Figure VI.6	Concept Ca	ards 17–24 Reverse
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TP22	TP21
A syllable is a word or part of a word formed by one opening of the mouth. It usually has one vowel sound in it.	A macron is a symbol to indicate a long vowel sound.
CC18	CC17
TP24	TP24
 A full stop is used: at the end of a sentence to show that a word has been shortened / abbreviated e.g. a.m., Mon. (for Monday) 	 An upper case or capital letter is used: at the beginning of the first word in a sentence for the first letter of a proper name/noun e.g. John, Cardiff, Scotland for the first letters of the main words in a title of a book/story.
CC20	CC19
 TP24 A comma has many uses. The most common are: to separate words in a list to indicate a pause to separate a speaker from the words spoken which are in speech marks e.g. Mark said, "I am going to the park." "I am going there tomorrow," said Ann. It is placed on the line of writing. 	TP24 Speech marks (inverted commas) are placed round the words spoken by someone. They are sometimes called quotation marks.
CC22	CC21
TP26 Some words or syllables are stressed/accented more than others. We can use the accent symbol ' after the letter or syllable that is stressed. E.g. pho ' tograph and photog ' raphy. In some cases the use of stress / accent can change a word's meaning e.g. in ' valid and inval ' id.	TP25 An apostrophe and 's' are placed after a noun to indicate that something belongs to someone/something. If a noun is singular or itself a plural word such as 'men' add 's to show possession e.g. Stan's coat, Ann's tin. The children's school. If the noun is plural ending in 's' or a name ending in 's' just add the apostrophe ' e.g. St. James' Park: The dogs' food was placed in the yard. (More than one dog.)
CC24	CC23



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