

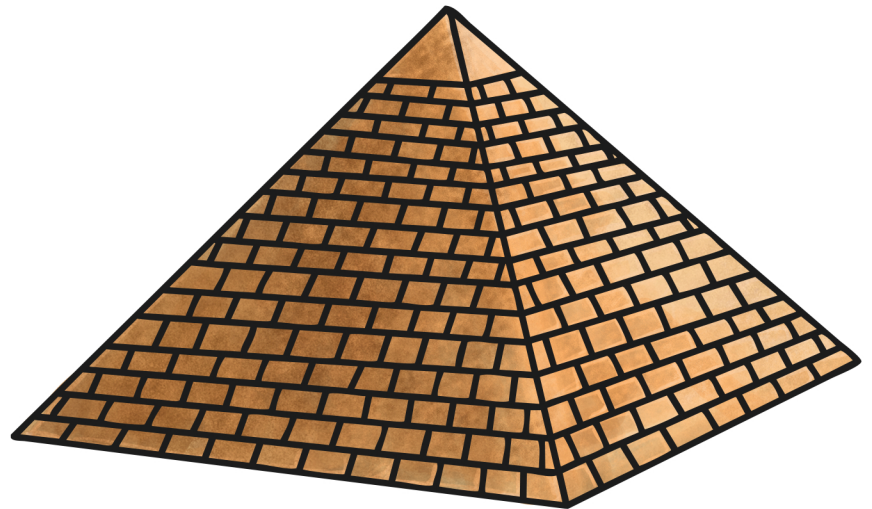
# Pattern

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



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# Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

The prefix **in-** means '**not**' or '**into**',  
e.g. incorrect.

