

Spelling

TEAS ELU Review

Smart Edition

Nursing

1. Vowels and Consonants

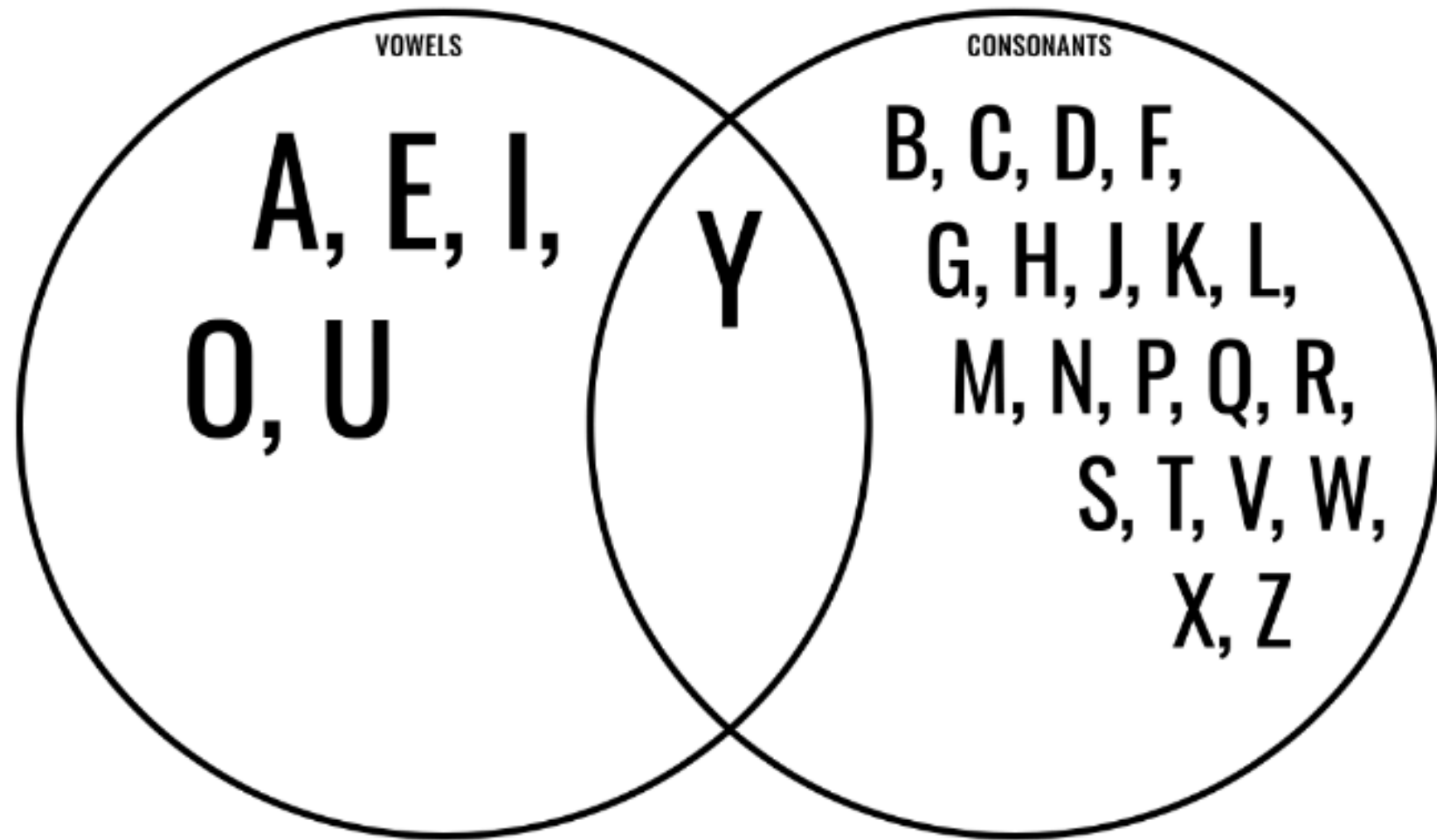
2. Suffixes

3. Plurals

4. Homophones

5. Homographs

Vowels and Consonants



Vowels and **consonants** are different speech sounds in English.

The letters A, E, I, O, U and sometimes Y* are **vowels** and can create a variety of sounds.

Consonants include the other twenty-one letters in the alphabet.

Consonants are weak letters and only make sounds when paired with **vowels**. That is why words always must have a **vowel**.

