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Spelling

Series

D

# Spelling Resources

Student Book



PEG Spelling  
Team Series  
Authors

Student name:

# Contractions

We often contract or shorten words in English. This means that two words are combined and shortened with one or more letters left out. An apostrophe is inserted exactly in the place of the missing letter or letters.

## THINGS TO KNOW

- In negative contractions the letters n't mean "not".  
For example:

aren't – are not

didn't – did not

wasn't – was not

mustn't – must not

hadn't – had not

weren't – were not

don't – do not

doesn't – does not

isn't – is not

### TRAP

\* Be careful not to spell phonetically. It helps if you work out the meaning of the contraction.  
For example: didn't (not dident); hadn't (not hadent).

In many words, the verb is contracted. The apostrophes in the words below replace one or more "missing" letters.

is/has	he's here's how's it's she's that's there's what's when's where's who's
will	he'll I'll it'll she'll that'll they'll we'll who'll you'll
are	they're we're you're
have	I've they've we've you've
had/would	he'd I'd she'd we'd who'd you'd
am	I'm

### HINT

\* The meaning of the sentence will help you decide whether the contraction stands for: is or has; or had or would.

### TRAP

\* Sometimes contractions are irregular.

For example: won't (will not); don't (does not); can't (cannot).

\* Ensure an apostrophe is inserted in the exact position of one or more missing letters.  
For example: isn't (not is'nt).

**HAVE A GO!** – Contractions



**Which sentence has the correct punctuation?**

- 1.  Is'nt it a lovely day today!  
 Isnt it a lovely day today!  
 Isn't it a lovely day today!
- 2.  He'll be home late tonight.  
 Hell be home late tonight.  
 Hel'l be home late tonight.
- 3.  Theirs heaps of fruit salad in the fridge.  
 The'res heaps of fruit salad in the fridge.  
 There's heaps of fruit salad in the fridge.
- 4.  I'm going to beat you this time.  
 Im' going to beat you this time.  
 Im am going to beat you this time.

**Write the meanings of the following contractions.**

- 5. you'd  5
- 6. wasn't  6
- 7. where's  7
- 8. they're  8
- 9. hasn't  9
- 10. she'll  10

**The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been underlined. Write the correct spelling for each of those words in the box.**

- 11. Ive got so much homework to do this afternoon.  11
- 12. If we don't hurry, well miss our bus.  12
- 13. Hed better try his hardest.  13

## TEST 6: CONTRACTIONS



**Which sentence has the correct contraction?**

1.  He's grown very tall in the last year.  
 Hes grown very tall in the last year.  
 Hes' grown very tall in the last year.
2.  It'will be time to go home soon.  
 Itll' be time to go home soon.  
 It'll be time to go home soon.
3.  We've been rock climbing all day.  
 Weve been rock climbing all day.  
 Wev'e been rock climbing all day.
4.  Id like to go too.  
 Id' like to go too.  
 I'd like to go too.

**Look at each contraction.**

**Write the two words in full that have been shortened on the lines.**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 5. doesn't _____ | 10. you've _____ |
| 6. what's _____  | 11. we'd _____   |
| 7. mustn't _____ | 12. she's _____  |
| 8. you'll _____  | 13. don't _____  |
| 9. they've _____ | 14. can't _____  |

## TEST 6: CONTRACTIONS

Each sentence has one word that is incorrect.

Write the correct spelling for each of those words in the box.

15. Theyll have to wear their boots in the mud.

15

16. Heres the book you wanted.

16

17. Woodent you like to come with us?

17

18. I havent got enough money to go to the movies.

18

19. Where not going with you.

19

20. Ill bring it tomorrow.

20

21. They whernt running very quickly.

21

22. Shed better pack her bags now.

22

23. Its going to be a fantastic weekend.

23

24. Didnt you bring your bag with you?

24

25. Your very late!

25

# Homonyms

## THINGS TO KNOW

- Homonyms are words that look or sound the same (or both) but have different meanings. When you are deciding on which homonym to use, consider the meaning of the words. If you make an incorrect choice of a homonym in your reading or writing, the text will not make sense.

