

Smart and Effective Instruction in English Vocabulary Bands, Reading and Spelling

Handouts for ETAI workshop 2023
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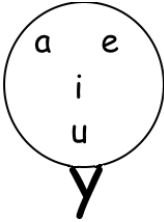
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[Link to Band Words sorted by Orthographic Patterns Spreadsheet.](#)



[See individual tabs for Bands 1, 2, 3 Core 1, and 3 Core 2, both full lists and sorted by patterns.](#)



Introductory Concepts מושגים בסיסיים (in English and Hebrew)

Vowels מהי אות ניקוד ?	
	
<p>A vowel is a letter that you say by opening your mouth. Nothing touches inside your mouth when you say a vowel. The vowels are: a, e, i, o, u and sometimes y.</p> <p>We mark vowels with a V.</p> <p>A long vowel says its name.</p> <p>We show a long vowel sound with a straight line over the vowel letter. (ā) (ē) (ī) (ō) (ū)</p> <p>A short vowel is a more gentle sound of the vowel. We show a short vowel sound with a smiley over the vowel letter. (ă) (ĕ) (ĭ) (ŏ) (ŭ)</p>	<p>אות ניקוד נאמרת על ידי פתיחת הפה כאשר שום דבר לא נוגע בחלל הפה. אותיות הניקוד הן a, e, i, o, u ולפעמים ט האות y.</p> <p>נסמן אות ניקוד על ידי האות V כקיצור ("vowel").</p> <p>צלילי אות הניקוד הארוכה לשה לשה האות.</p> <p>נסמן את הצליל של אות הניקוד הארוכה על ידי קו ישר מעל האות: (ā) (ē) (ī) (ō) (ū)</p> <p>צלילי אות הניקוד הקצרה הוא רק יותר ופחות פותחית את הפה כשנשמיע אותה. נסמן את הצליל של אות הניקוד הקצרה על ידי "סמילי" – חיוק קטן – מעל האות: (ă) (ĕ) (ĭ) (ŏ) (ŭ)</p>

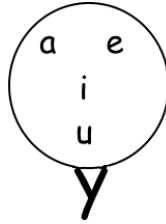
Consonants מהי אות ציבור ?	
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z	
<p>All the other letters that are not vowels are consonants. Usually something touches in your mouth when you say their sound: your tongue, teeth, the roof of your mouth, or your lips.</p> <p>We mark consonants with a C.</p>	<p>כל האותיות שהן לא אותיות ניקוד נקראות "ציבורים" או "אותיות ציבור". כאשר מבטאים אות ציבור, חלקים שונים פה נוגעים אחד בשני כגון: הלשון, השיניים, החך או השפתיים.</p> <p>נסמן אות הציבור על ידי האות C (כקיצור ל consonant).</p>

Syllables מהי הפרה ?	
	
<p>A syllable is a part of a word with one vowel sound. Put your hand under your chin. Say a word. How many times does your chin drop to your hand? That's the number of syllables in the word.</p>	<p>הפרה הינה חלק ממילה שיש בה צליל אחד של אות ניקוד. הנח את היד מתחת לסנטר ותאמר מילה. ספור כמה פעמים הסנטר מוריד את היד. לזה מספר ההפרות במילה.</p>

Introductory Concepts (in English and Arabic)

Vowels

ما هي حروف العلة؟



A vowel is a letter that you say by opening your mouth.

Nothing touches inside your mouth when you say a vowel. The vowels are: **a, e, i, o, u** and sometimes **y**.

We mark vowels with a **V**.

A **long vowel** says its name.

We show a long vowel sound with a straight line over the vowel letter. (**ā**) (**ē**) (**ī**) (**ō**) (**ū**)

A **short vowel** is a more gentle sound of the vowel.

We show a short vowel sound with a **smiley** over the vowel letter. (**ă**) (**ĕ**) (**ĭ**) (**ŏ**) (**ŭ**)

حرف العلة هو الحرف الذي ننطقه عن طريق فتح الفم. عندما ننطق بحرف العلة لا شيء يتحرك داخل الفم. حروف العلة هي:

a, e, i, o, u وأحياناً **y**.

نشير الى حروف العلة عن طريق الحرف: **V**.

حرف العلة الطويل هو كما يرمز اسمه.

نشير الى حرف العلة الطويل عن طريق رسم خط مستقيم فوق حرف العلة:

(**ā**) (**ē**) (**ī**) (**ō**) (**ū**)

حرف العلة القصير هو عبارة عن صوت ارق لحرف العلة. تفتح فمك اقل. نشير

الى حرف العلة القصير عن طريق رسم "وجه ضاحك" فوق حرف:

(**ă**) (**ĕ**) (**ĭ**) (**ŏ**) (**ŭ**)

Consonants

الحروف الساكنة

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

All the other letters that are not vowels are consonants. Usually **something touches in your mouth** when you say their sound:

your tongue, teeth, the roof of your mouth, or your lips.

We mark consonants with a **C**.

جميع الحروف الأخرى والتي ليست حروف علة هي حروف ساكنة. عادة شيء ما يلمس فمك عندما تنطق بها: لسانك, اسنانك, سطح فمك, او نغلق شفاهنا:

مثل "m" (مممم).

نشير الى الحروف الساكنة عن طريق الحرف:

C

Syllables

ما هو المقطع؟



A syllable is a part of a word with one vowel sound. Put your hand under your chin. Say a word. How many times does your chin drop to your hand? That's the number of syllables in the word.

المقطع هو جزء من الكلمة والذي يتكون من حرف علة واحد فقط.

ضع يدك تحت ذقنك وقل كلمة.

عدّ المرات التي يلمس فيها ذقنك بيدك.

هذا هو عدد المقاطع في الكلمة.

Orthographic Map

This sheet can be used to assess a learner's knowledge of the phoneme corresponding to each grapheme, or to maintain a record of all the graphemes that have been taught.

Group 1: Lower-case letters; Group 2: combinations Group 3: consonant blends Group 4: Capital letters

