



Spelling – work for years 3 and 4

Revision of work from years 1 and 2

Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.

New work for years 3 and 4

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidelines (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	<p>If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled before any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added.</p> <p>The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.</p> <p>Example suffixes to teach -ed -er -est -ing -ation</p>	<p>Statutory Word list: consider remember</p> <p>Other examples: forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation</p>
The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	<p>myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery</p> <p>hymn, crystal, crypt, gypsy, oxygen, calypso, cygnet, lyric, physics, physical, symbol, symptom, syrup, system, typical</p>
The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou	These words should be learnt as needed.	<p>young, touch, double, trouble, country</p> <p>couple, courage, cousin, flourish, nourish, southern</p> <p>Statutory word list: enough</p>
More prefixes	<p>Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below. Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.</p> <p>The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il</p> <p>Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-.</p>	<p>dis-, mis-, in- disappoint, disagree, disobey disappear disable, dislike, disqualified, disinfect, disconnect, dishonest misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) misplace, misfire, mishear, mistake, misunderstand, mistreat, mislead</p> <p>inactive, incorrect inaccurate, incurable, incapable</p> <p>il- illegal, illegible, illuminate, im- immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect ir- irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible irresistable</p>



	<p>re- means 'again' or 'back'. sub- means 'under'. inter- means 'between' or 'among'.</p> <p>super- means 'above'. anti- means 'against'. auto- means 'self' or 'own'.</p>	<p>re-: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate relearn, reconsider, rebuild, reuse, reread, recycle, revisit</p> <p>sub-: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge, subscribe, subordinate (as in subordinate clause)</p> <p>inter-: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) interview, interchange,</p> <p>super-: supermarket, superman, superstar, supervision, superhero, superpower,</p> <p>anti-: antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antidote</p> <p>auto-: automatic, autograph, autobiography</p>
The suffix -ation	The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	<p>information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration</p> <p>situation, organisation, imagination, expectation,</p>
The suffix -ly	<p>The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.</p> <p>The -ly suffix starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words unless they end with y. If the root word ends with y, the y is changed to i.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the root word ends with -le, the -le is changed to -ly. 2. If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word <i>publicly</i>. 3. The words <i>truly, duly, wholly</i>. 	<p>sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly) finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly) happily, angrily</p> <p>gently, simply, humbly, nobly basically, frantically, dramatically</p> <p>accidentally, occasionally, probably, actually</p> <p>certainly, importantly, naturally, popularly, possibly, regularly, strangely, busily, extremely, naughtily, famously, particularly, recently, peculiarly,</p>
Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	<p>The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure.</p> <p>The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt -ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending, e.g. <i>teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher</i>.</p>	<p>measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure</p> <p>creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure, future structure, temperature, mixture, capture, culture</p>



<p>Endings which sound like /ʒən/</p>	<p>If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion.</p>	<p>division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television</p> <p>occasion, conclusion, vision, explosion, erosion, revision</p>
<p>The suffix -ous</p>	<p>Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word.</p> <p>-our is changed to -or before -ous is added.</p> <p>A final 'e' must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of 'g' is to be kept.</p> <p>If there is an /i:/ sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.</p>	<p>poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various</p> <p>tremendous, enormous, jealous</p> <p>humorous, glamorous, vigorous</p> <p>courageous, outrageous</p> <p>serious, obvious, curious</p> <p>hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p>
<p>Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian</p>	<p>Strictly speaking, the endings are -ion and -ian. Clues about whether to put t, s, ss or c before these endings often come from the last letter or letters of the root word.</p> <p>-tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t (invent) or te (hesitate).</p> <p>-ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit.</p> <p>-sion is used if the root word ends in d or se.</p> <p>Exceptions: attend – attention, intend – intention</p> <p>-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.</p>	<p>invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion</p> <p>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission, omission, possession, procession, impression</p> <p>expansion, extension, suspension, comprehension, tension, supervision</p> <p>musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician</p>
<p>Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)</p>		<p>scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character, school</p> <p>chaos, anchor, ache, monarch, stomach, technology, mechanic, technical</p>
<p>Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)</p>		<p>chef, chalet, machine, brochure</p> <p>champagne, chandelier, charade, chute, moustache, parachute,</p>



Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)		league, tongue, antique, unique plague, rogue, vague, dialogue, catalogue, technique, opaque,
Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)		science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent scent, scenery, scissors, ascend, ascending, descend, descending, scientist
Words with the /ei/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey veil, reign, sleigh, freight, weight neigh, sheikh, neighbour, beige, grey, prey, they, obey, convey survey, surveyor
Possessive apostrophe with plural words	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; –s is not added if the plural already ends in –s, but <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in –s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children’s</i>).	girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s, women’s (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the ’s suffix e.g. Cyprus’s population. Thomas’s present).
Homophones or near-homophones		accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he’ll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who’s