## The endings -cious or -tious

Handy hint: If the root word ends in 'ce', the sound is usually spelt as-cious.

## -cious

vicious
precious
conscious
delicious
malicious
suspicious

## -tious

ambitious cautious fictitious infections nutritious

Exception to the rule: anxious


## The endings -rial or -tial

Handy hint: -cial is usually used after a vowel letter and -tial is usually used after a consonant letter.
-rial
official
special
artificial

Exceptions to the rule: initial, financial, commercial and provincial.

## -tical

## partial

confidential essential


# The endings -ant and-ance/-ancy 

Handy hint: -ant and -ance/-ancy are normally used if there is a related word ending in -ation.
-ant
observant expectant hesitant tolerant
-ance/-ancy
observance expectance hesitance tolerance

## -ation

observation expectation hesitation toleration

Exceptions to the rule: You can have assistant, assistance but not assistation.


# The endings -ent and-ence/-ency 

Handy hint: -ent and -ence/-ency are usually used if there is a sogt $\mid \mathrm{c} /$, soft $\mid \mathrm{g} /$ or $\mid \mathrm{qu} /$ sound before it in the word.

## -ent

innocent decent
frequent confident independent
-ence/-ency
innocence decency frequency confidence independence


## The endings -able/ -ably and -ible/-ibly

Handy hints: -able/-ably are usually used if there is a related word ending in -ation. -ible/-ibly is usually used if a complete root word can't be heard before it.

## -able/-ably

adorable/adorably applicable/applicably considerable/ considerably tolerable/toterably
-ible/-ibly
possible/possibly horrible/horribly terrible/terribly visible/visibly incredible/incredibly

Exceptions to the rule: Changeable and noticeable don't have related words which end in -ation. In the case of sensible, the complete root word can be heard before the -ible ending.

## Adding suffixes beginning

 with vowel letters to words ending in -ferHandy hints: The ' $x$ ' is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added. The ' $x$ ' is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.
$r$ is doubled

## referring/referred/ referral

preferring/preferred transferring/ transferred

## $r$ is not doubled

reference/referee preference transference

## Using a hyphen (-)

Handy hint: Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one.

## Example Words

co-ordinate re-enter
co-operate
E co-own

Words with the long /e/ sound spelled 'eli' after the letter ' $c$ '

Handy hint: the ' $i$ before e except after $c$ ' rule applies to words where the sound is spelt by ' $e i$ '.

## Example Words

> deceive
> conceive receive perceive ceiling

Exceptions to the rule:, Protein, caffeine, seize all have the 'ii' spelling, pattern but not after the letter C'.

# Words containing the letter string 'ough' 

Handy hint: 'ough' is one of the trickiest spellings in English. It can be used to spell a number of different sounds.

> -rough as /nf/
> rough tough enough
-ought as /oo/
through
-rough as /or/
ought
bought thought
nought brought fought
-rough as /off/
cough
-rough as /oo/
though although dough
-rough as /uh/
thorough borough
-rough as /ow/
plough
bough

# Words containing 'silent' letters 

Fantastic fact: Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago. 'Knight' used to be pronounced with a ' $k$ ' sound before the ' $n$ '!

## Example Words

doubt
island
lamb
solemn thistle knight

## Homophones and other words that are often confused

Handy hint: Homophones are words which have the same or similar pronunciation but different meanings.

## Example words:

aisle/isle aboud/allowed affect/effect altar/alter ascent/assent bridal/bridle cereal/serial compliment/ complement
descent/dissent desert/dessert draft/draught father/farther guessed/guest heard/herd led/lead morning/ mourning
past/passed precede/proceed principal/ principle prophet/profit stationary/ stationery steal/steel wary/weary who's/whose

