

Pink Rule Cards by Hickey Lesson

Lesson 1: 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>. This closes in the vowel and keeps it <u>short</u>.</p> <p>in pin tip pit</p> | Sílabas cerradas | <p>Las sílabas cerradas terminan en <u>consonante</u>. Ésta encierra la vocal y la mantiene <u>corta</u>.</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>Utilizamos "s" al final de una palabra para:</p> <p>1) mostrar el plural de sustantivos pins, tins</p> <p>2) en una acción que <u>él, ella o ello</u> (he, she, o it) llevan a cabo en el presente simple. 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>Utilizamos "'s" al final de una palabra para mostrar:</p> <p>1) pertenencia: The pin of Adi = Adi's pin.</p> <p>2) Una contracción de dos palabras it is = it's</p> |

Lesson 5: e; open syllables:

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



| Front | Back |
|------------------|--|
| Sílabas abiertas | <p>Las sílabas abiertas terminan en <u>vocal</u>. La vocal es <i>abierto</i> y por tanto es <u>larga</u>.</p> <p>me he she</p> |



Lesson 6: c; 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> |

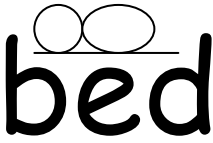
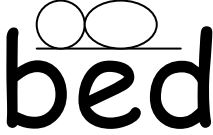
| Front | Back |
|-------|--|
| C | <p>"C" tiene el sonido (k) delante de todas las letras <u>excepto</u> e, i, y</p> <p>cat can act</p> |

Lesson 7: k; 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, </p> <p>You'll be the <u>king</u> If you remember the <u>key</u>. </p> |

| Front | Back |
|-------|--|
| k | <p>Utilizamos "k" para el sonido (k) delante de e, i, y .</p> <p>k delante de i, k delante de e, </p> <p>Serás el "<u>king</u>" si recuerdas la "<u>key</u>". </p> |

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

| Front | Back | Front | Back |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| b & d | <p>The alphabet is from left to right. "b" comes before "d"</p> <p>a <u>b</u> c <u>d</u> as in</p>  <p>(hold up your hands to make facing b d - they bump bellies)</p> | b & d | <p>El alfabeto es de izquierda a derecha "b" antes que "d"</p> <p>a <u>b</u> c <u>d</u></p>  <p>(pon tus manos para que se enfrenten b y d - se juntan las barrigas)</p> |

Lesson 11: -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>Utilizamos "-ck" para el sonido (k) al final de palabras de una sola sílaba, después de una vocal corta.</p> <p>back kick neck</p> |

Lesson 12: y-; "the name of y" card - for learners who mix up the name of "y" with "u":

| Front | Back |
|-------|-------------------------------|
| y | <p>Why do we call y "y" ?</p> |

Lesson 12a: vc/cv:

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

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|--|
| vc/cv | <p>Las palabras vc/cv (vocal, consonante, consonante, vocal):</p> <p>Dividimos las sílabas <i>entre las dos</i> <i>consonantes.</i></p> <p>rab/bit kit/ten nap/kin bas/ket</p> |

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

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|--|
| -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> |

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|--|
| -ic | <p>Utilizamos "-ic" para el sonido (ik) al final de palabras con más de una sílaba.</p> <p>picnic basic Arabic</p> |

Lesson 13 cont: v/cv rule:

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|---|
| v/cv | <p>vcv words (vowel, consonant, vowel): We usually divide syllables <i>between</i> the first vowel and the consonant (long vowel). (If you know the word and it has a short vowel, divide it vc/v instead.)</p> <p>i/ris hab/it ba/sic pan/ic</p> |

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|---|
| v/cv | <p>palabras vcv (vocal, consonante, vocal): Dividimos las sílabas <i>entre</i> la primera vocal y la consonante v/cv.</p> <p>i/ris hab/it ba/sic pan/ic</p> |

