

Grammar and silent letters

Explanation		Past	Present	Future
		Past simple	<u>Present simple</u>	Future tense
Moment	action that takes place once, never or several times	He played golf every Tuesday.	He plays golf on Sundays.	She will / is going to play golf every Thursday.
	actions that happen one after another	He played tennis and then he went home.	He plays tennis and then he goes home.	He will play tennis and then he will go home.
	State	He liked tennis..	He likes tennis	He will love tennis.
		<u>Past continuous</u>	<u>Present continuous</u>	<u>Future I continuous</u>
Period	action going on at that moment	He was playing golf.	He is playing golf.	He will be playing golf.
	actions taking place at the same time	He was playing golf and they were bird watching.	He is playing golf and they are watching him	He will be playing football and they will be watching.
		<u>Past Perfect Simple</u>	<u>Present Perfect Simple</u>	<u>Future 2 Simple</u>
Result	action taking place before a certain moment in time; emphasises the result	He had won five matches until that day.	He has won five matches so far.	He will have won five matches by then.
		<u>Past Perfect continuous</u>	<u>Present Perfect continuous</u>	<u>Future 2 continuous</u>

Duration	Action taking place before a certain moment in time (and further on),	He had been playing golf for ten years.	He has been playing golf for ten years.	He will have been playing golf for ten years.
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Silent letter explanation and pronunciation

Leer, escuchar, repite despues de mi. pulse- Librosdeingles.es

Many students are confused by silent letters. This lesson will help you understand and pronounce the words with less difficulty.

Muchos estudiantes se confunden con letras silenciosas. Esta lección le ayudará a entender y pronunciar las palabras con menos dificultad.

More than half of the letters of the English alphabet are silent. In alphabetical order, they are B, D, E, G, H, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, W, X, and Z.

Here is a list of the most common letter combinations with silent letters

Aquí está una lista de las combinaciones de letras más comunes con letras silenciosas

Silent **B**.

B is not pronounced when following **M** at the end of a word for example;

B no se pronuncia cuando se sigue **M** al final de una palabra, por ejemplo

Climb. Climb the ladder.

Subir. Escaler/subir la escalera de obra.

Crumbs- Dumb- Comb- Lamb

Migas- Mudo- Peine - Cordero

Silent C

C is not pronounced in muscle

C no se pronuncia en el músculo

Silent D

D is not pronounced in the following common words

D no se pronuncia en los siguientes términos comunes

Handkerchief. Sandwich. Wednesday.

Miércoles. Pañuelo. Sandwich.

Silent E

E is not pronounced at the end of words and usually makes the vowel longer.

E no se pronuncia al final de las palabras y por lo general hace que la vocal mas larga

Hope. Drive. Gave. Write. Site. Horse. Fate. Theatre.

Esperanza. Conducir. Escribir. Sitio. Caballo. Destino Teatro.

Silent G

G is not often pronounced when followed by an N

G no es pronunciado a menudo cuando seguida de una N

Champagne. Foreign. Sign.

Champagne. Foreign. Sign.

Silent GH

GH is not pronounced before T and at the end of many words

GH no se pronuncia antes de T y al final de muchas palabras

Thought. Through. Daughter. Light. Fight. Weight.

Pensado. A través. Hija. Luz. Luchar. De peso

Silent H

**H is not pronounced when following W. What. When. Where
Whether Why.**

**H no se pronuncia al seguir W. Lo que. Cuando. Donde. Si. Por
que.**

Silent H

**H is not pronounced at the beginning of many words. Use the
article "an" with unvoiced H. Here are some of the most
common:**

**H no se pronuncia al comienzo de muchas palabras. Utilice el
artículo "un" por H. sorda Éstos son algunos de los más
comunes**

Hour. Honest. Honour.

Horas. Honesto. Honor.

Silent K

K is not pronounced when followed by N at the beginning of a word.

K no se pronuncia cuando seguido de N al comienzo de una palabra

Knife. Knee. Know. Knock. Kneel. Knob.

