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	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. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed. Example suffixes to teach -ed –er –est –ing -ation	Statutory Word list: consider remember Other examples: forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation
The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery hymn, crystal, crypt, gypsy, oxygen, calypso, cygnet, lyric, physics, physical, symbol, symptom, syrup, system, typical
The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou	These words should be learnt as needed.	young, touch, double, trouble, country couple, courage, cousin, flourish, nourish, southern Statutory word list: enough
More prefixes	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. The prefix **in–** can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'. Before a root word starting with **l**, **in–** becomes **il** Before a root word starting with **m** or **p**, **in–** becomes **im–**. Before a root word starting with **r**, **in–** becomes **ir–**.	**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 inactive, incorrect inaccurate, incurable, incapable **il-** illegal, illegible, illuminate, **im-** immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect **ir-** irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible irresistable

	re– means 'again' or 'back'. **sub–** means 'under'. **inter–** means 'between' or 'among'. **super–** means 'above'. **anti–** means 'against'. **auto–** means 'self' or 'own'.	**re–**: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate relearn, reconsider, rebuild, reuse, reread, recycle, revisit **sub–**: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge, subscribe, subordinate (as in subordinate clause) **inter–**: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) interview, interchange, **super–**: supermarket, superman, superstar, supervision, superhero, superpower, **anti–**: antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antidote **auto–**: automatic, autograph, autobiography
The suffix –ation	The suffix **–ation** is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration situation, organisation, imagination, expectation,
The suffix –ly	The suffix **–ly** is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply. 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**. **Exceptions**: 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 *publicly*. 3. The words *truly*, *duly*, *wholly.*	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly) finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly) happily, angrily gently, simply, humbly, nobly basically, frantically, dramatically accidentally, occasionally, probably, actually certainly, importantly, naturally, popularly, possibly, regularly, strangely, busily, extremely, naughtily, famously, particularly, recently, peculiarly,
Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	The ending sounding like **/ʒə/** is always spelt **–sure**. 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. *teacher*, *catcher*, *richer*, *stretcher.*	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure, future structure, temperature, mixture, capture, culture

Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like **/**ʒən**/**, it is spelt as **–sion**.	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television occasion, conclusion, vision, explosion, erosion, revision
The suffix –ous	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. **–our** is changed to **–or** before **–ous** is added. A final 'e' must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of 'g' is to be kept. If there is an /i:/ sound before the **–ous** ending, it is usually spelt as **i**, but a few words have **e**.	poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various tremendous, enormous, jealous humorous, glamorous, vigorous courageous, outrageous serious, obvious, curious hideous, spontaneous, courteous
Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian	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. **–tion** is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in **t** (invent) or **te** (hesitate). **–ssion** is used if the root word ends in **ss** or –**mit**. **–sion** is used if the root word ends in **d** or **se**. **Exceptions**: attend – attention, intend – intention **–cian** is used if the root word ends in **c** or **cs**.	 invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission, omission, possession, procession, impression expansion, extension, suspension, comprehension, tension, supervision musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician
Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character, school chaos, anchor, ache, monarch, stomach, technology, mechanic, technical
Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef, chalet, machine, brochure champagne, chandelier, charade, chute, moustache, parachute,

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 /eɪ/ 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 *is* added if the plural does not end in **–s** (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. *children's*).	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