

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'

-in	im	il	i-r	sub
inactive	immature	illegal	irregular	subdivide
incorrect	immortal	illegible	irrelevant	subheading
inable	impossible	illness	irresponsible	submarine
inaction	impatient	illogical		submerge
invisible	imperfect	illimitate		subject
inter	super	anti	auto	
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>Exceptions: attend - attention, intend - intention</p>		
-ation	-ous	-tion	-sion	-ssion
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				
-cian	G spelt -gue	K spelt -que		
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.				



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.				
our to or before ous	i or e before -ous	-ous	homophones	
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	
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/	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.			
s sound spelt sc	regular plurals	irregular plurals		
science	girls'	children's		
scene	boys'	men's		
discipline	babies'	mice's		
fascinate				
crescent				