

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

<p>TP1</p> <p>Some consonants <b>blend</b> together but they keep their own sounds, e.g. 'sp', 'st'</p> <p>They can be called <b>blends</b> or adjacent consonants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">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 style="text-align: right;">CC9</p>
<p>TP16</p> <p>A <b>suffix</b> 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 style="text-align: right;">CC12</p>	<p>TP16</p> <p>A <b>base word</b> is the basic part of a word which makes complete sense in itself but which can also be added to, to form another word.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC11</p>
<p>TP18</p> <p>A <b>contraction</b> is a word formed by combining two words. An <b>apostrophe</b> is placed to show where a letter (or letters) have been left out (omitted).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC14</p>	<p>TP 16/17</p> <p>A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language. It can be a word, a letter or group of letters. e.g. 'cats' contains 2 morphemes – 'cat' and 's'.</p> <p>Suffixes are morphemes</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC13</p>
<p>TP21</p> <p>A <b>breve</b> is a symbol to indicate a short vowel sound.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC16</p>	<p>TP20</p> <p>All vowels have two sounds. They can be <b>short</b> or <b>long</b> vowel sounds.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC15</p>



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