

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: *toy* 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:
