

Rules to Remember FOR SPELLING

- When deciding whether to use *ie* or *ei*, follow these rules:

For words with the long-e sound, follow the rule “*i* before *e* except after *c*.”

Examples: *piece* and *receive*

Exceptions: *either*, *neither*, and *seize*

Use *ei* to spell other sounds, such as the long-*a* sound.

Examples: *eight* and *weight*

- When adding a suffix to a word that ends in *y*, change the *y* to *i* if a consonant precedes the *y*.

Example: *penny* becomes *penniless*; *apply* becomes *applies* and *applied*.

Exception: words ending in *ing*: *apply* becomes *applying*.

- If a vowel precedes the *y*, keep the *y* and add the suffix.

Example: *toys* becomes *toys*.

- Double the final consonant in a word when adding a suffix if

(a) the word is one syllable and

(b) the final consonant is preceded by a single vowel.

Example: *run* becomes *running*

or

(a) the last syllable of the word is stressed and

(b) the final consonant is preceded by a single vowel.

Example: *infer* becomes *inferred*.

- Do not double the final consonant if the stress is on the first syllable and not the last.

Example: *enter* becomes *entering*.

- Drop the final, silent *e* before you add a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Examples: *convince* becomes *convincing* and *love* becomes *loving*.

- Keep the final, silent *e* in place when you add a suffix beginning with a consonant.

Example: *love* becomes *lovely*.

Add other important spelling rules you want to remember here:
