

spelling/ sound	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent. Consonant diagraphs and the sounds which they represent Vowel diagraphs and the sounds which they represent The process of segmenting words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sound Words with adjacent consonants Rules and guidelines which have been taught 			
RWInc. Set 1 Sounds			
m		<i>Masiey: Maisey, mountain, mountain.</i>	
a		<i>Apple: round the apple, down the leaf.</i>	
s		<i>Snake: slither down the snake.</i>	
d		<i>Dinosaur: round his bottom, up his tall neck, down his feet.</i>	
t		<i>Tower: down the tower, across the tower.</i>	
i		<i>I: down the body, dot for the head.</i>	
n		<i>Nobby: down Nobby and over his net.</i>	
p		<i>Pirate: down the plait, up and around his face.</i>	
g		<i>Girl: round her face, down her hair and give her a curl.</i>	
o		<i>Orange: all around the orange.</i>	
c		<i>Caterpillar: curl around the caterpillar.</i>	
k		<i>Kangaroo: down the kangaroo's body, around his tail and down his leg.</i>	
u		<i>Umbrella: down and under, up to the top and draw the puddle.</i>	
b		<i>Boot: down the laces to the heel, up and around the toe.</i>	
f		<i>Flower: down the stem and draw the leaves.</i>	
e		<i>Egg: lift off the top and scope out the egg.</i>	
l		<i>Leg: down the long leg, don't forget the foot.</i>	
h		<i>Horse: down his head to his hooves, up and over his back.</i>	
sh		<i>Snake: slither down the snake.</i>	
r		<i>Robot: down his back, up and curl over his arm.</i>	
j		<i>J: down his body, curl and dot.</i>	
v		<i>Vulture: down a wing, up a wing.</i>	
y		<i>Yak: down a horn, up a horn, down and under his head.</i>	
w		<i>W: down, up, down, up.</i>	
th		<i>T: down the tower, across the tower, then down the horse's head to his hooves, up and over his back.</i>	
z		<i>Zig Zag: zig-zag-zig.</i>	
ch		<i>CH: curl around the caterpillar, then down the horse's head to his hooves, up and over his back.</i>	

q		<i>Queen: round her head, up past her ears, down</i>	
x		<i>X: down the arm and leg, repeat the other side.</i>	
ng		<i>-ng: thing on a string.</i>	
nk		<i>-nk: I think I stink.</i>	
Red Words			the to I no go into he she we me be was
HFW			you they all are my her one two
RWInc. Ditties			
	speed sounds	green / red words	Ditties
a cat	c t a h e r d f	cat red fat in hat	a cat in a hat a fat cat in a hat a fat cat in a red hat
bad dog	b d p o g y u n a i s r c	dog bad yap rip dig can	bad dog can yap bad dog can rip bad dog can dig
sit	n i p t a h g l o s m	mat on sit hat pin	sit on a mat sit on a hat sit on a pin
get a hat	n e p a t g h c	pen cat hen hat get	get a hat get a hen get a cat get a pen
a dog and a log	g l o m p u j d n a c s	not can jump plurals: dog dogs log logs	dogs can jump a log logs can jump a dog
sick	l l p d b m t e a i n s	fed am up bed in is ill I	I am in bed tum is ill I am fed up
run and hop	s h c r a u t n o p	can run hop stop and I	I can run I can hop I can stop I can run and stop and hop
hot	a u r h d f o t n m i	red hot run am if I	I am hot I am red if I run
cat	e t a m c n w l i	in am cat wet let I me	I am a cat I am wet let me in
sip	l k c p o i u a m s	mud milk cup pop sip of	sip a cup of milk sip a cup of pop sip a cup of mud

get up	ntmgauelpsdi	dad mum get up sun Sam is <u>the</u>	mum get up dad get up Sam get up <u>the sun is up</u>
the shop	ch sh npohtirmfsac	hot pop can <u>shop</u> from plurals: <u>chip chips</u> <u>the</u>	hot <u>chips</u> from <u>the</u> shop a can <u>of</u> pop from <u>the</u> shop hot <u>chips</u> and pop mmmmmm
a list to shop with	marvsoecdt ss ck	hat red vest dress mac plurals: <u>sock socks</u>	a red hat a red vest a red <u>dress</u> red <u>socks</u> a red mac
on a bench	th ch unoebthsia	<u>bench</u> sit on sun hat sand <u>my I the head</u>	<u>I</u> sit on a <u>bench</u> in <u>the</u> sun on <u>the</u> sand a hat on <u>my head</u>
wet and fed up	ck prodicmahwevs	vest wet hat mac drip drop plurals: <u>sock socks</u>	wet <u>socks</u> – drip drip wet hat – drop drop wet vest – drip drip wet mac – drip drop
mud	ck skmutndrig	<u>kick</u> mud run sit grin <u>the</u>	<u>kick the</u> mud run in <u>the</u> mud sit in <u>the</u> mud grin in <u>the</u> mud
in my box	nk th stfionabgdrcpx	sit fat <u>thin</u> big <u>pink</u> dog rat cat fox box in	a fat cat <u>a thin</u> dog a <u>pink</u> rat a big fox sit in a box
hands	ch th iptahuncsder	<u>that</u> <u>pick</u> hunt can <u>stick</u> rest cut plurals: <u>hand hands</u>	hands <u>that</u> <u>pick</u> hands <u>that</u> <u>stick</u> hands <u>that</u> cut hands <u>that</u> hunt hands <u>that</u> rest
a black cab	ck ng th osgemltrdcbanif	man flat <u>black</u> in <u>long</u> bin red cap and get <u>with</u> plurals: <u>sock socks</u> leg legs	a man in a flat cap a dog <u>with</u> <u>long</u> and a lad <u>with</u> red <u>socks</u> get in a <u>black</u> bin
yum list	ch ll jatspeomind	red hot mint jam gum <u>jell'y</u> past'a plurals: <u>chip chips</u>	red jam red <u>jelly</u> mint gum hot <u>chips</u> pasta

