



Australian Teacher

Australian
& American
Spelling

**"I DN'OT GVIE
A DMAN FOR
A MAN WHO
CAN OLNLY
SELPL A WROD
ONE WAY."
—MRAK TIWAN**

I cdnuolt blveiee taht I cluod aulacly
uesdnatnrd waht I was rdanieg. The
phaonmneal pweor of the hmuan mnid.
Aoccdrnig to a rscheearch at Cmabrigde
Uinervtisy, it deosn't mtttaer inwaht oredr
the ltteers in a wrod are, the olny
iprmoatnt tihng is taht the frist and lsat
ltteer be in the rghit pclae. The rset can
be a taotl mses and you can sitll raed it
wouthit a porbelm. Tihs is bcuseae the
huamn mnid deos not raed ervey lteter by
istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe. Amzanig
huh? yaeh and I awlyas thought slpeling
was ipmorantt.

Australian & American Spelling

Here are the principal differences in spelling between Australian and American Spelling.

	Australian	American
Final -l is always doubled after one vowel in stressed and unstressed syllables in Australian English but usually only in stressed syllables in American English, for example:	rebel> rebelled travel > travelled	rebel> rebelled travel > traveled
Some words end in -tre in Australian English and -ter in American English, for example:	centre theatre	center theater
Some words end in -ogue in Australian English and -og in American English, for example:	analogue catalogue	analog catalog
Some words end in -our in Australian English and -or in American English, for example:	colour labour	color labor
Some verbs end in -ize or -ise in Australian English but only in -ize in American English, for example:	realise, realize harmonise, harmonize	realize harmonize

