

COMMONLY MISPELLED 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” VERSES “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 it self 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, & suggestible

BRITISH VS AMERICAN SPELLINGS

Some spellings differ between American English and British English

American	British
Center	Centre
Check	Cheque
Color	Colour
Gray	Grey

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