*Y is a **consonant** in words like “young” and “beyond,” and a **vowel** in words like “fry” and “hyper” (long “i” sound), “system” and “typical” (short “i” sound), “candy” and “happy” (“e” sound), and “play” and “toy” (blends into vowel before it).

Vowels and Consonants

Long Vowel Sounds

vs.

Short Vowel Sounds

Long vowel sound = name of the letter

“A” in date, lay

“E” in equal, concrete

“I” in hi, ride

“O” in so, nose

“U” in usual, cute

“Ah” in apple, cat

“Eh” in effort, them

“Ih” in in, it, gift

“Ah” in on, pop

“Uh” in under, ugly

THE MAGIC E RULE:

When a word ends with vowel - consonant - e, the e is silent.
BUT it magically changes the vowel from a short vowel to a long vowel:

From AT to ATE

From PET to PETE

From WIN to WINE

From HOP to HOPE

From CUT to CUTE

EXCEPTIONS: have, give, come, love, some, etc...

“When two vowels go walking, the first does the talking.”

Often when we have two vowels together,
the first one is a long vowel and the second one is silent:

Eat

Meat

Brain

Train

Boat

Goal

Soap

EXCEPTIONS: author, school, foot, mouth, country, double...

Vowels and Consonants

Consonants often need to be doubled when conjugating or changing the form of verbs:

- Admit, admitted, admitting
- Clap, clapped, clapping
- Stop, stopped, stopping
- Transmit, transmitted, transmitting
- Begin, beginning
- Swim, swimming

THE RABBIT RULE: a common spelling pattern is a short vowel + double consonant, as in the words “rabbit” and kitten.” Other examples: better, butter, rubber, happen, button, tunnel.

THE FLOSS RULE: many – but not all – words which end in f, l, or s double that letter at the end of the word. Examples: floss, stuff, sell, class, dress.

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the ending of a root word.

A **suffix** changes the meaning and spelling of words.

Adding -er, -ist, or -or changes the root to mean *doer* or *performer*

- Paint → **Painter**
- Abolition → **Abolitionist**
- Act → **Actor**

Adding -ation or -ment changes the root to mean *an action* or *a process*

- Ador(e) → **Adoration**
- Judg(e) → **Judgment**
- Develop → **Development**

A **suffix** is a word part that is added to the ending of a root word.

A **suffix** changes the meaning and spelling of words.

Adding -ity, -ness, -ship, or -tude changes the root to mean *a condition, quality, or state*

- Real → Reality
- Sad → Sadness
- Relation → Relationship
- Soli(tary) → Solitude

Adding -ism changes the root to mean *a theory or ideology*

- Real → Realism

Plurals

Plurals are added to the end of the word to signify more than one person, place, thing, or idea.

REGULAR plurals add -s to the word to mean more than one:

- Dog → Dogs

For words ending in -s,-ss,-z,-zz,-ch, or -sh,

add -es. Some **IRREGULAR** plurals can be grouped by type:

- Bus → Buses
- Church → Churches
- Box → Boxes

For words ending in consonant + y, drop the -y and add -ies.

- Pony → Ponies
- City → Cities
- Baby → Babies

Some **IRREGULAR** plurals can be grouped by type:
For words ending in an f sound with a single f,
change the f to a v and add -es.

- Half → Hal**ves**
- Shelf → Shel**ves**
- Life → Liv**es**
- Wife → Wiv**es**

For some animals and other words, the
singular and plural are the same:

- Fish → Fish
- Sheep → Sheep
- Deer → Deer
- Salmon → Salmon

Then there are the **super IRREGULAR** plurals to memorize: feet, teeth, men, women, children...

A **homophone** is a word that has the same sound as another word, but does not have the same meaning or spelling.

- To, too, and two
- There, their, and they're
- See and sea

A **homograph** is a word that has the same spelling as another word, but does not have the same sound or meaning.

- Lead (to go in front of) and lead (a metal)
- Bass (deep sound) and bass (a fish)
- Bow (decorative ribbon) and bow (to bend respectfully)

Let's Review!

- Vowels include the letters A, E, I, O, U and sometimes Y and have both short and long sounds.
- Consonants are the other twenty-one letters and have weak sounds. Certain consonants are doubled in conjugations.
- Suffixes are word parts added to the root of a word and change the meaning and spelling.
- Regular plurals add -s to the end of the word. Other plural patterns add -es, -ies, or -ves.
- Homophones are words that have the same sound, but not the same meaning or spelling.
- Homographs are words that have the same spelling, but not the same meaning or sound.