

# ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

Layers of Language:  
Anglo-Saxon Syllable Patterns

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## ~ Module 13, Session 5 ~ Activity 1

In groups of 3, provide key characteristics and examples of the six syllable types. Think of other words to fit each type. For example:

Closed Syllables will have a short vowel; a consonant directly follows the short vowel as in *mat, plan, sip, chimp,* and *chump*.

Open Syllables will have a long vowel; the vowel is at the end of a syllable as in *baby, bonus, oboe, begin,* and *label*.

Vowel-Consonant-e Syllables end in an e, make the preceding vowel long as in *blame, smoke, smile, mute,* and *Pete*.

Vowel Pair Syllables contain two adjacent vowel in the same syllable as in *brain, coast, peach, coil,* and *cause*.

Consonant-le Syllables place the consonant with the -le in a syllable such as *bugle, tumble, puzzle, turtle,* and *purple*.

Controlled Syllables contains a vowel just before the *r* as in *farm, turn, chirp, berm,* and horn.