

Newlands Junior School: Year Three spellings

Spelling		Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
short i sound	spelt y	the short i sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words		myth gym Egypt pyramid mystery hymn crypt calypso crystal cygnet gypsy lyric mystery oxygen physics symbol system symptom syrup typical
	spelt o		It seems appropriate to add in these other spellings to ensure children are fully aware of the different spellings available.	women
	spelt u			busy
	spelt ui			build built biscuit
	spelt e			pretty
Short u sound	spelt ou	words with a short u sound, but spelt ou		young touch double trouble country young enough couple cousin rough tough southern nourish courage
	spelt o		It seems appropriate to add in these other spellings to ensure children are fully aware of different spellings.	son month mother
	spelt oe			does
	spelt oo			blood
s sound	spelt sc		In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two separate sounds rather than one.	scenario scene scenery science scientist scissors discipline fascinate crescent abscess adolescent ascend
	spelt se			house horse mouse louse
sh sound: spelt ch		words with the sh sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef chalet machine brochure chaise cached parachute moustache
g sound	spelt gue	words with g sound spelt gue		analogue league colleague catalogue dialogue plague vague fatigue intrigue vogue rogue monologue prologue synagogue tongue
	spelt gu			guard guide guest guitar
	spelt gh			ghost ghastly

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k sound	spelt ch	words with the k sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme chorus chemist echo character chord chemistry stomach ache anchor schedule mechanic chaos character choir Christmas chemistry chemical chorus chrysalis chronic architect orchestra scheme technology
	spelt que	words ending with the k sound spelt que (French in origin)		technique cheque unique critique antique plaque mosque picturesque grotesque physique mystique opaque boutique oblique unique
ay sound	spelt ei	words with the ay sound spelt with ei, eigh, ey or aigh.		vein abseil beige feign rein reign surveillance veil
	spelt eigh			weigh eight neighbour sleigh neigh freight
	spelt ey			they obey grey
	spelt aigh			straight
regular plural possessive words		possessive apostrophe with plural words	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word. An s is not added if the plural already ends in s, but is added if the plural does not end in s (eg; is an irregular plural – children's).	girls' boys' babies' crabs'

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Prefixes			
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un	Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.	The prefix un has a negative meaning (not).	unable unbeaten unblock uncover undo unfair unfit unfold unhappy unkind unload unlucky unpack unselfish unwell unwilling unwind unheard unmistakable unaccompanied unachievable unsociable unannounced unappealing unarmed unashamedly unattached unattainable unaware unbeaten unbelievable unbreakable uncertain unusual uncomfortable unconscious undisturbed ungrateful uninterested unofficial unpleasant unpopular unqualified
dis		The prefix dis has a negative meaning (not/opposite of).	disable disagree disarm disclose discover disease disgrace dislike disobey disown displease disrepair distrust disadvantage disallow disappear disuse disappoint disapprove disassemble disbelief disbelieve discharge discolour dissolved discomfort disconnect disease disembark dishearten dishonest disinfect disinterested disjointed disobedient disqualify dissatisfy discontinued
mis		The prefix mis has a negative meaning (wrong).	misbehave misdeal misfire mishear mislead misplace misread misspell mistake misunderstood misplace misadventure misunderstand misuse miscalculate misfortune misinform misinterpret misjudge mismanage misinformed misinterpret
re		The prefix re means again or back.	refill reform refresh refuse repay replace replay redecorate return reuse revisit redo refresh react renew reject rehear repeat rewrite rewind remove retake recycle rebuild rewire reappear

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Prefixes (continued)			
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bi	Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.	The prefix bi means two.	bicycle biannual biplane biceps
de		The prefix de means take away.	devalue deflect de-activate
mid		The prefix mid means middle.	midnight midfield mid-air
non		The prefix non means not.	nonsense non-stick non-event
semi		The prefix semi means half.	semi-circle semi-final
over		The prefix over literally means over, or too much.	overpriced overcoat over-tired
pre		The prefix pre means before.	prefix preview prerequisite
quad		The prefix quad means four.	quadbike quadrilateral
tri		The prefix tri means three.	triangle tripod trigraph
under		The prefix under literally means under, or too little.	underwear underspend underachieve under-rated underdeveloped

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Suffixes				
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ly	just add ly	The suffix ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. Rules already learnt still apply.	The suffix ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words. Exceptions: truly, duly, wholly	weekly wisely blindly bravely correctly fairly hardly kindly lively lonely loudly proudly sadly shyly slightly slowly suddenly sweetly accurately anxiously conscientiously definitely entirely immediately sensitively accurately considerately decently significantly sincerely necessarily patiently secretly separately strangely sufficiently
	change the y to an i		If the root word ends in y with a consonant letter before it, the y is changed to an i, but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	angrily clumsily easily happily heavily hungrily lazily luckily merrily noisily prettily readily speedily steadily wearily hungrily necessarily guiltily noisily
	change le to ly ly:		If the root word ends with le, the le is changed to ly.	gently simply humbly nobly
	add ally to ic words		If a root word ends with ic, ally is added rather than just ly. Exceptions: publicly	basically frantically dramatically
	ous		Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	tremendous enormous jealous fabulous generous tempestuous scrupulous ominous
sure		suffix sure	the ending sounding like sher is always spelt sure	measure treasure pleasure enclosure composure closure disclosure leisure pressure exposure reassure
ture		suffix ture	the ending sounding like cher is often spelt ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending: teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher	picture feature adventure miniature signature temperature manufacture adventure capture creature figure furniture future manufacture mixture nature picture premature puncture signature temperature vulture
en			Adding en to a noun turns it into an adjective. Adding en to an adjective changes it into a verb. (en means made of/to become)	wooden golden darken frighten

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Suffixes (continued)			
Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
ess		An ess ending to a word indicates a noun showing a female form.	lioness princess
ness		Adding ness to an adjective turns it into a noun. (ness means state of)	sadness happiness loneliness homelessness
ist		An ist ending indicates a noun. (ist means someone who)	pianist artist tourist
ment		Adding ment to an adjective turns it into a noun. (ment means state of)	argument movement
or		An or ending indicates a noun. (or means someone who)	doctor collector visitor director