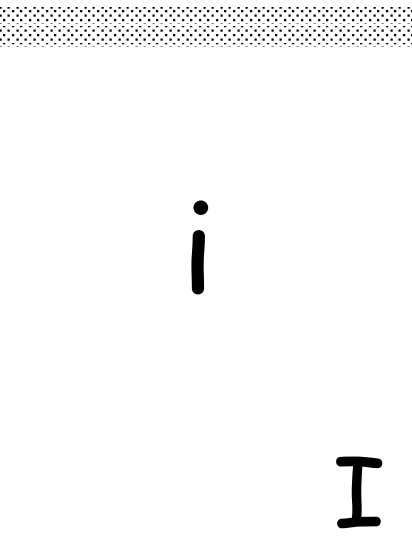
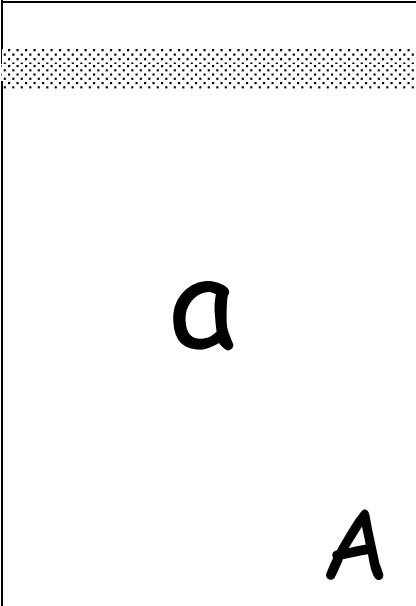
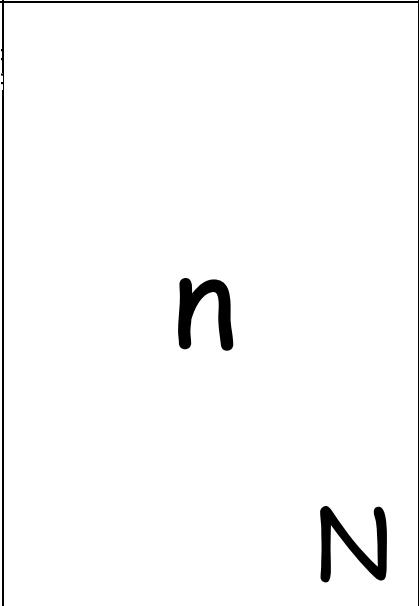
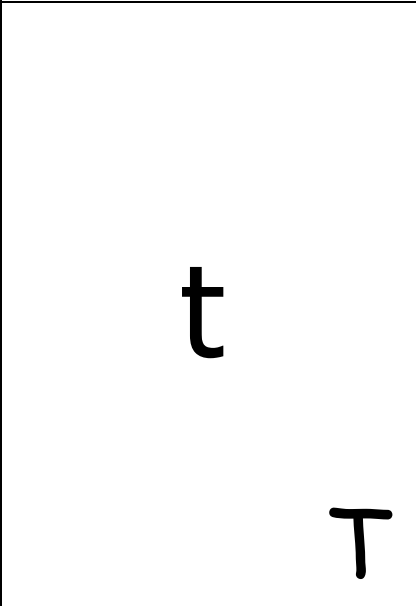
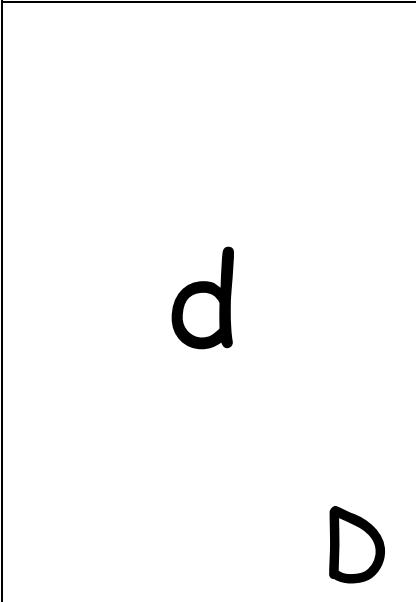
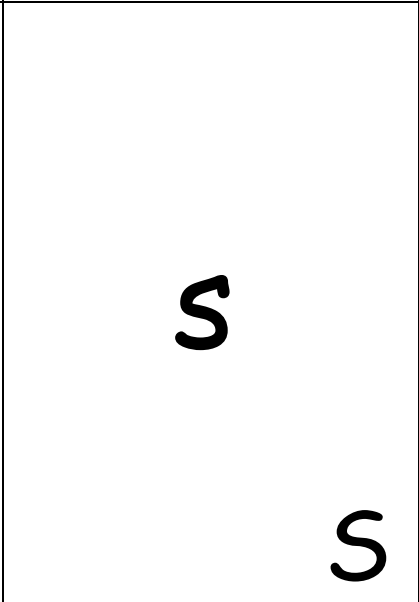
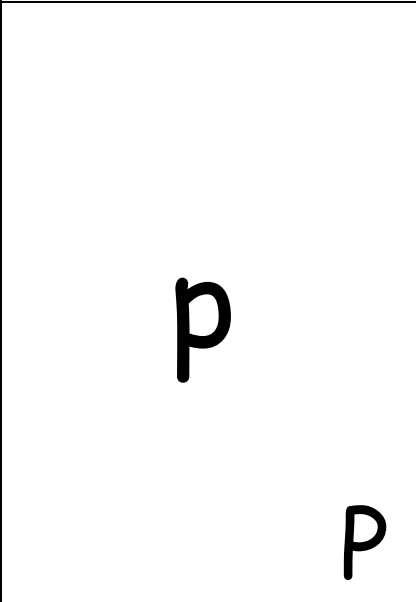
Grapheme-Phoneme Recognition (R)/

Phoneme-Grapheme Dictation (D) – answer sheet










1	R	D		R	D		R	D		R	D	4	R	D
a			ear			eigh			dr-			A		
b			-nk			-dge			pr-			B		
c			-ck			wor			gr-			C		
d			-ost			-tch			tr-			D		
e			oy			ew			scr-			E		
f			-ind			wr-			tw-			F		
g			oo			ai			squ-			G		
h			wh-			ough			str-			H		
i			-ble			y-e			spr-			I		
j			-ed			gh-			thr-			J		
k			-ng			-sion			spl-			K		
l			-ly			ir			shr-			L		
m			oi			ou			-nt			M		
n			th			aw			-ft			N		
o			wa			augh			-mp			O		
p			ie			au			-sp			P		
q			ow			ur			-nd			Q		
r			ey			-are			-nch			R		
s			ph						-st			S		
t			er			3			-lt			T		
u			ei			bl-			-pt			U		
v			ue			gl-			-sk			V		
w			u-e			cl-			-ct			W		
x			kn-			fl-			-lk			X		
y			air			pl-						Y		
-y			oe			sl-						Z		
z			war			sc-								
2			-ild			sk-								
sh			o-e			sm-								
or			a-e			sn-								
ch			igh			sp-								
ee			i-e			st-								
ar			oa			sw-								
-old			-ay			cr-								
ea			-tion			br-								
all			e-e			fr-								

Examples of Cards to Teach & Review Grapheme/Phoneme Correspondence

Fronts of cards, with lower case letter in center, capital letter lower right corner. Red line on vowel cards.

<p>Making cards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Color red the line on the front of each vowel card (cards for i, a, e) to remind the learner that these cards have both long and short vowel sounds. 2) ✂ Cut out the card(s) for the new level on the solid black lines. 3) Color in the clue words. 4) Store the cards in an envelope 	<p>Practicing reading letters</p> <p>Practice for a few minutes daily. Hold the pack of cards with all the fronts facing you.</p> <p>Look at the front of each card. Say the SOUND of the letter and the CLUE WORD ("ĭ - igloo; ī - ice cream").</p> <p>If the learner remembers, put the card down on the table.</p> <p>If the learner doesn't remember, peek at the back of the card, then move the card to the back of the pack so that it will come up again.</p>	
		
		

Backs of above cards (with phonetic notation of phoneme and clue word/drawing)

<p>igloo (ɪ)</p> 	<p>Use cards to spell words</p> <p>Lay down the cards to spell words, and read them aloud. Remember - each word (or syllable) needs at least one card with a red line (at least one vowel)!</p>	<p>Blending sounds in words with cards</p> <p>Lay out the cards to spell a word. Say each sound in the word in order, separately, pointing to each card as you say its sound.</p> <p>Then, sweep your finger from left to right below the word, and say the whole word, blending together the sounds of the letters.</p>
<p>ice cream (ɪ)</p> 	<p>Learners, in pairs, can take turns choosing a word from the current or earlier levels, then find the white cards with the letters to spell the word. Challenge your partner to spell the word with the letter cards.</p>	
<p>ten (t)</p> <p>10</p>	<p>notebook (n)</p> 	<p>apple (ă)</p> 
		<p>ABC (ā)</p> 
<p>popcorn (p)</p> 	<p>seven (s)</p> 	<p>dog (d)</p> 
	<p>nose (z)</p> 	

Regular and Irregular English Words

Most English words are "**regular**." If you know the sounds of the letters (e.g. from letter flashcards, with the letter on the front and the sound and a clue word to remind you of the sound drawn on the back), and know the spelling patterns of English (see the "English Patterns Cards"), you will be able to read and say the word correctly.

But some English words are "**irregular**" or "**exception**" words. These words can be marked for emergent readers (underlined or *asterisked when taught) so that students give them special attention.

Irregular words are not written the way they sound, or sound the way they are written. Students need to look carefully and remember the spelling of the word to write it correctly. They need to memorize the sound of the word to read it correctly. Some examples: "said," "there," "eye," "they," "are," and "many."

