Multisyllabic Reading: Syllable Division Card

1. Count and underline the vowel sounds.
2. Count the consonants.
3. Divide.
4. Accent.
5. Identify and read the syllable type.
6. Read the word.
7. Adjust.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Example 1</th>
<th>Example 2</th>
<th>Example 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>o/pen</td>
<td>bo/nus</td>
<td>e/ject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed</td>
<td>cam/pus</td>
<td>ham/let</td>
<td>pol/ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vowel-consonant-e</td>
<td>e/voke</td>
<td>mile/stone</td>
<td>cup/cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r-controlled</td>
<td>hor/net</td>
<td>per/sist</td>
<td>spi/der</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vowel digraphs and vowel diphthongs</td>
<td>re/train</td>
<td>snow/ball</td>
<td>ab/sen/tee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>final stable</td>
<td>mo/tion</td>
<td>cra/dle</td>
<td>bub/ble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Common Patterns for Dividing Words Into Syllables

**VCCV: Two Consonants Between Two Vowels**
- **VC'/CV**: When two consonants stand between two vowels, the word is usually divided between the two consonants. The accent usually falls on the first syllable.
  
  *vic'/tum, obj'/ject, cam'/pus, pol'/ish*

- **VC/CV'**: The word may be divided between the consonants, with the accent falling on the second syllable.
  
  *un/til', ob/ject', dis/cuss'*

- **V'/CCV**: The word may be divided before both consonants, with the accent falling on the first syllable.
  
  *se'/cret, mi'/grant, ma'/cron*

**VCV: One Consonant Between Two Vowels**
- **V'/CV**: When one consonant stands between two vowels, the word is usually divided before the consonant. The accent usually falls on the first syllable.

  *i'/ris, spi'/der, ro'/tate*

- **V/CV'**: The word may be divided before the consonant, with the accent falling on the second syllable.

  *u/nite', e/ject', sa/lute', di/vine’*

- **VC'/V**: The word may be divided after the consonant, with the accent falling on the first syllable.

  *mag'/ic, mod'/ern, plan'/et, sol'/id*

**VCCCV: Three Consonants Between Two Vowels**
- **VC'/CCV**: When three consonants stand between two vowels, the word is usually divided after the first consonant. The first syllable is usually accented.

  *chil'/dren, pan'/try, ham'/ster*

- **VC/CCV'**: The word may be divided after the first consonant, with the accent falling on the second syllable.

  *sur/prise', in/trude', ex/treme’*

- **VCC'/CV**: The word may be divided after the second consonant or after the final consonant cluster (such as *mp* and *nd*); the accent falls on the first syllable.

  *pump'/kin, sand'/wich, bank'/rupt, part'/ner*
VV: Two Adjacent Vowels

- **V’/V**: A word with two adjacent vowels that typically form a vowel pair may be divided between the vowels, with the accent falling on the first syllable.
  
po’/em, qui’/et, sto’/ic, bo’/a

  **Note**: Adjacent vowels that frequently form digraphs or diphthongs include *ai, ay, au, aw, ea, ee, ei, ey, eu, ie, oa, oe, oi, oo, ou, ow, and oy*. Although consonant digraphs are not divided, adjacent vowels that can form digraphs and diphthongs may be divided. If reading words in this manner does not produce a recognizable or correct word, the words may be divided between the vowels.

- **V’/V**: A word with two adjacent vowels that do not form a vowel pair is divided between the two vowels, with the accent falling on the first syllable.
  
di’/al, cha’/os, tri’/umph, flu’/id

- **V/V’**: The word may be divided between the vowels, with the accent falling on the second syllable.
  
du/et’, cre/ate’, co/erce’