

1. I Before E Rule

Rule : Write "i" before "e" except after "c," or when it sounds like "ay" as in "neighbour" or "weigh."

Examples: believe, receive, weigh.

☐ achieve

☐ believe

☐ brief

☐ chief

☐ field

☐ friend

☐ grief

☐ piece

☐ thief

☐ yield

☐ receive

☐ deceive

☐ ceiling

☐ conceit

☐ perceive

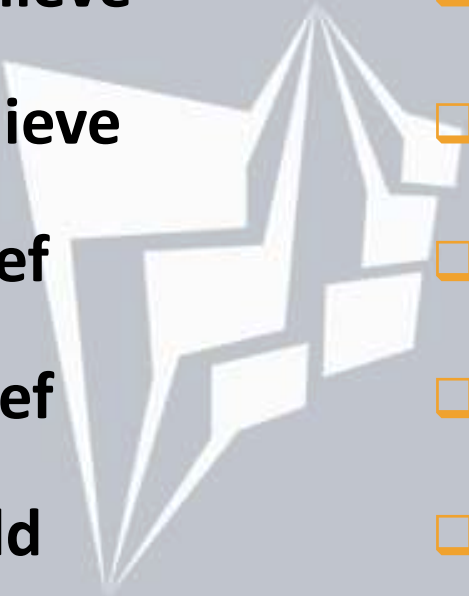
☐ weigh

☐ reign

☐ sleigh

☐ freight

☐ beige



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More examples:

- 
-  leisure
-  protein
-  neither
-  foreign
-  height
-  weird
-  seize
-  ancient
-  efficient
-  glacier
-  sufficient
-  financier
-  atheist
-  society
-  variety
-  veil
-  feisty
-  science
-  conscience
-  counterfeit
-  sovereign
-  forfeited
-  deity
-  caffeine
-  beige
-  seizure
-  reign
-  heirloom
-  reindeer
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2. Silent 'E' Rule

Rule : Drop the silent 'e' when adding a suffix that begins with a vowel.

Examples: hope → hoping, love → loving.

- ☐ write → writing
- ☐ live → living
- ☐ smile → smiling
- ☐ hope → hoping
- ☐ give → giving
- ☐ state → stating
- ☐ make → making
- ☐ hate → hating
- ☐ shake → shaking
- ☐ like → liking
- ☐ love → loving
- ☐ strike → striking
- ☐ move → moving
- ☐ dance → dancing
- ☐ save → saving
- ☐ take → taking
- ☐ place → placing
- ☐ use → using
- ☐ bake → baking
- ☐ shine → shining

More examples:

- ❑ close → closing
- ❑ name → naming
- ❑ rope → roping
- ❑ ride → riding
- ❑ fine → fining
- ❑ cope → coping
- ❑ trade → trading
- ❑ race → racing
- ❑ give → giving
- ❑ wave → waving
- ❑ pace → pacing
- ❑ escape → escaping
- ❑ guide → guiding
- ❑ rate → rating
- ❑ shine → shining
- ❑ prove → proving
- ❑ side → siding
- ❑ waste → wasting
- ❑ fade → fading
- ❑ face → facing
- ❑ taste → tasting
- ❑ dine → dining
- ❑ lace → lacing
- ❑ gaze → gazing
- ❑ case → casing

3. Double the Final Consonant

Rule: Double the final consonant when adding a suffix that begins with a vowel to a one-syllable word ending in a consonant-vowel-consonant pattern.

Examples: run → running, big → bigger.

