

Year 3/4 Spelling Rules	Example Words
Add 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.	forgetting, forgotten beginning, beginner prefer, preferred
The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery
The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou	young, touch, double, trouble, country
The prefixes dis- and mis- give the word a negative meaning.	disappoint, disagree, disobey misbehave, mislead, misspell
The prefix in- can mean not and give the word a negative meaning.	inactive, incorrect
The prefix il- can mean not and give the word a negative meaning. It's used before a root word starting with l.	illegal, illegible
The prefix im- can mean not and give the word a negative meaning. It's used before a root word starting with m or p.	immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect
The prefix ir- can mean not and give the word a negative meaning. It's used before a root word starting with r.	irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible
Re- means again or back	redo, fresh, return, reappear, redecorate
Sub- means under	subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge
Inter- means between or among	interact, intercity, international, interrelated
Super- means above	supermarket, superman, superstar
Anti- means against	antiseptic, anticlockwise, antisocial
Auto- means self or own	autobiography, autograph
The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. If the root word ends in -e, drop the e before adding -ation.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration
The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. It is added straight on to most root words. If the root word ends in -y, change it to an i. If the root word ends in -le, change it to ly If the root word ends in -ic, add -ally	sadly, completely, usually, finally, comically happily, angrily gently, simply, humbly, nobly basically, frantically, dramatically
Words ending with the sound /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure. The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt -ture but sometimes this is a root word ending in cher (teacher, catcher, richer)	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure creature, furniture, picture, adventure, nature
Words ending with the sound /ʒən/ is spelt as -sion	division, invasion, confusion, decision, television

<p>The suffix -ous. If the root word ends in -e, drop the e before adding -ous. Root words ending in -our are changed to -or before -ous is added.</p>	<p>poisonous, dangerous, famous, various glamorous, vigorous, humorous</p>
<p>Words ending with the sound /jən/ are spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian. -tion is the most common spelling used when the root word ends in -t or -te. -ssion is used when the root word ends in -ss or -mit. -sion is used when the root word ends in -d or -se. -cian is used in nouns for professions.</p>	<p>invention, action, hesitation expression, discussion, confession, permission expansion, extension, tension musician, electrician, magician, politician</p>
<p>Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch</p>	<p>scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character</p>
<p>Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch</p>	<p>chef, chalet, machine, brochure</p>
<p>Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que</p>	<p>league, tongue antique, unique</p>
<p>Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc</p>	<p>science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent</p>
<p>Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey</p>	<p>vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey</p>
<p>Possessive apostrophes with plural words. The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word if the plural already ends in -s and before -s if it does not.</p>	<p>girls', babies' boys' children's, men's, mice's</p>
<p>Homophones and near homophones</p>	<p>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, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who's</p>

Year 5/6 Spelling Rules	Example Words
Words which end with the sound /fəs/ spelt –cious or –tious. If the root word ends in -ce, -cious is used.	vicious, precious, delicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious
Words which end with the sound /ʃəl/.	official, special, artificial, confidential, essential
Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy Words ending in -ent, -ence/-ency often have a soft c, soft g or a qu.	observant, observance, expectant, hesitant, hesitancy, tolerant, tolerance, substance innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence
Words ending in –able and -ably are more common than words ending in -ble and -ibly. If the -able ending is added to a root word ending in -ce or -ge, the e is kept before adding -able or -ably. The -ible ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard before it.	adorable, adorably, considerable, considerably, changeable, noticeable, legible possible, possibly, horrible, horribly, visible, visibly, incredible, incredibly
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer. The -r is doubled if the -fer is stressed when the ending is added.	referring, referred, preferring, preferred reference, referee, preference, transference
Using a hyphen to join a prefix to a root word.	co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own
Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c. The rule “I before E except after C” is used most often.	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling
Words containing the letter-string ough. This is one of the trickiest spellings in English as it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	ought, bought, thought, brought, fought rough, tough, enough, cough though, although, dough thorough, borough plough, bough
Words with silent letters.	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight
Homophones and other words that are often confused	farther: further father: a male parent guessed: past tense of the verb guess guest: visitor heard: past tense of the verb hear herd: a group of animals led: past tense of the verb lead lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead) past: referring to a previous time (e.g. In the past) or preposition or adverb showing place

	<p>(e.g. he walked past me) passed: past tense of the verb pass stationery: paper, envelopes etc stationary: not moving who's: contraction of who is or who has whose: belonging to someone aloud: out loud allowed: permitted</p>
Homophones ending in -ce are nouns and those ending in -se are verbs.	<p>advice/advise advice/devise licence/license practice/practise</p>