Some words have a silent letter, which is not pronounced. These words are among the irregular words. Examples: talk, listen, friend (ta k, lis en, fr iend). You can point out these letters and tell the learners to draw a dotted line through them to mark that they are silent:

tak listen friend

מילים רגילות ומילים חריגות באנגלית

רוב המילים באנגלית מילים "רגילות". אם אתם מכירים את הצלילים של האותיות אשר מופיעות בכרטיסיות האותיות (יחד עם מילת תזכורת שמצויירת), ובנוסף לכך מכירים את "הטיפים לשפה האנגלית", תוכלו לקרוא ולבטא את המילים בצורה הנכונה.

עם זאת, חלק מהמילים באנגלית הן מילים "חריגות" או "יוצאות מהכלל". את המילים האלו כדאי לסמן (עם קו תחתון או כוכבית כשנלמדות). על הלומדים להשקיע בהם יותר תשומת לב.

מילים חריגות אינן נכתבות כפי שהן נשמעות, או נשמעות כפי שהן נכתבות. לומדים צריכים להשקיע מחשבה ולזכור כיצד מילים אלו נכתבות על מנת לזכור כיצד לאיית אותן בצורה הנכונה. על הלומדים לשנן את צורת ההגייה של המילה על מנת להקריא אותה בצורה המדויקת. כמה דוגמאות: "said" "there" "eye" "they" "are" ו "many".

לחלק מהמילים יש אות שקטה אשר לא הוגים. מילים אלו גם כן נכללות במילים היוצאות מן הכלל המסומנות בקו תחתון. לדוגמא: (talk, listen, friend) talk, listen, friend.

אפשר לסמן את האותיות האלו ע"י העברת קו מנוקד דרכם אשר מסמן אותן כאותיות שקטות:

tak listen friend

Spelling Long Vowel Sounds

איך לכתוב (לאיית) את הצלילים של אותיות ניקוד ארוכות

To discuss in class לשיחה בכיתה

A long vowel says its name.

We show a long vowel sound with a straight line over the vowel letter. (ā) (ē) (ī) (ō) (ū)

There are a few ways to spell every long vowel sound in English:

- 1) The single vowel (in an open syllable),
- 2) With a "magic-e" combination (in a magic-e syllable) (except for e, which is usually ee),
- 3) With a "vowel team": two vowels together in a "vowel team" syllable, where the first one usually says the vowel sound and the second one is silent,
- 4) A way common most common at the end of a word (ending).

The **Long Vowel Choices table**, on the next page, shows you different ways you can write a long vowel sound, and an example of a word that uses each spelling

הזכרו בנלמד בספר הקודם הרהוב:

צליל את הניקוד הארוכה זהה לשם האות.

נסמן את הצליל של את הניקוד הארוכה על ידי קו ישר מעל האות: (ā) (ē) (ī) (ō) (ū)

יש כמה שיטות לאיית כל צליל את ניקוד ארוכה באנגלית:

- 1) את הניקוד עצמה (בהברה פתוחה),
- 2) בצירוף שכולל את את הניקוד ו"e-הקסם" (בהברה של e-הקסם) (חוץ מלאות הניקוד e שהצירוף הוא בדרך כלל ee),
- 3) בצירוף "צמד אותיות ניקוד": שתי אותיות ניקוד ביחד בהברה של צמד אותיות ניקוד, כשבדרך כלל את הניקוד הראשונה קובעת את צליל הצמד ואת הניקוד השנייה בצמד שותקת,
- 4) שיטות שהכי נפוצות בסופי מילה.

הטבלה בעמוד הבא, **שיטות איות לצלילי אותיות הניקוד הארוכות**, מארגנת עבורכם את השיטות השונות לאיית כל צליל של את ניקוד ארוכה, ומילה לדוגמא שמאייתים לפי כל שיטה.

Long Vowel Choices Table

שיטות איות לצלילי אותיות הניקוד הארוכות

Long Vowel Sound צליל אות הניקוד הארוכה	Open Syllable בהעברה פתוחה	Magic e / Split digraph בהעברה של -הקסם e	Vowel Team צמד אותיות ניקוד	Ending בסוף מילה
(ā)	a baby	-a_e name	ai rain	ay play
(ē)	e he, behind	ee sleep	ea read	ee / y tree/happy
(ī)	i I, Friday	-i_e nine	igh light	y my
(ō)	o no, going	-o_e home	oa coat	ow snow
(ū)	u music	-u_e use	oo, ui moon, fruit	ew / ue new/blue

Dividing Syllables

חלוקת הברות

There are 4 syllable division patterns in English. The first is, by far, the most common, the second quite common, the third is less common, and the fourth is quite rare. Here are the 4 patterns, in order from most common to least common, and the order in which you should teach them. (Remember "v" stands for "vowel" and "c" stands for "consonant.")

יש רק 4 שיטות באנגלית לחלק מילים להברות. הראשונה היא השיטה הנפוצה ביותר השנייה די נפוצה, השלישית פחות וברביעית נעשה שימוש במילים מעטות. הנה 4 השיטות לחלוקת הברות לפי סדר השכיחות והסדר שבו כדאי ללמד את השיטות. (* מסמלת אות ניקוד ו-"c" מסמלת אות עיצור. *)

1	2	3	4
vc/cv	v/cv	vc/v	v/v
bäs/ket	bē/hind	cäb/in	vid/e/o

Syllable Types

סוגי הברה

There are 7 types of syllables in English. The 3 most common types are: closed syllables, open syllables, and magic-e (split digraph) syllables. Here are the 7 syllable types. Note that you can explicitly teach the sound of each new vowel that is introduced using words with the syllable types that have been learned to date.

יש באנגלית 7 סוגי הברות. להלן 7 סוגי הברה.

	Type of Syllable	Examples דוגמאות		סוג הברה
		One-syllable word במילה בת הברה אחת	Multi-syllable word במילה בת 2 הברות	
1	Closed	ten	napkin	הברה סגורה
2	Open	I, he	baby	הברה פתוחה
3	Magic-e	nine, cake, home, use	notebook	e הקסם
4	Bossy r	tire, share, car, or, were	party, dinner	r השולטת
5	Vowel team (Says the same sound as a single vowel, long or short; may have consonants)	sleep, read, fruit, moon rain, play, coat	raincoat, playroom	צמד אותיות ניקוד (אומר אותו צליל כמו אות ניקוד אחת, ארוכה או קצרה. לפעמים כולל אות עיצור)
6	Diphthong (Says a different vowel sound from the regular long or short vowels)	put, toy, coin now, saw	cookbook, because	דו-תנועה (אומר צליל אחר שונה מהצליל של אות ניקוד ארוכה או קצרה)
7	c ⁺ -le Regular final syllable	-	little, apple	אות עיצור + -le

Syllable Types Sheet to cut up & distribute to learners (next page)

Syllable Types סול'י הברות

- 1. הברה סגורה sit
- 2. הברה פתוחה he
- 3. e הקסם kite
- 4. r השולטת car
- 5. צמד אותיות ניקוד see
- 6. דו-תנועה mouse
- 7. אות עיצור + -le little

חלוקת הברות Dividing syllables

- 1. vc/cv bäs/ket
- 2. v/cv ī/ris
- 3. vc/v häb/it
- 4. v/v vid/ē/ō

Syllable Types סול'י הברות

- 1. הברה סגורה sit
- 2. הברה פתוחה he
- 3. e הקסם kite
- 4. r השולטת car
- 5. צמד אותיות ניקוד see
- 6. דו-תנועה mouse
- 7. אות עיצור + -le little

חלוקת הברות Dividing syllables

- 1. vc/cv bäs/ket
- 2. v/cv ī/ris
- 3. vc/v häb/it
- 4. v/v vid/ē/ō

Syllable Types סול'י הברות

- 1. הברה סגורה sit
- 2. הברה פתוחה he
- 3. e הקסם kite
- 4. r השולטת car
- 5. צמד אותיות ניקוד see
- 6. דו-תנועה mouse
- 7. אות עיצור + -le little

חלוקת הברות Dividing syllables

- 1. vc/cv bäs/ket
- 2. v/cv ī/ris
- 3. vc/v häb/it
- 4. v/v vid/ē/ō

Syllable Types סול'י הברות

- 1. הברה סגורה sit
- 2. הברה פתוחה he
- 3. e הקסם kite
- 4. r השולטת car
- 5. צמד אותיות ניקוד see
- 6. דו-תנועה mouse
- 7. אות עיצור + -le little

חלוקת הברות Dividing syllables

- 1. vc/cv bäs/ket
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- 4. v/v vid/ē/ō

A Recommended Sequence of Introduction of Graphemes/Phonemes and Orthographic and Morphological Patterns

(Note: there will be changes to this numbering & sequence as we apply it to the new finalized Band 1 word list)

See phrasing of patterns in "cards" documents following for Hebrew and Arabic speakers.