- ☐ run → running
- ☐ grab → grabbing
- ☐ set → setting
- ☐ sit → sitting
- ☐ skip → skipping
- ☐ spin → spinning
- ☐ get → getting
- ☐ hit → hitting
- ☐ pat → patting
- ☐ swim → swimming
- ☐ fit → fitting
- ☐ drop → dropping
- ☐ stop → stopping
- ☐ let → letting
- ☐ step → stepping
- ☐ hop → hopping
- ☐ mop → mopping
- ☐ wrap → wrapping
- ☐ plan → planning
- ☐ tap → tapping

More examples:

- ❑ rub → rubbing
- ❑ chat → chatting
- ❑ clap → clapping
- ❑ snap → snapping
- ❑ hum → humming
- ❑ dig → digging
- ❑ win → winning
- ❑ trap → trapping
- ❑ trim → trimming
- ❑ flip → flipping
- ❑ split → splitting
- ❑ swim → swimming
- ❑ grin → grinning
- ❑ quit → quitting
- ❑ shop → shopping
- ❑ slip → slipping
- ❑ trip → tripping
- ❑ wrap → wrapping
- ❑ stop → stopping
- ❑ nod → nodding
- ❑ hug → hugging
- ❑ beg → begging
- ❑ jog → jogging
- ❑ jam → jamming
- ❑ wet → wetting
- ❑ tag → tagging
- ❑ zap → zapping
- ❑ tan → tanning
- ❑ drum → drumming

4. Plurals of Words Ending in 'Y'

Rule: Change 'y' to 'i' and add "es" if a word ends in a consonant + "y."

Examples: baby → babies, party → parties.

Add 's' if a word ends in a vowels + "y." ex : trays, monkeys

- ☐ baby → babies
- ☐ city → cities
- ☐ candy → candies
- ☐ story → stories
- ☐ lady → ladies
- ☐ fairy → fairies
- ☐ cherry → cherries
- ☐ bunny → bunnies
- ☐ berry → berries
- ☐ lorry → lorries
- ☐ family → families
- ☐ body → bodies
- ☐ country → countries
- ☐ enemy → enemies
- ☐ academy → academies
- ☐ property → properties
- ☐ mystery → mysteries
- ☐ factory → factories
- ☐ puppy → puppies
- ☐ spy → spies

More examples:

- ❑ army → armies
- ❑ journey → journeys
- ❑ gateway → gateways
- ❑ reply → replies
- ❑ key → keys
- ❑ subway → subways
- ❑ jelly → jellies
- ❑ tray → trays
- ❑ runway → runways
- ❑ hobby → hobbies
- ❑ chimney → chimneys
- ❑ midway → midways
- ❑ alley → alleys
- ❑ turkey → turkeys
- ❑ railway → railways
- ❑ day → days
- ❑ essay → essays
- ❑ highway → highways
- ❑ boy → boys
- ❑ attorney → attorneys
- ❑ spray → sprays
- ❑ toy → toys
- ❑ relay → relays
- ❑ sway → sways
- ❑ monkey → monkeys
- ❑ holiday → holidays
- ❑ joy → joys
- ❑ pathway → pathways
- ❑ valley → valleys
- ❑ doorway → doorways

5. Words Ending in 'F' or 'FE'

Rule: Change 'f' or 'fe' to "v" and add "es" for plural forms.

Examples: leaf → leaves, wife → wives.

- ☐ leaf → leaves
- ☐ shelf → shelves
- ☐ dwarf → dwarves
- ☐ life → lives
- ☐ self → selves
- ☐ hoof → hooves
- ☐ wife → wives
- ☐ elf → elves
- ☐ turf → turves
- ☐ calf → calves
- ☐ half → halves
- ☐ belief → beliefs
- ☐ wolf → wolves
- ☐ scarf → scarves
- ☐ loaf → loaves
- ☐ loaf → loaves
- ☐ thief → thieves
- ☐ sheaf → sheaves
- ☐ knife → knives
- ☐ wharf → wharves

More examples : Exceptions

1. puff → puffs

2. chief → chiefs

3. roof → roofs

4. proof → proofs

5. grief → griefs

6. reef → reefs

7. handkerchief →
handkerchiefs

8. cliff → cliffs

9. sheriff → sheriffs

1. stiff → stiffs

2. bluff → bluffs

3. stuff → stuffs

4. cuff → cuffs

5. fluff → fluffs

6. snuff → snuffs

7. scoff → scoffs

8. huff → huffs

9. whiff → whiffs

10. spiff → spiffs

11. scruff → scruffs

12. slough → sloughs

13. gulf → gulfs

14. scarf → scarfs
(alternative spelling)

15. skiff → skiffs

16. riff → riffs

17. sniff → sniffs

18. tariff → tariffs

19. sniff → sniffs

6. Adding Suffixes to Words Ending in 'Y'

Rule: Keep the "y" if the word ends in a vowel + "y," and just add the suffix.

