

<p style="text-align: center;">1. qu</p> <p>Q is always written as qu.</p> <p>It never stands by itself.</p> <p>Examples: queen, opaque, quarrel.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2. -ve</p> <p>We use -ve at the end of words that sound like they end in (v).</p> <p>Examples: crave, leave, live, love.</p> <p>Only exception in English: spiv.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3. -ge</p> <p>We use -ge at the end of words that sound like they end in (j).</p> <p>Examples: age, cringe, orange.</p> <p>Exceptions: none in English.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4. every syllable needs a vowel, -es</p> <p>In English, every syllable must have at least one vowel.</p> <p>Therefore, to make plurals of words ending in hissing sounds, add -es</p> <p>Examples: boxes, witches, kisses.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5a. -ll, -ff, -ss</p> <p>We double l, f, and s (-ll, -ff, -ss) after a single short vowel, at the end of a one-syllable word.</p> <p>Examples: call, tell, toss, miss, stiff, stuff.</p> <p>All Exceptions: us, bus, gas, if, of, this, yes, plus, nil, pal.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6. -y</p> <p>The (i) or (e) sound at the end of a word is nearly always -y.</p> <p>Exceptions: macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, ski, mini, taxi, coffee, committee.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">5b. wel-</p> <p>When we make a word from well plus another syllable, we drop one l.</p> <p>Examples: well → welfare, welcome</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7c. -ic</p> <p>Use -ic at the end of words with more than one syllable.</p> <p>Examples: picnic, fantastic.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">17a. c-</p> <p>c followed by e, i, or y says (s).</p> <p>Otherwise, it says (k).</p> <p>Examples: center, ceiling, circle, cycle, cave, cottage, clever, cream, curious.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">7a. (k)</p> <p>There are 3 ways to write the sound (k): c, k, ck.</p> <p>k comes before e or i. c comes before a, o, u.</p> <p>Examples: kettle, king, cat, cot, cut</p> <p>Exceptions: kangaroo, Kate, soccer</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7b. ce, ci, cy</p> <p>c before e, i or y makes the sound (s). (or (sh), if it is -cious).</p> <p>Examples: once, officer, cynical Officious, official</p> <p>Exceptions: soccer, sceptical (British spelling of "skeptical").</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(blank)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">7d. -ck</p> <p>We use ck for the (k) sound at the end of a one-syllable word, after a short vowel.</p> <p>Examples: pack, neck, lick, rock, suck.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7e. -k</p> <p>We use k for the (k) sound at the end of a word, after a consonant or long vowel.</p> <p>Examples: mark, look, make.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8. -s</p> <p>We add -s to nouns to form regular plurals.</p> <p>Examples: dogs, horses, monkeys, cliffs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">9. -es</p> <p>To form plurals of words with hissing endings, add es.</p> <p>(after s, x, z, sh, ch, ss)</p> <p>Examples: buses, foxes, buzzes, wishes, churches, misses.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10. al-</p> <p>All followed by another syllable drops one l.</p> <p>Examples: also, already, always, although.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">11. -ful, -til</p> <p>Full and till, joined after a root syllable, drop one l.</p> <p>Examples: hopeful, useful, cheerful, until.</p>

12. -e and endings

Drop the final **e** from a root word before adding an ending beginning with a vowel –but keep it if the ending starts with a consonant.

Examples: love, loving, lovely;
drive, driving, driver;
rattle, rattled, rattling.

13. -ck, -dge, -tch, -ch

-ck, -dge, -tch may only be used after a short vowel.

-ch (like **-tch**) can come after a short vowel.

Examples: black, badge, hedge,
pitch, scratch
much, such, rich, which.

14. Doubling rule

In words ending in a single vowel plus a single consonant, always double the last consonant before adding an ending beginning with a vowel.

Examples: stop, stopping, stopped
flat, flatter, flattest
swim, swimmer, swimming.

15. -f → -ves

To make a plural from a noun ending with a single **f**:

Change the **-f** to **-v** and add **-es**.

Examples: leaf → leaves; wolf → wolves.

Exceptions: dwarfs, roofs, chiefs, chefs.

