

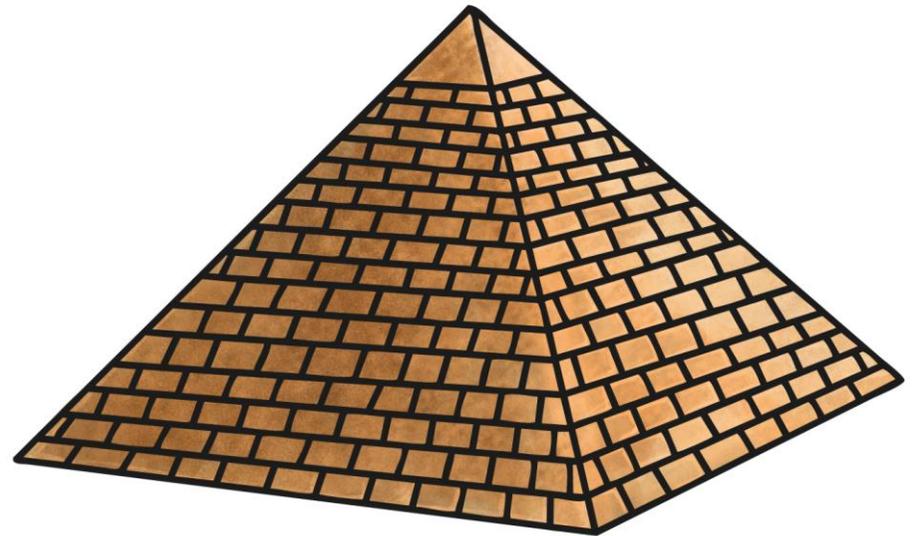
# Pattern

## 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**, **invaluable**, **inactive**,  
**inappropriate**

# Prefixes

Year 3 / 4 Spelling

**re-** means 'again' or 'back'.

Example words:

redo, refresh, return,

reappear, return,

redecorate.

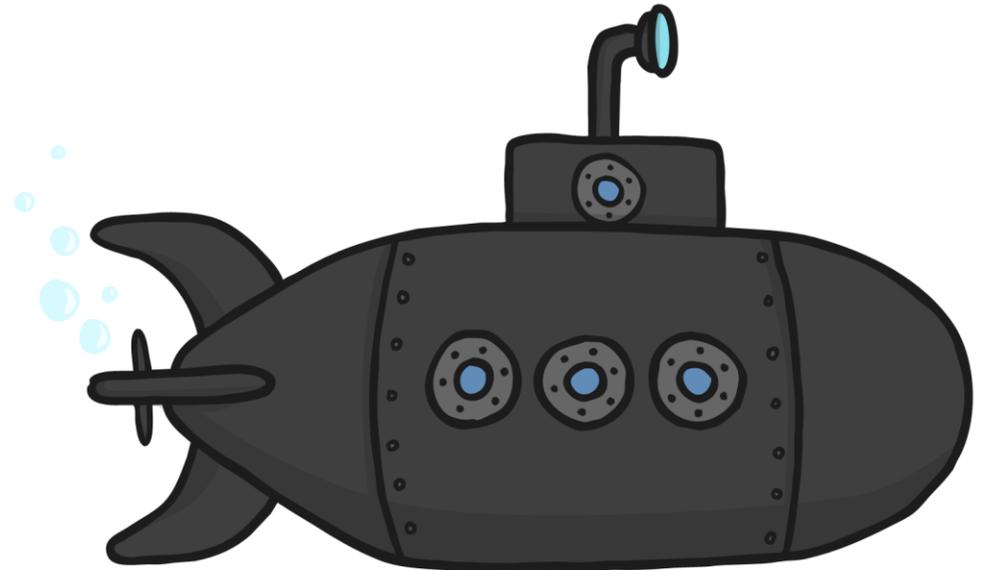
# Prefixes

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, superman,  
superstar



# Prefixes

Year 3 / 4 Spelling

**anti-** means 'against'.

Example words:

