

SHAPE UP YOUR SPELLING

Help sheet five: “ful” and “ing” endings

RULES FOR “FUL” ENDINGS

1. “Ful” is added to the ends of nouns to turn them into adjectives. For example:

- Hope becomes hopeful.
- Play becomes playful.
- Colour becomes colourful.

2. If a noun ends in a consonant followed by a “Y”, you knock off the “Y”, replace it with “i” and then add “ful”. For example:

- Beauty becomes beautiful.
- Mercy becomes merciful.
- Plenty becomes plentiful.

A. Write out these definitions, matching them up with the correct “ful” adjective from this list: beautiful; painful; grateful; tasteful; merciful; dreadful; careful; colourful; spoonful; awful; hopeful; plentiful; faithful; successful.

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| 1. Having mercy. | 8. Awful. |
| 2. Hurting. | 9. In good taste. |
| 3. Opposite of careless. | 10. Give thanks willingly. |
| 4. Full of colour. | 11. Dreadful. |
| 5. A lot of. | 12. A measure of medicine. |
| 6. Full of faith. | 13. To go well. |
| 7. Confident of the future. | 14. Very attractive. |

Please turn over

Help sheet five: “ful” and “ing” endings

RULES FOR “ING” ENDINGS

1. When you add “ing” to the end of a verb, you turn it into a present participle. For example:

- Walk + “ing” = walking.

2. Present participles always have to go with other verbs to make sense. You cannot write “I walking” or “they walking”, you have to write, “I was walking” or “they were walking”.

3. If a verb ends in “E”, you cross it off and add “ing”. For example:

- I hope becomes I was hoping.

4. If a verb ends in a “P” or a “B” you double it and add “ing”. For example:

- I shop becomes I went shopping.
- I sob becomes I was sobbing.

5. If a verb ends in a consonant followed by “Y”, then you just leave the “Y” on and add “ing”. For example:

- They hurry becomes they are hurrying.

6. If a verb ends in “ie”, you cross them off and add “Y”, then the “ing”. For example:

- I lie becomes I am lying; he dies becomes he is dying; she ties a knot becomes she is tying a knot.

7. The verbs “to be” and “to see” do not lose their “Es”. For example:

- It is useful to be tall becomes it is useful being tall; he sees double becomes he is seeing double.

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B. Write out these sentences, filling in the missing present participles from this list of verbs: to leave; to drop; to marry; to rob; to suck; to believe; to grind; to worry; to bob; to chop.

1. The message in a bottle, lay _____ on the waves, just beyond reach of his out-stretched hands.
2. Whenever I think of those women and children in The Sudan, I cannot help _____ .
3. The plesiosaurus swam through the sea, _____ up plankton.
4. The tin man put down his axe, he was tired from _____ wood.
5. We climbed aboard the space shuttle and waved good bye to the friends we were _____ .
6. By the time our party reached the top of Ben Nevis, we were _____ like flies.
7. He kept everyone in the tent awake by _____ his teeth in his sleep.
8. We ran away to Gretna Green so my evil step mother could not stop us from _____ .
9. The thieves were not very practised at _____ banks. They asked us all politely if we would mind lying on the floor.
10. Dad shook his head and sighed, "Seeing is _____ ," as Granddad launched himself out of the upstairs window with his home-made wings.