Examples: play → playing, journey → journeys.

- ❑ play → playing
- ❑ delay → delaying
- ❑ joy → joyful
- ❑ toy → toying
- ❑ journey → journeys
- ❑ buy → buying
- ❑ enjoy → enjoying
- ❑ deploy → deploying
- ❑ annoy → annoying
- ❑ employ → employing
- ❑ stay → staying
- ❑ obey → obeying
- ❑ portray → portraying
- ❑ survey → surveying
- ❑ convey → conveying
- ❑ display → displaying
- ❑ dismay → dismaying
- ❑ betray → betraying

More Examples

- ❑ relay → relaying
- ❑ repay → repaying
- ❑ decoy → decoying
- ❑ alloy → alloying
- ❑ lay → laying
- ❑ array → arraying
- ❑ holiday → holidaying
- ❑ spray → spraying
- ❑ stray → straying
- ❑ overstay → overstaying
- ❑ outweigh → outweighing
- ❑ sway → swaying
- ❑ display → displaying
- ❑ slay → slaying
- ❑ way → waylaying
- ❑ downplay → downplaying
- ❑ underlay → underlaying
- ❑ overlay → overlaying
- ❑ misplay → misplaying
- ❑ interplay → interplaying
- ❑ halfway → half ways
- ❑ freeway → freeways
- ❑ walkway → walkways
- ❑ decay → decaying

7. Prefixes Do Not Change the Base Word

Rule: When adding a prefix, the base word stays the same.

Examples: unhappy, redo, misstep.

☐ unhappy

☐ rewrite

☐ redo

☐ misstep

☐ misunderstand

☐ disagree

☐ unkind

☐ rebuild

☐ prepaid

☐ distrust

☐ untie

☐ unlock

☐ redo

☐ replay

☐ disapprove

☐ disable

☐ unclear

☐ disconnect

☐ uneasy

☐ disrespect

☐ uncover

☐ misunderstand

☐ unfold

More examples:

- ☐ redo
- ☐ mislead
- ☐ replace
- ☐ reorganize
- ☐ unknown
- ☐ reassure
- ☐ rewind
- ☐ misplace
- ☐ disallow
- ☐ retake
- ☐ unsure
- ☐ restate
- ☐ rewrite
- ☐ mismanage
- ☐ discontent
- ☐ mistrust
- ☐ misuse
- ☐ rediscover
- ☐ miscalculate
- ☐ disagree
- ☐ retry
- ☐ revisit
- ☐ uncover
- ☐ unroll
- ☐ recreate
- ☐ reassess

8. Homophones:

Rule: Learn the meaning and spelling of commonly confused homophones.

Examples: there (place), their (possessive), they're (they are).

- ☐ there → their → they're
- ☐ your → you're
- ☐ to → two → too
- ☐ hear → here
- ☐ bear → bare
- ☐ sell → cell
- ☐ flour → flower
- ☐ meet → meat
- ☐ one → won
- ☐ brake → break
- ☐ see → sea
- ☐ its → it's
- ☐ led → lead
- ☐ piece → peace
- ☐ aisle → isle
- ☐ hour → our
- ☐ tale → tail
- ☐ buy → by
- ☐ knew → new
- ☐ plain → plane

More Examples:

❑ road → rode

❑ site → sight

❑ steel → steal

❑ weather → whether

❑ week → weak

❑ waist → waste

❑ morning → mourning

❑ principal → principle

❑ pair → pear

❑ aloud → allowed

❑ board → bored

❑ write → right

❑ affect → effect

❑ addition → edition

❑ council → counsel

❑ fair → fare

❑ gait → gate

❑ grate → great

❑ hole → whole

❑ knight → night

❑ mail → male

❑ past → passed

❑ complement →
compliment

❑ prey → pray

❑ sight → site

❑ sole → soul

❑ steak → stake

❑ stationary → stationery

❑ threw → through

❑ wear → where

09. The 'Q' Rule

Rule : "Q" is always followed by "u."

