Summary of 4am English lessons (BEM)

1) Comparatives of equality / inferiority: مقارنة بالتساوي او بالتضاد

-If we want to to express equality between two things we use :

اذا اردنا التعبر عن تساوي شيئين في صفة واحدة نستعمل الصيغة:

As + adj + As.

Example : **مثال:**

Ahmad is **as** tall **as** Karim.

-and if we want to do the opposite we use :

اما اذا اردنا ان نظهر العكس فنستعمل الصيغة :

Not as + adj + as .

Example : **مثال:**

I am not **as** big **as** Mohammed.

2) Qualifiers:

Qualifiers are words or phrases that are added to another word to modify it's meaning, either by limiting it or by enhancing it .

هي كلمات او عبارات تضاف الى كلمة أخرى من اجل تغيير معناها اما عبر الحد منه او تعزيزه .

Example : **مثال:**

-He is an intelligent student

He is somewhat an intelligent student

-He is a strong man

-He is the most strong man

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3) strong adjectives: الصفات القوية

Strong or extreme adjectives are adjectives which are used instead of **very** + a normal adjectives.

الصفات القوية هي صفات يمكننا استعمالها للتعبير عن شيئ ما بدون ان نلجأ الى تكرار صفة عادية + كلمة كثيرا/ جدا .

Example : **مثال:**

- The movie was very good .
- The movies was **Fantastic.**

- You are very beautiful.
- You are **stunning.**

- This elephant is very big .
- This elephant is **huge.**

- I am very hungry .
- I am **starving** .

- You car is very dirty.
- Your car is **filthy .**

- Karim is very funny.
- Karim is **hilarious** .

- My mom made very tasty cakes.
- My mom made **delicious** cakes.

- He is very tired .
- He is **exhausted.**

- It's very cold out there .
- It's **freezing** out there.

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4) Present simple: المضارع البسيط

We use the present somple to talk or write about an event or state in the present .

نستعمل المضارع البسيط للتحدث او الكتابة عن حدث او موقف وقع في الحاضر.

Rule : **قاعدة:**

Subject (I / you / we / they) + Stem.
Subject (He / She / It) + stem + s/es.

Example: **مثال:**

They **play** videogames.
He **goes** to school every day.
She **likes** icecream.
I **hate** cloudy weather.

5) the past simple : الماضي البسيط

We use the past simple to talk or write about a completed event or state did happen in the past.

نستعمل الماضي البسيط للتحدث او الكتابة حول حدث او موقف ما وقع و انتهي في الماضي.

Rule : **قاعدة:**

- **Regular verbs : stem + ed**
- **Irregular verbs : (see the list below انظر الى القائمة اسفله)**

Example : **مثال:**

We **painted** the walls.
He **went** to oran last week.

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List of irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
to awake	awoke	awoken
to bear	bore	borne
to beat	beat	beaten
to become	became	become
to begin	began	begun
to bend	bent	bent
to bet	bet	bet
to bid	bid	bid
to bind	bound	bound
to bite	bit	bitten
to bleed	bled	bled
to blow	blew	blown
to break	broke	broken
to breed	bred	bred
to bring	brought	brought
to build	built	built
to burn	burnt	burnt
to burst	burst	burst
to buy	bought	bought
to cast	cast	cast
to catch	caught	caught
to choose	chose	chosen
to cling	clung	clung
to come	came	come
to cost	cost	cost
to creep	crept	crept
to cut	cut	cut
to deal	dealt	dealt
to dig	dug	dug
to do	did	done
to draw	drew	drawn
to dream	dreamt	dreamt
to drink	drank	drunk
to drive	drove	driven
to dwell	dwelt	dwelt
to eat	ate	eaten
to fall	fell	fallen
to feed	fed	fed
to feel	felt	felt
to fight	fought	fought

