Ti Lesson 1: Do we spell with "cial" as in "social" or with "tial" as in "essential"?
Rule Spell with "cial" after a vowel as in "social" and with "tial" after a consonant as in "essential."

Details The "cial" and "tial" endings occur in approximately $\mathbf{3 8}$ words.

| vowel +cial in 11 words |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| fa.cial | ra.cial | $\mathrm{gla} \cdot \mathrm{cial}$ | $\mathrm{of} \cdot \mathrm{fi} \cdot \mathrm{cial}$ |
| ben $\cdot \mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{fi} \cdot \mathrm{cial}$ | $\mathrm{ar} \cdot \mathrm{ti} \cdot \mathrm{fi} \cdot \mathrm{cial}$ | $\mathrm{su} \cdot \mathrm{per} \cdot \mathrm{fi} \cdot \mathrm{cial}$ | $\mathrm{ju} \cdot \mathrm{di} \cdot \mathrm{cial}$ |
| spe.cial | $\mathrm{cru} \cdot \mathrm{cial}$ | $\mathrm{so} \cdot \mathrm{cial}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |

consonant + tial in 20 words

| res $\cdot \mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{den} \cdot \mathrm{tial}$ | pres•i•den $\cdot$ tial | cre•den $\cdot$ tial | pru•den•tial |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| con $\cdot \mathrm{fi} \cdot \mathrm{den} \cdot \mathrm{tial}$ | po•ten•tial | ex•is ten $\cdot$ tial | in $\cdot \mathrm{flu} \cdot \mathrm{en} \cdot \mathrm{tial}$ |
| ref.er•en-tial | es•sen•tial | se•quen $\cdot$ tial | con $\cdot \mathrm{se} \cdot$ quen $\cdot$ tial |
| sub-stan $\cdot$ tial | cir•cum•stan $\cdot$ tial | ex•pe•ri $\mathrm{en} \cdot \mathrm{tial}$ | par.tial |
| mar•tial | nup $\cdot$ tial | pre•nup•tial | tan $\cdot \mathrm{gen} \cdot \mathrm{tial}$ |

*Exceptions: Memorize these seven exceptions-the word "controversial" contradicts all the rules because it is spelled with an "s."

| fi•nan $\cdot$ cial | com•mer.cial | pro $\cdot$ vin $\cdot$ cial |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| spa•tial | pa•la•tial | con $\cdot$ tro $\cdot$ ver $\cdot$ sial |

Read the above 38 words aloud as many times as needed until you memorize their spelling.

Copy these words and do not try to guess their spelling. Look at each word before you begin to copy it and do not look away from it until you are $100 \%$ confident that you can spell it:

| facial | racial | glacial | official |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| beneficial | artificial | superficial | judicial |
| special | crucial | social | residential |
| presidential | credential | prudential | confidential |
| potential | existential | influential | referential |
| essential | sequential | consequential | substantial |
| circumstantial | partial | martial | nuptial |
| prenuptial | financial | commercial | provincial |
| initial | spatial | palatial | controversial |
| initially | controversially | potentially | experiential |

Fill in the blanks using the endings "cial" or "tial" or "sial":

| So _ _ - - | essen _ _ _ _ | spe _ _ _ - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fa | offi _ _ _ | substan _ _ - |
| creden | residen _ _ _ _ | artifi _ _ _ |
| consequen _ - - - | ra | poten _ _ _ _ |
| confiden | circumstan | $\mathrm{cru}_{-}$- - |
| pruden _ _ _ _ | gla _ _ _ _ | referen _ _ _ _ |
| benefi | influen | judi |
| nup _- - | par _-_- | mar_ |
| prenup _--- | spa _-- - | pala |
| ini | finan | commer |
| provin | contraver ${ }_{\text {- - - - }}$ | so _ _ _ ly |
| essen _ _ _ _ ly | spe _- - ly | offi _-- ly |
| par _ _ _ ly | ini __-_ ly | finan _ _ _ ly |
| commer _- _ ly | commer _ - _ ized | existen |
| existen _ _ _ ism | existen _ _ _ ist | cru _-- ly |
| congen _ _ - - |  |  |

Lesson 2: Do we spell with " $f$ " as in "font," "ph" as in "geography," or "gh" as in "enough"?
Rule •The letter " $f$ " is not allowed long words, and if a word is long (more than one or two syllables) as in "geography," then the sound of " f " is spelled with a "ph." Note that the origin of the "ph" is derived from the Greek language. "As in "enough," the "gh" that sounds like an " f " occurs in approximately seven words.

