DIRECTIONS: Read the instructions at the beginning of each of the sections below on an aspect of proper spelling, then complete the practice exercises which follow.

## PART A

Abbreviations: Abbreviations are shortened forms of longer words. Use a dictionary to look up the abbreviations of each of the following words.

| Mister | Missus |
| :---: | :---: |
| Doctor | Reverend |
| Professor | Et cetera |
| kilogram | millimetre |
| centimetre | kilometre |
| North America | Mexico |
| ante meridian | Road |
| incorporated | science |
| post meridian | Nota bene |
| United States | United Kingdom |

Use a dictionary to look up the longer words that these abbreviations are for.

| Jr. | M.L.A. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sr. | Ph.D. |
| r.s.v.p | i.e. |
| $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$ | ch. |
| p. | Ltd. |
| CBC | IBM |
| B.A. | St. |
| lb. | m. |

Find the postal abbreviations for each of the provinces and territories and write them in the space provided.

| British Columbia. | Alberta |
| :---: | :---: |
| Saskatchewan | Manitoba |
| Ontario | Quebec |
| New Brusnwick | Nova Scotia |
| Prince Edward Island | Newfoundland |
| Yukon Territory | Northwest Territories |
| Nunavut |  |

PART B Homophones: Homophones are words that sound alike, but are spelled differently, and have different meanings. Using the wrong word in your writing makes your work look sloppy and detracts from the meaning you are intending to convey. Use a dictionary to write a short definition in your own words for each of the following homophones.

## Homophones <br> Meaning

accept
except
affect
effect
aloud
allowed
brake
break
capital
capitol
cite
sight
$\qquad$
site
coarse
course
complement
compliment
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
desert
dessert
hole
whole $\qquad$
its
it's
lead
led
loose
lose
pair
pare
pear
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
passed
past
principal
principle
$\qquad$
rain
reign
rein
stationary
stationery
than $\qquad$
then $\qquad$
their
there
they're $\qquad$
to
too
two
weather
whether
$\qquad$
who's
whose
$\qquad$
your
you're
$\qquad$

## PART C

Plurals: The plural form of the noun is used to represent quantities of something greater than one. For most nouns simply add an $\boldsymbol{s}$ to the end of the word. For example, table becomes tables. If a singular noun ends in $\boldsymbol{s}, \boldsymbol{s h}, \boldsymbol{c h}$ or $\boldsymbol{x}$, add $\boldsymbol{e s}$ to the end, so bush becomes bushes. Correctly spell the plural form of each of these nouns.

| Church | Ranch |
| :---: | :---: |
| Parish | Box |
| Moss | Grass |
| Dog | Home |
| Day | Horse |
| Jacket | Parcel |
| Lip | Song |
| Lunch | Birch |
| Mash | Clash |
| Piece | Drop |

Plurals: When the noun you want to spell as a plural ends in $o$, add $\boldsymbol{s}$ when the $o$ is preceded by a vowel, like in video, videos, and add es when the $o$ is preceded by a consonant, like in tomato, tomatoes. Unfortunately, there are some exceptions to this rule. Correctly spell the plural form of each of these nouns.

| Radio | Hero |
| :---: | :---: |
| Zero | Taco |
| Potato | Logo |
| Piano | Curio |
| Veto | Tornado |
| Solo | Silo |
| Alto | Zoo |

Plurals: Some words change their spelling completely to form plurals like with mouse, mice, while others use the same spelling for both singular and plural forms. Correctly spell the plural form of each of these nouns, using a dictionary to look up how to spell any of the following plurals you don't already know.

| Louse | $\ldots$ | Sheep |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fish | $\square$ | Man |
| Woman | $\square$ | Child |
| Goose | $\square$ | Deer |

## PART D

Possession: The possessive form of a noun is used to show ownership of something. We show possession by adding an apostrophe and an $s$ to the end of word, so to show that the dog belongs to Frank, we say Frank's dog. If the noun already ends with an $s$ then we simply add only an apostrophe to the end of the word, so the dog belonging to Cass becomes Cass' dog. Rewrite each of the following to show possession.

The song of the singer
The rattle belonging to the baby
The coat belonging to Grandma $\qquad$

The book belonging to Sarah $\qquad$
The work Jess does

The murmur of the crowd
The cries of the auctioneer

The marking of the teacher $\qquad$

The laughter of the boys $\qquad$
The singing of the children $\qquad$

The noise of the tractor

## PART E

Commonly Misspelled Words: The following is a list of the most frequently misspelled words Circle the correctly spelled word in each pair. If you are not sure of the spelling, use a dictionary to look up which one is correct.

| 1. | Accomodate | Accommodate | 22. | Develope | Develop |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. | Accomplish | Acommplish | 23. | Dinning | Dining |
| 3. | Accummulate | Accumulate | 24. | Dissappear | Disappear |
| 4. | Aquire | Acquire | 25. | Embarass | Embarrass |
| 5. | Address | Adress | Agravate | An. | Extremly |
| 6. | Aggravate | Annual | Fourty | Extremely |  |
| 7. | Anual | Answer | 28. | Friend | Forty |
| 8. | Anser | Appology | 29. | Gaurd | Freind |
| 9. | Apology | Arctic | Argument | Height | Guard |
| 10. | Artic | Athelete | 32. | Immediately | Imelevant |


| 43. | Prefered | Preferred | 50. | Repetition | Repitition |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 44. | Privalege | Privilege | 51. | Seize | Sieze |
| 45. | Proceed | Procede | 52. | Sincerly | Sincerely |
| 46. | Recieve | Receive | 53. | Succeed | Succede |
| 47. | Recomend | Recommend | 54. | Transfered | Transferred |
| 48. | Referrence | Reference | 55. | Truley | Truly |
| 49. | Referred | Refered | 56. | Weird | Wierd |