Lesson 13 a: -i_e; the magic "e" rule:

| Front | Back |
|---------|---|
| magic e | <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 |
|---------------------|---|
| magic e e mágica | <p>vce al final de una palabra:</p> <p>1) la "-e" mágica hace la vocal larga, por tanto la vocal dice su nombre.</p> <p>2) la "e" es muda.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ride</p> <p>cake bone here cube</p> |

Lesson 15: -ll; the -ll rule:

| Front | Back |
|-------|--|
| -ll | <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 |
|-------|--|
| -ll | <p>Utilizamos "-ll" para el sonido (l) al final de palabras con una sílaba, después de una vocal corta.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">tall bell ill</p> |

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

| Front | Back |
|-------|--|
| -y | <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</u> <u>more</u>.</p> <p>my happy by many sky pretty</p> |

| Front | Back |
|-------|---|
| -y | <p>"-y" al final de una palabra es:</p> <p>1) (i) larga para palabras de <u>una</u>-sílaba.</p> <p>2) (e) larga para palabras con <u>dos</u> sílabas o <u>más</u></p> <p>my happy by many sky pretty</p> |

Lesson 18: -ff; the -ff rule:

| 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> |

| Front | Back |
|-------|--|
| -ff | <p>Utilizamos "-ff" para el sonido (f) al final de palabras con una sílaba, después de una vocal corta.</p> <p>cliff staff</p> |

Lesson 19: -ss; the -ss rule:

| 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> |

| Front | Back |
|-------|---|
| -ss | <p>Utilizamos "-ss" para el sonido (s) al final de palabras con una sílaba al final de una vocal corta.</p> <p>class dress kiss</p> |

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

| 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 = <u>without</u> (the word that comes before) homeless, friendless</p> <p>3) -ly = the <u>way we do</u> an activity: hungrily, sadly, happily</p> |

| Front | Back |
|---------------------|--|
| -es -less -ly | <p>Éstos sufijos al final de palabras significan:</p> <p>1) añadir "-es" en vez de solamente "s" par palabras que terminan con sonidos sibilantes (ch, ss, x, sh...) boxes, dresses, dishes</p> <p>2) -less = <u>sin</u> (la palabra que viene delante) -less homeless, friendless</p> <p>3) -ly = <u>cómo llevamos a cabo</u> una actividad: hungrily, sadly, happily</p> |

Lesson 23a: g; the g rule:

| Front | Back | Front | Back |
|-------|---|-------|---|
| g | <p>"g" makes the sound (g) before all letters <u>except e, i and y.</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">go garden glass</p> | g | <p>"g" tiene el sonido (g) delante de todas las letras <u>excepto e, i, y</u></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">go garden glass</p> |

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

| Front | Back | Front | Back |
|-------------------|---|----------------|--|
| the doubling rule | <p><u>Double</u> consonants keep short vowels <u>short</u> (by closing syllables). (Never double x, y, w.)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">big > bigger pat > patting hop > hopped</p> | la regla doble | <p>Las consonantes <u>dobles</u> mantienen la vocal corta <u>corta</u> (al cerrar las sílabas). (Nunca doblar x, y, w.)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">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) <u>one-syllable</u> words: <u>Double</u> last consonant (never double x, y, w.) sit > sitting</p> <p>2) <u>two-syllable</u> words: <i>if</i> the stress is on the last syllable, double the last consonant. begin > beginning</p> | añadir -ing a palabras que terminan en cvc: | <p>Para añadir -ing, a palabras que terminan en cvc:</p> <p>1) palabras de una sílaba: <u>doblar</u> la última consonante (nunca doblar x, y, w.) sit > sitting</p> <p>2) palabras de dos sílabas: si el acento está en la última sílaba, doblar la última consonante begin > beginning</p> |

