COMMONLY MISSPELLED WORDS

ADDING SUFFIXES
If a word ends in “-e” and the suffix begins with a vowel, drop the final “-e”
1. Take = taking
2. Love = lovable
3. Bake = baked

If a word ends in a consonant and a “-y” change the “y” to an “i” and add the suffix
1. Happy = happier & happiest
2. Crazy = crazier
3. Fry= fried

Exception: the above rule does not apply for the suffix “-ing”
1. Fly = flying
2. Buy = buying
3. Fry = frying

When adding full to the end of a word drop the second “l”
1. Incorrect = joyfull Correct = joyful
2. Incorrect = thoughtfull Correct = thoughtful
3. Incorrect = harmfull Correct = harmful

“IE” VERSUS “Ei”
Unfortunately the “i before e” except after “c” and when sounding like “-ay” as in neighbor or weigh” rule only works some of the time here are some examples:
1. “i before e”: Friend, niece, field, piece believe, fierce, die, & fiend
2. “except after c” : Receive, perceive, receive, deceive, receipt, & ceiling
3. “when sounding like –ay” : neighbor, weight, sleigh, & feign

Exceptions: being, science, either, society, leisure, foreign, height, seize, & protein

DOUBLING THE LAST CONSONANT
If a word is just one syllable long and it ends in a consonant, double the consonant when adding a suffix
1. Tag = tagging
2. Flap = flapped
3. Nap = napping

For two syllable words ending in a consonant if the second syllable is stressed, double the consonant
1. Submit = submitted
2. Forget = forgetting
3. Imbed = imbedded

If the stress falls on the first syllable of the two syllable word then the consonant is NOT doubled
1. Travel = traveled
2. Marvel = marveled
3. Write = writing

MAKING NOUNS PLURAL
Usually you can make a noun plural by simply adding “-s”
1. Rock = rocks
2. Tree = trees
3. Coin = coins
If the noun ends in –z, -s, -x, -ch, -sh, or –ss, then add –es
1. boss = bosses
2. fax = faxes
3. dish = dishes
Exception: quiz = quizzes

For words that end in –f or –fe change the –f or –fe to a –v and add –es
1. Loaf = Loaves
2. Calf = calves
3. Penknife = penknives

Exceptions: chef = chefs, roof = roofs, belief = beliefs, & cliff = cliffs

USING –IBLE VS –ABLE
If the word by itself is a common English word use –able, if the word by itself doesn’t make sense then use –ible

-able
1. Form = formable
2. Live = livable
3. Afford = affordable

-ible
1. Compatible (compat isn’t a word)
2. Comprehensible (comprehens isn’t a word)
3. Edible (ed isn’t a word)

Exceptions: accessible, defensible, contemptible, digestible, flexible, & suggestive

BRITISH VS AMERICAN SPELLINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American</th>
<th>British</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check</td>
<td>Cheque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A WORD ABOUT SPELLCHECK
A spellchecker can be a pretty good tool for general spelling; however, a spellchecker will not catch a few things
1. It will not catch the difference between from/ form
2. Homonyms – words that sound alike but have different spellings and meanings such as their, there, they’re