### HINT

\*It may be helpful to use memory tricks to prompt you to remember the spellings and meanings of the homonyms.

For example: This is the meat that you eat.

I saw the paw.

Where are you ... there or here?

Too many of your throws go to the left but the last two were great.

\* Words that look the same but have a different meaning and/or sound are called homographs.

For example: bark of a tree or a dog's bark.

\* Words that sound the same but have different spelling and meanings are called homophones.

For example: I am here to hear your concert.

Examples of homonyms are:

aloud/allowed

peace/piece

ate/eight

plain/plane

knight/night

road/rowed/rode

knot/not

saw/sore/soar

made/maid

scent/sent/cent

pair/pear/pare

weather/whether

paw/poor/pore/pour

which/witch.

**HAVE A GO!** – Homonyms

**Which word completes each sentence correctly?**



- |  |                       |                       |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I am going _____ my friend's house after school.    | to                    | two                   |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. I can't untie the _____ in my shoelace.             | not                   | knot                  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. Your bike is shiny and new but mine is very _____ . | plain                 | plane                 |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4. My Dad is going to _____ over to the islands.       | sail                  | sale                  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5. I am too _____ to lift the heavy bricks.            | weak                  | week                  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6. I _____ my race.                                    | one                   | won                   |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

**Each sentence has one word that is incorrect.**

**Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

- |  |                      |    |
|--|----------------------|----|
| 7. I don't no the answer.                        | <input type="text"/> | 7  |
| 8. Could I have a peace of cake please?          | <input type="text"/> | 8  |
| 9. My sun has a cheeky smile.                    | <input type="text"/> | 9  |
| 10. We need to bring hour books to school today. | <input type="text"/> | 10 |
| 11. He blue out the candles on his cake.         | <input type="text"/> | 11 |
| 12. I maid that all by myself.                   | <input type="text"/> | 12 |
| 13. I through the rubbish in the bin.            | <input type="text"/> | 13 |

## TEST 7: HOMONYMS

Which word completes each sentence correctly?



- |  |                                |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mum gave me some _____ shoes because the old ones were too small. | knew<br><input type="radio"/>  | new<br><input type="radio"/>   |
| 2. I _____ like to go swimming at lunch time.                        | wood<br><input type="radio"/>  | would<br><input type="radio"/> |
| 3. I had a _____ time in the city.                                   | grate<br><input type="radio"/> | great<br><input type="radio"/> |
| 4. Can you really eat that _____ pie?                                | whole<br><input type="radio"/> | hole<br><input type="radio"/>  |
| 5. I didn't _____ you standing there.                                | see<br><input type="radio"/>   | sea<br><input type="radio"/>   |

Each sentence has one word that is incorrect.  
Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

- |   |                      |    |
|---|----------------------|----|
| 6. I loved feeding the dear today.                  | <input type="text"/> | 6  |
| 7. I can't here you when you speak quietly.         | <input type="text"/> | 7  |
| 8. Please get the male from the letter box.         | <input type="text"/> | 8  |
| 9. I red two books last night.                      | <input type="text"/> | 9  |
| 10. My puppy wags his tale when he's.<br>happy      | <input type="text"/> | 10 |
| 11. What did you by at the shops?                   | <input type="text"/> | 11 |
| 12. I don't no how I can help you.                  | <input type="text"/> | 12 |
| 13. You need to turn write at the traffic<br>light. | <input type="text"/> | 13 |
| 14. I found some white shells by the<br>seasure.    | <input type="text"/> | 14 |

# Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes often help us understand the meanings of more complicated words and help us with spelling. Many of our prefixes, root words and suffixes in English derive from foreign languages.

## THINGS TO KNOW

- A prefix is a group of letters or a word part placed at the start of a base word to add to or change its meaning.  
For example: un-, dis-, im-, in-, il- or ir- can change the meaning of a word to its opposite meaning: unhappy = not happy; dislike = not like.
- A suffix is a group of letters or a word part placed at the end of a word to change its part of speech or function of the word within the sentence.  
For example: teach (verb) teach+er (noun); pain (noun) pain+less (adjective).  
Sometimes the spelling of the base word may change when the suffix is added.

PREFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE	SUFFIX	MEANING	EXAMPLE
anti-	against, opposite to	anticlockwise	-er / -or	one who, that which	teacher, actor
dis-	not	disagree	-en	to make or become	harden
in-	not	insane	-est	most	loudest
inter-	between	interstate	-ful	full of	helpful
kilo-	1 000 × greater	kilogram	-ish	like	foolish
mis-	wrong	misunderstand	-ist	one who	artist
re-	again, or back	return	-less	without	painless
sub-	under	submarine	-y / -ly	like, in manner of	quietly
super-	above	superhuman	-ous	having, full of	dangerous
un-	not, or in reverse	unfair	-sion / -tion	act, result, state of	permission, education

**HAVE A GO!** – Prefixes and Suffixes

**Each sentence has one word that is incorrect.**

**Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

1. I felt very unhappe today.

 1

2. Jenny ran three killometres before school.

 2

3. I dissllike rainy days.

 3

4. The cut on my foot was painfull.

 4

5. I always get nervus when I have to do a morning talk.

 5

6. It is very windee outside today.

 6

7. Will you drive me to the train stashin please?

 7

8. That mat will softin my fall.

 8

9. You need to pull that gentle.

 9

10. I missheard what you said.

 10

11. Ben felt foolesh when he fell over.

 11

## TEST 5: PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been underlined.  
Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.

1. There are twenty teachars in our school.

1

2. Please don't talk when you have a mouthfull of food.

2

3. Those children are very friendle.

3

4. It was so cold that the lake was frozin.

4

5. Did it hurt or was it painliss?

5

6. Be carefull on the swings.

6

7. Mrs Bell always shows us much kindnis.

7

8. I have to see the dentest because my tooth hurts.

8

9. Your work is still unfnished!

9

Each line has one word in it that is incorrect.  
Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

10. My docter looks after me when I'm sick.

10

11. Did you reaturn your library book on time?

11

12. I am the shortist person in my family.

12

13. I can't unndo the knot.

13

14. Fred is desinterested in maths.

14

15. This bakor makes the best bread!

15

16. My Mum always cooks tastee meals.

16

## THINGS TO KNOW

- There are 26 letters in the alphabet.
- There are 5 vowels and 21 consonants in our alphabet.
- The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u*. They can make a short, long or different sound.

For example: short sound in “mat”  
long sound in “mate”  
different sound in “ball”

- There is a vowel sound in every syllable of every word.
- The letter *y* can also make a vowel sound.

## Spelling Rules 1

1. An *e* at the end of a word usually makes the vowel say its name.  
For example: shade ale tile.  
Some exceptions to the rule are: have give come one love where were.
2. When two vowels go walking, the first one does the talking.  
For example: *ai ee ea ei ie oa ui ue*.  
Some exceptions to the rule are: *au eu oi ou oo*.
3. Avoid the common confusion between the letter patterns *ake ike oke uke* and letter patterns *ack ick ock uck eck*.  
For example: snack/snake lick/like.
4. When the *k* sound follows a short vowel in a base word, it is spelt *ck*.  
For example: back neck kick sock truck.  
The exception is if another consonant follows the *k* sound (as in *act*): factor tractor doctor.
5. When the *ch* sound follows a short vowel, it is spelt *tch*.  
For example: match witch splotch clutch.  
Some exceptions to the rule are: sandwich much which rich.
6. The combination *ie* can make two sounds.  
For example: long *i* (lie, cried) or long *e* (thief, niece).
7. The letter *q* is always followed by *u*. This does not apply in abbreviations such as Qantas.

## TEST 1: SPELLING RULES 1

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been underlined.  
Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.

1. I mad a card at school.  
(Refer to rule 1.)

1

2. Those brikes are hard to lift.  
(Refer to rule 3.)

2

3. Dad drives a trakter on our farm.  
(Refer to rule 4.)

3

4. Our corner shop is up the raod.  
(Refer to rule 2.)

4

5. I'm going to invit you to my party.  
(Refer to rule 1.)

5

6. I know that you have triked me!  
(Refer to rule 4.)

6

7. I did my work qwickly.  
(Refer to rule 7.)

7

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been underlined.  
Select the correct spelling from the words on the right.