Lesson #	On White Card	Clue Words (back of white cards)	Sound	Irregular Words		Lesson #	On White Card	Clue Words (back of white card)	Sound	Irregular Words	
1	i	igloo, in I, ice cream	(ĭ) (ī)	I		13	-ic	picnic, music	(ĭ k)		
	t	ten, telephone	(t)		Syllable division v/cv						
	p	pen, popcorn, pizza	(p)		13a		i-e	Sprite	(ī)		
	n	nine, no	(n)		13b		ike	Nike, bike	(īk)		
	s	snake, six, sister dogs, nose	(s) (z)	isn't it's	13c		ire	fire, tired	(īr)		
	Closed syllables; 's = contraction of 2 words, possessive Adding s to pluralize simple nouns; s to verbs for he/she/it present simple						14	l	lemon, lion	(l)	talk island listen
2	a	apple, add ambulance, alien, ABC	(ă) (ā)		15	-ll	ball, tall small, bell	(l)	pal, nil, all		
3	d	dog, dad	(d)	said	16a	-y	cry, sky	(ī)			
4	h	hat, hamburger	(h) (th)	this that	16b	-y	baby, pretty happy family	(ē)	any many pretty		
	th	think, three, thanks this	blow (th) buzz			Suffix y - add only					
5	e	egg, elephant ear, eleven, evening	(ĕ) (ē)	the she these	17	f	four, falafel, flower	(f)	half friend fall		
	sh	she, sheep	(sh)		18	-ff	cliff, off, stiff	(f)	if		
Open syllables (me, he, be)					19	-ss	dress, class	(s)	yes		
6	c	cat	(k)	can't	20	Suffixes: -es, -less, -ly: classes, boxes, homeless, happily					
7	k	king, kick	(k)		21	a-e	cake	(ā)	skate		
	Use of k before e, i					22a	-ar	star, car	(âr)		
8	b	ball, banana Beitar, blue	(b)		22b	-are	prepare, share	(ār)			
9	r	red, radio	(r)	are, her there their		Long vowel choices					
10	m	man, mango mother,	(m)	them Mr. Mrs.	23	o	orange, on open	(ō) (ō)	come, do some, of, from, off		
11	-ck	duck, black, sick	(k)								
12	y-	yellow yes, yoyo	(y)	they eye							

Lesson #	On White Card	Clue Words (back of white cards)	Sound	Irregular Words
12a	Syllable division vc/cv: rabbit, basket			
24	o-e	rope, trombone	(ō)	
24a	-ore	snore	(or)	
25	-ng	ring	(ng)	
25b	-ing	sitting	(-īng)	
Review vc/cv Vowel ending + -ing Review adding suffixes JUST ADD Adding suffixes DOUBLE Suffix -ing to words ending ic Note: i/y interchangeable				
26	u	umbrella USA, university push	(ū) (ū) (ōo)	your four plus buy us you
Suffix -ful (only one l) beautiful				
27	j	juice, jam	(j)	
28	u-e	cube June, prune	(ū) (ōo)	use sure sugar
29	w sw	window swim	(w)	two walk woman women
30	v	video, van	(v)	have give live move
Use of fill, till, well, all, prefixes and suffixes until, welcome				
31	-x	box, fox	(ks)	
32	-nk	tank, pink, monkey	(nk)	
Adding prefixes without changes in spelling: re, mis, dis, un, be, ex, pre, sub, trans, reboot, mistake, disabled, unusual				

Lesson #	On White Card	Clue Words (back of white card)	Sound	Irregular Words
23a	g	game, green	(g)	
33	z	zebra	(z)	buzz
-zz at the end of word - Buzz				
Suffixes after sibilants and after o				buzzes dresses boxes goes, does
34	qu	question quickly quiet	(kw)	choir
35	ee	sleep tree	(ē)	these here scene
36	oo	book foot, look	(ōo)	school door poor floor
36b	oo	zoo, food, spoon	(ōo)	
37	th	(review) with	(th)	
38	sh	(review) fish	(sh)	
39	er	person mother	(êr) (êr)	answer (ü) other another brother mother
40a 40b 40c	-ed	rested, started played, watered kicked	(īd) (d) (t)	talked
The suffix -ed: for past simple regular verbs.				
41	ay	play, day	(ā)	says
42	-ce	ice, nice	(s)	
"c" says (s) before e, i, y				
43	c	city, cereal	(s)	
44	-ge	cage, page, age	(j)	get angel (ij) damage
"g" says (j) before e, i, y: gypsy				
45	gi	giraffe ginger	(j)	

46	-dge	bridge	(j)	
47	or	morning, store	(ôr)	
48	ea	eat, steal, ear	(ē)	beauty beautiful
48+	2-3 at a time; card for each: Regular final syllables ble, dle, cle, kle, gle, ple, tle, stle, zle, fle able, little, purple, uncle			people double trouble
49	ar	(review) park, shark, dark	(âr)	quarter warm
50	ai	rain, tail paint, wait	(ā)	
Review suffixes: adding, doubling				
51	Adding suffixes to multisyllable words			
52	oa	boat, coat	(ō)	
53	ou	house, mouse	(ow)	(o [˘] o) could would should
	ow	know cow	(ō) (ow)	
	The use of ou and ow Two sounds (o) and (ow)			
	Adding suffixes DROP e Plurals words ending f/-ves			
54	ch	cherry	(ch)	chalk stomach
55	-tch	watch kitchen	(ch)	much, such rich which
56	ue	blue, glue	(ū) (o [˘] o)	menu
	Adding vowel suffixes to ue			
57	igh	light, right	(ī)	
58	ir	girl, bird	(êr)	
59	a	father want, wash, watch	(ö)	wax wag quack
60	ew	new	(ū) (o [˘] o)	
		few, drew	(ew)	

61	ea	bread, read	(ĕ) (ē)	heart
62	ea	break	(ā)	
63	ur	turn	(êr)	
64	au	because	(aw)	laugh laughter
65	aw	saw, draw	(aw)	
66	Adding suffixes CHANGE			
67	Adding -es to words ending y: if no vowel before y, change y to i, add es: babies, says			
68	tion	fraction	(sh'n)	
69	ie	field, thief tie	(ē) (ī)	?(family cards)
70	Adding suffixes to words ending -ie: lie, lies, lied, lying			
71	Wild old words: Long vowel in middle of word, followed by two consonants: -ild, -old, -olt, -ind, ost: child, old, cold, most, find, colt			
72	ei	ceiling	(ē)	foreign
72a		beige	(ā)	
73	ph	photo, phone	(f)	
74	oi	coin	(oy)	
75	oy	toy	(oy)	royal
76	ear	earth hear bear, great	(êr) (ē) (ā)	heart
77	o	glove	(ŭ)	
78	wh	white, why	(hw)	
79	oe	toe	(ō)	canoe shoe
				Plural of words ending oe and o
80	a	above	(ŭ)	
80a	Unaccented open syllables with a and i: around, about			
81	Prefixes with unaccented a			

