**Spelling at Cranbrook**

**Year 3 -4**

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| **Statutory requirements** |  | **Rules and guidance (non‑statutory)** | **Example words (non‑statutory)** |
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| 1. 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. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed. | forgettingforgottenbeginning beginnerbegginghuggedgrabbed hopping | hopingpreferpreferredgardenergardeninglimitinglimitationlimited |
| 2. The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words |  | These words should be learnt as needed. | mythgymEgyptmysterypyramidcygnet | lyricsyrupsystemtypicalhymncrystal |
| 3. The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou |  | These words should be learnt as needed. | touchyoungdoubletroublecountrytroublecouple | countrycousincourageencourageflourishnourish |

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| 4. More prefixes |  | Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see **in–** below.Like **un–**, the prefixes **dis–** and **mis–** have negative meanings.The prefix **in–** can mean both ‘not’ and ‘in’/‘into’. In the words given here it means ‘not’. Before a root word starting with **l**, **in–** becomes **il**.Before a root word starting with **m** or **p**, **in–** becomes **im–**.Before a root word starting with **r**, **in–** becomes **ir–**.**re–** means ‘again’ or ‘back’.**sub–** means ‘under’.**inter–** means ‘between’ or ‘among’.**super–** means ‘above’. | disheartendislikedislodgedisappointdisagreedisappeardispleasedisqualify dishonestdisconnectdisinfectreboundrebuildrecyclerecallrefillreformretreatreturnreplacerevisitreplayrewritesubmarinesubmergeantisepticantisocialanticlockwise | miscountmisdealmisfiremisfortunemishearmisinformmisreadmisbehavemisplacemistakemiscalculatemisplaceunable unwellunhappyuntidyuntrainedunluckyunpopularunpickunseenunusualundountieunzipunofficialunusualundressinteractiveinternetinternationalinterrelated  | inactiveincorrectindefiniteincompleteillegalillegibleimmatureimmortalimpossibleimpatientimpossibleimpoliteimpureirregularirrelevantirresponsiblesuperherosupermansupermarketsuperstarautobiographyautographautomaticautomobilesubwaysubdividesubheading |
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| 5. The suffix –ation |  | The suffix **–ation** is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply. | informationadoration sensationpreparationadmirationstationpreparation | vibrationdecorationdonationcoronationdurationregistrationpopulation |
| 6. The suffix –ly |  | The suffix **–ly** is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.The suffix **–ly** starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words.**Exceptions**:(1) If the root word ends in –y with a consonant letter before it, the **y** is changed to **i**, but only if the root word has more than one syllable.(2) If the root word ends with **–le**, the **–le** is changed to **–ly**.(3) If the root word ends with **–ic**, **–ally** is added rather than just **–ly**, except in the word *publicly*.(4) The words *truly*, *duly*, *wholly.* | sadly,completelyusuallyfinallycomicallybadlyhappilystrangelyreally gentlysimplyhumblynobly | suddenlyactuallyloudlyquicklycarefullyprobablyunhappilyeasilyluckily angrily basicallyfranticallydramatically |
| 7. Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/ |  | The ending sounding like **/**ʒə**/** is always spelt –**sure**.The ending sounding like **/**tʃə**/** is often spelt **–ture**, but check that the word is not a root word ending in **(t)ch** with an **er** ending – e.g. *teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.* | measuretreasurepleasureenclosureadventurefeaturefeaturecreaturefurniture | mixturepicturenatureadventurestretchercatcherricherteacher |
| 8. Endings which sound like /ʒən/ |  | If the ending sounds like **/**ʒən**/**, it is spelt as **–sion**. | divisioninvasionconfusiondecisioncollisiontelevision |
| 9. The suffix –ous |  | Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.Sometimes there is no obvious root word.**–our** is changed to **–or** before **–ous** is added.A final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of ‘g’ is to be kept.If there is an /i:/ sound before the **–ous** ending, it is usually spelt as **i**, but a few words have **e**. | poisonousdangerousmountainousfamousvarioustremendousenormousjealoushumorous glamorousvigorouscourageousoutrageous | seriousobviouscurioushideousspontaneouscourteous |
| **Statutory requirements** |  | **Rules and guidance (non‑statutory)** | **Example words (non‑statutory)** |
| 10. 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.**–tion** is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in **t** or **te**.**–ssion** is used if the root word ends in **ss** or –**mit**.**–sion** is used if the root word ends in **d** or **se**.**Exceptions**: *attend – attention*, *intend – intention.***–cian** is used if the root word ends in **c** or **cs**. | inventioninjectionactionhesitationcompletionfractiondetentionmentionexpressiondiscussionconfessionpermissionadmissionprogression expansionextension | comprehensiontensionsessionmusicianopticianelectricianmagicianpoliticianmathematician |
| 11. Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) |  |  | schemechoruschemistechocharacterache | orchidarchitectorchestramechanicstomach |
| 12. Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) |  |  | chaletchefmachine | brochureparachutechute |
| 13. Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin) |  |  | leaguetonguecataloguedialogueepiloguevaguerogue | antique uniqueboutiquepicturesquemosquecheque |
| 14. Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) |  | In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the **c** and the **k** as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/. | sciencescenedisciplinefascinate | crescentscissorsdescendascent |
| 15. Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey |  |  | sleighneigheightweightneighbour | veintheyconveyobeygrey |
| 16. Possessive apostrophe with plural words |  | The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; **–s** is not added if the plural already ends in **–s**, but *is* added if the plural does not end in **–s** (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. *children’s*). | girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s(**Note:** singular proper nouns ending in an *s* use the ’s suffix e.g. Cyprus’s population) |
| 17. Homophones and near-homophones |  |  | acceptexceptaffecteffectballbawlberryburybrakebreakfairfaregrategreatgroangrownherehearheelhealhe’llknotnot | mailmalemainmanemeatmeetmedalmeddlemissedmistpeacepieceplainplanerainreinreignsceneseenweatherwhetherwhosewho’s |

| **Word list – years 3 and 4** |
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| Y3 T1 | Y3 T2 | Y3 T3 | Y3 T4 |
| accident(ally)actual(ly)addressanswerappeararrivebelievebicycle | breathbreathebuildbusy/businesscalendarcaughtcentrecentury | certaincirclecompleteconsidercontinuedecidedescribedifferent | difficultdisappearearlyeartheight/eighthenoughexerciseexperience |
| Y3 T5 | Y3 T6 | Y4 T1 | Y4 T2 |
| throughvariousweightwoman/womenoccasion(ally)specialnotice | experimentextremefamousfavouriteFebruaryforward(s)fruitgrammar | oftenoppositeordinaryparticularpeculiarperhapspopularposition | possess(ion)possiblepotatoespressureprobablypromisepurposequarter minute |
| Y4 T3 | Y4 T4 | Y4 T5 | Y4 T6 |
| questionrecentregularreignremembersentenceseparatematerialmedicine | increaseimportantinterestislandknowledgelearnlengthlibrarymention | straightstrangestrengthsupposesurprisethereforethoughalthoughthought | groupguardguideheardheartheighthistoryimagine naughtynatural |

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*Expectations for each year*