8. I have lots of frendes.

frenz      frends      friends  
           

9. I lookt in my room but I couldn't find it.

looked      locked      lookd  
           

10. Don't get that dirty agen.

agin      again      aggin

## TEST 1: SPELLING RULES 1 (continued)

Read the text about *John*.

Each line has one word that is incorrect.

Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

### John

11. Wen I was

11

12. littel, I liked to wear

12

13. my blak shirt  
(Refer to rule 4.)

13

14. befour I played

14

15. each hockey mach.  
(Refer to rule 5.)

15

16. I don't no

16

17. wuy but I

17

18. belived it would  
(Refer to rule 6.)

18

19. bring me good luk.  
(Refer to rule 4.)

19

## Spelling Rules 2

8. The combinations *ou* and *ow* make the same sound, *ou* is never found at the end of a word.  
For example: house cow.  
Exceptions include the two different sounds of *ow*: the bow in her hair; the bow of a boat.
9. When a word ends with *y* or *ey*, the final syllable often makes a long *e* sound.  
For example: happy untidy sunny; monkey donkey.
10. The combinations *au* and *aw* make the same sound.  
For example: haunt saw.
11. The combinations *oi* and *oy* make the same sound.  
For example: join joy.
12. The *r* vowel patterns *oar*, *ore*, *oor* and *our* make the same sound.  
For example: soar more poor pour.  
Exceptions include the words *our* and *hour*: We tore our jeans. I'll see you in an hour.
13. The combinations *er*, *ar* and *or* often make a short *u* sound at the end of a word.  
For example: doctor hotter calendar.
14. The *r* vowel patterns *ear*, *eer* and *ere* usually make the same sound.  
For example: hear here seer.  
Exceptions include: bear were
15. The letter *y* can make four sounds:
  - the consonant sound at the beginning of a word. For example: yes.
  - short *i* sound. gym.
  - long *e* sound when used as a word ending. happy.
  - long *i* sound when used as a word ending. sky.
16. The letters *ed* are used at the end of a word to show past tense.

## TEST 2: SPELLING RULES 2

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been underlined.  
Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.

1. He ran arownd the playground.

(Refer to rule 8.)

1

2. Be careful of the deadlee snake!

(Refer to rule 9.)

2

3. I hope we have prorns for dinner tonight.

(Refer to rule 10.)

3

4. I have a two-dollar con.

(Refer to rule 11.)

4

5. I used carbored to make my plane.

(Refer to rule 12.)

5

6. Have you evu been overseas?

(Refer to rule 13.)

6

7. I don't go there anymor.

(Refer to rule 12.)

7

8. I spend Christmas with my famile.

(Refer to rule 15.)

8

9. My howse is on a busy street.

(Refer to rule 8.)

9

10. When did you get hear?

(Refer to rule 14.)

10

11. He opend his gift slowly.

(Refer to rule 16.)

11

12. You have a vere nice dress.

(Refer to rule 9.)

12

13. The billy goats crost the bridge.

(Refer to rule 16.)

13

## TEST 2: SPELLING RULES 2 (continued)

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been underlined. Select the correct spelling from the words on the right.



- |  |                       |                       |                       |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 14. My <u>favorit</u> colour is blue.                      | favourit              | favrite               | favourite             |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 15. They <u>where</u> tired after their long day.          | wear                  | were                  | weir                  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 16. Please stand in a <u>cirkel</u> .                      | circle                | cirkle                | circel                |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 17. I don't know <u>how</u> is on the phone.               | wuh                   | hew                   | who                   |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 18. Mum <u>allwas</u> makes my lunch for school.           | always                | alway                 | allways               |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 19. I came <u>larst</u> in my race but I had a lot of fun. | least                 | lars                  | last                  |
|  | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

Read the text about **School**.  
Each line has one word that is incorrect.  
Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

### School

20. My teacher sed that we

20

21. woold be reading about

21

22. animels this week.

22

23. I ased if we

23

24. cood read about elephants

24

25. becos I think they are great.

