

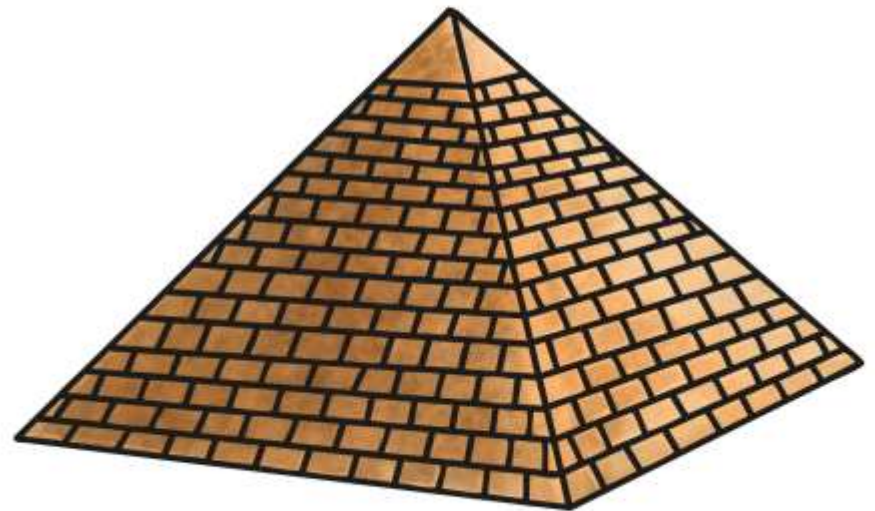
Pattern

Year 3/4 Spelling

Short **-i** sound spelt with a **y** other than at the end of a word.

Example words:

myth, gym, Egypt,
pyramid, mystery



Pattern

Year 3/4 Spelling

The short **u** sound spelt **-ou-**.

Example words:

**young, touch, double,
trouble, country**



Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

dis- and **mis-** have negative meanings.

dis-

disappoint

disagree

disobey

mis-

misbehave

mislead

misspell

Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

The prefix **in-** means 'not' or 'into',
e.g. incorrect.

Example words:

incorrect, **in**visible, **in**active,
inappropriate

Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

re- means 'again' or 'back'.

Example words:

**redo, refresh, return, reappear, return,
redecorate**

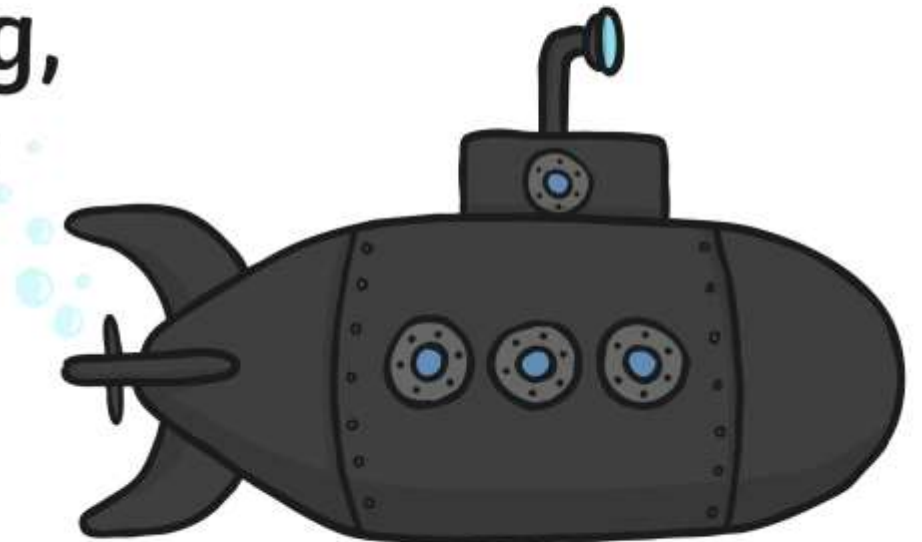
Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

sub- means 'under'.

Example words:

**subdivide, subheading,
submarine, submerge**



Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

inter- means 'between' or 'among'.

Example words:

**interact, international,
intercity, interspersed**

Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

super- means 'above'.

Example words:

**supermarket, superhero,
superstar**



Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

anti- means 'against'.

Example words:

**antiseptic, anticlockwise,
antisocial, antifreeze**



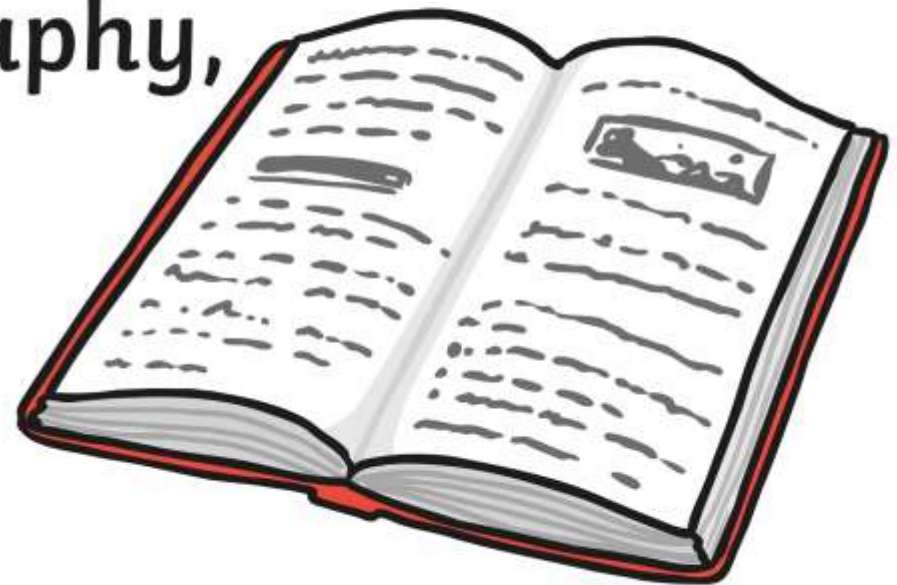
Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

