

Newlands Junior School: Year Four spellings

Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
f sound: spelt ph			agoraphobia arachnophobia cacophony claustrophobia paragraph pharaoh pharmacist phenomenon photosynthesis physical symphony physiotherapy
Irregular possessive plural words	possessive apostrophe with plural words note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix; eg; Cyprus's population	The 's is placed after the plural form of the word. s is not added if the plural already ends in s (Y3) but is added if the plural does not end in s (is an irregular plural).	children's men's mice's sheep's women's people's boys' dogs'
homophones or near homophones	Children should know and be able to correctly use homophones and near homophones.		accept/except affect/effect ate/eight berry/bury brake/break fair/fare grate/great groan/grown heard/herd here/hear heal/heel/he'll knot/not mail/male main/mane meat/meet medal/meddle missed/mist peace/piece plain/plane scene/seen rain/rein/reign weather/whether whose/who's wait/weight son/sun through/threw

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Prefixes			
Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
sub	Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.	sub means under or below	subdivide subheading submarine submerge subspecies subtract
inter		inter means between or among	interaction intercede interfere interim interject interlude intermediate international intervene intercity interrupt
super		super means above or beyond	supervision supersonic superman supermarket superstar superfan superglue superfast
anti		anti means against	antifreeze antibody anticlockwise ant-virus antibiotic antiseptic antisocial
auto		auto means self or own	autograph autobiography automatic autopilot automobile
micro		micro means small	microscope microchip
multi		multi means many	multiply multimedia
extra		extra means beyond	extraordinary extra-terrestrial
fore		fore mean before or in front of	forewarn forename forearm

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Prefixes (continued)			
Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
in	The prefix in. Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.	in means not or in/into	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
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 import 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 irreparable irremovable

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Suffixes			
Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
ing er en ed	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to polysyllabic words	If a single consonant at the end of a root word is preceded by a single vowel <u>and</u> the final syllable is accented (stressed), the consonant doubles when adding a suffix beginning with a vowel.	forgetting beginning forgotten beginner preferred
ing ion er ed		The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	gardening limiting limitation gardener limited
ous	The suffix ous. ous means quality of. Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters apply. Sometimes there is no obvious root word: tremendous jealous enormous	our is changed to or before ous is added	vigorous humorous glamorous amorous poisonous dangerous mountainous
		a final e must be kept if the j sound of g is to be kept	courageous outrageous advantageous gorgeous
		if there is an e sound before the ous ending, it is usually spelt i	various anxious conscientious conscious delicious furious glorious gracious infectious mysterious obvious previous rebellious scrumptious serious suspicious tedious delicious
		a few words do have e	hideous spontaneous courteous miscellaneous nauseous righteous simultaneous
dom		The suffix dom indicates a noun. dom means belonging to, quality of.	freedom kingdom wisdom
ic		The suffix ic indicates an adjective. ic means quality of.	poetic dramatic chaotic
ship		The suffix ship indicates a noun. ship means state of.	friendship ownership
scope		scope means viewing instrument	microscope telescope

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Suffixes (continued)			
Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
ation	Endings which sound like shun 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. ion means act of or result of. ian means someone who does.	The suffix ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information quotation formation
tion		Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	admiration preparation adoration sensation restoration imagination organisation introduction
ion		ion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.	frustration investigation liberation animation operation narration elation rotation levitation relation dictation deviation completion situation invention injection action hesitation translation pollution attraction affection correction construction option education
sion		sion is used if the root word ends in d, de or se. Exceptions: attend/attention intend/intention	revision expansion extension comprehension tension intentions ascension conclusion corrosion erosion exclusion television transfusion explosion division invasion confusion collision inclusion intrusion persuasion
ssion		ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or mit	admission aggression depression discussion expression impression oppression possession procession profession progression succession suppression confession
cian		cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.	optician politician musician magician electrician mathematician