Words can divided into syllables is by using the Syllable Pattern Rules below:

1. Separate prefixes and suffixes from root words.
   - examples: pre-view, work-ing, re-do, end-less, & out-ing

2. Write a V on top of every vowel.

3. Write a C on top of every consonant.

4. Use the V (vowel) & C (consonant) patterns below.

**VC/CV and VC/CCV**

Divide between the 1st and 2nd consonants.
- examples: buf-fet, des-sert, ob-ject, ber-ry, & pil-grim

Never split 2 consonants that are different letters, but make only 1 sound when pronounced together.
- examples: th, sh, ph, th, ch, & wh

**V/CV and VC/V**

Does the 1st vowel have a long sound? (Like the ‘i’ in line)
- Divide before the consonant: V/CV
  - examples: ba-by, re-sult, i-ivy, fro-zen, & Cu-pid

Does the 1st vowel have a short sound? (Like the ‘i’ in mill)
- Divide after the consonant: VC/V
  - examples: met-al, riv-er, mod-el, val-ue, & rav-age
Syllable Patterns

CV/V, CV/VC, and CV/VVC

Do the vowels make 2 different vowel sounds?

- Divide between the vowel letters which separate the different sounds.
- examples: tri-o, po-em, li-on, be-ing, & cu-ri-ous

VCe

VCe stands for Vowel-Consonant-e. It’s usually the last syllable in a root word. The “e” in VCe is usually silent.

If the word has more than 1 syllable, divide before the vowel.

- examples: ex-ile, take, line, tone, & tune

C-le

C-le stands for Consonant-le. It’s usually the last syllable in a root word.

Does the word end with ‘ckle’?

- Divide right before the ‘le.’
- examples: tack-le, freck-le, tick-le, & buck-le

Does the word end with ‘le’ (not ‘ckle’)?

- Is the letter before the ‘le’ a consonant?
  - Divide 1 letter before the ‘le.’
  - examples: ap-ple, rum-ble, fa-ble, & ta-ble

- Is the letter before the ‘le’ a vowel?
  - Do nothing.
  - examples: ale, scale, sale, file, & tile