

## Year Four Spelling

### Statutory Requirements

The grammatical difference between plural and possessive -s.

Standard English forms for verb inflections instead of local spoken forms (for example, *we were* instead of *we was*, or *I did* instead of *I done*).

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'.  
 anti- means 'against'.  
 auto- means 'self' or 'own'

<b>-in</b>	<b>im</b>	<b>il</b>	<b>i-r</b>	<b>sub</b>
inactive	immature	illegal	irregular	subdivide
incorrect	immortal	illegible	irrelevant	subheading
inable	impossible	illness	irresponsible	submarine
inaction	impatient	illogical		submerge
invisible	imperfect	illiminate		subject
<b>inter</b>	<b>super</b>	<b>anti</b>	<b>auto</b>	
interact	supermarket	antiseptic	autobiography	
intercity	superman	antisocial	autograph	
international	superstar	anticlimax	automate	



interrelated	superpower	antidote	autopilot	
intervene	supercool	antihero	autoimmune	
The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.		<p>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.</p> <p>-tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.</p> <p>-ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit.</p> <p>-sion is used if the root word ends in d or se.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> attend - attention, intend - intention</p>		
<b>-ation</b>	<b>-ous</b>	<b>-tion</b>	<b>-sion</b>	<b>-ssion</b>
information	hideous	invention	tension	discussion
adoration	spontaneous	injection	expansion	expression
sensation	courteous	action	extension	confession
preparation	serious	hesitation	comprehension	permission
admiration	obvious	completion		admission
	curious			
-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs				
<b>-cian</b>	<b>G spelt -gue</b>	<b>K spelt -que</b>		
magician	rogue	antique		
musician	tongue	unique		
electrician				
politician				
mathematician				
Sometime the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. -our is changed to -or before -ous is added.				



<p>A final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the ? sound of 'g' is to be kept. If there is an ? sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.</p>				
<b>our to or before ous</b>	<b>i or e before -ous</b>	<b>-ous</b>	<b>homophones</b>	
humorous	serious	poisonous	accept/except	ball/bawl
glamorous	obvious	dangerous	affect/effect	berry/bury
vigorous	curious	mountainous	knot/not	medal/meddle
courageous	hideous	famous	missed/mist	rain/rein/reign
outrageous	spontaneous	various	scene/seen	weather/whether
	courteous		who's/whose	
<p>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/</p>	<p>The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; -s is not added if the plural already ends in -s, but <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in -s (i.e is an irregular plural e.g children's. Possessive apostrophe.</p>			
<b>s sound spelt sc</b>	<b>regular plurals</b>	<b>irregular plurals</b>		
science	girls'	children's		
scene	boys'	men's		
discipline	babies'	mice's		
fascinate				
crescent				