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to find	found	found
to flee	fled	fled
to fling	flung	flung
to fly	flew	flown
to forbid	forbade	forbidden
to forget	forgot	forgotten
to forgive	forgave	forgiven
to freeze	froze	frozen
to get	got	got
to give	gave	given
to go	went	gone
to grind	ground	ground
to grow	grew	grown
to hang	hung	hung
to have	had	had
to hear	heard	heard
to hide	hid	hidden
to hit	hit	hit
to hold	held	held
to hurt	hurt	hurt
to keep	kept	kept
to kneel	knelt	knelt
to know	knew	known
to lay	laid	laid
to lead	led	led
to lean	leant	leant
to leap	leapt	leapt
to learn	learnt	learnt
to leave	left	left
to lend	lent	lent
to let	let	let
to lie	lay	lain
to light	lit	lit
to lose	lost	lost
to make	made	made
to mean	meant	meant
to meet	met	met
to pay	paid	paid
to put	put	put
to quit	quit	quit
to read	read	read
to rid	rid	rid

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to ride	rode	ridden
to ring	rang	rung
to rise	rose	risen
to run	ran	run
to saw	sawed	sawn
to say	said	said
to see	saw	seen
to seek	sought	sought
to sell	sold	sold
to send	sent	sent
to set	set	set
to sew	sewed	sewn
to shake	shook	shaken
to shear	sheared	shorn
to shed	shed	shed
to shine	shone	shone
to shoe	shod	shod
to shoot	shot	shot
to show	showed	shown
to shrink	shrank	shrunk
to shut	shut	shut
to sing	sang	sung
to sink	sank	sunk
to sit	sat	sat
to sleep	slept	slept
to slide	slid	slid
to sling	slung	slung
to slink	slunk	slunk
to slit	slit	slit
to smell	smelt	smelt
to sow	sowed	sown
to speak	spoke	spoken
to speed	sped	sped
to spell	spelt	spelt
to spend	spent	spent
to spill	spilt	spilt
to spit	spat	spat
to split	split	split
to spoil	spoilt	spoilt
to spread	spread	spread
to spring	sprang	sprung
to stand	stood	stood

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to steal	stole	stolen
to stick	stuck	stuck
to sting	stung	stung
to stink	stank	stunk
to stride	strode	stridden
to strike	struck	struck
to string	strung	strung
to strive	strove	striven
to swear	swore	sworn
to sweep	swept	swept
to swell	swelled	swollen
to swim	swam	swum
to swing	swung	swung
to take	took	taken
to teach	taught	taught
to tear	tore	torn
to tell	told	told
to think	thought	thought
to throw	threw	thrown
to thrust	thrust	thrust
to tread	trod	trodden
to understand	understood	understood
to wake	woke	woken
to wear	wore	worn
to weave	wove	woven
to weep	wept	wept
to win	won	won
to wind	wound	wound
to wring	wrung	wrung
to write	wrote	written

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6) the future simple:المستقبل البسيط

We use the future simple to talk or write about an event or state that will happen in the future .

نستعمل المستقبل البسيط للتحدث او الكتابة عن حدث ما او موقف لم يبدأ بعد و يقع في المستقبل .

Rule : **قاعدة:**

- **Will + stem**

Example : **مثال:**

I **will go** to london next week.

7) the present perfect:المضارع التام

We use the present perfect tense in the english language to express an event that occured in the past in general without specifying the time unlike the past simple .

نستعمل زمن المضارع التام في اللغة الإنجليزية للتعبير عن حدث وقع في الماضي بشكل عام دون تحديد الزمن على عكس الماضي البسيط .

Rule : **قاعدة:**

- **Subject+ Has(she/he/it) have (I/they/we/you) + past participle .**

Example: **مثال:**

He **has eaten** all the candy .
I **have played** Hockey last night .

The uses of present perfect: **استعمالات المضارع التام :**

- Speaking about an action started in the past and continued to the present :
  - التحدث عن فعل بدأ في الماضي و بقي مستمرا الى زمن الحاضر :

Ex: She **has lived** in Algeria since 90's .

