

From Elementary Spelling Guidelines

Most Prevalent Spelling Generalizations

Rule	Characteristics
Silent –e <i>exploding</i> <i>grateful</i>	When a root word ends in a silent –e , drop the <i>e</i> when adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. Keep the <i>e</i> before a suffix beginning with a consonant.
Doubling Rule <i>running</i> <i>tripped</i> <i>looked</i> <i>hunting</i>	When a one-syllable word with <u>one vowel</u> ends in <u>one consonant</u> , double the final consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel.
Y <i>tried</i> <i>sleepiness</i> <i>crying</i> <i>studying</i> <i>replayed</i>	<p>When a root word ends in a <i>-y</i>, change the <i>y</i> to <i>i</i> before a suffix, except <i>-ing</i>.</p> <p>When adding <i>-ing</i>, or when the root word ends in vowel team with <i>-y</i> (<i>ey, ay, oy</i>), keep the <i>-y</i>. Just add the suffix.</p>
Final /k/, /ch/, /j/ <i>Milk / book / snack</i> <i>Lunch / teach / pitch</i> <i>Hinge / siege / edge</i>	<p>A one-syllable word ending in /k/ is spelled <i>-ck</i> right after an accented short vowel.</p> <p>A one-syllable word ending in /ch/ is spelled <i>-tch</i> right after an accented short vowel.</p> <p>A one-syllable word ending in /j/ is spelled <i>-dge</i> right after an accented short vowel.</p>