

The sixth rule

Date

The vowel " a "

We usually pronounce " a " as / a / but if it's followed by " l " " u " or " w " we pronounce it as / o /

عادة ما نتطق a كما هي / a / ولكن اذا اتى " l " " u " or " w " بعدها فإننا ننطقها / o / مثل :-

ball call
wall saw
naughty law



• Exercise 6:-

* Try to read these words :-

* fall * all
* dawn * law
* small * paw
 * draw



Date

The twelfth rule

The double consonants

When two of the same consonants are side by side, we pronounce them as one sound as

عندما يتكرر نفس الحرف مرتين جنباً إلى جنب فإتھما يُتطَقَا
كانھم واحد مِثْل :-



carry
pretty

ferry
floss

• Exercise 12:-

* let's read together:-

* class
* press
* teddy
* hurry

* well
* rabbit
* bunny
* ball



Date

The seventeenth rule

qu

/ Q / always needs u. Therefore / u / is not a vowel here.

دائما ما نجد حرف u بعد q لذا لا يعتبر u حرف متحرك هنا.



Examples:-

quiz

quick

question

• Exercise 17:-

* let's read together:-

* quilt

* square

* aqua

* queen

* quit

* liquid

* request



The tenth rule

Date

The sound of " gh "

We don't pronounce " gh " in the word if it follows the letter " i " .

لا نتطق " gh " في الكلمة إذا سبقها حرف " i " ولكنها تبقى صامتة



high light

a) But if the previous letter to " gh " is " u " it may be silent and may makes the sound / f /

إذا انتهت الكلمة ب gh و سبقها u فاتها نتطق f

cough → / f /

enough → / f /

أما إذا جاءت بعد u وسط الكلمة فاتها تبقى صامتة

naughty → / صامتة /

• Exercise 10:-

* let's read together:-

* eight

* right

* night

* fight

* bright

* rough

* bought

* laugh



The twentieth rule

Date

When (f , s , z and I) follow a vowel
at the end of one syllable they are
usually doubled.

ff ss ll zz

عندما يأتي (f , s , z and I) بعد حرف متحرك

في نهاية مقطع واحد تتضاعف تلك الحروف

Examples:-

glass – ball

• Exercise 20:-

* Read with me:-

* stuff

* grass

* class

* off

* cross

* buzz

* mall

* tall

* call

* wall



Date

The nineteenth rule

Closed syllable

A closed syllable is one in which a single vowel is closed in by a consonant on both sides. The vowel is usually short.

يسمى المقطع مغلق إذا بدأ بساكن و انتهى بساكن
وفي المنتصف حرف متحرك قصير الصوت.

Closed Syllables



Consonants close
the door, so the vowel
can NOT say its name.
Use the short vowel sound.

t a b

tabbit

bracket

witch

Examples:-

bed – dog – net – cat – web – shell – sit- got – wet

• Exercise 19:-

* Read the closed syllable:-

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| * hen | * hot |
| * hip | * red |
| * it | * fed |
| * men | * ten |
| * not | * rod |



The eighteenth rule

Date

Open syllable

An open syllable is one in which a single vowel is the final letter of a syllable. The vowel is usually long.

عندما تنتهي الكلمة ذات المقطع الواحد بحرف متحرك يصبح
طويلا و ممتدا و يسمى مقطع مفتوح.

Open Syllables



Examples:-

he – hi – go – do – a/go – me – so

• Exercise 18:-

*Circle the open syllable then read:-

* we

* hero

* No

* zero

* be

* she



The fifteenth rule

wh

When the word begins with /wh/the
"h" is silent and we pronounce /w/.
عندما تبدأ الكلمة بـ "wh" فإن الـ h تبقى صامتة
وننطق w فقط:-



what

when

whale

• Exercise 15:-

* let's read together:-

* wheel

* white

* wheat

* whip

* why

* which

* whirl

* when



The fourteenth rule

Date

wr

oo

When the word begins with "wr".

"w" is silent and we pronounce "r" only as :-

عندما يأتي "wr" في بداية الكلمة فإن "w" تكون صامتة وننطق r فقط:-

write

wrong



• Exercise 14:-

* Underline the silent (w) then read:-

* wrong

* wrest

* wrack

* wrath

* wrap

* wrote

* wreak



The thirteenth rule

Date

Kn

oo.

When the word begins with /kn/the "k" is silent . We pronounce only / n / .

عندما تبدأ الكلمة بـ "kn" فإن الـ k تبقى صامتة وننطق (n) :-

know

knife



• Exercise 13:-

* Underline the silent (k) then read:-

* knee

* knit

* knot

* knob

* knock

* knight



The eleventh rule

Date

The "ck" sound

* We use (ck) at the end of one syllable word when it follows a short vowel.

- نستخدم ck في نهاية الكلمات ذات مقطع واحد عندما تأتي بعد حرف متحرك قصير.

Examples:-

duck – trick – sick

* But we use (k) when there is another consonant following the vowel.

- و لكن نستخدم (k) فقط عندما يأتي حرف ساكن بعد الحرف المتحرك مباشرة.

Examples:-

task – drink – think

• Exercise 11:-

** let's read together:-

* truck

* neck

* clock

* mask

* brick

* dark

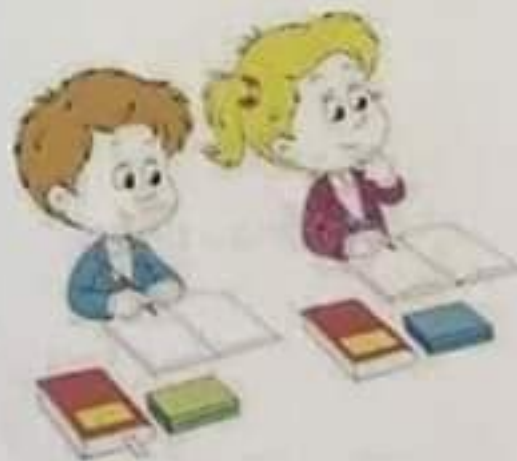
* ask

* sink

* lick

* pink

duck



The seventh rule

Date

The magic " e "

When the word ends with " e " we don't pronounce it so we call it magic " e ".