- With current jobs :
  - التحدث عن المهن و الوظائف الحالية :

Ex : i **have worked** as a teacher for 2 years.

- Action happened in the past without specifying when exactly:
  - التحدث عن فعل ما حدث في الماضي دون ان نذكر وقت محدد:

Ex: I **have bought** a car .

- Speaking about a period hasn't finished yet :
  - التحدث عن فترة زمنية لم تنتهي بعد :

Ex: I **have spent** only 100£ this month .

8) the past continuous: الماضي المستمر

We use the past continuous to talk about an action or state that was in progress in the past. This action or state continued for temporary period, but didn't continue to the present.

نستعمل الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن حدث او موقف ما اخذ فترة مستمرة من الماضي . لكنه توقف و انتهى قبل الحاضر .

Rule : **قاعدة:**

Were / Was + stem + ing

Ex : i **was playing** videogames last night.

Note:

-We can use past and past continuous to talk about an action that was in progress , when another action happened / interrupted it .

ملاحظة:

يمكن استعمال الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر في نفس الجملة للتحدث عن حدث وقع و اخذ فترة مستمرة من الزمن و في نفس الوقت حدث اخر يعارضه او يقاطعه .

Rule : **قاعدة:**

- **Was + Were + Stem + ing ⟶ past simple**

Example : **مثال:**

I **was watching** TV when the telephone rang .

-and we can also use the past continous to talk about simultaneous actions happening in the same time in the past .

و يمكن ان نستعمل أيضا الماضي المستمر للتحدث او الكتابة عن احداث وقعت متزامنة او حدثت في نفس الوقت و اخذت فترة مستمرة من الماضي .

Example : **مثال:**

When **i was revising** my lessons , my friend **was playing** in the streets .

-we often use this words (**As – Because – When – Unlike**) to connect between the past simple and the past continuous .

عادة ما نستعمل هاته الكلمات للربط بين الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر (لما – بسبب – عندما – بينما) .

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Examples : **امثلة:**

- As I **was drinking** coffee , the telephone rang .
- I **was running** fast because I was late .
- I **was reading** my books when the electricity went down .
- I **was revising** my lessons while / unlike my friend who was playing video games .

9) the imperative: الامر

The imperative in english is generally used to give an order , to prompt someone to do something , to give a warning or to give an instructions.

نستعمل صيغة الامر في اللغة الإنجليزية عادة عند إعطاء الأوامر, للتحذير او إعطاء تعليمات .

Rule : **قاعدة:**

- **Positive : stem**
- **Negative : don't + stem**

Example : **مثال:**

Close the window .
Revise your lessons.
Don't play in the street .
Don't leave the house.

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10) conditional type one: (النوع الأول) الجملة الشرطية

This type of condition is used for present or future activities which are likely to happen , we use present simple in the IF Clause , and the future simple in the Main Clause .

هذا النوع من الشرط يستعمل في الاحداث التي نود وقوعها في الحاضر او المستقبل , نستعمل زمن المضارع البسيط في جملة الشرط (IF Clause) و زمن المستقبل البسيط في جملة جواب الشرط (Main Clause) .

Rule : **قاعدة:**

If + present simple + , (فاصلة)+ Future simple

او

Future simple + IF + Present simple

We use it also to predict things, to give threat or warning, to give an offer or suggestion and promises.

نستعمله عندما نريد ان نتنبأ, إعطاء تهديد او تحذير, تقديم عرض او اقتراح و كذلك إعطاء وعود

Examples : **امثلة:**

Prediction (تنبأ) :

If we don't go now **,** we **will miss** the bus .

Threat (تهديد) :

If you don't stop now**,** i **will punish** you.

Warning (تحذير) :

If you climb higher **,** you **will fall .**

Offer (عرض خدمة) :

If you still hungry**,** i **will cook** more for you .

