة** **في نهاية كلمة** **ذات مقطع واحد,** **وبعد حرف تشكيل****واحد قصير.** backkickneck |

Level 12: y-; “the name and sound of y” - for learners who mix up the name of “y” with “u”:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| y |  | **Y** at the beginning of a word makes the sound in the word **yo-yo,**but its name sounds like **"why?"**Write **y** as if you are throwing a yo-yo: |  | y |  | y في بداية الكلمة تشير الى اللفظ "ي" مثل الكلمة "يو-يو **yo-yo**"" لكن اسمها يلفظ مثل كلمة "لماذا" باللغة الانكليزية **why?”"** اكتب الحرف *y* كما تقوم برمي اليو -يو نكتبها هكذا: اولاً هذا الخط, ثم هذا الخط. |

Lesson 12a: vc/cv:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| vc/cv |  | vc/cv words(vowel, consonant, consonant, vowel): We divide the syllables between the two consonants.rab/bit kit/tennap/kin bas/ket |  | **vc/cv** |  | **في كلمات الـ** **vc/cv(حرف تشكيل**، **حرف ساكن**،**حرف ساكن، حرف تشكيل)** **نُقسم المقاطع بين الحرفين الساكنين.**rab/bit kit/tennap/kin bas/ket |

Lesson 13: -ic, the -ic rule, the v/cv rule:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| **-ic** |  | We use “-ic” for the sound (ĭk) at the end of words with more than one syllable.picnicbasicArabic |  | **-ic** |  | **نستعمل** "-ic"**(**ĭk**)للنغمة** **في نهاية كلمات****ذات مقطعين أو أكثر.**picnicbasicArabic |

Lesson 13 cont: v/cv rule:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| v/cv |  | **vcv** words(vowel, consonant, vowel): We usually divide syllables between the first vowel and the consonant (long vowel).(If you know the word and it has a short vowel, divide it vc/v instead.)i/ris hab/itba/sic pan/ic |  | **v/cv** |  | **في كلمات الـ** **v/cv(حرف تشكيل، حرف ساكن، حرف تشكيل):****نُقسم المقاطع بعد حرف التشكيل الأوّل والحرف الساكن.**.i/ris hab/itba/sic pan/ic |

Lesson 13 a: -i\_e; the magic “e” rule:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| magic e |  | vc**e** at the end of a word: 1) the magic “-e” makes the vowel long, so the vowel says its name.2) the “e” is silent.ridecake bonehere cube |  | magic e **الساحر** e  |  | vc**e** **في نهاية الكلمة:** 1) ה--**e الساحر** **يؤدّي بحرف التشكيل إلى أن يكون ممدودًا****وإلى لفظ اسمه.**2) ה-"**e” الصامت.**ridecake bonehere cube |

Lesson 15: -ll; the -ll rule:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ll |  | We use “–ll” for the sound (l) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.tallbellill |  | -ll |  | “-ll”**نستعمل** (l) **للنغمة** **في نهاية كلمة ذات مقطع واحد، وبعد حرف تشكيل واحد قصير.** tallbellill |

Lesson 16 a & b: -y; the -y rule:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -y |  | “**-y**” at the end of a word says: 1) long (ī) for a one-syllable word.2) long (ē) for a word with two syllables or more.my happyby manysky pretty |  | -y |  | **”-y”** **في نهاية كلمة تُسمَع النغمة:** 1) (ī) **ممدودة للكلمة ذات مقطع واحد.** 2) (ē) **ممدودة للكلمة ذات مقطعين أو أكثر.**my happyby manysky pretty |

Lesson 18: -ff; the -ff rule:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ff |  | We use “–ff” for the sound (f) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.cliffstaff |  | -ff |  | “**-ff**”**نستعمل** (f) **للنغمة****في نهاية كلمة****ذات مقطع واحد،****وبعد حرف تشكيل** **واحد قصير.** cliffstaff |

Lesson 19: -ss; the -ss rule:

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ss |  | We use “–ss” for the sound (s) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.classdresskiss |  | -**ss** |  | “**-ss**”**نستعمل**(s) **للنغمة** **في نهاية كلمة****ذات مقطع واحد،****ويعد حرف تشكيل****واحد قصير.**classdresskiss |

Lesson 20: suffixes –es, -less, -ly: (you can make a separate card for each one)

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -es-less-ly |  | These suffixes at the end of words mean:1)add “**–es**” instead of only “s” for words ending with hissing sounds (ch, ss, x, sh…) boxes, dresses, dishes**2)** –less **= without (the word that comes before)**homeless, friendless3) **–ly** = the way we do an activity: hungrily, sadly, happily |  | -es-less-ly |  | **نضيف خاتمة لنلفظ:** **1) “**–es**”** **بدلاً من**- “s” **وحيدة**  **للكلمات التي تنتهي بنغمات** **هسهسة.** **(ch,ss,x,sh)**boxes, dresses, dishes**,****2)** –less = **ناقص** (**الكلمة التي** **تأتي قبل**): **homeless, friendless, hatless****3)** –ly **=** **الطريقة التي نقوم بها** **بالعمل:**hungrily, sadly, happily |