antiseptic, anticlockwise,  
antisocial, antifreeze



# Prefixes

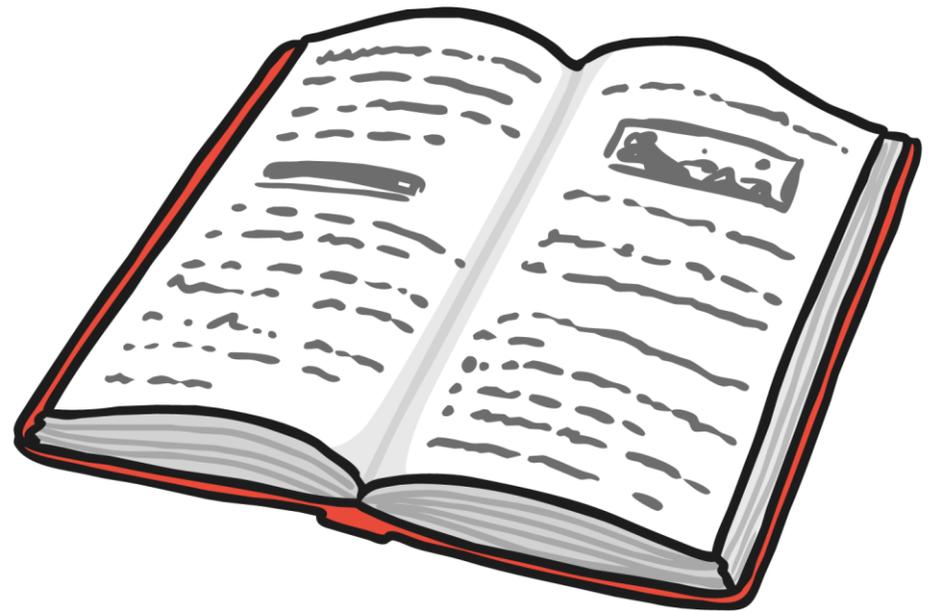
## Year 3 / 4 Spelling

**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 <b>e</b>	=	adoration
sense <b>e</b>	=	sensation
prepare <b>e</b>	=	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**.

comically

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 Greek 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)

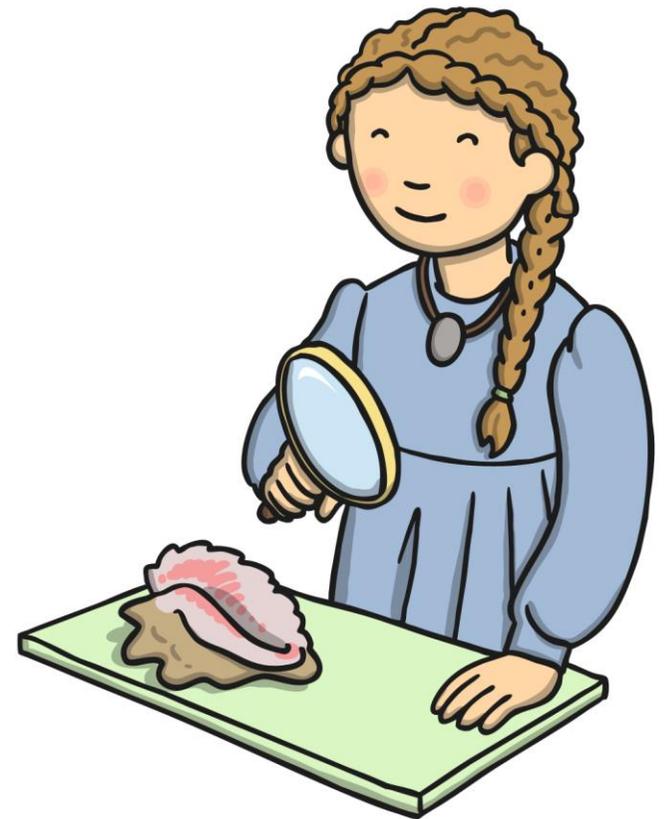
# Patterns

## Year 3 / 4 Spelling

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

Example words:

science, scene, discipline,  
fascinate, crescent  
admiration



# 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 word.

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

-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'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

great

groan

grown

here

hear

# Vocabulary

## Year 3 / 4 Spelling

Homophones and near-homophones.

knot

not

mail

male

main

mane

# Vocabulary

## Year 3 / 4 Spelling

Homophones and near-homophones.

meat	meet
medal	meddle
missed	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

whether

whose

who's

# Vocabulary

Year 3 / 4 Spelling

Homophones and near-homophones.

he'll

rain

heel

reign

heal

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