Suggestion (تقديم اقتراح) :

If she still needs help **,** i **will help** her .

Promise (إعطاء وعد) :

If you study hard this year**,** I **will buy** you a new smartphone.

11) the passive voice : المبني للمجهول

In the passive form the subject is unkown or not important .

في المبني للمجهول يكون الفاعل مجهول او غير مهم تماما لذلك نقول ان الجملة مبنية للمجهول.

To transform a phrase from the active voice to the passive voice we write the ovject first than i twill will be followed by the verb TO BE (according to the tense of active voice verb), after that the verb in part participle.

لتحويل جملة ما من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول نكتب المفعول به أولا (object) ثم يتبع بالفعل TO BEحسب زمن تصريف الفعل الموجود في جملة المبني للمعلوم ثم بعد ذلك الفعل الرئيسي في التصريف الثالث للفعل (past participle) .

Rule : **قاعدة:**

In present simple في المضارع البسيط

- **Active voice : subject + verb (present) + object**
- **Passive voice : object + TO BE + verb (past participle)**

Or أو

- **Passive voice : object + TO BE + verb (past participle) + by + subject**

To be in present :	
I	am
You	are
They	are
We	are
She	is
He	is
It	is

Examples : **امثلة:**

Active voice : My mother cooks lunch.

Passive voice : lunch **is cooked** . or أو lunch **is cooked** by my mother .

Active voice: My friend cleans his room.

Passive voice: His room **is cleaned .** or أو The room **is cleaned** by my friend .

In Past simple في الماضي البسيط

- **Active voice : subject + verb (past) + object**
- **Passive voice : object + Was / Were + verb (past participle)**

Or أو

- **Passive voice : object + Was / Were + verb (past participle) + by + subject**

Generally, "**was** is used for singular objects and "**were**" is used for plural objects. So, you will use "**was**" with I, he, she and it while you will use "**were**" with you, we and they.

عادة ما نستعمل was عندما نتعامل مع أشياء مفردة و were مع أشياء الجمع, اذا نستعمل was مع i, he, she و it . و نستعمل were مع You, we و They . (بالرغم ان you مفرد الا اننا نستعملها مع were) .

Examples: **أمثلة:**

Active voice : The child broke the window.
Passive voice : the window **was broken** or أو the window **was broken** by the child.

Active voice: Ali cleaned the rooms .
Passive voice : The rooms **were cleaned** or أو The rooms **were cleaned** by ali .

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12) suffixes and prefixes : اللواحق و البادئات

Suffixes : اللواحق

The suffixes are word elements placed in the end of the word to change it's meanings to the opposite or to form a new word.

اللواحق هي جزء من كلمة تضاف الى نهاية كلمة ما من اجل تغيير معناها الى العكس او تؤدي الى تكوين كلمة جديدة.

We use suffixes (er , or , ist , ian) to form name of jobs نستعمل هاته اللواحق من اجل تكوين أسماء مهن ووظائف

teach ⟶ Teacher
sail ⟶ sailor
art ⟶ artist
music ⟶ musician

and we use also (Ful, less, ness) to change the meaning of the word و نستعمل هاته لتغيير معنى الكلمة

color ⟶ colorful
home ⟶ homeless
forgive ⟶ forgivness
wonder ⟶ wonderful
help ⟶ helpless
kind ⟶ kindness

prefixes: البادئات

the prefixes are word element placed in front of the root which change the words's meaning to the opposite or to form a new word.

البادئات هي جزء من كلمة تضاف في بداية الكلمات ليتم تغيير معناها الى العكس او تؤدي الى تكوين كلمة جديدة .

