

Year 3 and 4 Spelling Coverage

Statutory	Guidance	Example Words	Aut 1	Aut 2	Spr 1	Spr 2	Sum 1	Sum 2
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.	forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation						
The /i/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery						
The /uh/ sound spelt ou	These words should be learnt as needed.	young, touch, double, trouble, country						
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.	dis- : disappoint, disagree, disobey mis- : misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)						
	The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.	in- : inactive, incorrect						
	Before a root word starting with l , in- becomes il .	illegal, illegible						
	Before a root word starting with m or p , in- becomes im- .	immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect						
	Before a root word starting with r , in- becomes ir- .	irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible						
	re- means 'again' or 'back'.	re- : redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate						
	sub- means 'under'.	sub- : subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge						
	inter- means 'between' or 'among'.	inter- : interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related)						
	super- means 'above'.	super- : supermarket, superman, superstar						
	anti- means 'against'.	anti- : antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antisocial						
	auto- means 'self' or 'own'.	auto- : autobiography, autograph						

Year 3 and 4 Spelling Coverage

The suffix –ation	The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration						
The suffix –ly	The suffix –ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply. The suffix –ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words.	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly)						
	Exceptions: (1) If the root word ends in –y with a consonant letter before it, the y is changed to i , but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	happily, angrily						
	(2) If the root word ends with –le , the –le is changed to –ly .	gently, simply, humbly, nobly						
	(3) If the root word ends with –ic , –ally is added rather than just –ly , except in the word <i>publicly</i> .	basically, frantically, dramatically						
	(4) The words <i>truly, duly, wholly</i> .							
Words with endings sounding like /shh/ or /chu/	The ending sounding like /shh/ is always spelt –sure . The ending sounding like /chu/ 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> .	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure						
Endings which sound like /shun/	If the ending sounds like /shun/, it is spelt as –sion .	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television						
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’ of the root word 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						

Year 3 and 4 Spelling Coverage

<p>Endings which sound like /shun/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian</p>	<p>Strictly speaking, the suffixes are -ion and -ian. Clues about whether to put t, s, ss or c before these suffixes 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 or te.</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: <i>attend – attention, intend – intention.</i></p> <p>-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.</p>	<p>invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension</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</p>						
<p>Words with the /sh/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)</p>		<p>chef, chalet, machine, brochure</p>						
<p>Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin)</p>		<p>league, tongue, antique, unique</p>						
<p>Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)</p>	<p>In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/.</p>	<p>science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent</p>						
<p>Words with the /ay/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey</p>		<p>vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey</p>						
<p>Possessive apostrophe with plural words</p>	<p>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>).</p>	<p>girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an <i>s</i> use the ‘s suffix e.g. Cyprus’s population)</p>						
<p>Homophones and near-homophones</p>		<p>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</p>						

Year 3 and 4 Spelling Coverage

<p>Words list</p>	<p>accident(ally), actual(ly), address, answer, appear, arrive, believe, bicycle, breath, breathe, build, busy/business, calendar, caught, centre, century, certain, circle, complete, consider, continue, decide, describe, different, difficult, disappear, early, earth, eight/eighth, enough, exercise, experience, experiment, extreme, famous, favourite, February, forward(s), fruit, grammar, group, guard, guide, heard, heart, height, history, imagine, increase, important, interest, island, knowledge, learn, length</p> <p>library, material, medicine, mention, minute, natural, naughty, notice, occasion(ally), often, opposite</p> <p>ordinary, particular, peculiar, perhaps, popular, position, possess(ion), possible, potatoes, pressure</p> <p>probably, promise purpose, quarter, question, recent, regular, reign, remember, sentence, separate, special, straight</p> <p>strange, strength, suppose, surprise, therefore, though/although, thought, through, various, weight, woman/women</p>						
-------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--