

The suffixing rules have been introduced in three stages:

Lesson 45 Rabbit and Tiger words.

Lesson 52 Doubling and Drop 'e'.

Lesson 61 'y' changes to 'i'.

This lesson introduces the most advanced examples of the doubling and drop 'e' rules.

NessyTip



Before explaining the rules, students need to understand the difference between the vowel name (strong) and sound (weak). Use the word list to practise identifying the different stress on the vowel in the final beat.

NessyRule



Advanced doubling rule (two syllable words):

Double the consonant when the final vowel makes a weak sound, e.g. cancel+ed = cancelled.

Just add the word ending when the final vowel says a strong name, e.g. repeat+ed = repeated.

Do not double words ending with 'ance' or 'ence', e.g. 'balance'.

Where a two syllable word ends in -ol, -il, -el, -al double the 'l' when adding -ing or -ed, e.g. control+ing = controlling.

These words are exceptions. They do not double:

limited
visiting
recruited
inheriting
profiting
spirited

Lesson Plan

| | activity | time |
|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | Explain the advanced doubling rule and exceptions. | 5 minutes |
| 2 | Worksheet: word sums 1. | 5 minutes |
| 3 | Worksheet: word sums 2. | 5 minutes |
| 4 | Explain the advanced drop 'e' rule and exceptions. | 5 minutes |
| 5 | Worksheet: word sums 3. | 5 minutes |

NessyRule



The drop 'e' rule can sometimes cause difficulty where words end in 'le', e.g. sparkle+ing = sparkling, or vowel 're', e.g. stare+ing = staring.

These words are exceptions. They do not drop the 'e':

ageing
dyeing
likeable
saleable
sizeable
unshakeable
unmanageable