Knife. La rodilla. Saber. Knock. Arrodillarse. Perilla

Silent L

L is often not pronounced before L, D, F, M, K.

L a menudo no se pronuncia antes de L, D, F, M, K

Calm. Half. Salmon. Talk. Would. Should. Could.

L Calm. La mitad. Salmón. Hablar. Haría. Debería. Podría.

Silent N

N is not pronounced following M at the end of a word.

N no se pronuncia siguiente M al final de una palabra

Autumn. Hymn.

Otoño. Himno.

Silent P

P is not pronounced at the beginning of many words using the suffix "psych" and "pneu".

P no se pronuncia al principio de muchas palabras usando el sufijo "psych" y "pneu"

Psychiatrist. Pneumonia. Psychotherapy. Psychotic.

Psiquiatra. Neumonía. Psicoterapia. Psicópata

Silent S

S is not pronounced before L in the following words:

S no se pronuncia antes de L en las siguientes palabras:

Island. Isle.

Isla. isla

Silent T

T is not pronounced in these common words:

**Castle. Christmas. Fasten. Listen. Often. Whistle.
Thistle.**

Castillo. Navidad. Sujetar. Escucha. A menudo. Silbar.

Cardo.

Silent U

U is not pronounced before after G and before a vowel.

U no se pronuncia antes de G y antes de una vocal

Guess. Guidance. Guitar. Guest.

Adivinar. Dirección. Guitarra. Huésped.

Silent W

W is not pronounced at the beginning of a word followed by an R.

W no se pronuncia al principio de una palabra seguida de una R.

Wrap. Write. Wrong.

Envolver. Escribir. Incorrecto.

Silent W pronouns

W is not pronounced with these three pronouns:

W no se pronuncia con estos tres pronombres:

Who. Whose. Whom.

Quien. Cuyo/de quien . Quién.

+A short explanation of why the English language has



silent letters.

The very old English language used to be 90% phonemic (this means words that sound the same as they look like in Spanish spelling). Unfortunately from the beginning of the 15th century the English began borrowing words from other languages and of course the grammar and rules were different, such as Latin and Greek. The newly learnt words did not have the same rules pertaining to English pronunciation.

The English started using many words from the Latin alphabet, Now there are only 26 letters to represent 45 different sounds. In the Middle English Period, William Caxton brought the printing press to England and preserved the old spelling. but as time passed pronunciation continued to change, however the newspapers/ printing press did not. Nowadays modern English is only 40% phonemic and most experienced teachers prefer to show their own version of the

corrected phonetic.

English has been written for about 1,400 years and this is a long time for these mismatched errors to happen.

Una breve explicación porque el idioma inglés tiene letras silenciosas.

El muy antigua idioma de inglés solía ser 90% fonémico (esto significa que las palabras que suenan igual que parecen en la ortografía española). Desafortunado, desde el principio del siglo XV, los ingleses empezaron a pedir prestadas palabras de otros idiomas y, por supuesto, la gramática y las reglas eran diferentes, como el latín y el griego. Las palabras recién aprendidas no tenían las mismas reglas referentes a la pronunciación inglesa.

El inglés comenzó a usar muchas palabras del alfabeto latino, ahora sólo hay 26 letras para representar 45 sonidos diferentes. En el período inglés medio, William Caxton llevó la imprenta a Inglaterra y conservó la antigua ortografía. Pero con el paso del tiempo la pronunciación siguió cambiando, sin embargo los periódicos / prensa no lo hicieron. Hoy en día el inglés moderno es sólo el 40% de fonemas y los profesores más experimentados prefieren mostrar su propia versión de la fonética corregida.

El inglés se ha escrito por cerca de 1.400 años y éste es un rato largo para que estos errores emparejados sucedan.

Well, I hope these lessons helped to raise your level some more.

Thank you for visiting my page students. Come back soon and read, listen and repeat with me at <http://Librosdeingles.es/>

Noreen