Spelling rules:

1. (ck) or (k)?

If a **short** word has a **short** vowel followed by a /c/ sound, the /c/ is spelt $\langle ck \rangle$.

If a **short** word has a **long** vowel, or a vowel digraph, followed by a /c/ sound, the /c/ is written **\(\mathbf{k} \rangle \)**.

$2. \langle s \rangle \text{ or } \langle ss \rangle ?$

In **short** words with a **short** vowel and ending in /f/, /l/, /s/ or /z/, the **final consonant** is usually **doubled**.

3. Suffixes

There must be at least **two consonants** before the suffixes **(ing)**, **(ed)**, **(er)** or **(y)** can be added to **short** words with **short** vowels. If the word has a **long** vowel, or a vowel digraph, it is not necessary to have two consonants before the suffix.