Examples: queen, quiet, quick.

☐ queen

☐ quiet

☐ quick

☐ quest

☐ quirk

☐ quart

☐ quack

☐ quake

☐ quilt

☐ query

☐ quote

☐ quip

☐ quill

☐ quaint

☐ quarry

☐ quiver

☐ quota

☐ quality

☐ quarter

☐ qualify

More examples:

☐ quotation

☐ quarrel

☐ quadruped

☐ quantity

☐ question

☐ quotation

☐ quirky

☐ quadruple

☐ quizzical

☐ queue

☐ quorum

☐ quotient

☐ quintessential

☐ quaintly

☐ quinine

☐ quarrelsome

☐ quietness

☐ qualifier

☐ quarterfinal

☐ quintuplet

☐ quarantine

☐ quadrangle

☐ quadrilateral

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11. Changing 'Y' to 'I' with Suffixes

Rule: Change "y" to "i" unless the suffix starts with "i."

Examples: happy → happiness, carry → carried, but crying.

- ❑ happy → happiness
- ❑ candy → candies
- ❑ ready → readiness
- ❑ baby → babies
- ❑ puppy → puppies
- ❑ heavy → heaviness
- ❑ party → parties
- ❑ worry → worried
- ❑ berry → berries
- ❑ carry → carried
- ❑ cry → cried
- ❑ victory → victories
- ❑ marry → married
- ❑ try → tried
- ❑ fancy → fanciful
- ❑ dry → dried
- ❑ supply → supplied
- ❑ fry → fried
- ❑ study → studied
- ❑ lady → ladies
- ❑ beauty → beautiful

More Examples:

- ❑ history → histories
- ❑ glory → glorious
- ❑ memory → memories
- ❑ envy → envious
- ❑ apply → applied
- ❑ deny → denied
- ❑ duty → dutiful
- ❑ holy → holiness
- ❑ family → families
- ❑ pity → pitiful
- ❑ satisfy → satisfied
- ❑ multiply → multiplied
- ❑ justify → justified
- ❑ accompany → accompanied
- ❑ reply → replies
- ❑ ally → allied
- ❑ modify → modified
- ❑ occupy → occupied
- ❑ classify → classified
- ❑ simplify → simplified
- ❑ identify → identified
- ❑ qualify → qualified
- ❑ notify → notified
- ❑ rectify → rectified
- ❑ gratify → gratified
- ❑ specify → specified
- ❑ glorify → glorified
- ❑ verify → verified

12. Adding 'ly'

The rule for adding 'ly' depends on the ending of the base word:

For most words: Simply add "ly" to form the adverb.

Words ending in 'Y': Change the 'Y' to 'I' before adding "ly."

Words ending in 'E': Keep the 'E' and add "ly."

- ☐ quick → quickly
- ☐ loud → loudly
- ☐ honest → honestly
- ☐ brave → bravely
- ☐ smooth → smoothly
- ☐ quiet → quietly
- ☐ kind → kindly
- ☐ slow → slowly
- ☐ sweet → sweetly
- ☐ sharp → sharply
- ☐ warm → warmly
- ☐ soft → softly
- ☐ bright → brightly
- ☐ firm → firmly
- ☐ neat → neatly
- ☐ dark → darkly
- ☐ clear → clearly
- ☐ bold → boldly
- ☐ rough → roughly
- ☐ safe → safely

Words Ending in 'Y' (Change 'Y' to 'I'):

- ☐ happy → happily
- ☐ pretty → prettily
- ☐ busy → busily
- ☐ cloudy → cloudily
- ☐ easy → easily
- ☐ breezy → breezily
- ☐ lucky → luckily
- ☐ sturdy → sturdily
- ☐ angry → angrily
- ☐ ready → readily
- ☐ noisy → noisily
- ☐ crazy → crazily
- ☐ lazy → lazily
- ☐ messy → messily
- ☐ funny → funnily

Words Ending in 'E' (Keep the 'E'):

- ☐ extreme → extremely
- ☐ large → largely
- ☐ wide → widely
- ☐ entire → entirely
- ☐ sure → surely
- ☐ rude → rudely
- ☐ nice → nicely
- ☐ brave → bravely
- ☐ close → closely
- ☐ safe → safely

13. Common Prefixes and Spelling

Rule: Learn common prefixes like "dis-," "un-," "mis-," "pre-" and their spellings.