Lesson 22a: ar; the Bossy R rule:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| Bossy R |  | "r" often changes the sound of the vowel before it.Compare the vowel sounds in: time – tirecan - car |  | **r المتسلطة** |  | **r** عادة ما تغير صوت حرف العلة الذي يأتي بعدها.time – tire can - car |

Lesson 23a: g; the g rule:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| g |  | “g” makes the sound (g) before all lettersexcept e, i and y.gogardenglass |  | **g** |  | **”g” تُسمَع** **النغمة** (g)**قبل كلّ الحروف****باستثناء** e , i, ygogardenglass |

Lesson 25a: -ing; the doubling rule, adding –ing to words (cvc words, words ending in vowels)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| the doubling rule |  | Double consonants keep short vowels short (by closing syllables).(never double x, y, w.)big > biggerpat > pattinghop > hopped |  | the doubling rule**مضاعفة الحروف الساكنة** |  | **نضعّف الحروف الساكنة لنحافظ على مقطع مغلق وحرف تشكيل قصير.** (**لا نضعّف** (.x, y, wbig > biggerpat > pattinghop > hopped |

This rule also applies to adding any other suffix that starts with a vowel:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| adding –ing to words ending in cvc |  | To add –ing, to words ending in cvc:1) one-syllable words: Double last consonant(never double x, y, w.)sit > sitting2) two-syllable words: *if* the stress is on the last syllable, double the last consonant.**begin > beginning** |  |  ing**إضافة** **للكلمات التي تنتهي بـ** cvc |  | **لإضافة** -ing **للكلمات التي** **تنتهي بـ** -cvc1) **كلمة ذات مقطع واحد**: **نضعّف الحرف الساكن الأخير**. (**لا نضعّف** (.x, y, wsit > sitting2) **كلمة ذات مقطعين أو أكثر: إذا كان المدّ في المقطع الأخير، نضعّف الحرف الساكن الأخير**. **begin > beginning** |

This rule also applies to adding any other suffix that starts with a vowel:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| adding –ing to words ending in magic e |  | To add –ing, to words ending in magic e:Drop the e,then add –ing.bake > bakingcome > comingride > riding |  | **لاضافة** -ing **للكلمات التي تنتهي يـ**e **الساحر** |  | **لإضافة -ing للكلمات التي تنتهي بـ** e**الساحر****نحذف**- e **قبل إضافة** -ingbake > bakingcome > comingride > riding |

Lesson 26: u, suffix –ful

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ful |  | **The suffix-ful****at the end of a word:**the word is an adjective meaning “full of the thing that comes before in the word”:beautiful=full of beautycareful = full of care |  | -ful |  | **نضيف الخاتمة:**  - **لنقول**:ful"**تمام (الكلمة التي تأتي قبلها**)"beautiful= beauty **تمام** ـcareful = care **تمام**  |

Lesson 30: v, the –ve rule

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ve |  | Words that end with the sound (v) are written ending with “–ve”havelivelovemove |  | -ve |  | **نكتب كلمات تنتهي** (v)  **بالنغمة**  **في النهاية**“–ve”havelivelovemove |

Lesson 32: -nk, prefixes mis-, re-, un-, dis- (you can make separate cards if needed; also, be-, ex-, pre-, sub-, trans-)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| mis-re-un-dis- |  | These prefixes mean:1) mis- mistakenly or wrongmisread = read wrong2) re- againreread = read again3) un- the oppositepack ≠ unpack4) dis- the oppositeorder ≠ disorder |  | mis-re-un-dis- |  | **هذه البادئات تعني:**(1 -mis = **خطأً****يقرأ مع أخطاء** = misread re- (2 = **مرّة ثانية****القراءة مرّة أخرى** = reread = un- (**3عكس**  **الفعل**pack **رزم** unpack ≠ **إفراغ**dis- (4 **غير** order **نظام** ≠ disorder **غير منظّم** |

Lesson 33: z; the -zz rule; revisit “-es” after sibilants (boxes, buzzes):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -zz |  | We use “–zz” for the sound (z) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.buzzfuzz |  | -**zz** |  | “**-zz**” **نستعمل** -(z) **للنغمة** **في نهاية كلمة****ذات مقطع واحد،** **وبعد حرف تشكيل واحد قصير.**buzzfuzz |

Lesson 34: qu/QU:

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| quQU |  | The letter "q" always comes together with “u” in English words. Together they sound like (kw):quietquickqueen |  | quQU |  | الحرف **q** دائما ما يأتي مع الحرف **u** في كلمات اللغة الانجليزية. **q**و **u qu** دائماً معاً مثل **(kw)**quiet quickqueen |