16. -consonant+y → i + ending

If a word ends in a consonant plus **y**, change the **y** to **i** before adding any ending (except **-ing**.)

Examples: party → parties;
heavy → heaviness
marry → married; hurry → hurried
funny → funnily
BUT cry → crying; hurry → hurrying

22a. (sh)

Use **sh** when you say (**sh**) at the beginning of the first syllable.

ti, ci, si are three spellings most frequently used to say (**sh**) at the beginning of all syllables except the first.

Examples: shelf, shut,
national, potential, infectious,
gracious, ancient, musician, financial,
pension, depression.

<p style="text-align: center;">17b. -ice</p> <p>In words of more than one syllable, (īs) or (ēs) is often spelled -ice.</p> <p>Examples: service, police.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">17c. -ce</p> <p>Use -ce after a long vowel sound.</p> <p>Also use -ce after a 'vowel +n' pattern:</p> <p>Examples: space, police, spice, dance, mince, fence.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18. g</p> <p>g followed by e, i, or y says (j). Otherwise, g says (g).</p> <p>Examples: gentle, giant, gymnastics, gold, gallon, guide, glass, grow.</p> <p>Exceptions: get, gear, geese, girl, give, gift, begin</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">19. consonant + -oes</p> <p>Words ending in an o preceded by a consonant usually add -es to form the plural.</p> <p>Example: potatoes, tomatoes, volcanoes, torpedoes</p> <p>Exceptions: pianos, solos, Eskimos</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20. wor-</p> <p>When w comes before or, it often says (wer) as in worm.</p> <p>Examples: work, worth, worst, worship</p> <p>Exceptions: worry, worried, wore, worn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">21. -ie, -ei</p> <p>i comes before e when it is pronounced (ē) except when it follows c or when sounded like (ā), as in neighborhood and weigh.</p> <p>Examples: brief, field, priest, receive, deceive, and ceiling.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">27a. -er</p> <p>We usually use -er when we compare two things.</p> <p>Examples: bigger, better</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">27b. -rror</p> <p>After -rr we usually write -or</p> <p>Examples: horror, error, terror</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">27c. -ctor</p> <p>We use -or after -ct .</p> <p>Examples: actor, tractor, doctor</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">27d. -lar</p> <p>We use -ar after the letter l</p> <p>Example: perpendicular, circular, regular</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22b. -tion</p> <p>We usually write -tion to make the sound (sh'n) at the end of a word, after a long vowel or after the letter c.</p> <p>Examples: station, investigation, action, junction.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">23. -sion</p> <p>Use -sion in</p> <p>all the -mission words. all the -ulsion words. all the -ersion words.</p> <p>Examples: remission, repulsion, diversion</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">24. -sion</p> <p>The (zh'n) sound is always written as -sion</p> <p>Examples: television, erosion.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">25. -cian</p> <p>-cian is always used when we form a profession derived from a noun ending in -ic.</p> <p>Examples: music → musician, mathematic → mathematician</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36b. Silent gh</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>-ight: light, might, fright, delight, bright, tonight</p> <p>-aught: daughter, caught, taught, naughty</p> <p>-ough: though, through, bough, thought</p>

26a. -le

Final syllable endings:
-ble, -dle, -cle, -kle, -fle,
-gle, -ple, -fle, -stle, -zle

Spell the first syllable first.
If the vowel has a:
short sound, we close it with a consonant.
long sound,
we leave it as an open syllable.

Examples: nib-ble, hob-ble,
table, maple, noble.

28. -able, -ible

When do we use **-able** or **-ible**?

-able is used in most cases.

-ible is used:
To maintain a soft **g** or soft **c**;
When a root ends in **-ion**;
When a root ends in **-ns** or **-miss**.

Examples: considerable,
invincible, negligible
convertible, digestible
responsible, permissible

29. -ary, -ery

We usually use
-ary at the end of a word,
but **-ery** after words that end in **-er**.

-ary is usually an adjective ending.
-ery is usually a noun ending.

