

SDFS/ Year 4 spellings/ July 2014[from September 2015]

Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples	Core Words
Autumn Revision of Year 1, 2 and 3 words and patterns as appropriate from assessment and records. Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.			Bold and underlined = statutory guidance. Read and spell mathematical vocabulary correctly and confidently, using growing word reading knowledge and knowledge of spelling.	
Suffixes: two or more syllables	double consonant	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.	forgotten beginner prefer preferred
	single consonant		The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	gardening limiting limitation
				gardener
				limited
Prefixes	sub-	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below.	sub- means 'under'.	subdivide subheading submarine submerge subspecies
	inter		inter- means 'between' or 'among'.	interaction intercede interfere interim interject interlude intermediate international intervene intercity interact interrupt
	super		super- means 'above'.	supervision supersonic superman supermarket superstar superfan superglue superfast
	anti		anti- means 'against'.	antifreeze antibody anticlockwise anti-virus antibiotic antiseptic anticlockwise antisocial
	auto		auto- means 'self' or 'own'.	autograph autobiography autograph autobiography automatic autopilot autopsy automobile
	in-		The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.	inaccessible inaccurate inactive inadequate inarticulate inattentive inaudible incapable incomplete inconsiderate inconvenient incorrect incredible indecent indefinite independent indigestion inedible inefficient inexcusable inexpensive insignificant insincere insoluble invisible involuntary inexcusable indestructible invincible inaccurately inconsiderately indecently insensitively

				insignificant insincerely
	il-		Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il	illegal illegible illiterate illogical illegitimate
	im-	Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-	imbalance immature immeasurable immobile immoral immortal immovable impartial impassable impatient imperceptible imperfect impermanent impermeable imperturbable impervious implausible impolite important impossible impractical imprecise improbable improper	
	ir-	Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-	irrational irregular irresistible irresponsive irreversible irrelevant irritated irrational irresponsible irrevocable irreverent irrelevant irreversible irrecoverable irradiation irascible irrigable irreparable irremovable	
-ation	The suffix -ation	The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information adoration sensation preparation admiration investigation frustration liberation animation operation narration quotation elation rotation levitation relation dictation formation deviation restoration	
Suffix -ly	ic to ally	The suffix -ly The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.	(3) If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word publicly.	automatically critically logically magically mechanically medically musically physically
	odd		(4) The words truly, duly, wholly.	truly duly wholly
Rules for -ous	our to or	The suffix -ous	-our is changed to -or before -ous is added.	vigorous humorous glamorous armorous endeavorous harborous honorous
	geous		A final 'e' must be kept if the /d ₃ / sound of 'g' is to be kept.	courageous outrageous advantageous gorgeous
	ious		If there is an /i:/ sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i,	various anxious conscientious conscious delicious furious glorious gracious infections luscious luxurious mysterious obvious previous rebellious scrumptious serious surreptitious suspicious tedious victorious suspicious precious conscious delicious obvious

SDFS/ Year 4 spellings/ July 2014[from September 2015]

	eous		but a few words have e.	hideous spontaneous courteous hideous miscellaneous nauseous righteous simultaneous
tion	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian 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.	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	completion operation situation relation imagination organisation ambition position revolution solution fiction introduction caution description	
tion		-tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te .	invention injection action hesitation translation pollution attraction affection correction construction option education	
sion		-sion is used if the root word ends in d or se . Exceptions: attend - attention, intend - intention.	expansion extension comprehension tension intentions ascension	
ssion		-ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit .	admission aggression depression discussion expression impression mission oppression possession procession profession progression succession suppression	
cian		-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs .	optician politician musician electrician mathematician	
f: ph			agoraphobia arachnophobia cacophony claustrophobia hydrophobia paragraph pharaoh pharmacist pharynx phenomenon phlegmophobia photosensitive photosynthesis physical physicist physiotherapy symphony xenophobia	
,	irr plural	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	(Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population)	children's men's mice's child's tooth's foot's sheep's women's people's boys' dogs'
	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,	

SDFS/ Year 4 spellings/ July 2014[from September 2015]

			main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who's	
Word List for years Three and Four - continue to practise these words				
<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 library material medicine mention minute natural naughty notice occasion(ally) often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess(ion) possible potatoes pressure probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though/although thought through various weight woman/women</p>				
<p>Teachers should continue to emphasise to pupils the relationships between sounds and letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root words are learnt in this way, longer words can be spelt correctly, if the rules and guidelines for adding prefixes and suffixes are also known.</p>		<p>Examples: business: once busy is learnt, with due attention to the unusual spelling of the /i/ sound as 'u', business can then be spelt as busy + ness, with the y of busy changed to i according to the rule. disappear: the root word appear contains sounds which can be spelt in more than one way so it needs to be learnt, but the prefix dis- is then simply added to appear. Understanding the relationships between words can also help with spelling.</p>		<p>Examples: bicycle is cycle (from the Greek for wheel) with bi- (meaning two) before it. medicine is related to medical so the /s/ sound is spelt as c. opposite is related to oppose, so the schwa sound in opposite is spelt as o.</p>