## Practice

gh occurs in 7 words

| $\mathrm{e} \cdot$ nough | tough | rough |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| cough | laugh | slough |
| trough | sough |  |

The fllowing 39 words are examples of a countless number of long words that contain a "ph." Remember that the " f " is not allowed in long words:

| ge•og.ra.phy | phi $\cdot$ los $\cdot \mathrm{o} \cdot \mathrm{phy}$ | bi $\cdot$ og.ra $\cdot$ phy |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| au-to $\mathrm{bi} \cdot \mathrm{og} \cdot \mathrm{ra} \cdot \mathrm{phy}$ | a.pos.tro phe | pe•riph•er•al |
| hy-phen $\cdot$ at•ed | neph $\cdot$ ew | at-mos phere |
| $e \mathrm{u} \cdot \mathrm{phe} \cdot \mathrm{mism}$ | phy-si $\cdot$ cian | Phi $\cdot$ la del $\cdot$ phi $\cdot$ a |
| Phi $\cdot$ lip•pine | am.phib $\cdot \mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{an}$ | am -phi the $\mathrm{a} \cdot$ ter |
| so•phis.ti $\cdot$ cat $\cdot$ ed | graph•ics | $\mathrm{el} \cdot \mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{phant}$ |
| phar.ma.cy | phar-ma.cist | $\mathrm{al} \cdot \mathrm{pha} \cdot \mathrm{bet}$ |
| em•pha-size | em•pha-sis | sym• pho ny |
| pho.nol.o.gy | pho-bic | phon.ics |
| pho-net.ic | pho. neme | met-a.phor |
| pho to graph | tri•umph | par.a.graph |
| pam phlet | oph $\cdot$ thal $\cdot \mathrm{mol} \cdot \mathrm{o} \cdot \mathrm{gy}$ | diph•thong |
| schiz $\cdot \mathrm{o} \cdot$ phre $\cdot \mathrm{ni} \cdot \mathrm{a}$ | par•a•phrase | Eu•phra tes |

K
Exceptions: The following 21 words are exceptions because they are relatively long, yet spelled with an " f ," not with a "ph." Either memorize these words or know that the stem "fer" is Latin, not Greek and we do not use a " ph " in Latin words. In addition, the " f " in these words may be followed by a consonant as in "fluency," while the "ph" is normally followed by a vowel except in the three words phrase, schizophrenia, and Euphrates. Note that in this book a long word means a word that has more than one or two syllables.

## f occurs in 21 relatively long words

| re•fer | pre•fer | trans.fer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| fel $\cdot 0 \cdot \mathrm{ny}$ | fem $\cdot 1 \cdot$ nine | fi-nite |
| fi $\cdot$ del $\cdot \mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{ty}$ | in•fant | fa $\cdot$ nat $\cdot$ ic |
| fab $u \cdot 1$ lous | $\mathrm{fa} \cdot \mathrm{cil} \cdot \mathrm{i} \cdot$ tate | fam $\cdot 1 \cdot 1 \mathrm{l}$ |
| fan $\cdot \mathrm{ta} \cdot \mathrm{sy}$ | fal.la.cy | fan tas -tic |
| fam•ine | com•fort | $\mathrm{fu} \cdot \mathrm{gi} \cdot \mathrm{tive}$ |
| fu•ri•ous | fur $\cdot$ ni $\cdot$ ture | ref.uge |

Read all the above words aloud as many times as needed until you memorize their spelling.