Examples: milliner → millinery

Exceptions: ovary, apothecary

Remember: cemetery, bakery, stationery &
stationary

30. -us, -ous

-us as an ending appears
at the end of a noun.

-ous (and **-ious**) means "full of"
and forms an adjective.

Examples: walrus, crocus
bulbous, raucous, religious, delicious,
fictitious, conscientious.

31. ou, ow

Vowel digraphs **ou** or **ow** say (**ow**) .
They usually appear in the middle of a
word.

ow can be used before the letters **l** or **n** or
at the end of a word.

Examples: sound, found, round
cowl, down, gown
how, now, plow.

32. au, aw

au usually comes in the middle of a word.
aw usually appears before **l** and **k**
and at the end of words.

Only two words begin with **aw** as a syllable:
awful, awkward.

Examples: pause, because
hawk, crawl, bawl
claw, saw.

<p style="text-align: center;">33. oi, -oy</p> <p style="text-align: center;">oi and oy sound (oy)</p> <p>oi usually appears in the middle of a word, oy usually appears at the end.</p> <p>Examples: poison, toilet, toy, joy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">34. w + vowel</p> <p>The w- followed by a vowel is changeable: wa says (wō) war says (wor) wor says (wer)</p> <p>Examples: wasp, want (but toward) war, warm worm, work, worship.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">26b. -kle and -cle</p> <p>In a two-syllable word ending with a (kl) sound, we use -kle. But in a longer word, we use -cle</p> <p>Examples: ankle, twinkle, obstacle, receptacle</p> <p>Exceptions: Cycle, circle, uncle</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">36a. Silent k (kn-):</p> <p>Examples: knight, knife, knee, kneel, knelt, knew knock, know, knot, knowledge</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36g. Silent g (-ign)</p> <p>Examples: sign, resign, design.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36c. Silent w (wr-)</p> <p>Examples: wrap wrestle, wreck wrist, write, wrinkle, wriggle wrong, wrote</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">36d. Silent b</p> <p>Examples: debt, -mb: lamb, thumb, climb, bomb, comb</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36e. Silent t</p> <p>Examples: -ft: Often, soften -st: Listen, fasten</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36f. Silent l</p> <p>-lk: walk, talk, chalk -ould: could, would, should -lf: half, calf -lm: calm, palm</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">35a. Long Vowel Chart (ā)</p> <p>Open syllable: a</p> <p>One syllable words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• first choice: -a_e• second choice: ai• ending: -ay	<p style="text-align: center;">35b. Long Vowel Chart (ē)</p> <p>Open syllable: e</p> <p>One syllable words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• first choice: ee• second choice: ea• ending: -ee <p>Exceptions: be, me</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">35c. Long Vowel Chart (i)</p> <p>Open syllable: i</p> <p>One syllable words;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• first choice: -i_e• second choice: -igh• ending: -y
<p style="text-align: center;">35d. Long Vowel Chart (ō)</p> <p>Open syllable: o</p> <p>One syllable words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• first choice: -o_e• second choice: oa• ending: -ow	<p style="text-align: center;">35e. Long Vowel Chart (ū)</p> <p>Open syllable: u</p> <p>One syllable words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• first choice: -u_e• second choice: none• ending: -ew , -ue	