25

## Spelling Rules 3

17. Short vowel sounds followed by a *k* sound use the letters *ck* in one syllable words. Long vowel sounds followed by a *k* sound use the letters *ke*  
For example: stack neck trick shock take like bloke.
18. *i* before *e* except after *c* (when making the long *e* sound).  
Exceptions to the rule are: weird seize protein.
19. When two vowels go walking, the first does the talking.  
For example: *ai ea ee ei eo ia ie ua ue ui*.
20. Some words have *le* at the end of a word making the extra *il* sound.  
For example: table bottle circle adorable.

### TRAP

- \* Rule 17 may not apply to words made up of more than one syllable.  
For example: picnic tactic frantic.
- \* Some vowel pairs do not follow rule 19. For example: *au eu iu uo oo ou oi*.

## Word building

21. When a word ends in *e*, drop the *e* before adding *ing*. Another saying you can use is: When *ing* comes to play, *e* runs away.  
For example: making living.
22. If a short vowel comes before the final consonant in a word, you double the consonant before adding *ing*.  
For example: dropping slamming.  
Note: Make sure it is a short vowel sound first.
23. When a word ends with a consonant + *y*, change the *y* to an *i* before adding a word ending.  
For example: laziness hurried hurries.

### HINT

- \* Always focus on the spelling and meaning of the base word before adding endings.

## HAVE A GO! – Spelling Rules 3

The spelling mistakes in these sentences have been underlined.

Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.

1. I took my neice to the movies on the holidays.

(Refer to rule 18.)

 1

2. It hurt when I dropped the bottel on my foot

(Refer to rule 20.)

 2

3. It rianed last night.

**HINT:** Focus on the segment which contains the base word.

(Refer to rule 19.)

 3

4. My luky number is thirty-two.

(Refer to rule 17.)

 4

5. I am bakeing a cake for afternoon tea.

(Refer to rule 21.)

 5

6. I am tacking my surfboard to the beach.

(Refer to rules 17 and 21.)

 6

7. The crowd was claping loudly.

(Refer to rule 22.)

 7

8. I picked lots of berrys to eat for dessert.

(Refer to rule 23.)

 8

### TEST 3: SPELLING RULES 3

**Each line has one word that is incorrect.**

**Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

1. It is unsafe to throw stikes in the playground.

(Refer to rule 17.)

1

2. Are you abel to help me?

(Refer to rule 20.)

2

3. I screemed when I got a fright.

(Refer to rule 19.)

3

4. The theif crept inside the bank.

(Refer to rule 18.)

4

5. Don't get your feet wet in the puddel.

(Refer to rule 20.)

5

6. The cieling in this house is very high.

(Refer to rule 18.)

6

7. Stay on the trak when you are walking through the bush.

(Refer to rule 17.)

7

8. There are many types of crops growing in the feild.

(Refer to rule 18.)

8

9. I klik on the mouse to start the game.

(Refer to rule 17.)

9

### TEST 3: SPELLING RULES 3 (continued)

The spelling mistakes in each line have been underlined.  
Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.

10. I will be hikking twenty kilometres  
next time.  
(Refer to rule 21.)

 10

11. I sliped over on the wet tiles.  
(Refer to rule 22.)

 11

12. They all went joging in the park.  
(Refer to rule 22.)

 12

13. I studyed all night for the test.  
(Refer to rule 23.)

 13

14. The ants kept bitteing my leg.  
(Refer to rule 21.)

 14

15. The cherrys we had with our  
ice-cream were tasty!  
(Refer to rule 23.)

 15

16. Who is waveing to you?  
(Refer to rule 21.)

 16

17. I saw your dog siting on the road.  
(Refer to rule 22.)

 17

18. My Nana is takeing me to the  
circus tomorrow.  
(Refer to rule 21.)

 18

19. Dad was bakeing a suprise  
birthday cake.  
(Refer to rule 21.)

 19

# Spelling Rules 4

## Making plurals

24. Add *s* to most nouns.  
For example: dogs boys girls.
25. Add *es* to nouns ending in *ch*, *sh*, *o*, *s*, *x* or *z* (or listen for the extra *es* syllable in most of these words.)  
For example: bunches foxes dishes.
26. Change *f* to *v* for words ending in *f* or *fe*.  
For example: loaf/loaves.  
Some exceptions are: roofs chiefs hoofs.
27. Some words change their vowels.  
For example: man/men mouse/mice.
28. Some words have the same singular and plural form.  
For example: deer squid salmon.
29. When making a plural from a word ending in a consonant + *y*, drop the *y* for an *i* before adding *es*. For example: babies factories.
30. When making a plural from a word ending in a vowel + *y*, simply add *s*.  
For example: monkeys days trays.

