# 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 syllables  end 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 المضارع  sits, 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 من  الاسم: 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 syllables  end 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 letters  except e, i and y.  cat  can  act |  | **c** |  | **”c”** **تُسمَع النغمة** (k)  **قبل كل حرف**  **باستثناء** - e , i, y  cat  can  act |

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 king  If 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”:

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| ***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.  back  kick  neck |  | -ck |  | “-ck”**نستعمل**  (k)**للنغمة**  **في نهاية كلمة**  **ذات مقطع واحد,**  **وبعد حرف تشكيل**  **واحد قصير.**  back  kick  neck |

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/ten  nap/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/ten  nap/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.  picnic  basic  Arabic |  | **-ic** |  | **نستعمل** "-ic"  **(**ĭk**)للنغمة**  **في نهاية كلمات** **ذات مقطعين أو أكثر.**  picnic  basic  Arabic |

Lesson 13 cont: v/cv rule:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***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/it  ba/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/it  ba/sic pan/ic |

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

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| ***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.  ride  cake bone  here 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.**  ride  cake bone  here cube |

Lesson 15: -ll; the -ll rule:

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

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 happy  by many  sky pretty |  | -y |  | **”-y”** **في نهاية كلمة تُسمَع النغمة:**  1) (ī) **ممدودة للكلمة ذات مقطع واحد.**  2) (ē) **ممدودة للكلمة ذات مقطعين أو أكثر.**  my happy  by many  sky pretty |

Lesson 18: -ff; the -ff rule:

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

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.  class  dress  kiss |  | -**ss** |  | “**-ss**”**نستعمل**  (s) **للنغمة**  **في نهاية كلمة**  **ذات مقطع واحد،**  **ويعد حرف تشكيل**  **واحد قصير.**  class  dress  kiss |

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, friendless  3) **–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 – tire  can - car |  | **r المتسلطة** |  | **r** عادة ما تغير صوت حرف العلة الذي يأتي بعدها.  time – tire  can - car |

Lesson 23a: g; the g rule:

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| g |  | “g” makes the sound (g) before all letters  except e, i and y.  go  garden  glass |  | **g** |  | **”g” تُسمَع**  **النغمة** (g)  **قبل كلّ الحروف**  **باستثناء** e , i, y  go  garden  glass |

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

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| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| the doubling rule |  | Double consonants keep short vowels short (by closing syllables).  (never double x, y, w.)  big > bigger  pat > patting  hop > hopped |  | the doubling rule  **مضاعفة الحروف الساكنة** |  | **نضعّف الحروف الساكنة لنحافظ على مقطع مغلق وحرف تشكيل قصير.** (**لا نضعّف** (.x, y, w  big > bigger  pat > patting  hop > 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 > sitting  2) 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** -cvc  1) **كلمة ذات مقطع واحد**: **نضعّف الحرف الساكن الأخير**.  (**لا نضعّف** (.x, y, w  sit > sitting  2) **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 > baking  come > coming  ride > riding |  | **لاضافة** -ing  **للكلمات التي تنتهي يـ**  e **الساحر** |  | **لإضافة -ing للكلمات التي تنتهي بـ** e  **الساحر**  **نحذف**- e  **قبل إضافة** -ing  bake > baking  come > coming  ride > 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 beauty  careful = full of care |  | -ful |  | **نضيف الخاتمة:**  - **لنقول**:ful  "**تمام (الكلمة التي تأتي قبلها**)"  beautiful= beauty **تمام** ـ  careful = 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”  have  live  love  move |  | -ve |  | **نكتب كلمات تنتهي** (v)  **بالنغمة**  **في النهاية**“–ve”  have  live  love  move |

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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| mis-  re-  un-  dis- |  | These prefixes mean:  1) mis- mistakenly or wrong  misread = read wrong  2) re- again  reread = read again  3) un- the opposite  pack ≠ unpack  4) dis- the opposite  order ≠ 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.  buzz  fuzz |  | -**zz** |  | “**-zz**” **نستعمل** -  (z) **للنغمة**  **في نهاية كلمة**  **ذات مقطع واحد،**  **وبعد حرف تشكيل واحد قصير.**  buzz  fuzz |

Lesson 34: qu/QU:

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

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 tall  2) 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.  feet  read, read  boat  tail  juice |  | -ee  -ea  -oa  -ai  -ui |  | **عندما يخرج حرفا تشكيل للتنزّه،**  **الأوّل هو الذي يتكلّم**  feet  read, read  boat  tail  juice |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| -le |  | The final syllable  “**-**le”  sounds like (el).  little uncle twinkle  double single  people whistle  fizzle trifle cradle |  | -le |  | **المقطع الأخير**  “**-**le”  **يُسمَع**  (el).  little uncle twinkle  double single  people whistle  fizzle 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 > leaves  life > lives  loaf > loaves |  | **الجمع**  **في الكلمات** **التي** **تنتهي يــ** -f |  | **كيف نكتب الجمع لمعظم الكلمات التي تنتهي**  **بـ**  “f”  **نستبدل**  “f”**بـ** “ve”  **ونضيف** “s”  leaf > leaves  life > lives  loaf > 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 > cries  baby > babies |  | -y > -ies |  | “s” **لإضافة**  **للكلمة التي تنتهي**  **بـ**"y" :  **نستبدل** "y"  **بـ**  " “i  “es” **ونضيف**  cry > cries  baby > 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 ceiling  tie receive  beige |  | ie |  | **ما عدا بعد**“e” **قبل**“i”  **(أو عندما يُسمَع“c”**  **مثل في“**a”  “neighbor” and (“weigh”.  chief ceiling  tie receive  beige |

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 > tying  2) to add s – just add it: tie > ties  3) to add –ed: drop the -e and add –ed:  tie > tied, |  | -ie + suffix |  | **لإضافة خاتمة للكلمة التي تنتهي بــ** i  1) **نضيف** –ing : **ونستبدل** -ie  –ing **ونضيف** y**بـِ**  tie > tying  2) **لإضافة** s, **نضيف:** tie > ties  3) **لإضافة** -ed, **نحذف** e **ونضيف** –ed:  tie > tied |

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

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

Lesson 83: Silent letter combinations

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |  | ***Front*** |  | ***Back*** |
| Silent letters  kn-, gn, pn-, wr-  -mb, gu-,-gh, -mn, rh-,sc-,ps- |  | Some letter combinations have one silent letter  know, sign, pneumonia, write, climb, guest, high, column, rhino, science, psychology |  | Silent letters  kn-, 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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