

Spellings

Spelling Programme

Stage 5

Stage 5 Suffix 'cious', 'tious'					Word List 5:1
A	<i>If the root word ends 'ce' the 'e' is dropped and 'ious' is added to form the adjective.</i>				
B	<i>The 'shus' sound is most commonly spelt as 'cious' at the end of an adjective.</i>				
C	<i>The 'shus' sound can also be made using 'tious' at the end of a word. There are few of these.</i>				
spacious	gracious	vicious	malicious	officious	
atrocious	precious	delicious	conscious	suspicious	
infectious	contentious	pretentious	ambitious	nutritious	

Stage 5 Suffix 'cial', 'tial'					Word List 5:2
A	<i>The 'shul' sound spelt 'cial' is commonly used after a vowel.</i>				
B	<i>The 'shul' sound spelt 'tial' is commonly used after a consonant.</i>				
C	<i>Be careful. There are some exceptions to the rules.</i>				
facial	special	official	social	crucial	
partial	essential	martial	potential	substantial	
initial	palatial	financial	commercial	provincial	

Stage 5 Suffix 'ant'					Word List 5:3
A	<i>If the suffix follows a hard 'c' or 'g' it is 'ant'.</i>				
B	<i>Words derived from verbs ending 'y' use the suffix 'ant' (apply - applicant).</i>				
C	<i>If there is a related word with a 'long a' in the same place use 'ant' ('ation' endings are a clue).</i>				
vacant	elegant	significant	arrogant	lubricant	
applicant	defiant	compliant	occupant	reliant	
observant	expectant	hesitant	tolerant	dominant	

Stage 5 Suffix 'ent'					Word List 5:4
A	<i>If the suffix follows a soft 'c' or 'g' or a 'qu' it is 'ent'.</i>				
B	<i>Words with the syllables 'cid, fid, sid, vid' before the ending the suffix is 'ent'.</i>				
C	<i>If the word ends with the suffix 'ment' it is always spelt 'ent'.</i>				
agent	recent	intelligent	innocent	frequent	
accident	incident	confident	resident	evident	
payment	agreement	shipment	employment	argument	

Stage 5 Suffix 'ance'					Word List 5:5
A	<i>If the suffix follows a hard 'c' or 'g' it is 'ance'. There are not many of these words.</i>				
B	<i>Words derived from verbs ending 'y' use the suffix 'ance'. (Note the 'y' changes to 'i')</i>				
C	<i>If there is a related word with a 'long a' in the same place use 'ance' ('ation' endings are often a clue).</i>				
elegance	significance	insignificance	arrogance	extravagance	
alliance	appliance	defiance	compliance	reliance	
observance	expectance	hesitance	tolerance	dominance	

Stage 5 Suffix 'ance'				Word List 5:6
A	If the word is formed from a verb ending in 'y' the suffix will be 'ance' (apply – appliance).			
B	If the word is formed from a verb ending in 'ure' the suffix will be 'ance' (assure – assurance).			
C	If the word is formed from a verb ending in 'ear' the suffix will be 'ance' (appear – appearance).			
D	If the word is formed from a verb ending in 'ate' the suffix will be 'ance' (hesitate – hesitance).			
appliance	reliance	compliance	defiance	variance
assurance	endurance	insurance		
appearance	clearance	forbearance	disappearance	
hesitance	dominance	tolerance		

Stage 5 Suffix 'ence'				Word List 5:7
A	If the suffix follows a soft 'c', a soft 'g' or 'qu' it is 'ence'.			
B	Words with the syllables 'cid, fid, sid, vid' before the ending the suffix is 'ence'.			
C	If the word is formed from a verb ending in a stressed 'er' or 'ere' the suffix will be 'ence'.			
intelligence	innocence	emergence	translucence	consequence
incidence	coincidence	confidence	residence	evidence
reference	preference	conference	adherence	interference

Stage 5 Suffix 'able'				Word List 5:8
A	If the root word ends in 'e' it is often dropped before adding the suffix 'able' (adore/adorable).			
B	If the root word ends in 'ce' or 'ge' the 'e' must be kept to prevent the 'c' or 'g' sounding hard (change – changeable).			
C	If the root ends in 'y' sounding long 'e' (ee) or long 'i' (eye) it often changes to 'i' before 'able' is added.			
adorable	believable	dividable	movable	arguable
changeable	enforceable	chargeable	noticeable	manageable
variable	reliable	deniable	identifiable	justifiable

Stage 5 Suffix 'able', 'ible'				Word List 5:9
A	If the root word ends in 'e' it is often dropped before adding the suffix 'able' (adore/adorable).			
B	The suffix 'able' often leaves a recognisable root when dropped (comfortable/comfort).			
C	'ible' is much less common than 'able'. Dropping the suffix often only leaves a stem (visible/vis).			
valuable	desirable	advisable	deplorable	curable
attainable	agreeable	fixable	comfortable	adjustable
fallible	sensible	visible	possible	gullible