### HINT

\* Always focus on the spelling and meaning of the base word before adding endings.

## Making words past tense

31. Add *ed* to most verbs (or *d* if the word already ends in *e*).  
For example: typed turned.
32. For verbs ending with a short vowel + consonant, double the final consonant before adding *ed*.  
For example: dropped tapped.
33. Some words use *t* rather than *ed*.  
For example: wept.
34. Some words change their spelling.  
For example: run/ran wake/woke speak/spoke.
35. When a word ends in a consonant + *y*, drop the *y* for an *i* before adding *ed*.  
For example: hurry/hurried worry/worried.

### TRAP

\* Avoid confusion between past tense *ed* endings and simple *d* endings.  
\* Some words have *ed* endings that sound like a *t*.  
For example: looked hopped.

### HINT

\* Always focus on the spelling and meaning of the base word before adding endings.

**HAVE A GO!** – Spelling Rules 4

**Each line has one word that is incorrect.**

**Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

1. Dad packed our lunchs this morning.  
(Refer to rule 25.)

 1

2. There were three ponys that we were  
able to ride at the show.  
(Refer to rule 29.)

 2

3. It's not long until the school holidayes.  
(Refer to rule 30.)

 3

4. Can you please wash all of the forks  
and knives? (Refer to rule 26.)

 4

5. The sheeps were grazing on the hill.  
(Refer to rule 28.)

 5

6. His fingeres were very dirty.  
(Refer to rule 24.)

 6

7. I will get my tooths cleaned by the  
dentist. (Refer to rule 27.)

 7

**The spelling mistakes in each line have been underlined.**

**Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.**

8. I creeped inside the house so no-one  
would hear me. (Refer to rule 33.)

 8

9. Jane skiped all of the way along  
the path. (Refer to rule 32.)

 9

10. I lookt everywhere but I couldn't  
find it. (Refer to rule 31.)

 10

11. "No thanks," I replyd.  
(Refer to rule 35.)

 11

12. I drived up the coast yesterday.  
(Refer to rule 34.)

 12

## TEST 4: SPELLING RULES 4

**Each line has one word that is incorrect.**

**Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.**

1. I looked after the foals and calfs at the farm. (Refer to rule 26.)

1

2. I just love those songes!  
(Refer to rule 24.)

2

3. There are eight sheeps in the paddock.  
(Refer to rule 28.)

3

4. I have to catch three buss to get to work.  
(Refer to rule 25.)

4

5. Five people in our class have birthdayes in April.  
(Refer to rule 30.)

5

6. I picked some daisys from the garden.  
(Refer to rule 29.)

6

7. These boxs are very heavy.  
(Refer to rule 25.)

7

8. I don't like feeding the gooses because they are so greedy.  
(Refer to rule 27.)

8

9. Please tell those boyes not to throw the ball.  
(Refer to rule 24.)

9

10. That book has some great storeys in it.  
(Refer to rule 30.)

10

## TEST 4: SPELLING RULES 4

Read the text about *The Show*.

The spelling mistakes in each line have been underlined.

Write the correct spelling for each underlined word in the box.

### The Show

11. When the show beginned  
(Refer to rule 34.)

 11

12. I claped my hands so hard  
(Refer to rule 32.)

 12

13. that they turnt red.  
(Refer to rule 31.)

 13

14. The crowd keeped cheering loudly.  
(Refer to rule 33.)

 14

15. The cleaners tidyed up after the  
crowds left.  
(Refer to rule 35.)

 15

Each line has one word that is incorrect.

Write the correct spelling of the word in the box.

16. I enjoy many hobbys.  
(Refer to rule 29.)

 16

17. There are four relayes on after the  
break.  
(Refer to rule 30.)

 17