*Example words:*

**in**correct, **in**visible, **in**active,  
**in**appropriate



# Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

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

*Example words:*

**redo, refresh, return, reappear, return,  
redecorate**

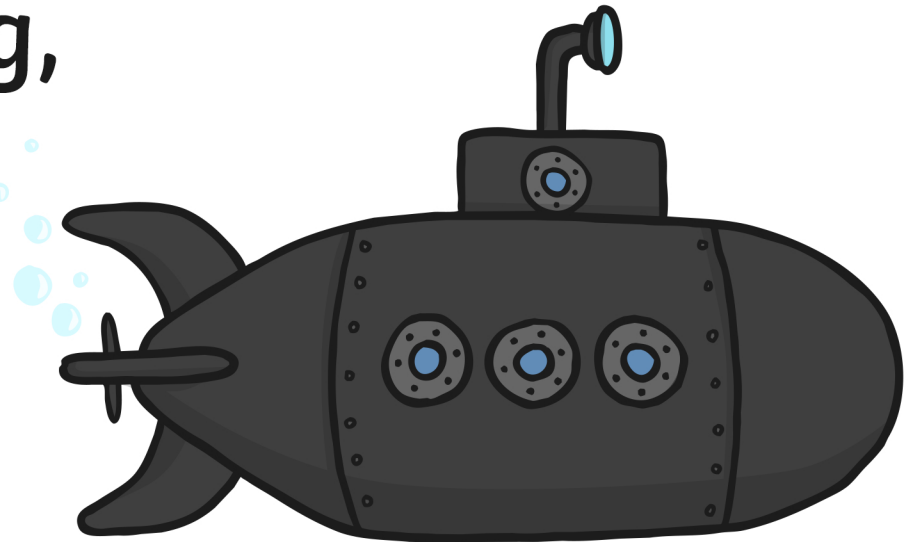
# Prefixes

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, superhero,  
superstar**



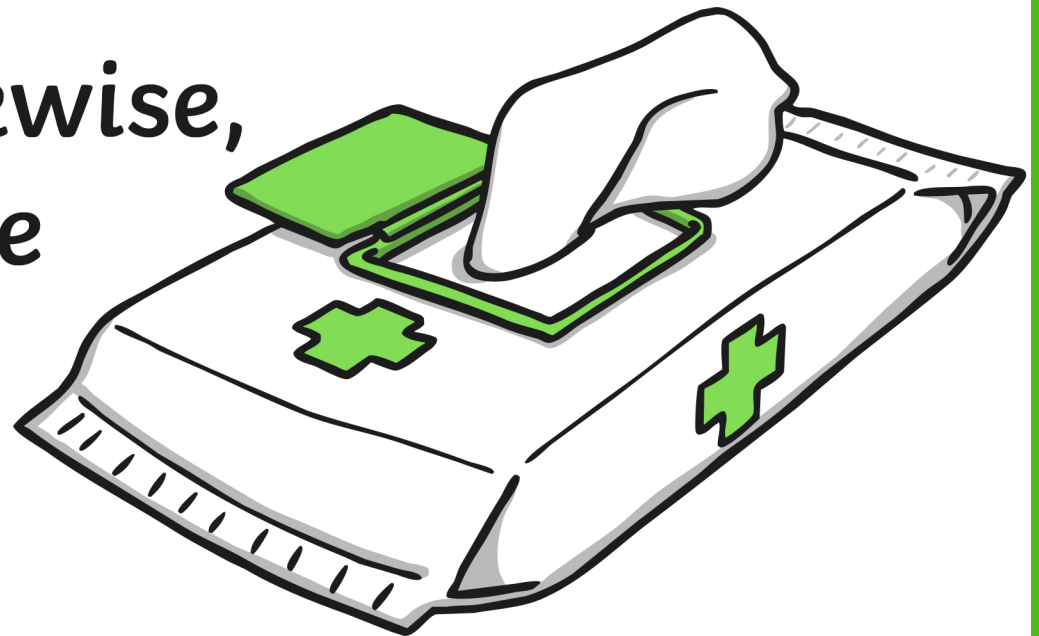
# Prefixes

Year 3/4 Spelling

**anti-** means 'against'.

*Example words:*

antiseptic, anticlockwise,  
antisocial, antifreeze



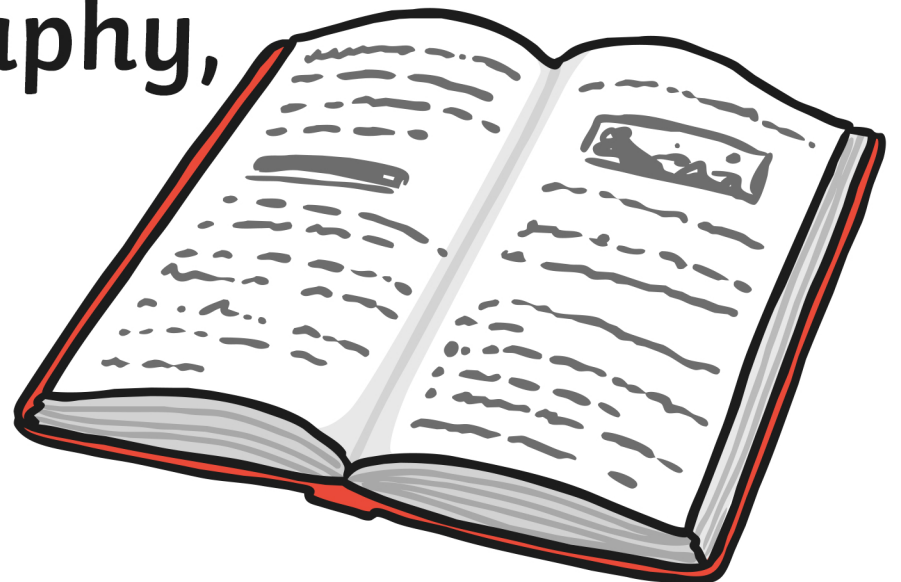
# Prefixes

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**e** = adoration

sense**e** = sensation

prepare**e** = 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**.

happy = happ**ily**  
angry = angr**ily**

If the root word ends with **-le**, the **-le** is changed to **-ly**.

gentle = gent**ly**  
simple = simpl**ly**

If the root word ends with **-ic** then **-ally** is added (except for the word publicly).

basic = basic**ally**  
frantic = frantic**ally**

These words are also exceptions.

true = trul**ly**  
due = dul**ly**  
whole = wholl**ly**



# Suffixes

## Year 3/4 Spelling

### Endings which make the sound '-shun'.

#### -tion

Most commonly used for root words ending in *-t*, or *-te*.

invent = invent*tion*  
act = act*tion*  
complete = complet*tion*

#### -ssion

Used for root words ending in *-ss* or *-mit*.

express = express*ion*  
discuss = discuss*ion*  
admit = admiss*ion*

#### -sion

Used for root words ending in *-d* or *-se*.

expand = expans*ion*  
extend = extens*ion*  
tense = tens*ion*

#### -cian

Used for root words ending in *-c* or *-cs*.

music = music*ian*  
politic = politic*ian*  
magic = magic*ian*



# Patterns

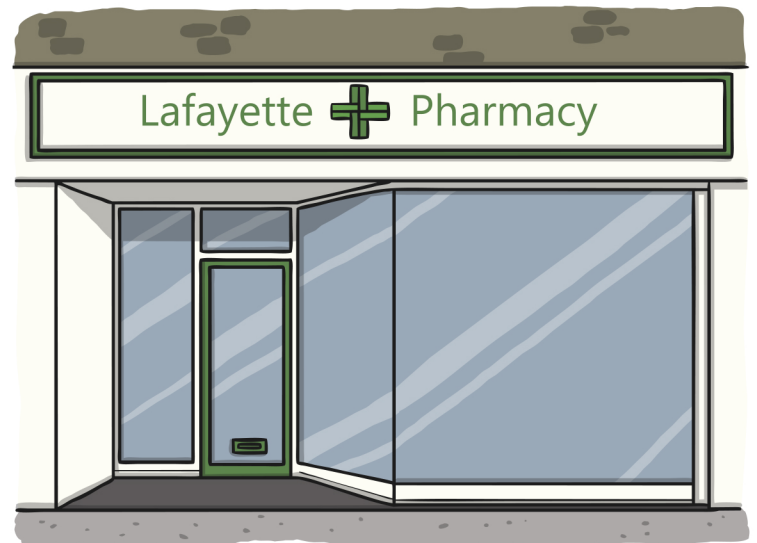
Year 3/4 Spelling

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 French 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



# 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.

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 the word.

-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).

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  
groan  
here

great  
grown  
hear



# Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and  
near-homophones.

knot  
mail  
main

not  
male  
mane



# Vocabulary

Year 3/4 Spelling

Homophones and  
near-homophones.

meat  
medal  
missed

meet  
meddle  
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  
whose

whether  
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 **'il-'** tends to mean **'not'**.

*Example words:*

**illegal, illiterate, illogical**