82 82a	ch	chemist, school champagne	(k) (sh)	
83	Silent letters kn, gn, pn, wr, mb, gu, gh, mn, rh, sc, ps: know, write, guess, climb, thought			
84	sion	pension television	(sh'n) (zh'n)	
85	eigh	eight	(ā)	height
86	a	wall	(aw)	
Suffixes al, el				
87	our	colour our, flour	(êr) (our)	four pour hour your
88	ey	donkey, monkey	(ē)	
89	ey	they	(ā)	
90	cian	magician	(sh'n)	Martian Asian
91	or	doctor	(êr)	
92	ar	collar	(êr)	
93 93a	ou	couple youth	(ü) (o ⁻ o)	thought through
94	ui	fruit build	(o ⁻ o) (i)	
95	Syllable division v/v: being, duet			
	ous	dangerous	(o [˘] os)	
96	us	status	(ü)	
97	or	word, color	(êr)	
Use of ti, si, ci				
98	ure	picture	(er)	
Review of suffixes				
Prefixes unchanged, changed				
99	al	balance wall half special	(ăl) (aw) (a) (o [˘] ol)	

Orthographic/Morphological Patterns of English (in English and Hebrew)

closed syllables, s and 's rules:

Front	Back	Front	Back
Closed syllables	<p>Closed syllables end with a <u>consonant</u>. This closes in the vowel and keeps it <u>short</u>.</p> <p>in pin tip pit</p>	הברה סאורה	<p>הברה סאורה מסתוימת ג-אות עיצור .</p> <p>לכן אות הניקוד קצרה.</p> <p>in pin tip pit</p>

Front	Back	Front	Back
S	<p>We use "s" at the end of a word to show:</p> <p>1) plural of nouns pins tins</p> <p>2) an action that <u>he, she or it</u> does in present simple. sits, nips</p>	S	<p>אנו מתחשבים ג-s בסוף מילה כדי לציון: רבים pins, tins בצורה ג- הוא או היא עושה באופן עברתי sits, nips</p>

Front	Back	Front	Back
's	<p>We use "'s" at the end of a word to show:</p> <p>1) ownership: The pin of Adi = Adi's pin.</p> <p>2) a contraction of two words it is = it's</p>	's	<p>אנו מתחשבים ג-s' כדי לציון: שיכות The pin of Adi = Adi's pin. (2 חיבור בן שתי מילים it is = it's</p>

* Animated, illustrated versions of all these tips are available on YouTube with spoken explanations for English, Hebrew and Arabic speakers. Search YouTube for The English Club app, The English Club app in Hebrew, or The English Club app in Arabic.

capitalization, n't, a/an:

Front	Back
capital letters	In English, a capital letter is the first letter of every <u>name</u> . Ann every <u>sentence</u> . It is Nan. and the <u>important</u> words in titles Nan's Nap

Front	Back
אותיות דגולות	באנגלית יש את דגולה בתחילת כל משפט. Ann בתחילת כל משפט. It is Nan. ובתחילת כל מילה חשובה בכותרת Nan's Nap

Front	Back
n't	"n't" at the end of a word means "no" isn't = is not didn't = did not can't = cannot

Front	Back
n't	n't כסוף מילה פרוש "א" isn't = is not didn't = did not can't = cannot

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

Front	Back
a, an	אנו משהים ב- an / a לפני עצם כלשהו כשאיננו מתכוונים לעצם מסוים. נשתמש ב- a לפני מילים שמתחילות בצליל של אות עיצורית: a pan נשתמש ב- an לפני מילים שמתחילות בצליל של אות ניקוד an ant

open syllables:

Front	Back
Open syllables	<p>Open syllables end with a <u>vowel</u>. The vowel is <u>open</u>, so it is <u>long</u>.</p> <p>me he she</p>



Front	Back
הקרה פתוחה	<p>הקרה פתוחה מסתיימת ב-אות ניקוד . לכן אות הניקוד ארוכה.</p> <p>me he she</p>



the c rule:

Front	Back
C	<p>"C" makes the sound (k) before all letters <u>except</u> e, i and y.</p> <p>cat can act</p>





Front	Back
C	<p>"C" משמיעה את הצליל (k) לפני כל אות e, i, y-מחוץ</p> <p>cat can act</p>

the k rule:

Front	Back
k	<p>We use "k" for the sound (k) before e, i, and y.</p> <p>k before i, k before e,  You'll be the king If you remember the key. </p>

Front	Back
k	<p>אנו משתמשים ב-"k" (k) לפני e, i, y k לפני "i" k לפני "e" תהיה ה-king  את תזכור את ה-key </p>



reminder card for learners who mix up the directions of "b" and "d":

Front	Back	Front	Back
b & d	<p>Tip: b - d The ABC goes from left to right. b comes before d a <u>b</u> c <u>d</u> Hold up your hands like this:</p>  <p>Your left hand is b and right hand is d. If they are facing the right way, they make a bed</p> 	b & d	<p>טיפ: b - d קוראים אנאלית משמאל לימין. ב-ABC האות ב באה לפני האות d. a <u>b</u> c <u>d</u> צרו עם הידיים את האותיות b ו-d.</p>  <p>היד השמאלית היא b והיד הימנית היא d. כש-b ו-d פונות אחת לשנייה לפי הסדר הנכון, הן יוצרות bed-מיטה</p> 

-ck; -ck rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ck	<p>We use "-ck" for the sound (k) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel. back kick neck</p>	-ck	<p>אנו משתמשים ב-"ck" לצליל (k) בסוף מילה בעצת הברה אחת, ולאחר אות ניקוד אחת קצרה. back kick neck</p>

y-; "the name and sound of y" card - for learners who mix up "y" and "u":

Front	Back	Front	Back
y	<p>Y at the beginning of a word makes the sound in the word "yo-yo"</p>  <p>But its name sounds like "why?"</p>	y	<p>Y בתחילת מילה אומרת את הצליל במילה "יוון"</p>  <p>אבל השם שלו כמו המילה באנגלית "why?" - "למה?"</p>

vc/cv:

Front	Back
vc/cv	<p>vc/cv words (vowel, consonant, consonant, vowel): We divide the syllables between the two consonants.</p> <p>rab/bit kit/ten nap/kin bas/ket</p>

Front	Back
vc/cv	<p>במילים vc/cv (אות ניקוד, אות ציצור, אות ציצור, אות ניקוד) אנו מחלקים הברות בן שתי אותיות הציצור. rab/bit kit/ten nap/kin bas/ket</p>

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

Front	Back
-ic	<p>We use "-ic" for the sound (īk) at the end of words with more than one syllable.</p> <p>picnic basic Arabic</p>

Front	Back
-ic	<p>אנו מוסיפים "-ic" לצלילים (אִי) בסוף מילה בצורת שתי הברות או יותר. picnic basic Arabic</p>

v/cv and vc/v:

Front	Back
v/cv (vc/v)	<p>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</p>

Front	Back
v/cv (vc/v)	<p>במילים vcv (אות ניקוד, אות ציצור, אות ניקוד) אנו בדרך כלל מחלקים הברות אחרי אות הניקוד הראשונה v/cv ואת הניקוד ארוכה. (אם ידוע לך שאות הניקוד קצרה, חלק vc/v) i/ris hab/it ba/sic pan/ic</p>

-i_e; the magic "e" rule:

Front	Back
magic e (split digraphs)	vce 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

Front	Back
magic e הקסט (split digraphs)	vce בסוף מילה: 1) e- הקסט אורחת לאות הניקוד להיות ארוכה ולהגיד את השם שלה. 2) ה-"e" שקטה. ride cake bone here cube

-ll; the -ll rule:

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

Front	Back
-ll	"-ll" אנו משתמשים ב- לצליל (l) בסוף מילה בעצמת הברה אחת, ולאחר אות ניקוד אחת קצרה. tall bell ill

the -y rule:

Front	Back
-y	"-y" at the end of a word says: 1) long (ī) for a <u>one</u> -syllable word. 2) long (ē) for a word with <u>two</u> syllables <u>or more</u> . my happy by many sky pretty

Front	Back
-y	"-y" בסוף מילה משמעה את הצליל: 1) ארוכה לאיפה בעצמת הברה אחת. 2) ארוכה לאיפה בעצמת שתי הברות או יותר. my happy by many sky pretty