<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 1: Open</p> <p>1. The vowel is open at the end of the syllable, and often says its name. 2. It is “allowed to” say its name, as there are no consonants “shutting it in”.</p> <p>Examples: <u>t</u>able, me, <u>f</u>inal, no, <u>o</u>pen, <u>r</u>uler, <u>c</u>rying</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 5: Diphthong & vowel digraph</p> <p style="text-align: center;">One of the vowel combinations forms the syllable.</p> <p>Examples: wait, snow, <u>a</u>ugust, maintain, <u>de</u>stroy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 6: Vowel + R</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A vowel combines with an r. The vowel comes first: ar, er, ir, or, ur.</p> <p>Examples: card, warmer, <u>d</u>irty, dorm, fur.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 4: consonant-le</p> <p>A consonant occurs before the -le: -ble, -ple, -kle, -cle, etc. The (l) sound is spelt -le with a consonant in front of it.</p> <p>2. To add suffix: drop the e, add the suffix.</p> <p>Examples: <u>t</u>able, <u>p</u>addle, <u>s</u>teeple, <u>s</u>truggling</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 2: Closed</p> <p>1. The vowel is closed by one or more consonants. 2. It is “shut in” and cannot say its name, only its short sound. 3. The consonant “slams the door” on it and squeezes its sound, keeping it short. 4. The closing in is <i>after</i> the vowel, not before it.</p> <p>Examples: in, lost, <u>o</u>pen, <u>c</u>rying, <u>f</u>inal</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 3: vce, or “magic e”</p> <p>1. The vowel has been opened by the magic e and says its name. 2. The e “unlocks the door”, allowing the vowel to say its name. 3. To add suffix: drop the e, add the suffix.</p> <p>Examples: scrape, rebate, displace, ice, wine, rose, close, rule, <u>b</u>iting.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Word pattern: vc/v</p> <p>A limited group of words:</p> <p>Examples: ago, redo</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Language develops.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It always moves toward the easiest way to pronounce the word.</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">1. QU</p> <p>Examples: queen, opaque, quarrel.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2. -ve</p> <p>Examples: crave, leave, live, love.</p> <p>Only exception in English: spiv.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3.-ge</p> <p>Examples: age, cringe, orange.</p> <p>Exceptions: none in English.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4. every syllable needs a vowel, -es</p> <p>Examples: boxes, witches, kisses.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">5a. -ll, -ff, -ss</p> <p>Examples: call, tell, toss, miss, stiff, stuff.</p> <p>All Exceptions: us, bus, gas, if, of, this, yes, plus, nil, pal.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">6. -y</p> <p>Exceptions: macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, ski, mini, taxi, coffee, committee.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">5b. wel-</p> <p>Examples: well → welfare, welcome</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7c. -ic</p> <p>Examples: picnic, fantastic.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">17a. c-</p> <p>Examples: center, ceiling, circle, cycle, cave, cottage, clever, cream, curious.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">7a. (k)</p> <p>Examples: kettle, king, cat, cot, cut</p> <p>Exceptions: kangaroo, Kate, soccer</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7b. ce, ci, cy</p> <p>Examples: once, officer, cynical Officious, official</p> <p>Exceptions: soccer, sceptical (British spelling of "skeptical").</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">7d. -ck</p> <p>Examples: pack, neck, lick, rock, suck.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">7e. -k</p> <p>Examples: mark, look, make.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">8. -s</p> <p>Examples: dogs, horses, monkeys, cliffs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">9. -es</p> <p>Examples: buses, foxes, buzzes, wishes, churches, misses.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">10. al-</p> <p>Examples: also, already, always, although.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">11. -ful, -til</p> <p>Examples: hopeful, useful, cheerful, until.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">12. -e and endings</p> <p>Examples: love, loving, lovely; drive, driving, driver; rattle, rattled, rattling.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">13. -ck, -dge, -tch, -ch</p> <p>Examples: black, badge, hedge, pitch, scratch much, such, rich, which.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">14. Doubling rule</p> <p>Examples: stop, stopping, stopped flat, flatter, flattest swim, swimmer, swimming.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">15. -f → -ves</p> <p>Examples: leaf → leaves; wolf → wolves.</p> <p>Exceptions: dwarfs, roofs, chiefs, chefs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">16. -consonant+y → i + ending</p> <p>Examples: party → parties; heavy → heaviness marry → married; hurry → hurried funny → funnily BUT cry → crying; hurry → hurrying</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22a. (sh)</p> <p>Examples: shelf, shut, national, potential, infectious, gracious, ancient, musician, financial, pension, depression.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">17b. -ice</p> <p>Examples: service, police.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">17c. -ce</p> <p>Examples: space, police, spice, dance, mince, fence.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">18. g</p> <p>Examples: gentle, giant, gymnastics, gold, gallon, guide, glass, grow.</p> <p>Exceptions: get, gear, geese, girl, give, gift, begin</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">19. consonant + -oes</p> <p>Example: potatoes, tomatoes, volcanoes, torpedoes</p> <p>Exceptions: pianos, solos, Eskimos</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">20. wor-</p> <p>Examples: work, worth, worst, worship</p> <p>Exceptions: worry, worried, wore, worn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">21. -ie, -ei</p> <p>Examples: brief, field, priest, receive, deceive, and ceiling.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">27a. -er</p> <p>Examples: bigger, better</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">27b. -rror</p> <p>Examples: horror, error, terror</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">27c. -ctor</p> <p>Examples: actor, tractor, doctor</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">27d. -lar</p> <p>Example: perpendicular, circular, regular</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">22b. -tion</p> <p>Examples: station, investigation, action, junction.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">23. -sion</p> <p>Examples: remission, repulsion, diversion</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">24. -sion</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> television, erosion.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">25. -cian</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> music → musician, mathematic → mathematician</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36b. Silent gh</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Examples:</i></p> <p>-ight: light, might, fright, delight, bright, tonight</p> <p>-aught: daughter, caught, taught, naughty</p> <p>-ough: though, through, bough, thought</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">26a. -le</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> nibble, hobble, table, maple, noble.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">28. -able, -ible</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> considerable, invincible, negligible convertible, digestible responsible, permissible</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">29. -ary , -ery</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Examples:</i> milliner → millinery</p> <p>Remember: cemetery, bakery, stationery & stationary</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">30. -us, -ous</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> walrus, crocus bulbous, raucous, religious, delicious, fictitious, conscientious.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">31. ou, ow</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> sound, found, round cowl, down, gown how, now, plow.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">32. au, aw</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> pause, because hawk, crawl, bawl claw, saw.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">33. oi, -oy</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> poison, toilet, toy, joy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">34. w + vowel</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> wasp, want (but toward) war, warm worm, work, worship.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">26b. -kle and -cle</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> ankle, twinkle, obstacle, receptacle</p> <p><i>Exceptions:</i> Cycle, circle, uncle</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">36a. Silent k (kn-):</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> knight, knife, knee, kneel, knelt, knew knock, know, knot, knowledge</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36g. Silent g (-ign)</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> sign, resign, design.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36c. Silent w (wr-)</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> wrap wrestle, wreck wrist, write, wrinkle, wriggle wrong, wrote</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">36d. Silent b</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> debt, lamb, thumb, climb, bomb, comb</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36e. Silent t</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> often, soften, Listen, fasten</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">36f. Silent l</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> walk, talk, chalk, could, would, should, half, calf, calm, palm</p>

