

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

<p>TP32</p> <p>An <b>open syllable</b> ends with a long vowel.</p> <p>e.g. she silent</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' is 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. jumped.</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>TP34</p> <p>A prefix is a syllable placed before a word to change 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. When added to a single syllable word with a <b>short</b> vowel sound, 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! "How exciting!" she said.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CC31</p>

