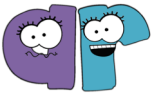


Quick Tip Sheet

Six Syllable Patterns



1. Closed Syllable- One vowel "closed in" by one or more consonants. The vowel sound is short. Examples: bed, trench, At/lan/tic
2. Open Syllable- One vowel at the end of the syllable. The vowel sound is long. Examples: go, she, ha/lo
3. Vowel-Consonant-e Syllable- One vowel, followed by one consonant, followed by a silent 'e.' The first vowel sound is long. Examples: ate, cone, chide, pan/cake
4. Vowel +R Syllable- One vowel followed by an r. The vowel sound is neither long nor short. Examples: bird, hurt, her, car, torn car/port
5. Vowel Team Syllable- 2, 3, 4, letters team up to represent a vowel sound. Examples: toy, out, need, might, res/cue
6. Consonant + le Syllable- One consonant plus 'le.' It makes its own syllable at the end of a multisyllabic word. Examples: pur/ple, ea/gle, gen/tle

Syllable Division Patterns



1. Rabbit or VC/CV- Two consonants between two vowels? Divide between them. Examples: an/vil, rab/bit, car/pet
2. Tiger or V/CV- One consonant between two vowels? First divide before the consonant creating an open syllable. Example: ti/ger, cu/pid, bo/nus
3. Camel or VC/V- One consonant between two vowels? Next try dividing after the consonant creating a closed syllable. Examples: cam/el, plan/et, giv/en
4. Turtle or C+le- If you see a consonant + 'le' then count back 3.
5. Lion- CV/VC See two vowels together that are not usually a team? Divide between them. Example: li/on, ne/on, po/et

Note: REMOVE AFFIXES and keep digraphs and blends together