Stage 5 Suffix 'ably', 'ibly'				Word List 5:10
A	If the root word ends in 'e' it is often dropped before adding the suffix 'ably' (adore/adorably).			
B	The suffix 'ably' often leaves a recognisable root when dropped (comfortably/comfort).			
C	'ibly' is much less common than 'ably'. Dropping the suffix often only leaves a stem (visibly/vis).			
believably	admirably	adorably	arguably	presumably
bearably	agreeably	avoidably	affordably	adjustably
terribly	sensibly	incredibly	visibly	possibly

Stage 5 Vowel suffix with words ending 'fer'				Word List 5:11
A	<i>In words ending 'fer', double the 'r' before adding a vowel suffix if the 'fer' is still stressed.</i>			
B	<i>In words ending 'fer', double the 'r' before adding a vowel suffix if the 'fer' is still stressed.</i>			
C	<i>The 'r' is not doubled if the 'fer' is no longer stressed when the suffix is added.</i>			
refer	refers	referred	referring	referral
transfer	transfers	transferred	transferring	transferral
reference	referee	preference	transference	suffering

Stage 5 Vowel sounds 'ie', 'ei'				Word List 5:12
A	<i>'ie' can make the long 'i' sound (eye).</i>			
B	<i>'ie' can make the long 'e' sound (ee). This is much more common.</i>			
C	<i>'ei' can also make the long 'e' sound (ee). 'i' before 'e' except after 'c' if it rhymes with 'bee'.</i>			
pie	lie	diet	died	tried
field	thief	relief	believe	achieve
ceiling	deceive	receive	perceive	deceit

Stage 5 Letter string 'ough'				Word List 5:13
A	<i>'ough' can make the final sound 'uff' or 'off'.</i>			
B	<i>'ough' can also make the final sound 'ow' or 'owe' (long 'o' sound).</i>			
C	<i>'ough' can also make the sound 'or' when followed by 't'.</i>			
rough	tough	enough	cough	trough
bough	plough	dough	though	although
nought	bought	thought	fought	brought

Stage 5 Silent letters 'b', 'c'				Word List 5:14
A	<i>Silent 'b' often follows 'm' and comes before 't' in a few words (debt, doubt, subtle).</i>			
B	<i>Silent 'c' often follows 's' (and often goes before 'e' or 'i').</i>			
C	<i>Silent 'c' often follows 's'.</i>			
lamb	limb	climb	bomb	thumb
scent	science	scene	scenic	scissors
ascend	descend	crescent	obscene	muscle

Stage 5 Silent letters 'g', 'k'				Word List 5:15
A	<i>Silent 'g' is often followed by 'n' and the 'n' is often followed by a vowel.</i>			
B	<i>Silent 'g' is often followed by 'n' and often in the letter string 'ign'.</i>			
C	<i>Silent 'k' is always followed by 'n' and the 'n' is always followed by a vowel.</i>			
gnarled	gnaw	gnash	gnome	gnat
sign	design	resign	reign	foreign
knave	knee	knife	know	knuckle

Stage 5 Silent letters 'h', 'k'					Word List 5:16
A	<i>Silent 'h' often follows 'c' (hard 'c' sounding 'k').</i>				
B	<i>Silent 'h' often follows 'c' (hard 'c' sounding 'k').</i>				
C	<i>Silent 'k' is always followed by 'n' and the 'n' is always followed by a vowel.</i>				
character	chemist	Christmas	chord	chorus	
ache	echo	orchid	school	orchestra	
knack	kneel	knight	knock	knew	

Stage 5 Silent letters 't', 'n'					Word List 5:17
A	<i>Silent 't' is often in the letter string 'stle'.</i>				
B	<i>Silent 't' is often in the letter string 'ten'. There are not many of these words.</i>				
C	<i>Silent 'n' always follows 'm'. There are not many of these words.</i>				
castle	nestle	thistle	jostle	rustle	
fasten	listen	christen	glisten	moisten	
condemn	hymn	solemn	column	autumn	

Stage 5 Silent letters 'u', 'w'					Word List 5:18
A	<i>Silent 'u' often follows 'g' is always followed by a vowel ('e' or 'i').</i>				
B	<i>Silent 'u' is always followed by a vowel ('e' or 'i').</i>				
C	<i>Silent 'w' is often followed by 'r' and the 'r' is always followed by a vowel.</i>				
guess	guest	guide	guilt	guitar	
build	built	biscuit	circuit	disguise	
wrap	wreck	wrist	wrong	wrinkle	

Stage 5 Homophones 'ce', 'se' (cy, sy)					Word List 5:19
A	<i>'ce', 'cy' endings are used for nouns.</i>				
B	<i>'se', 'sy' endings are used for verbs.</i>				
C	<i>Soft 'c' sounds like an 's' and goes before an 'e', 'i' or 'y'.</i>				
advice	device	practice	licence	prophecy	
advise	devise	practise	license	prophecy	
ascent	assent	cereal	serial		

Stage 5 Homophones 'ow', 'ou'					Word List 5:20
A	<i>'ow' can make a long sound 'o' sound (slow) or a short 'o' sound (now).</i>				
B	<i>'ou' can make a sound like 'ow' (e.g. flour-flower). There are many of these words.</i>				
C	<i>'ou' can make a sound like short 'o'.</i>				
fowl	flower	dowse	how's	allowed	
foul	flour	douse	house	aloud	
poring	pouring	morning	mourning		

