

Figure VI.10 *Concept Cards 33–40 Reverse*

<p>TP53</p> <p>Suffix '-es' is used for plurals of words ending in '-ss', '-s' and 'x'.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC34</p>	<p>TP45</p> <p>When two consonants come between two sounded vowels in a two syllable word, the word usually divides into two syllables between the two consonants. (The accent/stress is usually on the first syllable.) The first vowel sound is usually short.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC33</p>
<p>TP69</p> <p>Some words have two closed syllables but only one consonant between the vowels e.g. satin, panic. These words divide after the consonant (vc/v). The vowel sound is short.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC36</p>	<p>TP69</p> <p>Some words have two syllables but the first syllable is open and stressed e.g. sta'men, pu'pil.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC35</p>
<p>TP73</p> <p>When adding 's' to words ending in 'y' to form a plural, drop the 'y' and add 'ies' e.g. babies.</p> <p>n.b. In words ending vowel 'y', just add 's' e.g. days.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC38</p>	<p>TP71</p> <p>The letter 'y' can be a consonant (yes) or used as a vowel (baby, lady, my, why). It is sometimes called a semi-vowel for this reason.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC37</p>
<p>TP139</p> <p>Usually when two vowels occur together they represent one sound e.g. read, foil, but in some words each vowel represents a sound, one ending in an open syllable and the next beginning a closed syllable. The syllables are divided between the vowels e.g. ru' / in and the first syllable is usually stressed e.g. di' / al/ect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC40</p>	<p>TP 83-86</p> <p>The final 'e' in vce words is dropped when adding a suffix beginning with a vowel e.g. slope/sloping/sloped; hide/hiding/ (but hid); ice/icing/iced.</p>