-ff; the -ff rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ff	<p>We use "-ff" for the sound (f) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.</p> <p>cliff staff</p>	-ff	<p>אנו מתחייבים ב-"-ff" (f) אצלנו בסוף מילה בצאת הברה אחת, ולאחר אות ניקוד אחת קצרה.</p> <p>cliff staff</p>

-ss; the -ss rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ss	<p>We use "-ss" for the sound (s) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.</p> <p>class dress kiss</p>	-ss	<p>אנו מתחייבים ב-"-ss" (s) אצלנו בסוף מילה בצאת הברה אחת, ולאחר אות ניקוד אחת קצרה.</p> <p>class dress kiss</p>

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

Front	Back	Front	Back
-es -less -ly	<p>These suffixes at the end of words mean:</p> <p>1) add "-es" instead of only "s" for words ending with hissing sounds (ch, ss, x, sh...) boxes, dresses, dishes</p> <p>2) -less = without (the word that comes before) homeless, friendless</p> <p>3) -ly = the way we do an activity: hungrily, sadly, happily</p>	-es -less -ly	<p>אנו מוסיפים סופיות אלה כדי להוסיף: "es" (1) במקום "s" להבדיל מילים שמסתיימות (ch,ss,x,sh) boxes, dresses, dishes חסר (המילה) = -less (2) הוא אכזרי: homeless, friendless, hatless הוא אכזרי = -ly (3) אכזרי, אכזרי, אכזרי hungrily, sadly, happily</p>

-ar, Bossy R

Front	Back	Front	Back
<p>Bossy R (R-controlled vowels)</p>	<p>"r" often changes the sound of the vowel before it.</p> <p>Compare the vowel sounds in: time - tire can - car</p>	<p>הבוס R R (פּוֹסֵט) על אותיות ניקוד (על אותיות ניקוד)</p>	<p>לציתים קרובות, האות "ר" משנה את הצליל של אות הניקוד שבאה לפנייה.</p> <p>תשוו את צלילי אותיות הניקוד: time - tire can - car</p>

g; the g rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
<p>g</p>	<p>"g" makes the sound (g) before all letters <u>except</u> e, i and y.</p> <p>go garden glass</p>	<p>g</p>	<p>"g" משמעה את הצליל (g) לפני כל אות חוץ מ-e, i, y.</p> <p>go garden glass</p>

-ing; the doubling rule, adding -ing to words (cvc words, words ending in vowels)

Front	Back	Front	Back
<p>the doubling rule</p>	<p><u>Double</u> consonants keep short vowels <u>short</u> (by closing syllables). (never double x, y, w.)</p> <p>big > bigger pat > patting hop > hopped</p>	<p>the doubling rule הכפלת אותיות ציצור</p>	<p>אנו מכפילים אותיות ציצור כדי לשמור על ההברה סגורה ואת ניקוד קצרה. (לא מכפילים x, y, w)</p> <p>big > bigger pat > patting hop > hopped</p>

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	<p>To add -ing, to words ending in CVC:</p> <p>1) one-syllable words: <u>Double</u> last consonant (never double x, y, w.) sit > sitting</p> <p>2) two-syllable words: if the stress is on the last syllable, double the last consonant. begin > beginning, hap'pen > happening</p>	<p>הוספת -ing למוילים שמתחילים ב-CVC</p>	<p>כדי להוסיף -ing למוילים שמתחילים ב-CVC (1) מילה בעצת הברה אחת: מכפילים את אות הצינור האחרונה. (לא מכפילים x, y, w.) sit > sitting (2) מילה בעצת שתי הברות או יותר: אם הטעם בהברה האחרונה, מכפילים את אות הצינור האחרונה. begin > beginning, hap'pen > happening</p>

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	<p>To add -ing, to words ending in magic e: Drop the e, then add -ing.</p> <p>bake > baking come > coming ride > riding</p>	<p>הוספת -ing למוילים שמתחילים ב-e הקסם</p>	<p>כדי להוסיף -ing למוילים שמתחילים ב-e הקסם משמיטים את ה-e לפני שמוסיפים -ing bake > baking come > coming ride > riding</p>

u, suffix -ful

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ful	<p>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</p>	-ful	<p>אנו מוסיפים את הסופית -ful (כדי להגיד: "מלא ב-") (מה שבא קודם)</p> <p>beautiful = beauty ב- careful = care ב-</p>

the -ve rule

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ve	<p>Words that end with the sound (v) are written ending with "-ve"</p> <p>have live love move</p>	-ve	<p>אנו כותבים מילים שמתחילות בצליל (v) עם "-ve" בסוף.</p> <p>have live love move</p>

prefixes mis-, re-, un-, dis-

Front	Back	Front	Back
<p>mis- re- un- dis-</p>	<p>These prefixes mean:</p> <p>1) mis- mistakenly or wrong misread = read wrong</p> <p>2) re- again reread = read again</p> <p>3) un- the opposite pack ≠ unpack</p> <p>4) dis- the opposite order ≠ disorder</p>	<p>mis- re- un- dis-</p>	<p>תחילת בתחילת מילה: mis- (1) = בטעות קורא את טעויות misread</p> <p>re- (2) = שוב reread = לקרוא שוב</p> <p>un- (3) = ההפך של כוונת unpack ≠ לארוץ pack לפרוק</p> <p>dis- (4) = אי- disorder ≠ סדר order אי סדר</p>

the -zz rule; revisit "-es" after hissing sounds (boxes, buzzes):

Front	Back	Front	Back
-zz	<p>We use "-zz" for the sound (z) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.</p> <p>buzz fuzz</p>	-zz	<p>אנו מתיישים ב-"-zz" צליל (z) בסוף מילה בצאת הברה אחת, ולאחר אות ניקוד אחת קצרה.</p> <p>buzz fuzz</p>

qu/QU:

Front	Back
QU	<p>The letter "q" always comes together with "u" in English words.</p> <p>Together they sound like (kw):</p> <p>quiet quick queen</p>

Front	Back
QU	<p>באנגלית האות "q" תופיע תמיד עם האות "u". אחריה הציפוף של שתי האותיות ביחד הוא (kw):</p> <p>quiet quick queen</p>

the suffix -er:

Front	Back
-er	<p>-er at the end of a word can mean two things:</p> <p>1) more : tall taller = more tall</p> <p>2) someone who does a job or an activity: If you drive, you're a driver. If you bake, you're a baker.</p>

Front	Back
-er	<p>ל -er בסוף מילה יש שני פירושים: 1) יותר מ- : tall = גבוה יותר 2) מישהו בצל תפקיד או מקצוע מסוים: - drive - מי שנוהג driver - הוא נוהג - bake - מי שאופה baker - הוא אופה</p>

The suffix '-ed':

Front	Back
-ed	<p>We add the suffix "-ed" to verbs (actions) to show that they happened in the past (for regular verbs in past simple).</p> <p>-ed can sound like (ɪd), (t) or (d).</p> <p>(ɪd): wanted (d): played (t): walked</p>

Front	Back
-ed	<p>אנו מוסיפים את הסופית "-ed" לפעלים שהתרחשו בעבר (פעלים רגילים בעבר פשוט).</p> <p>-ed יכולה להשמיע (ɪd), (t) or (d).</p> <p>(ɪd): wanted (d): played (t): walked</p>

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	כשתי אותיות ניקוד יוצאות לפני, הראשונה מדברת. feet read, read boat tail juice

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	ההברה הסופית "-le" נשמעת (el). little uncle twinkle double single people whistle fizzle trifle cradle

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	רבים של חוליות האסתיונות -f -ve	איק צושיט רבים של רוב החוליות האסתיונות -f -ve ומוסיפים "s" leaf > leaves life > lives loaf > loaves

Adding s to words ending in -y

Front	Back
-y > -ies	To add "s" to a word that ends in a consonant-y: change the "y" to "i" and add "es" cry > cries baby > babies