Stage 6 Hyphens to join prefixes				Word List 6:1
A	<i>'non' means 'not'. When added as a prefix it will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>			
B	<i>'ill' means 'bad' or 'badly'. It means the opposite of 'good' or 'done well'.</i>			
C	<i>The hyphen can be used to separate the vowels between prefix and the root word.</i>			
non-stick	non-slip	non-drip	non-stop	non-fiction
ill-natured	ill-tempered	ill-timed	ill-gotten	ill-used
re-enter	re-employ	pre-arrange	co-own	co-operate

Stage 6 Hyphens for clarity with homophones				Word List 6:2
A	<i>The prefix 're' means 'again'. Think of 'repeat'.</i>			
B	<i>The prefix 're' creates many homophones or near homophones with other words.</i>			
C	<i>The hyphen can be used to avoid confusion.</i>			
re-act	re-press	re-sign	re-form	re-cover
react	repress	resign	reform	recover
re-sent	resent	re-serve	reserve	

Stage 6 Hyphens for compound adjectives				Word List 6:3
A	<i>The compound adjectives are two or more words that together describe a noun.</i>			
B	<i>When they come directly before a noun they usually have a hyphen.</i>			
C	<i>The hyphen shows that together the words make one adjective describing the noun.</i>			
long-term	fire-proof	hot-water	free-range	part-time
well-known	well-behaved	brightly-lit	cold-blooded	six-foot-tall
dark-brown	bright-red	well-written	up-to-date	man-eating

Stage 6 Unstressed vowels				Word List 6:4
A	<i>Vowels are sometimes said quickly or quietly, or the 'beat' falls elsewhere so they are not heard.</i>			
B	<i>Adding an affix can result in an unstressed vowel as it changes the 'beat' (frighten/fright<u>e</u>ning).</i>			
C	<i>Many words with unstressed vowels contain the 'en', 'er' patterns.</i>			
chocolate	Wednesday	parliament	history	describe
different	prosperous	memorable	stationary	generously
frightening	fattening	deafening	difference	reference

Stage 6 Unstressed vowels				Word List 6:5
A	<i>Vowels are sometimes said quickly or quietly, or the 'beat' falls elsewhere so they are not heard.</i>			
B	<i>Adding an affix can result in an unstressed vowel as it changes the 'beat' (frighten/fright<u>e</u>ning).</i>			
C	<i>Many words with unstressed vowels contain the 'en', 'er' patterns.</i>			
animal	voluntary	separate	predict	describe
miniature	literature	offering	memorably	ponderous
interest	desperate	conference	preference	deference

Stage 6 Unstressed consonants				Word List 6:6
A	<i>Note: these consonants (in bold) may be heard according to pronunciation.</i>			
B	<i>Note: these consonants (in bold) are not heard regardless of pronunciation.</i>			
C	<i>Note: these consonants (in bold) are not heard regardless of pronunciation.</i>			
hand h bag	handsome	handkerchief	government	environment
castle	rasp b erry	sign	cup b oard	February
wrapper	answer	doub t	crumb b	thumb b

Stage 6 Latin prefixes 'uni', 'bi', 'tri'				Word List 6:7
A	<i>The prefix 'uni' comes from Latin meaning 'one'.</i>			
B	<i>The prefix 'bi' comes from Latin meaning 'two' or 'twice'.</i>			
C	<i>The prefix 'tri' comes from Latin meaning 'three'.</i>			
uniform	unicorn	unicycle	union	university
biplane	biped	bicycle	binary	binoculars
triangle	triplets	tricycle	tripod	trio

Stage 6 Latin prefixes 'circ', 'tele', 'trans'				Word List 6:8
A	<i>The prefix 'circ' comes from Latin meaning 'round'.</i>			
B	<i>The prefix 'tele' comes from Latin meaning 'distant' or 'far off'.</i>			
C	<i>The prefix 'trans' comes from Latin meaning 'across'.</i>			
circulation	circumference	circle	circular	circus
telegraph	telephone	television	telescope	telepathy
translate	transfer	transmit	transport	transplant

Stage 6 Latin prefixes 'min', 'magn', 'multi'				Word List 6:9
A	<i>The prefix 'min' comes from Latin meaning 'small' or 'less'.</i>			
B	<i>The prefix 'magn' comes from Latin meaning 'great' or 'large'.</i>			
C	<i>The prefix 'multi' comes from Latin meaning 'many' or 'much'.</i>			
minimum	minute	miniskirt	minor	miniscule
magnate	magnificent	magnify	magnitude	magnum
multilateral	multimedia	multiplication	multistorey	multitude

Stage 6 Latin roots 'tract', 'struct', 'port'				Word List 6:10
A	<i>'tract' comes from Latin and means 'pull'.</i>			
B	<i>'struct' comes from Latin and means 'build'.</i>			
C	<i>'port' comes from Latin and means 'carry' or 'across'.</i>			
tractor	subtract	attraction	retraction	distraction
structure	unstructured	construction	deconstructing	infrastructure
porter	exporting	portable	transported	transportation