Lesson 39: the suffix -er:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -er |  | **-er** at the end of a word can mean two things: 1) **more** :tall tall**er** = more tall2) someone who does a job or an activity:If you drive, you’re a driv**er.**If you bake, you’re a bak**er**. |  | -er |  | هناك امكانيتين لمعنى **"er"** في نهاية الكلمة:1) أكثر الغلام طويل tall, لكن هذا الغلام أطول tall**er** ;سريع=fast, اسرع =fast**er**2) ثانياً- **er-** تستطيع أيضاً ان تعود للشخص الذي يقوم بعمل ما او فعالية ما.وان كنت تسوق **drive**, فانت سائق **driver**اذا كنت تخبز **bake**, فانت خبّاز **baker** |

Lesson 40: the suffix ‘-ed’:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ed |  | We add the suffix “-ed” to verbs (actions) to show that they happened in the past (for regular verbs in past simple).-ed can sound like (ĭd), (t) or (d).(ĭd): wanted(d): played(t): walked |  | -**ed** |  | **نضيف الخاتمة**  “-ed”**للأفعال التي حدثت في الماضي (أفعال عادية في الماضي)** **يُمكنها أن تُسمّع**-ed(ĭd), (t) or (d).(ĭd): wanted(d): played(t): walked |

Lesson 48: two-vowel combinations (digraphs):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ee-ea-oa-ai-ui |  | When two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking.feetread, readboattailjuice |  | -ee-ea-oa-ai-ui |  | **عندما يخرج حرفا تشكيل للتنزّه،** **الأوّل هو الذي يتكلّم**feetread, readboattailjuice |

Lesson 48+: regular final “-le” syllables: (separate white cards for each, 2-3 at a time): -ble, -dle, -cle, -kle, -gle, -ple, -tle, -stle, -zle, -fle

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -le |  | The final syllable “**-**le” sounds like (el).little uncle twinkledouble singlepeople whistlefizzle trifle cradle |  | -le |  | **المقطع الأخير**“**-**le”**يُسمَع**(el).little uncle twinkledouble singlepeople whistlefizzle trifle cradle |

Lesson 53: plurals of words ending in “f” > -ves

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| plural of –f words |  | When we add s to make a plural of most words that end in “f”, we change the “f” to “ve” and add “s”.leaf > leaveslife > livesloaf > loaves |  | **الجمع****في الكلمات** **التي** **تنتهي يــ** -f |  | **كيف نكتب الجمع لمعظم الكلمات التي تنتهي** **بـ**  “f”**نستبدل**“f”**بـ** “ve” **ونضيف** “s”leaf > leaveslife > livesloaf > loaves |

Lesson 67 – adding “es” to words that end in “consonant + y” (c+y+s=-ies)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Front |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -y > -ies |  | To add “s” to a word that ends in y: change the “y” to “i”and add “es”cry > criesbaby > babies |  | -y > -ies |  | “s” **لإضافة****للكلمة التي تنتهي** **بـ**"y" :**نستبدل** "y"**بـ**  " “i“es” **ونضيف**cry > criesbaby > babies |

Lesson 69 (ie) and 72 (ei)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| ie |  | “i” before “e”except after “c”(or when it sounds like “a”as in “neighbor” and “weigh”).chief ceilingtie receivebeige |  | ie |  | **ما عدا بعد**“e” **قبل**“i” **(أو عندما يُسمَع“c”** **مثل في“**a”“neighbor” and (“weigh”.chief ceilingtie receivebeige |

Lesson 70 : adding suffixes to words ending in “ie”

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ie + suffix |  | To add a suffix to a word ending in -ie:1) to add –ing: change the -ie to y, then add –ing.tie > tying2) to add s – just add it: tie > ties3) to add –ed: drop the -e and add –ed:tie > tied, |  | -ie + suffix |  | **لإضافة خاتمة للكلمة التي تنتهي بــ** i1) **نضيف** –ing : **ونستبدل** -ie–ing **ونضيف** y**بـِ** tie > tying2) **لإضافة** s, **نضيف:** tie > ties3) **لإضافة** -ed, **نحذف** e **ونضيف** –ed: tie > tied |

Lesson 71: Long Old Words (long vowels in the middle of words that end vcc)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -ild-old-olt-ind-ost |  | In one-syllable words that end in vcc, the vowel is often long.wildcoldcoltkind, findmost |  | -ild-old-olt-ind-ost |  | **في كلمات ذات مقطع واحد** **التي تنتهي** **بــ** vcc**حرف التشكيل قد يكون طويلاً.**wildcoldcoltkind, findmost |

Lesson 83: Silent letter combinations

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| Silent letterskn-, gn, pn-, wr--mb, gu-,-gh, -mn, rh-,sc-,ps- |  | Some letter combinations have one silent letterknow, sign, pneumonia, write, climb, guest, high, column, rhino, science, psychology |  | Silent letterskn-, gn-, pn-, wr--mb, gu-,-gh, -mn, rh-,sc-,ps- |  | **هناك تراكيب حروف فيها حرف صامت واحد.**know, sign, pneumonia, write, climb, guest, high, column, rhino, science, psychology |

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