35a. Long Vowel Chart (ā)

Open syllable:

One syllable words:

- first choice:
- second choice:
- ending:

35b. Long Vowel Chart (ē)

Open syllable:

One syllable words:

- first choice:
- second choice:
- ending:

Exceptions: be, me

35c. Long Vowel Chart (i)

Open syllable:

One syllable words;

- first choice:
- second choice:
- ending:

35d. Long Vowel Chart (ō)

Open syllable:

One syllable words:

- first choice:
- second choice:
- ending:

35e. Long Vowel Chart (ū)

Open syllable:

One syllable words:

- first choice:
- second choice:
- ending:

Word pattern: vc/v

Examples: ago, redo

How do words develop?

<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 1: open</p> <p>Examples: <u>t</u>able, me, <u>f</u>inal, no, <u>o</u>pen, <u>r</u>uler, <u>c</u>rying</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 5: diphthong & vowel digraph</p> <p>Examples: wait, snow, <u>au</u>gust, maintain, de<u>st</u>roy</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 6: vowel + r</p> <p>Examples: card, warmer<u>r</u>, <u>d</u>irty, dorm, fur.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 4: consonant + -le</p> <p>Examples: <u>t</u>able, <u>p</u>addle, <u>s</u>teeple strugg<u>l</u>ing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 2: closed</p> <p>Examples: in, lost, <u>o</u>pen, <u>c</u>rying, <u>f</u>inal</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Syllable Type 3: vce: “magic e”</p> <p>Examples: scrape, rebate, displace, ice, wine, rose, close, rule, bit<u>ing</u>.</p>