Stage 6 Suffix 'en', 'ify', 'ate'					Word List 6:11
A	The suffix 'en' changes adjectives to verbs (dark – darken).				
B	The suffix 'ify' changes nouns to verbs (class – classify).				
C	The suffix 'ate' changes nouns to verbs (captive – captivate).				
darken	weaken	lighten	soften	roughen	
classify	electrify	dignify	notify	justify	
captivate	dedicate	stimulate	notate	evacuate	

Stage 6 Suffix 'ness'					Word List 6:12
A	Add 'ness' to adjectives to form the noun.				
B	Add 'ness' to adjectives ending in 'e' to form the noun.				
C	For adjectives ending 'y' , change the 'y' to an 'i' and add 'ness' to form the noun.				
madness	cleverness	illness	coldness	truthfulness	
awareness	gentleness	likeness	politeness	rudeness	
happiness	cleanliness	tidiness	loneliness	chubbiness	

Stage 6 Suffix 'ity'					Word List 6:13
A	For adjectives with short vowels before the final consonant, just add 'ity' to form the noun.				
B	For adjectives ending in 'e' (long vowels), drop the 'e' and add 'ity' to form the noun (pure – purity).				
C	For adjectives ending 'le' , drop the 'le' and add 'ility' (visible – visibility).				
fatality	elasticity	rigidity	normality	brutality	
insanity	fertility	agility	mobility	purity	
capability	credibility	visibility	portability	durability	

Stage 6 Letter strings 'ial', 'ious'					Word List 6:14
A	'ial' can make one syllable with the sound 'shul' (when it follows a 'c' or 't').				
B	'ial' can make two syllables with the 'i' sounding long 'e'.				
C	'ious' can make the sound 'shus' or 'uss'.				
artificial	partial	initial	social	superficial	
material	menial	trivial	jovial	industrial	
cautious	previous	delicious	obvious	furious	

Stage 6 Roots and affixes					Word List 6:15
A	Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.				
B	Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.				
C	Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.				
form	inform	information	transformed	performance	
trust	trusting	distrusting	trustworthy	untrustworthy	
part	impartial	particle	participate	participation	

Stage 6 Roots and affixes				Word List 6:16
A	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
B	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
C	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
joy	joyful	enjoying	enjoyment	enjoyable
agree	disagree	disagreeing	disagreement	disagreeable
appear	appearance	reappearance	disappearing	disappearance

Stage 6 Roots and affixes				Word List 6:17
A	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
B	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
C	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
cover	uncover	uncovering	discovery	undiscovered
act	reacted	reacting	reaction	overreaction
light	delight	delighted	delightful	delightfully

Stage 6 Roots and affixes				Word List 6:18
A	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
B	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
C	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
assist	assists	assisting	assistant	assistance
light	lighten	lightening	enlighten	enlightening
press	express	expression	expressive	expressively

Stage 6 Roots and affixes				Word List 6:19
A	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
B	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
C	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
child	childhood	childlike	childish	childishly
act	actor	reaction	activity	inactivity
sign	signal	signature	significant	insignificant

Stage 6 Roots and affixes				Word List 6:20
A	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
B	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
C	<i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i>			
take	taken	mistaken	unmistakable	unmistakably
help	helping	helpful	unhelpful	unhelpfully
claim	claiming	exclaimed	disclaiming	reclaimable

Appendix A: Top Ten Spelling Rules

1. Long vowel sounds

a	<i>When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking: 'ai', 'ea', 'ie', 'oa', 'ue'.</i>				
sail	deal	lied	boat	flue	
b	<i>Magic (or silent) 'e' makes the vowel say its name (long vowel sound).</i>				
sale	these	fine	stone	cube	
c	<i>'y' can act as a vowel, making the 'a' say its name.</i>				
play	tray	sway	stay	stray	
d	<i>Double 'ee' gives a long 'e' sound.</i>				
deep	sheep	sleep	sweet	street	
e	<i>No English words end with 'i'. A 'y' is used instead to give a long 'i' sound.</i>				
cry	dry	shy	fly	sky	
f	<i>'ow' together can make a long 'o' sound.</i>				
blow	flow	grow	show	snow	
g	<i>'ew' together can make a long 'u' sound.</i>				
new	chew	flew	grew	blew	

2. Forming plurals

a	<i>For most words: just add 's' to form the plural.</i>				
taps	pens	pins	tops	cups	
b	<i>For words ending in 'e': just add 's' to form the plural.</i>				
tables	stables	pipes	ropes	tunes	
c	<i>For words ending with a 'y' which follows a vowel: just add 's'.</i>				
rays	trays	keys	boys	toys	
d	<i>Words ending 'sh', 'ch', 'ss', 'x', 'zz' (hiss/buzz sounds): add 'es' to make an extra syllable and easier to say.</i>				
lashes	benches	kisses	boxes	buzzes	
e	<i>For most words ending in 'o' add 'es'.</i>				
heroes	cargoes	echoes	potatoes	tomatoes	
f	<i>For words ending in 'f' or 'fe': change to 'v' and add 'es'.</i>				
scarves	leaves	wives	loaves	hooves	
g	<i>For words ending in a 'y' which follows a consonant: change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es'.</i>				
babies	pennies	cities	ponies	puppies	

Irregular plurals

h	<i>The plurals of some words are the same as the singulars.</i>				
deer	sheep				
i	<i>Some words change their spelling in the plural.</i>				
foot	tooth	mouse	man	person	
feet	teeth	mice	men	people	