Make a copy of page 16, which is a lined page, and then copy all the above words in lesson 2. Know that anytime you are asked to copy words, do not try to guess their spelling. Instead, look at each word before you begin to copy it and do not look away from it until you are $100 \%$ confident that you can spell it.
( Fill in the blanks using $f, f f$, ph, or gh:

| photogra _ - | sym _ _ ony | sa_e |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{cou}_{-}$ | _ _ armacist | geogra ${ }_{-}$y |
| enou | _ ree | - - ysician |
| Christo _ er | al _ _ abet | ele __ ant |
| _- $\mathrm{iloso}_{\sim-} \mathrm{y}$ | lau _- | _ _ onics |
| meta _- or | paragra _ - | autobiogra ${ }_{--}$y |
| tou | _ ew | ne __ ew |
| So _ _ isticated | Je _ _ | am ${ }_{--}$itheater |
| am _ _ ibian | trans _ er | _ _ ase |
| com _ o ort | $\mathrm{rou}_{--}$ | mu__ ler |
| schizo _ renia | para _ _ rase | di _- icult |
| Ste _ a anie | rou _- | hy _ _ en |
| - ont | pre ${ }_{-}$er | pre _ erred |
| re _ _ erence | pre _ _ erence | _ ur |
| _ urniture | _ antastic | _ abulous |
| cou _ _ ing | lau__ ing | rou_- ly |
| stu _- | stu _ _ ed | stu _ _ing |

Fithesson 3: Do we spell with tion as in nation, sion as in expression, or cian as in musician?

Rule •cian: As in "musician," we use "cian" in approximately 17 words that describe a person's profession or hobby. ©sion: We use "sion" in approximately 27 words that already end with an "ss" as in express $\rightarrow$ expression and in $\mathbf{1 0}$ other words that contain the word "mission" as in "admission." •tion: We use "tion" in the rest of such words as in "action."

Details Spell with "tion" as is "nation" 99\% of the time, spell with "sion" as in "expression" in 47 words, and spell with "cian" as in "musician" in 16 words.

## Practice

## cian occurs in 17 words

music $\rightarrow$ musician
electric $\rightarrow$ electrician
politic $\rightarrow$ politician
mathematic $\rightarrow$ mathematician
arithmetic $\rightarrow$ arithmetician
pediatric $\rightarrow$ pediatrician
clinic $\rightarrow$ clinician
technique $\rightarrow$ technician
diet $\rightarrow$ dietician
magic $\rightarrow$ magician
physic $\rightarrow$ physician
statistic $\rightarrow$ statistician
logic $\rightarrow$ logician
optic $\rightarrow$ optician
obstetric $\rightarrow$ obstetrician
practic $e \rightarrow$ patrician
beauty $\rightarrow$ beautician
impress $\rightarrow$ impression depress $\rightarrow$ depression
progress $\rightarrow$ progression
regress $\rightarrow$ regression
egress $\rightarrow$ egression
recess $\rightarrow$ recession
process $\rightarrow$ procession
access $\rightarrow$ accession
obsess $\rightarrow$ obsession
profess $\rightarrow$ profession
possess $\rightarrow$ possession
concuss $\rightarrow$ concussion
compass $\rightarrow$ compassion
session
success $\rightarrow$ succession
excess $\rightarrow$ excision
confess $\rightarrow$ confession
profess $\rightarrow$ professional discuss $\rightarrow$ discussion pass $\rightarrow$ passion percussion
concession

Memorize nine words that contain the word "mission":

| mission | admission | intermission |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| transmission | emission | remission |
| commission | commissioner | permission |

Eight of these words are preceded by "en" and two are preceded by "an":
ten $\cdot$ sion
pre•ten-sion
com• pre•hen-sion
ex•pan•sion
in $\cdot$ ten $\cdot$ sion
pen-sion
di $\cdot$ men $\cdot$ sion
$e x \cdot t \underline{\text { ten }} \cdot \mathbf{s i o n}$
ap•pre•hen $\cdot$ sion
man-sion