Prefixes like non, un, im, il, ir, mis, dis we use them to give an opposite of the word like:

نستعمل هاته البادئات لاعطاء اضداد للكلمات:

Zip ⟶ unzip
Possible ⟶ impossible
Legal ⟶ illegal
Regular ⟶ irregular
Understand ⟶ misunderstand
Agree ⟶ disagree

Prefixes like re we use them when we talk about repetition or to give a new meaning to the word:

و نستعمل re عندما نتكلم على تكرار او يمكن ان يؤدي الى إعطاء معنى اخر للكلمة:

Fresh → refresh
Enter → re-enter
Arrange → rearrange

Prefixes like De means remove or reverse :

البادئة De بمعنى حذف او عكسي :

Activate → Deactivate
Frost → Defrost
Compose → Decompose

13) Discourse markers: علامات الخطاب

Discourse markers are words or phrases we use them to connect, organize, and manage what we say or to express an attitude.

علامات الخطاب عبارة عن كلمات او جمل قصيرة نستعملها لربط و تنظيم ما نقول او التعبير عن موقفنا.

-Chronology : تسلسل زمني

First أولا , then فوق ذلك , after that بعد ذلك , next ثم , and و , lately مؤخرا , finally واخيرا .

-Contrast : التباين

Whereas بينما , but لكن , unlike على عكس , however مع ذلك.

-reason : السبب Because/since بسبب .

-effect : تأثير

So/therefore بالتالي , consequently بناءا على ذلك , as a result وكنتيجة.

-giving examples : إعطاء امثلة

Like / such as مثل.

14) the superlative form : صيغ التفضيل

In short adjectives : في الصفات القصيرة

Subject + verb + the + short adjective + est

Examples: **امثلة :**

This animal is the smallest one in the garden.
Mohammed is The tallest kid in the school.
This house is the biggest one in the town.

In long adjectives : في الصفات الطويلة

Subject+ verb + the most + long adjective

Examples: **امثلة:**

This film is the most interesting one in the cinema.
The Lamborghini is one of the most expensive cars in the world.
Algerian sahara is the most beautiful desert I have ever seen.

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15) Comparison and contrast markers: علامات المقارنة و التباين

When you want to highlight the similarities between two things or talk about how they are the same or you want to show the opposite, these are some words you should use :

عندما تريد ابراز أوجه تشابه بين شيئين او التحدث عن كيفية تماثلها, او انك تريد ان تظهر العكس هذه بعض العلامات التي يمكنك استعمالها:

-Comparison : مقارنة

The following can be used to compare two things in the same sentence (as….as/ like / similar…)

يتم استخدام هاته الكلمات لمقارنة شيئين في نفس الجملة:

Cats are **as** friendly **as** dogs
That cloud looks **like** a face
I look **similar** to my mother

This words (equally , in the same way, likewise , similarly) are used after one point has been stated or mentioned, and they begin the following sentence contains the second point:

يتم استخدام هاته الكلمات بعد ذكر نقطة واحدة و تبدأ هذه الكلمات الجملة التالية التي تحتوي على النقطة الثانية.

My parents worked hard to raise me. **In the same way** I must make an effort to make them happy

-Contrast: تباين

When presenting something contrasts with what was previously written or said , we can use this markers: (but, however , unlike, whereas , on the other hand, on the contrary…)

عند تقديم فكرة ما تتعارض مع ما تم قوله او كتابته سابقا يمكننا استخدام هاته العلامات:

I am very good at playing the guitar **but** i can’t play the drum
It’s been sunny today**, however** I think it will rain tomorrow
Ali is good at math **whereas** mohammed is good at physics
Spain is good for beach holidays **unlike** Austria which is good for skiing

Prononciation: النطق

1) Diphthongs : الأصوات الثنائية

Diphthongs are which cosists of a movement of glide from one vowel to another , or we can say it's a combination of two vowel sounds withing one syllable it startes at one vowel than it moves in the direction of another with no break

الأصوات الثنائية هي الأصوات التي تتالف من حركة حرف علة الى حرف اخر, او يمكننا ان نعرفها على أساس انها اتحاد صوتي علة ضمن مقطع واحد حيث تبدأ بنطق حرف العلة الأول و تتحرك باتجاه حرف العلة الثاني بدون توقف.