عندما تنتهي الكلمة بحرف الـ " e " فإنه لا ينطق ولكن يبقى صامتاً في النهاية مثل :-



one tape page ride

بما ان حرف " e " يكون صامتاً آخر الجملة إذاً فما دوره في الكلمة ؟

It makes the nearest vowel to it says its name (to be long vowels) as:-

انها تجعل الحرف المتحرك القريب منها في الجملة وكأنه يُنطق باسمه ممدود وطويل في النطق مثل :-

hate nice ride rope cute

لاحظنا في الكلمات السابقة ان الحروف المتحركة الموجودة وسط الكلمة كانت طويلة في النطق ونُطقت باسمها وليس بصوتها وذلك لوجود الـ " e " في نهاية الكلمة .

• Exercise 7:-

* Try to read these words :-

* plate

* face

* pine

* kite

* fine

* nose

* bone

* mane

* bake

* late



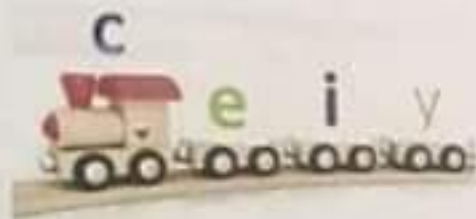
The eighth rule

Date

The letter "c"

When do we pronounce the letter (c)
as /s/ or /k/?

متى ننطق حرف (c) بصوت /s/ ومتى ننطق
(c) بصوت /k/



1) "c" → /s/

When "c" is followed by the letters "e, i or y" we
pronounce it as /s/ sound.

عندما يلي حرف c في الكلمة احد الحروف (e, i, y) ننطقها /s/ مثل

city ice dance dice

2 - "c" → /k/

In other cases we pronounce it as /k/ sound.

في الحالات الاخرى ننطقها /k/ مثل

car cut cool cat

• Exercise 8:-

* let's read together :-

* clap

* ice

* actor

* cross

* rice

* fact

* face

* race

* place

* class



The ninth rule

Date

The letter " g "

When do we pronounce the letter (g)

as /j/ or /g/?

متى ننطق حرف (g) مثل الـ /j/ المعطشة ومتى
ننطقها /g/



1 - " g " → /j/

We pronounce the letter " g " as soft

/j/ when it's followed by (e , i or y)

as .

تتطق /g/ معطشة اذا اتى بعدها (e , i or y) مثل :-

gym

giant

general

2 - " g " → /g/

In other cases we pronounce it as /g/ .

في الحالات الاخرى ننطقها /g/ مثل

grape

goat

gum

pig

* Note:- In some cases (g) still makes the same sound /g/ when it's followed by (e,i,y) as in (give – get)

Exercise 9:-

* Does it have /g/ or /j/ sound? :-

* green

* page

* flag

* fig

* goal

* glass

* giraffe

* egg

* go

* cage



The third rule

Date

ch → تَشْد

We pronounce these letters together as تَشْد

ننطق هذان الصوتان معاً / تَشْد / مثل :-

chair

chin

beach

rich

catch



• Exercise 3:-

* Let's read the following words:-

* chat

* chop

* cheese

* catch

* chin

* March

* witch

* beach



The fifth rule

Date

th → /ث/ or /ذ/

We pronounce these letters together

as /ث/ or /ذ/ .

ننطق هذان الصوتان معاً /ث/ أو /ذ/

مثل :-

this three thing father brother thin

• Exercise 5:-

* Can you read these words? :-

* thin

* think

* three

* mother

* thing

* tooth

* then

* math

* bath

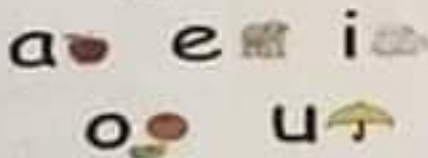
* mouth



The first rule

Date

VOWELS



Every syllable in every word must contain a vowel. The vowels are (a, e, i, o and u)

لا بد ان يحتوى كل مقطع فى الكلمة على حرف متحرك والحروف المتحركة هي (a, e, i, o and u)

Example

1 - Words that have one syllable :- كلمات ذات مقطع واحد

car egg pin
cut pot

2 - Words that have two syllables :- كلمات ذات مقطعين

sister → sis / ter

purple → pur / ple

Friday → Fri / day

لاحظ فى الكلمات السابقة ان كل مقطع احتوى على احد الحروف المتحركة

• Exercise 1:-

1-Read the following words and find the vowel:-

* bird

* fin

* ant

* mat

* clap

* act

* pink

* word

* flag

* ugly



The second rule

Date

1) Consonant digraphs:-

When two consonants are joined together and form a new sound, they are a consonant digraph.

They count as one sound and one letter and are never separated.

* Such as: (sh – ch – ph – th – wh)



Sh → شـ

We pronounce these letters together as "شـ"

ننطق هذان الصوتان معاً / شـ / مثل :-

ship

sheep

she

• Exercise 2:-

2-Read and underline the / sh / sound:-

* flash

*rash

* crash

* shop

* she

* shut

* wash

* dish

* shave

*shot