Exceptions
sus•pi•cion
o•cean
com•plex•ion
fa.shion
tion for the rest of such words

| na.tion | i•mag.i.na'tion | op-er $\mathrm{a} \cdot$ tion |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| co-op•er-a.tion | cor-porattion | sep•a•ra•tion |
| im•mi.gra•tion | in $\cdot$ te $\cdot$ gra $\cdot$ tion | reg.is.tra•tion |
| con $\cdot$ sid•er $\cdot \mathrm{a} \cdot$ tion | con $\cdot$ grat $\cdot \mathrm{u} \cdot \mathrm{la} \cdot$ tions | re•la ${ }^{\text {cion }}$ |
| var. $\mathrm{i} \cdot \mathrm{a} \cdot$ tion | $\mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{val} \cdot \mathrm{u} \cdot \mathrm{a} \cdot$ tion | mo $\mathrm{ti} \cdot \mathrm{va} \cdot$ tion |
| veg.e.ta tion | in $\cdot$ ter $\cdot$ pre•ta•tion | ad•ap-ta•tion |
| con $\cdot \mathrm{ver} \cdot \mathrm{sa} \cdot$ tion | $\mathrm{im} \cdot \mathrm{mu} \cdot \mathrm{ni} \cdot \mathrm{za} \cdot$ tion | ed•u•ca•tion |
| ap-pli•ca•tion | com $\cdot \mathrm{mu} \cdot \mathrm{ni} \cdot \mathrm{ca} \cdot$ tion | dis-trib-u•tion |
| ev.o.lu-tion | pol-lu-tion | cau-tion |
| motion | e-motion | pro-mo ${ }^{\text {ction }}$ |
| au-di•tion | ad•di•tion | co-a.li-tion |
| su-per $\cdot$ sti•tion | in $\cdot$ ten $\cdot$ tion | in $\cdot$ ven $\cdot$ tion |
| con $\cdot$ ven $\cdot$ tion | in•ter $\cdot$ ven $\cdot$ tion | ac•tion |
| auc $\cdot$ tion | di.rec-tion | at-trac tion |
| fic•tion | frac-tion | sanc-tion |
| in-duc-tion | de duc -tion | sub-trac-tion |
| in.struc-tion | per-fec-tion | ex•cep•tion |
| a dop.tion | por -tion | di.ges tion |

Read all the above words aloud as many times as needed until you memorize their spelling.

Copy these words and do not try to guess their spelling. Look at each word before you begin to copy it and do not look away from it until you are certain that you can spell it:

| musician | magician | politician | physician |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| electrician | statistician | mathematician | logician |
| arithmetician | optician | obstetrician | pediatrician |
| patrician | technician | beautician | dietician |
| expression | impression | oppression | depression |
| repression | progression | suppression | regression |
| aggression | egression | congressional | recession |
| procession | succession | accession | excision |
| obsession | confession | profession | obsession |
| possession | discussion | concussion | passion |


| compassion | percussion | session | concession |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mission | admission | intermission | transmission |
| emission | remission | commission | commissioner |
| permission | tension | intension | extension |
| pretension | pension | apprehension | comprehension |
| dimension | mansion | expansion | missionary |
| suspicion | complexion | complexions | ocean |
| nation | imagination | operation | cooperation |
| corporation | application | interpretation | immigration |

Fill in the blanks using "tion," "cian," or "sion":

| magi | mis _-- - | musi ${ }_{\text {- - - - }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| expres ${ }_{\text {- - - - }}$ | $\log \mathrm{i}_{-}$- - - | confes _- - |
| $i m p r e s ~_{\text {- - - - }}$ | applica_--- | tradi _- - |
| subtrac | oppres _- - | depres _- - |
| repres $\quad$ - - - | electri _- - - | $\operatorname{discus}_{----}$ |
| physi _--- | mathemati ${ }_{\text {- - - }}$ | admis _--- |
| exten | politi | pediatri _--- |
| obstetri | transmis | techni |
| beauti | dieti | progres _--- |
| mis_--_ary | commis ${ }_{\text {- - - }}$ | reces $_{-}-$ |
| aggres $\quad$ - - - | egres _-- - | intermis ${ }_{\text {- - - }}$ |
| profe | emis | remis |
| permis ${ }_{\text {- - - }}$ | obses _ - | posses $\quad$ - - - |
| compas $_{\text {_ - - - }}$ | concus ${ }_{\text {- - - - }}$ | percus ${ }_{\text {- - - - }}$ |
| ten ${ }_{----}$ | pen ${ }_{\text {- - - }}$ | dimen ${ }_{\text {- - - - }}$ |
| $\operatorname{man}_{----}$ | $\mathrm{excep}_{\sim}$ _ _ - | expan _ _ - - |

Lesson 4: We spell the sound of "sion" as in "vision" with "sion."
Rule The ending "sion" as in "vision" has a special sound, which is different from the sound of "sion" as in "expression." When you hear yourself saying this special sound of "sion" as in "vision," spell it with "sion."