3. The 'ie' and 'ei' rules

a	<i>'i' before 'e' (except after 'c') when the 'ie' rhymes with 'dee'.</i>				
achieve	grief	field	relief	piece	
b	<i>'i' before 'e' (except after 'c') when the 'ie' rhymes with 'dee'.</i>				
deceive	receive	ceiling	receipt	perceive	

4. Dropping the final 'e'

a	<i>Words ending in 'e': drop the final 'e' when adding 'y'.</i>			
		shine	stone	inquire
		shiny	stony	inquiry
b	<i>Words ending in 'e': drop the final 'e' when adding a vowel suffix (e.g. 'ed', 'er', 'ing', 'ation', 'ition' etc).</i>			
	declare	drive	inspire	acquire
	declared	driving	inspiration	acquisition
c	<i>Words ending in 'e': keep the final 'e' when adding a consonant suffix (e.g. 'less', 'ful', 'ment', 'worthy' etc).</i>			
	hope	tune	advance	note
	hopeless	tuneful	advancement	noteworthy
d	<i>Words ending in 'ge' or 'ce' keep the 'e' when adding 'ous' or 'able'.</i>			
	outrage	courage	notice	
	outrageous	courageous	noticeable	
e	<i>Words ending in 'ie': change the 'ie' to 'y' when adding 'ing'.</i>			
	die	tie	lie	
	dying	tying	lying	

5. Doubling the consonant

a	<i>Words with a short vowel before a final consonant: double the final letter when adding a vowel suffix.</i>			
	plan	step	skip	hop
	pl <u>an</u> ning	ste <u>pp</u> ing	ski <u>pp</u> ing	ho <u>pp</u> ing
	pl <u>an</u> ned	ste <u>pp</u> ed	ski <u>pp</u> ed	ho <u>pp</u> ed
b	<i>Words with a long vowel or more than one vowel before the final letter: do not double the final consonant.</i>			
	claim	peep	devour	float
	claim <u>ing</u>	peep <u>ing</u>	devour <u>ing</u>	float <u>ing</u>
	claim <u>ed</u>	peep <u>ed</u>	devour <u>ed</u>	float <u>ed</u>
c	<i>Words of more than one syllable (except those ending 'l'): do not usually double the final consonant.</i>			
	market	scatter	consider	differ
	market <u>ing</u>	scatter <u>ing</u>	consider <u>ing</u>	differ <u>ence</u>
	market <u>ed</u>	scatter <u>ed</u>	consider <u>ed</u>	differ <u>ed</u>

6. Changing 'y' to 'i' before a suffix

a	<i>Multi syllable words ending in 'y' which follows a consonant: change the 'y' to 'i' when adding a suffix.</i>			
	beaut <u>y</u>	earl <u>y</u>	heav <u>y</u>	occup <u>y</u>
	beaut <u>ies</u>	earl <u>ier</u>	heav <u>ily</u>	occup <u>ied</u>
b	<i>For words ending in a 'y' which follows a consonant: change the 'y' to 'i' when adding 'es' (plural).</i>			
	bab <u>y</u>	penn <u>y</u>	cit <u>y</u>	pon <u>y</u>
	bab <u>ies</u>	penn <u>ies</u>	cit <u>ies</u>	pon <u>ies</u>
c	<i>For words ending in a 'y' which follows a vowel the 'y' is kept when adding a suffix.</i>			
	str <u>ay</u>	pl <u>ay</u>	enj <u>oy</u>	to <u>y</u>
	str <u>aying</u>	pl <u>ayful</u>	enj <u>oyment</u>	to <u>ys</u>
d	<i>Words ending in 'y': keep the 'y' if the suffix starts with 'i' (to avoid a double 'i').</i>			
	appl <u>y</u>	suppl <u>y</u>	def <u>y</u>	den <u>y</u>
	appl <u>ying</u>	suppl <u>ying</u>	def <u>ying</u>	den <u>ying</u>
e	<i>Words of one syllable usually keep the 'y' (except before -s or -d).</i>			
	dr <u>y</u>	dr <u>y</u> ness	dr <u>y</u> ing	dr <u>ies</u>
	dr <u>y</u>	dr <u>y</u>	dr <u>y</u> ing	dr <u>ies</u>

7. The 'ful' ending

a	<i>The suffix 'ful' means 'full of'. Note that one 'l' is dropped for the suffix.</i>				
pain	fear	fright	joy	truth	
painful	fearful	frightful	joyful	truthful	
b	<i>When the suffix 'ly' is added to a word ending 'ful' there will be two 'l's.</i>				
painfully	fearfully	frightfully	joyfully	truthfully	

8. The apostrophe (possession)

a	<i>For singular nouns: add ('s) to show possession.</i>				
The dog's bone.	My sister's coat.	The bird's nest.	The boy's game.	Your mum's house.	
b	<i>For plurals: add ('s) after the 's'.</i>				
The dogs' bones.	My sisters' coats.	The birds' nests.	The boys' games.	Your mums' houses.	
c	<i>For collective nouns: add ('s) to show possession.</i>				
Singular noun:	The child's toy.	The man's hat.	The woman's shoes.		
Collective noun:	The children's toys.	The men's hats.	The women's shoes.		
d	<i>Note: Possessive nouns do not use an apostrophe.</i>				
This is yours .	The cat hurt its tail.	His hand was cold.			