Front	Back
-y > -ies	"s" כדו להוסיף למילה שמתיימת : "y" ו"י" קאות ציצור ו" להחליף את ה-"y" - "י" "es" ולהוסיף cry > cries baby > babies

ie and ei

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

Front	Back
ie	"e" לפני "י" חוף מאחרי "c" (או כשהן משימות - "a" כמו ה- "neighbor" and ("weigh". chief ceiling tie receive beige

Adding suffixes to words ending in "ie"

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,

Front	Back
-ie + suffix	כדו להוסיף סופית למילה שמתיימת -ie : -ing להוסיף (1 -ie החליף את ה- -ing ולהוסיף tie > tying להוסיף s, רק (2 tie > ties : תוסיפו! -ed להוסיף (3 -השיט את ה- : -ed להוסיף tie > tied

Wild Old Words (long vowels in the middle of words that end vcc, a vowel and consonant blend)

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	כחילית בעצמות הכרה אחת שסתוימות כ-vcc אות הניקוד עצומה להיות ארוכה. wild cold colt kind, find most

Silent letter combinations

Front	Back	Front	Back
Silent letters kn-, gn, pn-, wr- -mb, gu-, -gh, - mri, 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, - mri, rh-, sc-, ps-	יש צירופי אותיות שהן יש את שקטה. know, sign, pneumonia, write, climb, guest, high, column, rhino, science, psychology

Orthographic/Morphological Patterns of English (in English and Arabic)

i,t,p,n,s; closed syllables, s and 's rules:

Front	Back	Front	Back
Closed syllables	<p>Closed syllables end with a <u>consonant</u>.</p> <p>This closes in the vowel and keeps it <u>short</u>.</p> <p>in pin tip pit</p>	مقطع مغلق	<p>مقطع مغلق ينتهي بحرف ساكن.</p> <p>لذلك حرف التشكيل قصير.</p> <p>in pin tip pit</p>

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

Front	Back	Front	Back
's	<p>We use "'s" at the end of a word to show:</p> <p>1) ownership: The pin of Adi = Adi's pin.</p> <p>2) a contraction of two words it is = it's</p>	's	<p>نستعمل 's لنشير إلى ملكية</p> <p>The pin of Adi = Adi's pin.</p> <p>2 الوصل بين كلمتين it is = it's</p>

capitalization, n't, a/an:

Front	Back	Front	Back
capital letters	In English, a capital letter is the first letter of every <u>name</u> , Ann every <u>sentence</u> , It is Nan. and the <u>important</u> <u>words in titles</u> Nan's Nap	אותיות כדורות	في اللغة الانجليزية تستعمل الحروف الكبيرة في الحالات التالية- اولا: الحرف الاول من الاسم: اسمها: Ann بداية الجملة: It is a tin. بداية الكلمات المهمة في العنوان: مثل اسم القصة: Nan's Nap

Front	Back	Front	Back
n't	"n't" at the end of a word means "no" 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

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 an ant الالسهل ان نقول:






open syllables:

Front	Back	Front	Back
Open syllables	<p>Open syllables end with a <u>vowel</u>. The vowel is <u>open</u>, so it is <u>long</u>.</p> <p>me he she</p>	مقطع مفتوح	<p>مقطع مفتوح ينتهي بحرف تشكيل لذلك حرف التشكيل يكون <u>ممدوداً</u>.</p> <p>me he she</p>



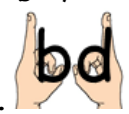

the c rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
C	<p>"C" makes the sound (k) before all letters <u>except e, i and y</u>.</p> <p>cat can act</p>	C	<p>"C" تُسَمَع النغمة (k) قبل كل حرف باستثناء e, i, y -</p> <p>cat can act</p>

k; the k rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
k	<p>We use "k" for the sound (k) before e, i, and y.</p> <p>k before i, k before e, </p> <p>You'll be the king If you remember the key. </p>	k	<p>نستعمل "k" للنغمة (k) قبل e, i, y k قبل "i" k قبل "e"  تكون - king  إذا تذكرت الـ - ey </p>

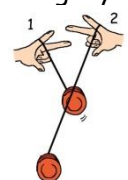
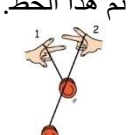
b; reminder card for learners who mix up the directions of "b" and "d":

Front	Back	Front	Back
b & d	<p>The ABC goes from left to right. b comes before d a <u>b</u> c <u>d</u> Hold up your hands like this:</p>  <p>Your left hand is b and right hand is d. If they are facing the right way, they make a bed</p> 	b & d	<p>اولاً, تبدأ ال ABC من اليسار الى اليمين: a <u>b</u> c <u>d</u> اصنع بواسطة أصابع يدك اليسار واليمين اشكالاً تشبه b و d</p>  <p>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</p> 

-ck; -ck rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ck	<p>We use "-ck" for the sound (k) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.</p> <p>back kick neck</p>	-ck	<p>نستعمل "-ck" للنعمة (k) في نهاية كلمة ذات مقطع واحد, وبعد حرف تشكيل واحد قصير.</p> <p>back kick neck</p>

y; "the name and sound of y" - for learners who mix up the name of "y" with "u":

Front	Back	Front	Back
y	<p>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:</p> 	y	<p>في بداية الكلمة تشير الى اللفظ "ي" مثل الكلمة "يو-يو" "yo-yo" لكن اسمها يلفظ مثل كلمة "لماذا" "why?" باللغة الانكليزية اكتب الحرف y كما تقوم برمي اليو-يو نكتبها هكذا: اولاً هذا الخط, ثم هذا الخط.</p> 

vc/cv:

Front	Back	Front	Back
vc/cv	<p>vc/cv words (vowel, consonant, consonant, vowel): We divide the syllables between the two consonants.</p> <p>rab/bit kit/ten nap/kin bas/ket</p>	vc/cv	<p>في كلمات الـ vc/cv (حرف تشكيل، حرف ساكن، حرف ساكن، حرف تشكيل) نقسم المقاطع بين الحرفين الساكنين. rab/bit kit/ten nap/kin bas/ket</p>

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

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ic	<p>We use "-ic" for the sound (ɪk) at the end of words with more than one syllable.</p> <p>picnic basic Arabic</p>	-ic	<p>نستعمل "-ic" للنغمة (ɪk) في نهاية كلمات ذات مقطعين أو أكثر. picnic basic Arabic</p>

v/cv rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
v/cv (vc/v)	<p>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</p>	v/cv (vc/v)	<p>في كلمات الـ v/cv (حرف تشكيل، حرف ساكن، حرف تشكيل): نقسم المقاطع بعد حرف التشكيل الأول والحرف الساكن.. i/ris hab/it ba/sic pan/ic</p>

-i_e; the magic "e" rule:

Front	Back
<p>magic e (split digraphs)</p>	<p>vce at the end of a word:</p> <p>1) the magic "-e" makes the vowel long, so the vowel says its name.</p> <p>2) the "e" is silent.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ride</p> <p>cake bone here cube</p>

Front	Back
<p>magic e e الساجر (split digraphs)</p>	<p>vce في نهاية الكلمة:</p> <p>1) -e الساجر يؤدي بحرف التشكيل إلى أن يكون ممدوداً وإلى لفظ اسمه.</p> <p>2) -e "الصامت".</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ride</p> <p>cake bone here cube</p>

-ll; the -ll rule:

Front	Back
<p>-ll</p>	<p>We use "-ll" for the sound (l) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">tall bell ill</p>

Front	Back
<p>-ll</p>	<p>نستعمل "-ll" للنعمة (l) في نهاية كلمة ذات مقطع واحد، وبعد حرف تشكيل واحد قصير.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">tall bell ill</p>

-y; the -y rule:

Front	Back
<p>-y</p>	<p>"-y" at the end of a word says:</p> <p>1) long (ī) for a <u>one</u>-syllable word.</p> <p>2) long (ē) for a word with <u>two</u> syllables <u>or more</u>.</p> <p>my happy by many sky pretty</p>

