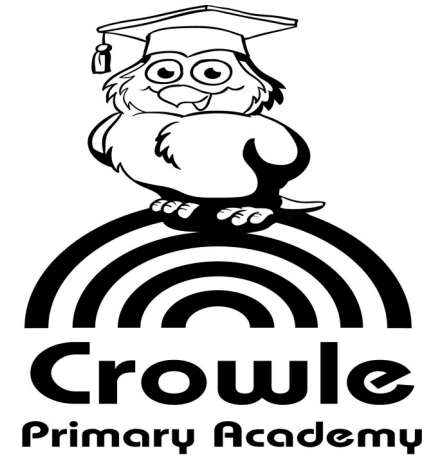


<p><b>Homophones / near homophones</b></p>		<p>accept / except affect / effect ball / bawl berry / bury brake / break fair / fare grate / great groan / grown here / hear heel / he'll knot / not mail / male meat / meet medal / meddle messed / mist peace / piece plain / plane rain / rein / reign scene / seen weather / whether whose / who's</p>	
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## Spelling

Years 3 and 4

Throughout Crowle Primary Academy, we teach spelling daily. In Foundation Stage and year 1, it is taught as a part of phonics sessions and in some writing lessons. From year 2, children take part in dedicated spelling lessons.

The National Curriculum outlines which patterns should be taught at each stage; we teach these patterns to the children through a variety of activities. This booklet is intended to show you which spelling patterns your child will be taught this year and provides you with any spelling rules, examples of the rules being used and exceptions to the rules, to enable you to support your child at home.

The spelling curriculum is organised into the following sections: year 1, year 2, years 3 & 4 and years 5 & 6.

If you have any questions about this spelling guide, please speak to your child's teacher.

	Use <b>sion</b> when the root word ends <b>d</b> or <b>se</b>  Use <b>cian</b> when the root word ends <b>c</b> or <b>cs</b>	expand – expansion comprehend – comprehension tense – tension  music – musician magic – magician politics – politician	Attend – attention Intend – intention
<b>Possessive apostrophes (plural words)</b>	If the plural ends in <b>s</b> , add an apostrophe after the <b>s</b>  If the plural does not end in <b>s</b> , add <b>'s</b>	girls – the girls' toys babies – the babies' room  children – the children's toys mice – the mice's cage	
<b>k sound spelt ch</b>	No rule	<b>s</b> cheme, <b>ch</b> orus, <b>ch</b> emist, <b>ch</b> eo, <b>ch</b> aracter	
<b>sh sound spelt ch</b>	No rule	<b>ch</b> ef, <b>ch</b> alet, <b>ch</b> achine, <b>ch</b> ochure	

<b>g sound spelt gue</b>	No rule	leag <b>ue</b> , tong <b>ue</b>	
<b>k sound spelt que</b>	No rule	ant <b>ique</b> , un <b>ique</b>	
<b>s sound spelt sc</b>	No rule	sci <b>ence</b> , sci <b>ene</b> , disci <b>pline</b> , fasci <b>ate</b> , cres <b>cent</b>	
<b>ay sound spelt ei, eigh or ey</b>	No rule	ve <b>in</b> , we <b>igh</b> , e <b>igh</b> t, ne <b>igh</b> bour, the <b>y</b> , o <b>be</b> y	

<b>super prefix</b>	means 'above'	supermarket, superman, superstar	
<b>anti prefix</b>	means 'against'	antiseptic, anticlockwise, antisocial	
<b>auto prefix</b>	means 'self' or 'own'	autobiography, autograph	
<b>re prefix</b>	means again or back	redo, refresh, return, reappear	
<b>i sound spelt y</b>	Word just need to be learnt – no pattern	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery	Not used at the end of words
<b>u sound spelt ou</b>	Word just need to be learnt – no pattern	young, touch, double, trouble, country	
<b>sure and ture endings</b>	The pronunciations are different – say the word out loud <b>sure</b> – 'zjure' sound  <b>ture</b> – often used when the sound is 'chure'	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure  creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure	Add <b>er</b> when root words end in <b>ch</b> or <b>tch</b> : teach – teacher catch – catcher
<b>sion endings</b>	If the ending sound like 'shun' when you say the word out loud, add <b>sion</b>	division, invasion, decision, collision, television	