The main prominence is always on the first vowel. The second vowel being only lightly sounded.

يكون بروز الصوت الرئيسي دوما على حرف العلة الأول اما بالنسبة لحرف العلة الثاني يكون منطوق بصفة خفيفة فقط .

In english there are 8 diphthongs :

في اللغة الإنجليزية هناك 8 أصوات ثنائية :

- **/aʊ/** as in "Town"
- **/aɪ/** as in "Light"
- **/eɪ/** as in "Play"
- **/eə/** as in "Pair"
- **/ɪə/** as in "Deer"
- **/oʊ/** as in "Slow"
- **/ɔɪ/** as in "Toy"
- **/ʊə/** as in "Sure"

2) Triphthongs : الأصوات الثلاثية

Triphtongs is the combination of three vowels in one syllable and there is 5 triphthongs in English:

الأصوات الثلاثية هي اتحاد ثلاث حروف علة في نفس المقطع و هناك 5 أنواع :

- /aʊ/ + /ə/ = **[aʊə]** hour
- /aɪ/ + /ə/ = **[aɪə]** fire
- /eɪ/ + /ə/ = **[eɪə]** player
- /əʊ/ + /ə/ = **[əʊə]** mower
- /ɔɪ/ + /ə/ = **[ɔɪə]** employer

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As you can see, triphthongs have three vowel sounds in a row. However, they are not always fully pronounced since very often the second element is considerably weakened or left out altogether.

كما يمكنك ان ترى الأصوات الثلاثية تحمل أصوات ثلاث حروف علة الا انها لا تنطق كاملة بسبب ان الحرف الثاني نوعا ما يكون نطقه مخفف او غير منطوق على الاطلاق.

3) Consonant cluster : الأصوات الصحيحة

It's the combination of two or more consonants that are not separated by a vowel . this sequence may take place at the beginnings, the middle or at the end of words.

يمكن تعريفه بانه تجمع حرفين صحيحين او اكثر في نفس المقطع بدون ان يفصل بينها حرف علة. هذا الترابط يأخذ مكان في البداية, الوسط او النهاية.

A) **initial position في بداية الكلمة:** there may be two or three consonants in sequence like:

يمكن ان يكون هناك حرفين او ثلاث احرف صحيحة مثل:

Two consonants: **Stay** **sky** **snow**
Three consonants: **street** **spring** **screen**

B) **Middle position في وسط الكلمة :** there may be two, three or four consonants like:

يمكن ان يكون هناك حرفين, ثلاث او اربع احرف صحيحة مثل:

Two consonants : **under** **picture** **acted**
Three consonants : **actress** **hundred** **endless**
Four consonants : **extra** **explain** **express**

C) **Final position في نهاية الكلمة:** there may be two, three or four consonant clusters at the end of the word.

يمكن ان يكون هناك حرفين, ثلاث او اربع احرف صحيحة مثل:

Two consonants: **act** **and** **sits**
Three consonants : **text** **asked** **tempt**
Four consonants : **prompts** **textes**

4) Intonation : التناغم الصوتي

There are two types of intonation :

-Rising intonation التناغم التصاعدي: we use the rising intonation in yes/no questions , and the questions that show uncertainly and require an answer.
نستخدم التناغم التصاعدي عادة في الأسئلة التي تكون اجابتها بنعم او لا و الأسئلة المبهمة و التي تحتاج الى إجابة .

Examples: **أمثلة:**

Do you like your new ↗car ?
Have you finished ↗already?
he view is beautiful, ↗isn't it?
You're a new student ↗aren't you?

-Falling intonation التناغم التنازلي: Falling intonation is the most common intonation pattern in English. It is commonly found in statements, commands, wh-questions (information questions), confirmatory question tags and exclamations.
التناغم التنازلي هو التناغم الاكثر استعمالا في اللغة الانجليزية. نجده في التصريحات, اعطاء الاوامر, في الاسئلة التي تبدأ ب wh , و الأسئلة التي تحتاج الى تأكيد فقط و التعجبات .