Front	Back
<p>-y</p>	<p>"-y" في نهاية كلمة تُسمع النعمة:</p> <p>1) (ī) ممدودة للكلمة ذات مقطع واحد.</p> <p>2) (ē) ممدودة للكلمة ذات مقطعين أو أكثر.</p> <p>my happy by many sky pretty</p>

-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. cliff staff	-ff	نستعمل "-ff" للنعمة (f) في نهاية كلمة ذات مقطع واحد، وبعد حرف تشكيل واحد قصير. cliff staff

-ss; the -ss rule:

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	نستعمل "-ss" للنعمة (s) في نهاية كلمة ذات مقطع واحد، ويعد حرف تشكيل واحد قصير. class dress kiss

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

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

-ar, Bossy R

Front	Back	Front	Back
<p>Bossy R (R-controlled vowels)</p>	<p>"r" often changes the sound of the vowel before it.</p> <p>Compare the vowel sounds in: time - tire can - car</p>	<p>المتسلطة R (aɪ, eɪ) أف (اوت، اوت، اوت)</p>	<p>"r"</p> <p>عادة ما تغير صوت حرف العلة الذي يأتي بعدها.</p> <p>time - tire can - car</p>

g; the g rule:

Front	Back	Front	Back
<p>g</p>	<p>"g" makes the sound (g) before all letters <u>except e, i and y.</u></p> <p>go garden glass</p>	<p>g</p>	<p>"g" تُسَمَّع النعمة (g) قبل كل الحروف باستثناء e, i, y go garden glass</p>

-ing; the doubling rule, adding -ing to words (cvc words, words ending in vowels)

Front	Back	Front	Back
<p>the doubling rule</p>	<p><u>Double</u> consonants keep short vowels <u>short</u> (by closing syllables). (never double x, y, w.)</p> <p>big > bigger pat > patting hop > hopped</p>	<p>the doubling rule مضاعفة الحروف الساكنة</p>	<p>نضعف الحروف الساكنة لنحافظ على مقطع مغلق وحرف تشكيل قصير. (لا نضعف .x, y, w) big > bigger pat > patting hop > hopped</p>

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	<p>To add -ing, to words ending in CVC:</p> <p>1) one-syllable words: <u>Double</u> last consonant (never double x, y, w.) sit > sitting</p> <p>2) two-syllable words: if the stress is on the last syllable, double the last consonant. begin > beginning</p>	<p>إضافة ing للكلمات التي تنتهي بـ CVC</p>	<p>لإضافة -ing للكلمات التي تنتهي بـ CVC واحد: نضعف الحرف الساكن الأخير. (لا نضعف .x, y, w) sit > sitting</p> <p>كلمة ذات مقطعين أو أكثر: إذا كان المد في المقطع الأخير، نضعف الحرف الساكن الأخير. begin > beginning</p>

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	<p>To add -ing, to words ending in magic e: Drop the e, then add -ing.</p> <p>bake > baking come > coming ride > riding</p>	<p>لإضافة -ing للكلمات التي تنتهي بـ e الساحر</p>	<p>لإضافة -ing للكلمات التي تنتهي بـ e نحذف e قبل إضافة -ing</p> <p>bake > baking come > coming ride > riding</p>

u, suffix -ful

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ful	<p>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</p>	-ful	<p>نضيف الخاتمة: ful - لنقول: «تمام (الكلمة التي تأتي قبلها)» beautiful = تمام - beauty careful = تمام - care</p>

v, the -ve rule

Front	Back
-ve	<p>Words that end with the sound (v) are written ending with "-ve"</p> <p>have live love move</p>

Front	Back
-ve	<p>نكتب كلمات (v) تنتهي بالنعمة "-ve" في النهاية</p> <p>have live love move</p>

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

Front	Back
mis- re- un- dis-	<p>These prefixes mean:</p> <p>1) mis- mistakenly or wrong misread = read wrong</p> <p>2) re- again reread = read again</p> <p>3) un- the opposite pack ≠ unpack</p> <p>4) dis- the opposite order ≠ disorder</p>

Front	Back
mis- re- un- dis-	<p>هذه البادئات تعني:</p> <p>(1) mis- = خطأ misread = يقرأ مع أخطاء</p> <p>(2) re- = مرة ثانية reread = القراءة مرة أخرى</p> <p>(3) un- = عكس الفعل رزم pack إفراغ unpack ≠</p> <p>(4) dis- = غير disorder ≠ نظام order غير منظم</p>

z; the -zz rule; revisit "-es" after sibilants (boxes, buzzes):

Front	Back
-zz	<p>We use "-zz" for the sound (z) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel.</p> <p>buzz fuzz</p>

Front	Back
-zz	<p>نستعمل "-zz" للنعمة (z) في نهاية كلمة ذات مقطع واحد، وبعد حرف تشكيل واحد قصير.</p> <p>buzz fuzz</p>

the suffix '-ed':

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ed	<p>We add the suffix "-ed" to verbs (actions) to show that they happened in the past (for regular verbs in past simple).</p> <p>-ed can sound like (ɪd), (t) or (d).</p> <p>(ɪd): wanted</p> <p>(d): played</p> <p>(t): walked</p>	-ed	<p>نضيف الخاتمة "-ed" للأفعال التي حدثت في الماضي (أفعال عادية في الماضي) -ed يمكنها أن تُسمع (ɪd), (t) or (d).</p> <p>(ɪd): wanted</p> <p>(d): played</p> <p>(t): walked</p>

two-vowel combinations (digraphs):

Front	Back	Front	Back
-ee -ea -oa -ai -ui	<p>When two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking.</p> <p>feet</p> <p>read, read</p> <p>boat</p> <p>tail</p> <p>juice</p>	-ee -ea -oa -ai -ui	<p>عندما يخرج حرفا تشكيل للنتزه، الأول هو الذي يتكلم</p> <p>feet</p> <p>read, read</p> <p>boat</p> <p>tail</p> <p>juice</p>

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	<p>The final syllable "-le" sounds like (el).</p> <p>little uncle twinkle</p> <p>double single</p> <p>people whistle</p> <p>fizzle trifle cradle</p>	-le	<p>المقطع الأخير "-le" يُسمع (el).</p> <p>little uncle twinkle</p> <p>double single</p> <p>people whistle</p> <p>fizzle trifle cradle</p>

plurals of words ending in "f" > -ves

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

Front	Back
الجمع في الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ f	كيف نكتب الجمع لمعظم الكلمات التي تنتهي بـ "f" نستبدل "ve" بـ "f" ونضيف "s" leaf > leaves life > lives loaf > loaves

adding "es" to words that end in "y"

Front	Back
-y > -ies	To add "s" to a word that ends in a consonant & y: change the "y" to "i" and add "es" cry > cries baby > babies

Front	Back
-y > -ies	إضافة "s" للكلمة التي تنتهي بـ "y c": نستبدل "y" بـ "i" ونضيف "es" cry > cries baby > babies

ie and ei

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

Front	Back
ie	"i" قبل "e" ما عدا بعد "c" (أو عندما يُسمع "a" مثل في "neighbor" and "weigh"). chief ceiling tie receive beige

adding suffixes to words ending in "ie"

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,

Front	Back
-ie + suffix	لإضافة خاتمة للكلمة التي تنتهي بـ i 1) نضيف -ing : ونستبدل -ie بـ y ونضيف -ing tie > tying 2) لإضافة s , نضيف: tie > ties 3) لإضافة -ed , نحذف e ونضيف -ed : tie > tied

Wild Old Words (long vowels in the middle of words that end vcc)

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

Front	Back
-ild -old -olt -ind -ost	في كلمات ذات مقطع واحد التي تنتهي بـ vcc حرف التشكيل قد يكون طويلاً. wild cold colt kind, find most

Silent letter combinations

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

Front	Back
Silent letters ·kn-, gn-, pn-, wr- -mb-, gū-, -gh-, - mri, rh-, sc-, ps-	هناك تراكيب حروف فيها حرف صامت واحد. know, sign, pneumonia, write, climb, guest, high, column, rhino, science, psychology