Omission

e	<i>The apostrophe shows the letters omitted and not where two words are joined.</i>				
could not	did not	you have	he will	I had	
couldn't	didn't	you've	he'll	I'd	

9. Double Letters

a	<i>For words with a short vowel before a final consonant: double the consonant when adding 'er', 'est'.</i>				
fat	wet	big	hot	dim	
f atter	w etter	b igger	h otter	d immer	
f attest	w ettest	b iggest	h ottest	d immest	
b	<i>In words of more than one syllable: short vowels are usually followed by double letters.</i>				
c addy	p enny	h idden	r otten	s upper	
c	<i>Long vowels are usually followed by a single consonant.</i>				
l ady	b aby	h iding	r otate	s uper	

10. Silent letters

a	<i>Silent 'k' is always followed by 'n' and the 'n' is always followed by a vowel.</i>				
k neel	k nit	k nife	k now	k nuckle	
b	<i>Silent 'g' is often followed by 'n' or 'h' which is often followed by a vowel.</i>				
s ign	d esign	g nash	g nome	g nat	
c	<i>Silent 'w' is often followed by 'r' and the 'r' is always followed by a vowel.</i>				
w rap	w reck	w rist	w rong	w rinkle	
d	<i>Silent 'h' often follows 'w' and is in many 'question' words.</i>				
w hat	w hen	w hich	w hy	w ho	
e	<i>Silent 'l' often follows the vowel 'a', the vowel 'o' and the digraph 'ou'.</i>				
c alf	h alf	w alk	ch alk	t alk	
f olk	y olk	c ould	sh ould	w ould	
f	<i>Silent 'b' follows 'm' or goes before 't'.</i>				
l amb	th umb	l imb	b omb	cr umb	
d e b t	d e b tor	d ou b t	d ou b tful	d ou b t e d	

Appendix B: Roots and meanings

Root	Meaning	Examples		
act	<i>do, act, drive</i>	active	interact	enact
am, ami	<i>love, like</i>	enamoured	amiable	amicable
ann, enni	<i>year</i>	annual	anniversary	biennial
aqua, aque	<i>water</i>	aquarium	aquatic	aqueduct
aud	<i>hear</i>	audible	audience	audition
ben	<i>good, well, gentle</i>	beneficial	benefactor	benign
bio-	<i>life</i>	biology	biography	antibiotic
cap	<i>take, seize, hold</i>	capture	captivate	capacity
ced	<i>yield, go</i>	recede	concede	secede
chron-	<i>time</i>	chronology	chronicle	synchronize
cogn	<i>know</i>	recognize	cognition	incognito
cred	<i>believe</i>	credible	credibility	credit
culp	<i>guilt</i>	culprit	culpable	
dic	<i>speak, say</i>	dictate	diction	predict
fac	<i>make, do</i>	factory	manufacture	
grad, gress	<i>step</i>	gradual	progress	transgression
graph	<i>write, draw</i>	graphics	telegraph	photograph
hydr, hydro	<i>water</i>	dehydrate	hydroelectric	hydroplane
ject	<i>throw</i>	reject	project	deject
lect	<i>choose, gather</i>	election	select	collect
magn	<i>large</i>	magnify	magnificent	magnate
man	<i>hand, make</i>	manual	manufacture	manuscript
mem	<i>recall</i>	memory	remember	memorial
min, mini	<i>small</i>	minority	minute	miniscule
mob, mot	<i>move</i>	mobile	mobility	motion
nov	<i>new</i>	novice	innovate	renovate
path	<i>feeling, suffering</i>	sympathy	empathy	apathy
ped, pod	<i>foot</i>	pedal	centipede	gastropod
pel	<i>push</i>	repel	compel	propel
puls	<i>push</i>	repulsive	impulse	pulsate
pend	<i>hang, weigh</i>	pending	suspend	pendant
phon-	<i>sound, voice</i>	telephone	symphony	cacophony
port	<i>carry</i>	transport	portable	report
quer, quis	<i>ask, seek</i>	question	inquisition	enquire
rupt	<i>break</i>	rupture	disrupt	corrupt
scrib, script	<i>write</i>	scribe	manuscript	proscribe
sens, sent	<i>feel, be aware</i>	sensible	sensitive	sentimental
sequ, secu	<i>follow</i>	sequence	sequel	consecutive
simil	<i>same</i>	similar	simile	assimilate
sist	<i>withstand, make up</i>	insist	persist	resist
spec-, spic	<i>look, see</i>	spectacles	spectator	prospect
spir	<i>breathe</i>	respiration	perspiration	expire
stab, stat	<i>stand</i>	stable	statue	stature
tact	<i>touch</i>	tactile	contact	tactics
tract	<i>pull, draw</i>	tractor	attract	distract
therm-	<i>heat</i>	thermal	thermometer	thermostat
vers, vert	<i>turn, change</i>	inverse	convert	revert
vid, vis	<i>see</i>	video	visual	vision