Examples : **أمثلة:**

Nice to meet ↘you.
Write your name ↘here.
What country do you come ↘from?
I failed the test because I didn't revise, did ↘ I?
What a beautiful ↘ dress!

5) Final ed:

As we know regular verbs in English can be easily transformed from the present tense to the past by simply adding ed at the end of the verb or just d if the word already ends with e. in case of the words that ends with Y we take it out than we replace it with I and then it will be followed with ed.

كما نعلم ان الأفعال المنتظمة في اللغة الإنجليزية يكون تحويلها من الزمن المضارع الى الزمن الماضي سهلا مقارنة مع الأفعال الشاذة , يتم هذا التحويل مباشرة عبر إضافة edالى نهاية الفعل أو أحيانا d فقط اذا كان الفعل يحوي أصلا على حرف e الأخير . في حالة الكلمات التي تنتهي ب y نقوم بحذفها و استبدالها ب i ثم نضيف الـed.

Ed pronunciation : the final ed is pronounced in three different ways d, t or id

يكون نطق ed على ثلاث طرق اما تنطق d او t او id .

/t/	/d/	/id/
/P/ Helped /F/ laughed /S/ missed /Sh/ washed /Tch/ watched /K/ cooked	كل ما تبقى من الأصوات Begged Allowed Phoned Revised	/T/ hunted /D/ added

ملاحظة : في نهاية كلمة Laugh حرفي الـ GH ينطقان F .

6) Final S :

The prononciation of final S at the end of plural nouns, verbs in third person sometimes can cause a kind of problems for non-native english speakers cause it can be pronounced in three different ways: s, z, iz .

ان نطق النهاية s في نهاية الأسماء في صيغة الجمع و الأفعال بصيغة الغائب يمكن ان يشكل مشكلة نوعا ما بالنسبة لمتعلمي اللغة الإنجليزية الجدد لأننا يمكن ان ننطقه بثلاث طرق مختلفة s, z , iz .

/iz/	/s/	/z/
/c/ races /s/ buses /x/ boxes /z/ prizes /ss/ kisses /ch/ watches /sh/ dishes /ge/ changes	/p/ sleeps /t/ hats /k/ books /f/ cliffs /th/ myths /ph/ graphs	/B/ crabs /d/ words /g/ bags /L/ falls /m/ dreams /n/ fans /ng/ sings /r/ wears /v/ gloves

7) Silent letters:

Silent letters are letters that are not pronounced in words even though we write them.

الاحرف الصامتة هي احرف لا ننطقها عند قراءة الكلمة بالرغم من اننا نكتبها

Examples : **أمثلة:**

A	B	C	D	E	G	H	I
Logically Musically Physically Critically	Bomb Climb Comb Coulomb Crumb Debt Doubt Dumb Jamb	Scenario Scene Scent Science Scissors Transcend	Badge Edge Handkerchief Handsome Hedge Sandwich Wedge Wednesday	Age Breathe Bridge Change Clothes Gene Hate Like love	Align Assign Benign Campaign Cologne Consign Design	Ache Anchor Archaeology Architect Chaos Character Charisma Chemical	Business Parliament
K	**I**	**N**	**P**	**S**	**T**	**U**	**W**
Knack Knead Knee Kneel Knew Knickers Knife Knight	Almond Balm Calf Calm Chalk Could	Autumn Column Damn Hymn	Cupboad Pneumonia Pseudo Psychiatrist Psychic Psychology Psychotic	Aisle Island Patios	Apostle Bristle Bustle Butcher Castle Christmas Fasten	Baguette Biscuit Building Circuit Disguise Guard Guess Guest	Answer Awry Playwright Sword Two Whole Wrack

Good luck all of you

Best wishes

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