Examples: dislike, uncertain, misunderstand.

Prefix: *un-* (meaning "not" or "opposite of")

- ☐ unhappy
- ☐ unfair
- ☐ unsafe
- ☐ unknown
- ☐ unkind
- ☐ unsure
- ☐ unclean
- ☐ unwise
- ☐ untidy
- ☐ unhelpful

Prefix: *dis-* (meaning "not" or "opposite of")

- ☐ dislike
- ☐ disconnect
- ☐ disapprove
- ☐ distrust
- ☐ disable
- ☐ Disrespect
- ☐ dishonest
- ☐ disengage
- ☐ disloyal
- ☐ discontinue

► Prefix: *re-* (meaning "again" or "back")

☐ redo

☐ reread

☐ rebuild

☐ replace

☐ reapply

☐ recharge

☐ rewrite

☐ repay

☐ rearrange

☐ recall

► Prefix: *mis-* (meaning "wrongly")

☐ mislead

☐ misplace

☐ misunderstand

☐ misuse

☐ misspell

☐ misjudge

☐ mistake

☐ misinform

☐ misinterpret

☐ mistrust



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► Prefix: *pre-* (meaning "before")

☐ preview

☐ predict

☐ prepare

☐ prepay

☐ preheat

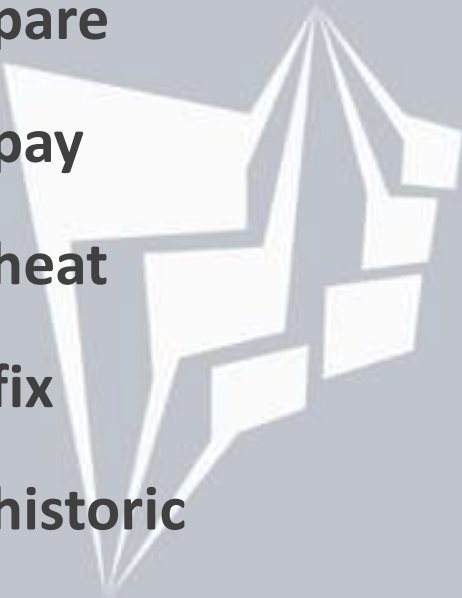
☐ prefix

☐ prehistoric

☐ precaution

☐ preorder

☐ preschool



14. 'C' and 'G' Soft Sounds

The soft sounds of 'C' and 'G' occur when these letters are followed by 'e', 'i', or 'y'.

Soft 'C': Sounds like /s/ (e.g., city, cent).

Soft 'G': Sounds like /j/ (e.g., gentle, giant).

Soft 'C' Examples

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ☐ city | ☐ ceiling | ☐ fancy | ☐ grace |
| ☐ cent | ☐ cider | ☐ ice | ☐ dance |
| ☐ face | ☐ circus | ☐ spice | ☐ slice |
| ☐ pencil | ☐ circle | ☐ lace | ☐ price |
| ☐ cycle | ☐ citrus | ☐ peace | |
| ☐ centre | ☐ civil | ☐ chance | |
| ☐ certain | ☐ mercy | ☐ prince | |

