

Spelling – work for years 3 and 4

Code – Alternative Spellings

'i' sound	<u>g</u> ym	'k' sound	<u>s</u> cheme, anti <u>q</u> ue
'u' sound	<u>y</u> oung	'sh' sound	<u>ch</u> ef
'ae' sound	<u>v</u> ein, <u>w</u> eigh, <u>th</u> ey	'g' sound	lea <u>g</u> ue
		'ng' sound	ton <u>g</u> ue
		's' sound	<u>s</u> cene

Code – Alternative Pronunciations

<ou> spelling	<u>ou</u> t, <u>ou</u> ld, <u>yo</u> , <u>yo</u> ung	<y> spelling	<u>y</u> es, happy <u>y</u> , cry, <u>g</u> ym
<ey> spelling	mon <u>ey</u> , <u>th</u> ey	<ch> spelling	<u>ch</u> op, <u>s</u> cheme, <u>ch</u> ef

Code – homophones and near homophones

a c c e p t / e x c e p t	mail / male
affect / effect	main / mane
ball / bawl	meat / meet
b e r r y / b u r y	m e d a l / m e d d l e
brake / break	m i s s e d / m i s t
fair / fare	peace / piece
grate / great	plain / plane
groan / grown	r a i n / r e i n / r e i g n
here / hear	s c e n e / s e e n
h e e l / h e a l / h e ' l l	w h e a t h e r / w e a t h e r
knot / not	w h o s e / w h o ' s

Inflectional Affixes

-ing	verb present participle	forgett <u>ing</u> , beginn <u>ing</u> , garden <u>ing</u> , limit <u>ing</u>
-en	verb past perfect participle	forgotten <u>en</u>
-ed	verb simple past tense	preferre <u>d</u> , limite <u>d</u>
-'s/-s'	singular proper noun (that ends in 's')	Cyprus <u>s</u> , James <u>s</u>
	plural noun possessive (ends in 's')	girls' <u>'</u> , boys' <u>'</u> , babies' <u>'</u>
	irregular plural noun possessive (does not end in 's')	children <u>'s</u> , men <u>'s</u> , mice <u>'s</u>

Spelling – year 3 and 4 (continued)

Derivational Affixes

-er	transforms a verb into a noun	beginner , gardener
pre-	before	prefer
dis-	Latin prefix meaning 'apart' or having a negative/reversing force (or appearing in loanwords from Latin)	disagree , disobey disappoint
mis-	Middle English prefix meaning 'ill' or 'wrong'	misbehave , mislead , misspell
in-	meaning 'not' or 'opposite of'	inactive , incorrect
im-	variant of 'in-'; used before 'p'	impatient , imperfect , impossible
im-	variant of 'in-'; used before 'm'	immature , immortal
il-	variant of 'in-'; used before 'l'	illegal , illegible
ir-	variant of 'in-'; used before 'r'	irregular , irrelevant
re-	Middle English prefix meaning 'again'	redo , refresh , return , reappear , redecorate
sub-	Latin prefix meaning 'under' (or occurring in loanwords from Latin)	subdivide , subheading , subheading , submarine , submerge subject , subtract
inter-	Middle English prefix meaning 'between' or 'among'	interact , intercity , international , interrelated
super-	Latin prefix meaning 'above' (or occurring in loanwords from Latin)	supermarket , superman , superstar superficial , supersede
anti-	Middle English prefix meaning 'against' or 'opposite of'	antiseptic , anticlockwise , antisocial
auto-	Greek prefix meaning 'self' or 'own'	autobiography , autograph
-ly	added to an adjective to form an adverb	sadly , completely
	where the root word ends with <l> spelling of //	usually , finally ,
	where the root word ends with <y> spelling of /ee/	happily , angrily
	where the root word ends with the <le> spelling of //	gently , simply , humbly , nobly
	where the root word ends with -ic	basically , frantically , comically * <small>(*the 'a' is elided in speech e.g. co-mic-lee)</small>

Spelling – year 3 and 4 (continued)

-ous	Middle English meaning 'possessing' or 'full of', or to anglicise Latin adjectives that cannot be directly adapted into English	poison <u>ous</u> , danger <u>ous</u> , mountain <u>ous</u> , fam <u>ous</u> , vari <u>ous</u> , tremend <u>ous</u> , enorm <u>ous</u> , jeal <u>ous</u>
	where the root word ends with <our> spelling of /er/, the /er/ sound is replaced by a schwa, and the /r/ is heard in the final syllable:	humor <u>ous</u> , glamor <u>ous</u> , vigor <u>ous</u>
	where the root word ends with the <ge> spelling of /j/, the spelling remains the same and -ous is added	courage <u>ous</u> , outrage <u>ous</u>
	where the root word ends with the /ee/ sound, it may be spelled with <i> or <e>	seri <u>ous</u> , obvi <u>ous</u> , curi <u>ous</u> hide <u>ous</u> , spontane <u>ous</u> , courte <u>ous</u>

Final stable syllables

Words ending in -tion; added to verbs to form nouns	
-tion is a syllable formed when the word-forming element 'ion' is fixed to a base or to another suffix ending in -t or -te.	invent <u>ion</u> , inject <u>ion</u> , act <u>ion</u> , hesitat <u>ion</u> , complet <u>ion</u>
where the root word ends in 'ss' or -mit	express <u>ion</u> , discuss <u>ion</u> , confess <u>ion</u> , permiss <u>ion</u> , admiss <u>ion</u>
where the root word ends in <d> or <se>, /sh/ can be spelled <si> or <ti>	expans <u>ion</u> , extens <u>ion</u> , comprehens <u>ion</u> , tens <u>ion</u> – attent <u>ion</u> , intent <u>ion</u>
where the root word ends in 'c' or -cs	music <u>ian</u> , electric <u>ian</u> , magi <u>cian</u> , politici <u>an</u> , mathematic <u>ian</u>
-ation	limit <u>ation</u> , informat <u>ion</u> , sensat <u>ion</u> , preparat <u>ion</u> , admirat <u>ion</u>
Words ending in -sure (zhure)	meas <u>ure</u> , treas <u>ure</u> , pleas <u>ure</u> , enclos <u>ure</u>
Words ending in -ture (chure)	creat <u>ure</u> , furnit <u>ure</u> , pict <u>ure</u> , nat <u>ure</u> , advent <u>ure</u>
Words ending in -sion (zhun)	divis <u>ion</u> , invas <u>ion</u> , confus <u>ion</u> , decis <u>ion</u> , collis <u>ion</u> , televis <u>ion</u>