Appendix C: Prefixes and meanings

Prefix	Meaning	Examples		
a-	<i>on or in a state of</i>	asleep	adrift	alike
a-, an	<i>not, without</i>	amoral	apolitical	anemia
ab-, abs	<i>away from, off</i>	absent	abscond	abduct
ad-	<i>to, toward</i>	advance	address	adjacent
anti-	<i>against</i>	antiwar	antisocial	anticlockwise
auto-	<i>self</i>	autobiography	automobile	automatic
bene-	<i>good</i>	beneficial	benefactor	benevolent
bi-	<i>two</i>	biped	biennial	bicycle
cat-	<i>with, down, against</i>	category	catalogue	catastrophe
circ-	<i>around</i>	circus	circumference	circle
co-	<i>with, together</i>	cooperate	coexist	cohabit
com-	<i>with, together</i>	company	community	communal
con-	<i>with, together</i>	connect	contrast	construct
de-	<i>do the opposite, take away</i>	descend	decrease	deject
di-	<i>across, two, through</i>	diameter	divide	division
dis-	<i>not, the opposite, apart</i>	distrust	dislike	disembark
e-, ex-	<i>out, out of, from</i>	eject	exit	expel
en-, em-	<i>in, put into</i>	envelope	employment	empathy
il-	<i>not</i>	illegal	illicit	illegible
im-	<i>not</i>	imperfect	impossible	impolite
im-	<i>into</i>	import	immigrate	implant
in-	<i>not</i>	invisible	inaudible	inactive
in-	<i>into</i>	include	incorporate	
inter-	<i>between</i>	intervene	interface	interrupt
ir-	<i>not</i>	irregular	irrational	irredeemable
mal-	<i>bad, evil</i>	malfunction	malnutrition	maltreat
micro-	<i>small</i>	microscopic	microphone	microorganism
mis-	<i>wrong</i>	mistake	misprint	misconduct
mono-	<i>one, single</i>	monopoly	monocle	monologue
ob-	<i>against</i>	object	obstruct	obstinate
per-	<i>through</i>	perforate	permeable	percolate
peri-	<i>around</i>	perimeter	periscope	
poly-	<i>many, several</i>	polygon	polygamy	polytechnic
post-	<i>after</i>	postpone	postgraduate	postscript
pre-	<i>before</i>	preview	precede	predict
pro-	<i>for, forward</i>	propel	project	promote
quad-	<i>four</i>	quadrangle	quadrilateral	quad-bike
re-	<i>again, back</i>	repeat	return	rewind
sub-	<i>under</i>	submarine	subject	subordinate
sur-, super	<i>over, above</i>	surpass	surmount	superhuman
sus-	<i>under, held up</i>	suspect	suspend	suspicion
tele-	<i>distant, far off</i>	television	telephone	telepathy
trans-	<i>across, beyond, change</i>	transport	transient	transform
tri-	<i>three</i>	triangle	tricycle	tripod
un-	<i>not, against, opposite</i>	unable	unavailable	untie
uni-	<i>one</i>	uniform	union	university

Appendix D: Suffixes and meanings

Suffix	Meaning	Examples (Nouns)		
-acy, -cy	state or quality	privacy	democracy	infancy
-age	activity or result of action	courage	storage	haulage
-al	action or result of action	referral	festival	
-an	person	artisan	human	
-ance, ence	action, state, quality or process	resistance	importance	independence
-ancy, ency	state, quality or capacity	vacancy		agency
-ant, ent	agent, something performing action	disinfectant	applicant	dependent
-ary	like, connected with	dictionary	honorary	
-ate	state, office, function	candidate	delegate	
-ation	that which is, action, resulting state	specialization	irritation	
-dom	place, state of being	kingdom	wisdom	
-er, or	person who does or takes part in	porter	teacher	doctor
-ful	amount, quantity that fills	mouthful	handful	
-ian, an	related to, one that is	pedestrian	musician	librarian
-ia	names, diseases	phobia	amnesia	mania
-ic, ics	related to the arts and sciences	music	arithmetic	economics
-ice	act	malice		
-ing	material for, activity, result of	flooring	swimming	building
-ion	condition or action	abduction		
-ism	doctrine, belief, action, conduct	pacifism	socialism	terrorism
-ist	person, believer, member, doer	pacifist	socialist	dentist
-ite	product or part	graphite	meteorite	
-ity, ty	state of being or quality	lucidity	novelty	
-ive	condition	native	narrative	positive
-ment	condition or result	document	argument	judgement
-ness	state, condition, quality	kindness	calmness	
-oid	resembling, shaped like	asteroid	spheroid	cuboid
-our	condition or activity	valour		
-ory	place for, serves for	territory		
-ship	status, condition	relationship	friendship	partnership
-ure	act, condition, process, function	exposure		
-y	state, condition, result of activity	society	victory	anarchy

Suffix	Meaning	Examples (Verbs)		
-ate	make or cause to be	suffocate	educate	liberate
-ed	past tense	attained	walked	jumped
-en	to cause to become	moisten	soften	harden
-er, or	action	ponder		clamor
-ify	cause	specify		
-ing	present tense	showing	walking	jumping
-ize, ise	make or cause	fantasize	harmonize	prioritise
-ure	act			