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

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> | <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--|--|---|--|
| 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>añadir -ing a palabras que terminan en magic-e</p> | <p>Para añadir -ing a palabras que terminan en magic -e quitar la e, y añadir -ing</p> <p>bake > baking come > coming ride > riding</p> |

Lesson 26: u, suffix -ful

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> | <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| -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":</p> <p>beautiful = full of beauty careful = full of care</p> | -ful | <p>El sufijo -ful al final de una palabra: es un adjetivo que significa "lleno de lo que viene delante de la palabra"</p> <p>beautiful = lleno de beauty careful = lleno de care</p> |

Lesson 30: v, the -ve rule

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> | <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------|---|--------------|---|
| -ve | <p>Words that end with the sound (v) are written ending with "-ve"</p> <p>have live love move</p> | -ve | <p>Palabras que terminan con el sonido (v) se escriben con la terminación en "-ve"</p> <p>have live love move</p> |

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

| Front | Back | Front | Back |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| <p>mis- re- un- dis-</p> | <p>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</p> | <p>mis- re- un- dis-</p> | <p>Éstos prefijos significan: 1) mis- equivocado ó mal misread = mal leído 2) re- de Nuevo reread= releer 3) un- <u>lo opuesto</u>: pack = empaquetar unpack= desempaquetar 4) dis- <u>lo opuesto</u>: order = orden; disorder = desorden</p> |

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

| Front | Back | Front | Back |
|------------|--|------------|---|
| <p>-ZZ</p> | <p>We use "-zz" for the sound (z) at the end of words with one syllable, after one short vowel. buzz fuzz</p> | <p>-ZZ</p> | <p>Utilizamos "-zz" para el sonido (z) al final de palabras de una sola sílaba, después de una vocal corta. buzz fuzz</p> |

Lesson 40: the suffix '-ed':

| Front | Back | Front | Back |
|------------|---|------------|--|
| <p>-ed</p> | <p>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 (ǐd), (t) or (d). (ǐd): wanted (d): played (t): walked</p> | <p>-ed</p> | <p>Añadimos el sufijo "-ed" a los verbos (acciones) para mostrar que ocurrieron en el pasado (para verbos regulares del pasado simple). -ed puede sonar como: (ǐd), (t) ó (d). (ǐd): wanted (d): played (t): walked</p> |

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 | Cuando dos vocales salen a pasear, la primera es la que tiene que hablar. 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 | La sílaba final "-le" suena como (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 | plural de palabras -f | Cuando añadimos "s" para hacer un plural de la mayoría de palabras que terminan en "f", cambiamos la "f" a "ve" y añadimos "s". leaf > leaves life > lives loaf > loaves |

Lesson 67 - adding "es" to words that end in "y"

| Front | Back | Front | Back |
|-----------|---|-----------|---|
| -y > -ies | To add "s" to a word that ends in a consonant, then "y": change the "y" to "i" and add "es" cry > cries baby > babies | -y > -ies | Para añadir "s" a una palabra que termina en consonante y "y": cambiar la "y" a "i" y añadir "es" 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 | "i" antes de "e" excepto después de "c" (ó cuando suena como "a" por ejemplo en "neighbor" y "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 + sufijo | Para añadir un sufijo a una palabra que termina en -ie: 1) Para añadir -ing cambiar la -ie a y después añadir -ing tie > tying 2) para plural, solo añadir s; tie > ties 3) para añadir -ed: quitar la -e, y añadir -ed: tie > tied |

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

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> | <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| -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 | En palabras de una sílaba que terminan en vcc, la vocal es a menudo, larga. wild cold colt kind, find most |

Lesson 83: Silent letter combinations

| <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> | <i>Front</i> | <i>Back</i> |
|--|---|--|--|
| 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 | Letras mudas kn-, gn-, pn-, wr- -mb-, gu-, -gh, - mn-, rh-, sc-, ps- | Algunas combinaciones de letras tienen una letra muda: know, sign, pneumonia, write, climb, guest, high, column, rhino, science, psychology |