

## Concept Card Checklist



SET 1 Concepts		
1. Alphabet- there are 26 letters in the English alphabet. Some are vowels, some are consonants.		
2. Each letter has a name and sound.		
3. Sounds - There are 44 sounds or phonemes in the English language. We only have 26 letters so some letters have more than one sound. // round the letter indicates a sound.		
4. Vowels – There are 5 vowel letters (a, e, i, o, u). Sometimes the letter Y acts as a vowel.		
5. Consonants are all the letters in the alphabet that are not a vowel letter.		
6. A breve above a vowel indicates a short vowel sound.		
7. A macron above a vowel indicates a long vowel sound.		
8. When spelling /k/ at the beginning of words, we usually use the letter <b>c</b> if followed by <b>a, o, or u</b> and the letter <b>k</b> if followed by <b>i or e</b>		
9. Upper case or capital letters are used: at the beginning of a sentence, for the first letter in proper nouns, e.g. John, Cardiff, Scotland, for the first words in a title or story book.		
10. A full stop is used to mark the end of a sentence.		
11. A question is followed by a question mark, e.g. Why? or How much is an ice-cream?		
12. A Syllable is a word or part of a word. Each syllable in a word has a vowel sound in it.		
13. An open syllable ends with a vowel letter making the long vowel sound.		
14. A closed syllable ends with at least one consonant. The vowel will be short.		
15. A compound word is made up of two words – post man = postman can not = cannot, sand pit = sandpit		
16. Flossy rule. In one syllable words ending in /f/ /l/ /s/, if the vowel is short, double the last letter - cliff, hill, miss		
17. Soft c = /s/, hard c – /k/. C makes the /s/ sound when followed by e, i or y, e.g. cell, celery, city, cycle, cent, pencil, mice. C makes the /k/ sound everywhere else.		
18. Soft g - When to use g for /j/. When spelling words with /j/ at the beginning use the letter g before e, i, and y, e.g. gem, gym, gin. Use the letter j for everything else, e.g. jam, job, jump. <b>(Careful, the syllable 'ject', is an exception, it rejects the rule!, also a fish's gill)</b>		
19. Digraphs - Sometimes two letters together make one sound, e.g. ch, sh, wh, th and ee, ea, ai.		
20. When spelling /k/ at the end of a word we usually use the digraph ck, e.g. duck kick, sock.		
21. Suffix 's' has two jobs. It makes a words plural, e.g. ant/ants. It's used at the end of verbs when using he or she, e.g. he sits. Suffix -s makes a /z/ sound when added to words ending in a vowel or voiced sounds like m, n, l, d, g or v.		

13.



An **open syllable** ends with a vowel letter making the long vowel sound i.e. she

17.

Soft c = /s/



Hard c = /k/



C makes the /s/ sound when followed by **e, i or y**  
cell, city, cycle, pencil, mice

C makes the /k/ sound everywhere else  
cap, cut, cling, act

16.

### FLOSSY RULE

-ff  
-ll  
-ss


In one syllable words ending in /f/ /l/ /s/ where the vowel is short, we double the last letter.  
**cliff, hill, miss**

SET 2 Concepts		
22. Blends - Consonants can blend together but each letter keeps their sound, st, sp, sk.		
23. Sc or sk rule – use sk before e,i and y, skeleton, skin and sc everywhere else, scar, scatter (exceptions skull, skate and skunk)		
24. A comma has many uses, the most common are: separate words in a list, indicate a pause, separate the speaker from the words spoken in speech marks Mark said, “I want to go home”. “We are going tomorrow,” said Mum.		
25. An exclamation mark is placed at the end of a sentence or word to express strong feeling, e.g. Stop!, “That is really exciting!”		
26. Speech marks or quotation marks are placed round the words spoken by someone.		
27. Suffix- doubling rule. When 'ed', 'ing', 'er' or 'est' is added to a single syllable word with a short vowel and one final consonant, the final consonant is doubled, e.g. skip-skipped, hop- hopping, run-runner and big-biggest.		
28. The 'ed' suffix shows something happened in the past. It makes three sound /id/ /t/ /d/ - wanted needed/id/; washed, stuffed /t/; called, leaned /d/ - (see rule sheet).		
29. The suffix 'es' is used for plurals ending in a hissing sound <b>ss, s, x, ch, sh</b> - dresses, buses, boxes, bushes, churches		
30. A contraction is a shortened word or group of words where we remove certain letters or sounds. We use an apostrophe to show where the letter or letters have been removed from, e.g. do not - don't.		
SET 3 Concepts		
31. Possessive s. An 's is placed after a noun to show something belongs to someone or something. If the noun is singular or a plural word without an s such as men, just add 's. For plural words or a name ending in s just add the ', e.g. the cats' home.		
32. WH - question words begin with wh - when, what, which, why, who, where, whom, whose. There are more words but you just need to learn these - no rule! E.g. whip, white, wheat wheel...		
SET 4 Concepts		
33. Silent letters are letters in words that are not said out loud, e.g. knight, thumb, wrapper, scent		
34. i before e rule		
35. Words ending in /j/. Use -dge at the end of one syllable words straight after one short vowel, e.g. badge, ledge, lodge, ridge. Use -ge everywhere else, e.g. cage, huge, barge, hinge, range, rage		
36. Words ending in /v/. All English words ending with the sound /v/ are spelt with a 've', e.g. love, give, have		

27.

## SUFFIX

**Doubling Rule**




hop - hopped

When 'ed', 'ing' 'er' or 'est' is added to a single syllable with a short vowel and one final consonant, the final consonant is doubled.

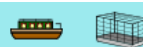
skip - skipped  
hop - hopping  
run - runner  
big - biggest

33.




**Silent letters**  
are letters in words that are not said out loud- e.g.  
**knight, thumb, wrapper, scent.**

35.



## Words ending in /j/



Use -dge at the end of one syllable words straight after one short vowel, e.g. badge, ledge, lodge, ridge

Use -ge everywhere else, e.g. cage, huge, barge, hinge, range, rage