Soft 'G' Examples

☐ giant

☐ gentle

☐ gem

☐ giraffe

☐ generous

☐ ginger

☐ germ

☐ gym

☐ page

☐ rage

☐ age

☐ cage

☐ engage

☐ surge

☐ large

☐ image

☐ stage

☐ luggage

☐ marriage

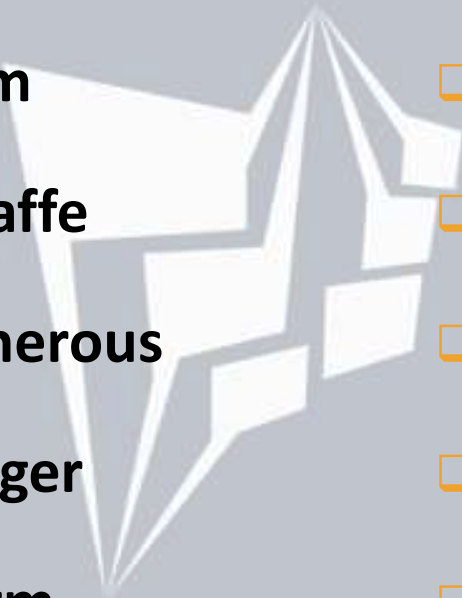
☐ passage

☐ heritage

☐ manage

☐ courage

☐ usage



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WORKSHEETS

► I Before E Rule Worksheet

► Fill in the blanks:

1. B__l__ve
2. Rec__ve
3. W__ght
4. P__ce
5. N__ghbour
6. Th__f
7. Rel__ve
8. Sp__cies
9. W__ld
10. Gr__f



► Silent 'E' Rule Worksheet

► Circle the correct form of the word:

1. She is (smileing / smiling) at the camera.
2. We are (making / makeing) cookies.
3. He is (hoping / hopeing) to win the race.
4. I enjoy (loving / loveing) my new book.
5. Are you (taking / takeing) the bus today?

► Think of three more words that follow the Silent 'E' Rule. Write the base word, suffix, and the new word:

Base Word	Suffix	New word

► Doubling the final consonants:

► Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in parentheses.

1. I am _____ (swim) in the lake today.
2. She is _____ (plan) a surprise party for her friend.
3. He is the _____ (big) boy in his class.
4. The dog was _____ (hop) around excitedly.
5. They are _____ (sit) by the campfire.

► Write a sentence for each of the following words after adding the correct suffix. Be sure to follow the doubling rule if needed!

1. clap → _____
2. trim → _____
3. flat → _____
4. bag → _____
5. drag → _____

▶ Plurals ending with y:

▶ Some of the plural forms below are incorrect. Rewrite them correctly.

1. babys → _____

2. ladys → _____

3. keyses → _____

4. partys → _____

5. monkeyes → _____

▶ Write 3 sentences using at least one plural word from the worksheet in each sentence.

▶ Example: The babies were playing with their toys in the park.

■ 1. _____

■ 2. _____

■ 3. _____

► Words ending with f or fe:

► Rewrite the sentences below, changing the singular nouns to their plural forms:

1. The wife of the king hosted a banquet.

2. A thief broke into the house.

3. The calf was grazing in the field.

4. A wolf howled at the moon.

5. The shelf held all the books.

► Circle the correct plural form of the word in parentheses:

1. The (leafs/leaves) fell from the tree.

2. There are many (wolves/wolfs) in the forest.

3. The bakers made several (loaves/loafs) of bread.

4. The (knifes/knives) are in the drawer.

5. A group of (elves/elfs) helped make the toys.

- ▶ Adding suffix to the words ending with Y:
- ▶ Write whether the "y" was kept or changed to i for each word.

1. playing → _____

2. carried → _____

3. replied → _____

4. delayed → _____

5. happier → _____

- ▶ Write THREE sentences using at least one word from the exercises above. Underline the word that follows the rule of adding suffixes to words ending in "y."

■ 1. _____

■ 2. _____

■ 3. _____

▶ Prefix don't change the base word:

▶ Using the prefixes un-, re-, mis-, dis-, and pre-, create five new words by combining them with base words. Write a sentence using each word.

1. Word: _____ Sentence: _____

2. Word: _____ Sentence: _____

3. Word: _____ Sentence: _____

4. Word: _____ Sentence: _____

5. Word: _____ Sentence: _____

▶ Determine whether each statement is true or false.

