

Figure V.4 *Concept Cards 9–16 Reverse*

<p>TP15</p> <p>Some consonants blend together but they make their own sounds.</p> <p>(N.B. The National Literacy Strategy uses the term 'adjacent consonants' so teachers may prefer the symbol /cc/. We do not recommend this as it could be confused with consonant digraphs such as 'sh'.)</p> <p>CC10</p>	<p>TP14</p> <p>Some consonants are voiced e.g. 'b', some are unvoiced e.g., 'p', and some can be voiced or unvoiced depending on the word, e.g., 's' is unvoiced in 'sun' but voiced in 'is' and 'rose'.</p> <p>CC9</p>
<p>TP16</p> <p>A suffix is a letter or letters added to the end of a base word. A suffix changes the meaning or usage of a word.</p> <p>CC12</p>	<p>TP16</p> <p>A base word is a word which makes complete sense in itself. It can also be added to in order to form another word.</p> <p>CC11</p>
<p>TP18</p> <p>A contraction is a word formed by combining two words. An apostrophe is placed to show where a letter (or letters) have been left out (omitted).</p> <p>CC14</p>	<p>TP16 and TP17</p> <p>Suffix 's' can change a word so that it becomes plural or forms a verb.</p> <p>CC13</p>
<p>TP21</p> <p>A breve is a symbol to indicate a short vowel sound.</p> <p>CC16</p>	<p>TP20</p> <p>All vowels have two sounds. They can be short or long vowel sounds.</p> <p>CC15</p>



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