Suffix	Meaning	Examples (Adjectives)		
-able, ible	worth, ability to, capable of	solvable	sinkable	sensible
-al, ial, ical	quality, relation	structural	territorial	logical
-ant, ent, ient	kind of agent, indication	important	dependent	convenient
-ar, ary	resembling, related to	spectacular		unitary
-ate	kind of state	inviolable		
-ed	having the quality of	terraced		
-en	material	silken		
-er	comparative (between two)	brighter		
-est	superlative (between three or more)	strongest		
-ful	having, giving, marked by	fanciful	beautiful	meaningful
-ic	quality, pertaining to, like	generic	aquatic	fantastic
-ile, il	having the qualities of, capable of	projectile	docile	civil
-ish	having the character of	newish	selfish	childish
-ive, ative, itive	having the quality of	festive	cooperative	sensitive
-less	without, missing	hopeless		
-ous, eous, ious	full of, the quality of, relating to	adventurous	courageous	fractious
-y	marked by, having	hungry		

Suffix	Meaning	Examples (Adverbs)		
-fold	in a manner of, marked by	fourfold		
-ly	in the manner of	fluently		
-ward	in a direction or manner	homeward	southward	
-wise	in the manner of, with regard to			

Suffix	Noun	Suffix	Verb	Suffix	Adjective	Suffix	Adverb
-ist	terrorist	-ize	terrorize	-ist	terrorist		
-ism	terrorism	-ify	terrify	-ible	terrible	-ly	terribly
-tion	education	-ate	educate	-al	educational	-ly	educationally
-or	educator	-ing	educating	-ed	educated		
-ness	darkness	-en	darken		dark	-ly	darkly
-ment	enjoyment		enjoy	-able	enjoyable	-ly	enjoyably
-ity							
	time	-ed	timed	-less	timeless	-ly	timelessly
	hope	-ing	hoping	-ful	hopeful	-ly	hopefully
	self			-ish	selfish	-ly	selfishly
	child			-like	childlike		

	Comparatives				Tenses	
-er				-s		
-est				-es		
-ish				-ed		
-like				-ing		

Suffix: singular to plural				
A	For most words (nouns): just add 's' to form the plural.			
B	For words ending in 'e': just add 's'.			
C	For words ending with a 'y' which follows a vowel: just add 's'.			
D	For most words ending in 'o' add 'es'.			
E	For words ending in a 'y' which follows a consonant: change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es'.			
taps	pens	pins	tops	cups
tables	stables	pipes	ropes	tunes
rays	trays	keys	boys	toys
heroes	cargoes	echoes	potatoes	tomatoes
flies	cries	tries	parties	pennies

Suffix: Adding 'ing' to verbs for the present tense.				
A	For most verbs: just add the suffix 'ing' for the present tense.			
B	Verbs ending in a hiss/buzz sound (sh, ch, ss, x, zz): just add 'ing'.			
C	For verbs that end in 'e': drop the 'e' to add 'ing' (to avoid having 'ei' together).			
D	Single syllable verbs ending with a consonant following a short vowel: double the consonant and add 'ing'.			
E	Verbs ending with a consonant plus 'y': keep the 'y' to avoid a double 'i' when adding 'ing'.			
playing	peeping	winking	enjoying	jumping
washing	reaching	fixing	coaching	buzzing
hating	sharing	smiling	hoping	using
grabbing	stepping	sipping	stopping	hugging
carrying	crying	trying	spying	marrying

Suffix: Adding 'ed' to verbs for the past tense.				
A	The suffix 'ed' changes the verb to the past tense.			
B	Verbs ending in a hiss/buzz sound (sh, ch, ss, x, zz): add 'ed'.			
C	If the verb ends in 'e': avoid a double 'e' by dropping the final 'e' and adding 'ed'.			
D	Single syllable verbs ending with a consonant following a short vowel: double the consonant and add 'ed'.			
E	Verbs ending with a consonant plus 'y': change 'y' to 'i' and add 'ed'.			
played	tended	climbed	looked	jumped
washed	reached	fixed	coached	buzzed
saved	schemed	liked	loved	tuned
grabbed	stepped	sipped	stopped	hugged
carried	cried	tried	spied	married

Comparatives: Adding the suffix 'er'				
A	For most one syllable adjectives: just add 'er' to form the comparative.			
B	For words with a short vowel before a final consonant: double the consonant and add 'er' (comparative).			
C	For words ending in 'y': change the 'y' to 'i' and add the suffix 'er'. 'er' relates to 'more' (comparative).			
taller	slower	quicker	colder	longer
fatter	wetter	bigger	hotter	dimmer
happier	heavier	chillier	cloudier	luckier

Comparatives: Adding the suffix 'est'				
A	For most one syllable adjectives: just add 'est' to form the superlative.			
B	For words with a short vowel before a final consonant: double the consonant and add 'est' (superlative).			
C	For words ending in 'y': change the 'y' to 'i' and add the suffix 'est'. 'est' relates to 'most' (superlative).			
tallest	slowest	quickest	coldest	longest
fattest	wettest	biggest	hottest	dimmest
happiest	heaviest	chilliest	cloudiest	luckiest