1. Adding a prefix to a base word changes the spelling of the base word.

2. The prefix re- means "again" or "back."

3. The prefix un- means "not" or "opposite of."

4. The word misspell has the prefix mis- and the base word spell.

5. The prefix pre- means "after."

► Homophones:

► Part 1: Choose the Correct Homophone Fill in the blank with the correct homophone from the pair given.

1. The dog ran _____ (there / their / they're) to fetch the ball.
2. I forgot _____ (your / you're) pencil on the desk.
3. We _____ (ate / eight) pizza for dinner last night.
4. He went to _____ (theater / theatre) to watch the movie.
5. I can't believe _____ (its / it's) already Friday!
6. _____ (To / Too / Two) many cookies can make you sick.
7. She didn't _____ (accept / except) the invitation to the party.
8. _____ (Affect / Effect) of the storm was visible in the town.
9. He asked if _____ (I / eye) could help him with his homework.
10. The _____ (bare / bear) walked through the forest quietly.

- ▶ The Q rule:
- ▶ Complete the sentences below by choosing the correct word that follows the "Q + U" rule.

1. The _____ girl waved to her friends.
2. We need to _____ the fire before we leave.
3. The teacher asked a difficult _____.
4. The squirrel ran at a _____ pace across the yard.
5. She wore a cozy _____ to stay warm.

- **Options:**

- quick
- question
- quilt
- quench
- quiet

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► Changing Y to I with suffix

► Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word.

1. The teacher's explanation was very _____ (clarify).
2. He has a _____ (hurry) to catch the train.
3. She was _____ (beauty) in her new dress.
4. The _____ (fame) actor visited the set yesterday.
5. We _____ (apply) for a new job last week.

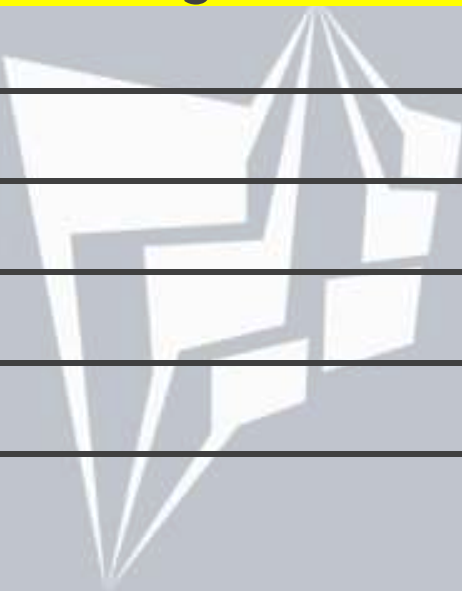
► Choose the correct word.

1. The girl is _____ (cring/crying) for attention.
2. The students were _____ (busy/busier) preparing for the exam.
3. The project was _____ (satisfying/satisfied) when we finished it.
4. He was _____ (apply/applying) for the job last week.
5. It was a _____ (lucky/luckier) day for everyone.

▶ Adding ly:

▶ Write five sentences using adverbs formed by adding "ly" to base words. Use at least one word that ends in "y," one that ends in "e," and one regular word.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____



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▶ Common Prefix:

▶ **Matching: Match the prefix with the correct root word.**

- Dis- → ____ (connect, agree, finish)
- Un- → ____ (certain, happy, bath)
- Mis- → ____ (understand, sing, care)
- Pre- → ____ (view, heat, tell)

▶ **Fill in the Blanks:**

- I will ____ the book to get a sneak peek. (pre-)
- He didn't ____ the message and made a mistake. (mis-)
- The situation seemed very _____. (un-)
- She felt a lot of _____. (dis-)

- ▶ Soft c and soft g:
- ▶ Complete the sentences with the correct word from the word bank below.
- ▶ Word Bank: gentle, century, city, giant, cent, ceiling
- 1. The _____ was so tall, it seemed to touch the sky.
- 2. She spoke in a _____ voice, calming everyone in the room.
- 3. They walked through the _____ streets during their vacation.
- 4. The _____ is an important unit in measuring time.
- 5. The _____ fan was spinning slowly above us.
- 6. He put a _____ on the table for the newspaper.