auto- means 'self' or 'own'.

Example words:

**automatic, autobiography,
autograph**



Suffixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

-ation is added to verbs to form nouns.
The **e** is dropped from root words ending in **e**.

adore**e** = adoration

sense**e** = sensation

prepare**e** = preparation

inform = information

Suffixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

The suffix **-ly** is added to an adjective to form an adverb.

Example words:

sadly, completely, usually, finally, comically

Exceptions

If the root word ends in **-y** and has more than one syllable, the **y** is changed to an **i**.

happy = happily
angry = angrily

If the root word ends with **-le**, the **-le** is changed to **-ly**.

gentle = gently
simple = simply

If the root word ends with **-ic** then **-ally** is added (except for the word publicly).

basic = basically
frantic = frantically

These words are also exceptions.

true = truly
due = duly
whole = wholly

Suffixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

Endings which make the sound '-shun'.

-tion

Most commonly used for root words ending in *-t*, or *-te*.

invent = invention
act = action
complete = completion

-ssion

Used for root words ending in *-ss* or *-mit*.

express = expression
discuss = discussion
admit = admission

-sion

Used for root words ending in *-d* or *-se*.

expand = expansion
extend = extension
tense = tension

-cian

Used for root words ending in *-c* or *-cs*.

music = musician
politic = politician
magic = magician

Patterns

Year 3/4 Spelling

Words with a hard 'c' sound
spelt with **-ch-**

(These words are Greek in origin.)

Example words:

scheme, chorus, chemist,
echo, character



Patterns

Year 3/4 Spelling

Words with the '-sh-' sound spelt -ch-
(These words are French in origin.)

Example words:

**chef, chalet, machine,
brochure, charade**



Patterns

Year 3/4 Spelling

Words with the hard
'g' sound spelt **-gue-**

Examples words:

league
tongue
baguette

Words with the 'k'
sound spelt **-que-**

Examples words:

antique
unique
masquerade

(These words are mostly French in origin)

Patterns

Year 3/4 Spelling

Words with the 's' sound spelt **-sc-**
(These words come from Latin.)

Example words:

**science, scene, discipline,
fascinate, crescent**



Patterns

Year 3/4 Spelling

Words with the '-ay-' sound spelt -ei-,
-eigh-, or -ey-.

Example words:

**vein, weigh, eight,
neighbour, they, obey**



Patterns

Year 3/4 Spelling

Words with endings like mea-**sure** or furni-**ture**.

Endings that sound like the ending to mea-**sure** are always spelt **-sure**

treasure
pleasure
leisure

Endings that sound like the ending to furni-**ture** are often spelled **-ture** (BUT not if the root word ends with -ch e.g. teach = tea-cher)

picture
nature
creature

Suffixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

The suffix **-ous**

In some words, the root is clear and the suffix 'ous' is added onto the end of the root word.

Example words:

poisonous, dangerous, mountainous

In some cases,
there is no
obvious root.

tremendous
jealous
enormous

-our is changed
to -or before -ous
is added.

humour = humorous
glamour = glamorous
vigour = vigorous

A final e of the root
word must be kept if
the '-dj' sound of g
is to be kept.

courage = courageous
outrage = outrageous

If there is an 'ee' sound
before the -ous ending,
it is spelt as i but a
few words have e.

serious
obvious
hideous

Patterns

Year 3/4 Spelling

Possessive apostrophe with plural words. An apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word.

-s is not added if the plural already ends in -s.

girls'
boys'
babies'

-s is added if the plural does not end in -s (e.g. children).

children's
men's

Singular proper nouns ending in an 's': write the word as we would speak it. For these examples we say the 's' so we add it on.

Jess's
Mr Jones's

Singular proper nouns ending in an 's': write the word as we would speak it. For these examples we don't say the 's' so we don't add it on.

Mr Hastings'
Texas'

Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

accept
affect
ball

except
effect
bawl

Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

berry

brake

fair

bury

break

fare

Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

grate

groan

here

great

grown

hear

Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

knot

mail

main

not

male

mane

Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

meat
medal
missed

meet
meddle
mist

Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

peace

plain

scene

piece

plane

seen

Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

weather
whose

whether
who's

Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

he'll

heel

heal

rain

reign

rein

Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

The prefix **in-** means 'not' or 'into'.

Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il-

legal = illegal
legible = illegible

Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-

possible = impossible
perfect = imperfect
patient = impatient

Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-

regular = irregular
relevant = irrelevant
responsible = irresponsible