Details The "sion" as in "vision" occurs in approximately 38 words and a few of these words have to do with seeing "visual" through the eyes as in "television" or through the mind as in "envision."

## Practice

| vi $\cdot$ sion | tel $\cdot \mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{vi} \cdot$ sion | en $\cdot \mathrm{vi} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| re.vi.sion | su-per•vi $\cdot$ sion | $\mathrm{di} \cdot \mathrm{vi} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ |
| de.ci.sion | in•ci•sion | pre.ci•sion |
| col-li $\cdot$ sion |  |  |
| con $\cdot \mathrm{fu} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ | dif.fu'sion | in $\cdot \mathrm{fu} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ |
| trans $\cdot \mathrm{fu} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ | con $\cdot \mathrm{clu} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ | in $\cdot \mathrm{clu} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ |
| ex•clu-sion | pre.clu-sion | in $\cdot$ tru -sion |
| il.lu-sion | $\mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{lu} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ | de.lu-sion |
| ex•plo sion | $\mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{ro} \cdot$ sion | cor $\cdot$ ros sion |
| oc.ca.sion | in•va $\operatorname{sion}$ | $\mathrm{e} \cdot \mathrm{va} \cdot$ sion |
| $\mathrm{ab} \cdot \mathrm{ra} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ | le.sion |  |
| ver-sion | $\mathrm{a} \cdot \mathrm{ver} \cdot$ sion | in $\cdot \mathrm{ver} \cdot$ sion |
| sub•ver•sion | sub $\cdot \mathrm{mer} \cdot$ sion | con•ver.sion |
| $\mathrm{im} \cdot \mathrm{mer} \cdot \mathrm{sion}$ | ex-cur-sion | [Per•sian] |

Read aloud the above 39 words in Lesson 4 and then use one copy of page 16 to copy all the words that you read.

Lesson 5: Do we spell with "ege" as in "college" or "age" as in "cabbage"?
Rule The "ege" as in "college" is in approximately three words and the ending "age" as in "cabbage" is in the rest of such words.

## Practice

## ege occurs in 3 words

col•lege
priv•i•lege
cor•tege
age for the rest of such words

| lan $\cdot \mathrm{guag} e$ | cab-bage | bag.gage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mort-gage | dam•age | rum•mage |
| man $\mathrm{ag} e$ | or-phan-age | sav-age |
| sal-vage | post•age | hos tage |
| short ${ }^{\text {age }}$ | out-age | volt-age |
| foot-age | front-age | her•i•tage |
| cot-tage | $\mathrm{ad} \cdot \mathrm{van} \cdot$ tage | pack-age |
| wreck•age | mile-age | vil-lage |
| car•ti•lage | ban dage | ad•age |
| sau•sage | mes-sage | mas sage |
| pas-sage | us•age | av•er•age |
| cov-er•age | lev•er•age | for-age |
| hem or rhage | cour $\cdot$ age | dis• cour $\cdot$ age |
| cour $\cdot$ age $\cdot$ ous | car $\cdot$ riage | mar $\cdot$ riage |

Note: These three words contain a silent d: knowl•edge, ac•knowl•edge, car•tridge

Read aloud the above 48 words in Lesson 5 and then use one copy of page 16 to copy the same words that you read.

Fill in the blanks using "age" or "ege":

| $l_{\text {langu }}^{\text {_ - - }}$ | $\mathrm{cabb}_{---}$ | coll _ - - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mortg _ - - | privil _ - - | $\operatorname{dam}_{-}$- |
| man | salv _ | post _ - - |
| short | herit _- - | advant _ - - |
| pack | marri | vill $\quad$ - - |
| saus | carri | mess _- - |
| mass | aver | discour $_{--}$ |
| cour $_{\text {- }}$ - ous | cour _ _ o ously | privil_--s |
| pack _-- ${ }^{\text {S }}$ | advent_-_s | advent _- ous |
| knowl_d_- | acknowl_d_- | acknowl_d__ ment |

100 Spelling Rules by Camilia Sadik
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