<b>tion, sion, ssion &amp; cian endings</b>	<b>tion</b> is the most common spelling. Use <b>tion</b> after words ending <b>t</b> or <b>te</b>  Use <b>ssion</b> when the root word ends <b>ss</b> or <b>mit</b>	invent – invention hesitate – hesitation complete – completion  express – expression confess – confession permit – permission	
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Spelling pattern	Rules / guidance	Examples	Exceptions
<b>suffixes</b>  <b>words starting with a vowel (eg. ing)</b>	When words have more than one syllable (beat) including the suffix check:  Is the last syllable stressed when you say the word out loud without the suffix?  Does the word end single vowel, single consonant?  If these rules apply, double the last letter before adding the suffix  If the last syllable is not stressed, do not double the final letter	be <u>in</u> for <u>get</u> prefer  begin forget prefer  beginning, forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, preferred  garden – gardening, gardener limit – limited, limitation	

<b>ation suffix</b>	Add ation to verbs to make a noun  (previously learnt rules eg. removing the 'e' apply when using ation)	<b>verb</b> <b>noun</b> inform    information adore    adoration sense    sensation prepare    preparation admire    admiration	
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<b>ly suffix</b>	<p>Add <b>ly</b> to adjectives to make adverbs, usually without any change to the root word.</p> <p>If the root word ends <u>consonant, y</u> and the word has more than one syllable, change the y to an i:</p> <p>words ending <b>le</b> - change <b>le</b> to <b>ly</b>:</p> <p>words ending <b>ic</b> use <b>ally</b></p>	<p>sad – sadly complete – completely usual – usually final – finally commercial – commercially</p> <p>hap py – happily</p> <p>gentle – gently simple – simply humble – humbly noble – nobly</p> <p>basic – basically frantic – frantically dramatic – dramatically</p>	<p>Other exceptions: truly, duly, wholly</p>
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<b>ous suffix</b>	<p>Usual suffix rules apply</p> <p>Word ending <b>e</b> – remove the e</p> <p>Words ending <b>y</b> – change y to an i</p> <p>Words ending <b>our</b> – change to <b>or</b></p>	<p>danger – dangerous poison – poisonous mountain – mountainous</p> <p>fame – famous</p> <p>vary – various</p> <p>humour - humorous glamour – glamorous vigour – vigorous</p>	<p>Keep the e when you can still hear the 'g' sound in the new word: courageous, outrageous</p>
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<b>ous suffix</b>	<p>If there is an 'ee' sound before ous, it is usually spelt i</p>	<p>serious, obvious, curious</p>	<p>A few words use 'e': hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p>
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<b>prefixes</b>	<p>Most prefixes can be added without a change to the root (original) word</p> <p>dis and mis change the meaning to the opposite:</p> <p>in means not</p> <p>before l, the prefix is <b>il</b></p> <p>before m or p, the prefix is <b>im</b></p> <p>before r, the prefix is <b>ir</b></p>	<p>appoint – <b>dis</b>appoint agree – <b>dis</b>agree obey – <b>dis</b>obey behave – <b>mis</b>behave lead – <b>mis</b>lead spell – <b>mis</b>spell</p> <p>active – <b>in</b>active correct – <b>in</b>correct</p> <p>legal – <b>il</b>legal legible – <b>il</b>legible</p> <p>mature – <b>im</b>mature mortal – <b>im</b>mortal possible – <b>im</b>possible patient – <b>im</b>patient</p> <p>regular – <b>ir</b>regular responsible – <b>ir</b>responsible</p>	<p><b>in</b> can mean in; side – <u>inside</u></p>
<b>sub prefix</b>	<p>means 'under'</p>	<p>subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge</p>	
<b>inter prefix</b>	<p>means 'between' or 'among'</p>	<p>intercity, international, interact</p>	