

SDFS/ Year 4 spellings/ July 2014 [use 2014 - 2015 only as catch up]

Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples	Core Words
Autumn Revision of Year 1, 2 and 3 words and patterns as appropriate from assessment and records.			Bold and underlined = statutory guidance. Read and spell mathematical vocabulary correctly and confidently, using growing word reading knowledge and knowledge of spelling.	
Suffix +ly	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:	weekly wisely blindly bravely correctly fairly hardly kindly lively lonely loudly proudly sadly shyly slightly slowly suddenly sweetly accurately anxiously arguably conscientiously definitely entirely immediately in/accurately in/considerately in/decently in/sensitively in/significant in/sincerely necessarily patiently secretively separately strangely sufficiently surreptitiously suspiciously	
Suffixes: two or more syllables	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.	forgetting beginning forgotten beginner prefer preferred	
		The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	gardening limiting limitation gardener limited	
i: y middle	The /i/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth gym Egypt pyramid mystery hymn crypt calypso crystal cygnet gypsy lyric mystery oxygen physics symbol system symptom syrup typical	
u: ou	The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou	These words should be learnt as needed.	young touch double trouble country young enough couple cousin rough tough southern nourish courage	
k: ch	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme chorus chemist echo character chord chemistry stomach ache anchor schedule arachnophobia mechanic	

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			hypochondriac chaos character choir Christmas chemistry chemical chorus chemotherapy chrysalis chronic architect orchestra scheme technology	
sh: ch	Words with the /j/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef chalet machine brochure chaise cached parachute moustache	
g: gue	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue the		analogue league colleague catalogue dialogue plague vague fatigue intrigue vogue rogue monologue prologue synagogue	
Prefixes	un-	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling	the prefix un- has a negative meaning	unable unbeaten unblock uncover uncut undo unfair unfit unfold unhappy unkind unload unlucky unpack unselfish unwell unwilling unwind unheard unaccompanied unachievable unannounced unappealing unarmed unashamedly unattached unattainable unattractive unaware unbeaten unbelievable unbreakable uncertain uncomfortable unconscious undisturbed ungrateful uninterested unmistakable unofficial unpleasant unpopular unqualified unsociable unusual
	dis-		the prefix dis- has a negative meaning	disable disagree disarm disclose discover disease disgrace dislike disobey disorder disown displease disrepair distrust disuse disadvantage disallow disappear disappoint disapprove disassemble disbelief disbelieve discharge discolour discomfort disconnect disease disembark disembowel disfigure dishearten dishonest disinfect disinterested disjointed disobedient disqualify dissatisfy disadvantaged disappeared disappointed discontinued disqualified dissatisfied dissolved
	mis		the prefix mis- has a negative meaning	misbehave misdeal misfire mishear mislead misplace misread misspell mistake misunderstand misuse misadventure miscalculate misfortune misinform misinterpret misjudge mismanage misunderstand misinformed misinterpreted mismanaged
	re-		re- means 'again' or 'back'.	refill reform refresh refuse repay replace replay return reuse revisit redo refresh react redo renew reject reheat repeat rewrite rewind remove

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				retake recycle rebuild rewire
	ll		ll negative	illegal illegible
	im		im- negative	immature impossible
	ir		ir - negative	irregular irrelevant
-ation		Added to verbs and nouns	Information preparation	
'	reg plural	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'
Spring				
-sure	Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure.	measure treasure pleasure enclosure composure closure disclosure enclosure leisure pressure exposure reassure	
-ture	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.	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.	picture feature adventure miniature signature temperature manufacture adventure capture creature figure furniture future manufacture mixture nature picture premature puncture signature temperature vulture	
-sion	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion	collision confusion conclusion corrosion decision division erosion exclusion explosion extension inclusion intrusion invasion occasion persuasion repulsion revision supervision television transfusion	
'	reg plural	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'
	sub-	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below.	sub- means 'under'.	subdivide subheading submarine submerge subspecies

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	inter		inter- means 'between' or 'among'.	interaction intercede interfere interim interject interlude intermediate international intervene intercity interact interrupt
	super		super- means 'above'.	supervision supersonic superman supermarket superstar superfan superglue superfast
	anti		anti- means 'against'.	antifreeze antibody anticlockwise anti-virus antibiotic antiseptic anticlockwise antisocial
	auto		auto- means 'self' or 'own'.	autograph autobiography autograph autobiography automatic autopilot autopsy automobile
suffix -ly	+ly	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:	weekly wisely blindly bravely correctly fairly hardly kindly lively lonely loudly proudly sadly shyly slightly slowly suddenly sweetly accurately anxiously arguably conscientiously definitely entirely immediately in/accurately in/considerately in/decently in/sensitively in/significant in/sincerely necessarily patiently secretly separately strangely sufficiently surreptitiously suspiciously
	y to an i		(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.	angrily clumsily easily happily heavily hungrily lazily luckily merrily noisily prettily readily speedily steadily wearily hungrily necessarily guiltily noisily
	le to ly		(2) If the root word ends with -le, the -le is changed to -ly.	gently simply humbly nobly
rules for -ous		The suffix -ous	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	poisonous dangerous mountainous famous perilous luminous marvellous adventurous nervous ridiculous miraculous mischievous carnivorous herbivorous omnivorous
			Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	tremendous enormous jealous fabulous generous tempestuous scrupulous ominous
Summer				
s:sc	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/	scenario scene scenery science scientist scissors discipline fascinate crescent abscess adolescent ascend	
ay:ei	Words with the /ei/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or		vein abseil beige feign feint rein reign surveillance veil	

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	ey			
ay: eigh			weigh eight neighbour sleigh neigh inveigh freight eight	
ay: ey			they obey	
ssion		-ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit.	admission aggression dépression discussion expression impression mission oppression possession procession profession progression succession suppression	
cian		-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.	optician politician musician electrician mathematician	
	Homophones or near-homophones		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	
accident(ally) actual(ly) address answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy/business calendar caught centre century certain		earth eight/eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward(s) fruit grammar group guard guide heard	length library material medicine mention minute natural naughty notice occasion(ally) often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular	recent regular reign remember sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though/although thought through various

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circle		heart	position	weight
complete		height	possess(ion)	woman/women
consider		history	possible	
continue		imagine	potatoes	
decide		increase	pressure	
describe		important	probably	
different		interest	promise	
difficult		island	purpose	
disappear		knowledge	quarter	
early		learn	question	