

Figure V.8 *Concept Cards 25–32 Reverse*

<p>TP32</p> <p>An <b>open syllable</b> ends with a vowel.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC26</p>	<p>TP28</p> <p>A <b>closed syllable</b> ends with at least one consonant.</p> <p>The vowel will be short.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC25</p>
<p>TP33</p> <p>When 'ed' is added to a single syllable word with a <b>short</b> vowel the final consonant is doubled e.g., hop/hopped.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC28</p>	<p>TP33</p> <p>Vowel suffix – ed pronounced /ed/ after 'd' or 't', e.g., mended</p> <p>/d/ after voiced sounds e.g., tailed</p> <p>/t/ after unvoiced sounds e.g., thumped.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC27</p>
<p>TP36</p> <p>A direct question is followed by a question mark, e.g., Why?</p> <p>"How much do the oranges cost?" he asked.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC30</p>	<p>TP35</p> <p>A prefix is a syllable placed before a word to change the meaning, e.g., in/ward, de/compose, con/verse.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC29</p>
<p>TP38</p> <p>Vowel suffix '-ing' shows that something is happening now. When added to a single syllable word with <b>short</b> vowel, the final consonant is doubled (e.g., shop/shopping).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC32</p>	<p>TP36</p> <p>An exclamation mark is placed at the end of a sentence (or word) to express strong feeling, e.g., Stop!, "That's really exciting!" she said.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC31</p>



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