The following ditties are for children who need the repetition.			
R.W.Inc. Set Two Sounds			
ay		<i>May I play</i> ay is used for those sounds at the end of words and at the end of syllables.	always away clay day display gay hay holiday may pay play say stay today tray way
ee		<i>What can you see?</i>	see deed feed need seed weed feel heel seem been seen deep keep peep feet meet free three tree bleed speed cheek steel between green queen sheep sleep sweep sheet sleet sweet
igh		<i>Fly high</i>	high sigh might night right sight slight tight bright brighten flight fright frighten lighten tonight
ow		<i>Blow the snow</i>	below blow flow follow glow grow low own show slow snow throw yellow
oo		<i>poo at the zoo</i>	too food mood root cool fool pool room broom spoon moon soon boot shoot zoo poo
oo		<i>look at a book</i>	good stood wood book brook cook hook look shook took wool foot soot
ar		<i>Start the car</i>	car far star hard card barge large dark mark market park shark spark arm farm harm part start target awkward
or		<i>Shut the door</i>	cork fork sort short cord
air		<i>That's not fair</i>	air chair fair hair lair pair stair cairn
ir		<i>whirl and twirl</i>	fir stir bird third girl swirl twirl firm chirrup first thirsty birth birthday dirt dirty shirt skirt thirteen thirty
ou		<i>Shout it out</i> The only common English word ending in ou is <i>you</i> .	cloud proud around found ground pound round sound surround wound count flour hour our sour house mouse out outside about shout mouth south
oy		<i>Toy for a boy</i> oy is used for those sounds at the end of words and at the end of syllables.	boy coy joy toy enjoy annoy convoy destroy employ enjoy voyage
CVC- Spelling Patterns			
am			am dam ham jam ram yam Sam Pam
as			as gas has
ad			bad dad had lad mad pad sad
at			at bat cat fat hat mat pat rat sat
i			if in it is
im			dim him rim
is			is his
id			bid did hid kid lid rid
it			bit fit hit kit lit pit sit
an			an can fan man pan ran van Dan

in			bin din fin in pin sin tin win
ip			dip hip lip nip pip rip sip tip zip
ag			bag gag nag rag sag tag wag
ig			big dig fig pig rig
od			cod nod pod rod
ot			cot dot got hot jot lot not pot rot
on			on won son ton
op			cop hop mop pop top bop
og			bog cog dog fog hog jog log
um			gum hum mum rum sum
us			bus us
ud			bud mud
ut			but cut gut hut nut rut
un			bun fun gun nun run sun
up			cup pup
ug			bug dug hug jug lug mug rug tug
ub			cub pub rub tub
es			yes less mess
ed			bed fed led red wed
et			bet get jet let met net pet set vet wet yet
en			den hen men pen ten Ben Ken Len
eg			beg leg peg
ax			fax tax wax Max
ix			fix six
ox			box fox
sh			shaft shed shell shift shin ship shop shock shop shun shut shy ash cash crash flash slash mash rash smash dish fish wish brush crush hush rush selfish
ch			chop chat chess chest chicken chill chin chip chuck arch bench drench rich
CCVC CVCC CCVCC			
mp			camp damp lap stamp tramp limp dump jump lump plump trumpet
ass			brass class glass grass pass
ast			blast cast last past mast fast
ask			ask mask task
sm			small smell
st			mist best nest test vest west cost lost dust just must

			rust stack stall stamp stand stick stiff still sting stink step stop stuck
sn			snag snap snip snug
sp			span spat spill spin spit spell spot spun
sk			skid skill skin skip sky
sl			slap slim slip slot slum
sw			swam swim swell swop
dr			drag dress drill drip drop drum
tr			track trap trick trip trot truck
tw			twig twin twist
nd			and band grand hand handbag land sand wind windmill bend end lend mend second spend send pond fund
nt			ant pant plant bent dent lent rent sent spent tent went blunt grunt hunt invent
ng			bang fang gang hang rang sang long song hung lung sung
pt			crept kept slept swept wept
pl			plan plot plum plug pluck
pr			pram prick prod
gl			glad glum
gr			grab grill grin grip
cl			clap cliff click cling clip clock clot club
cr			crab crack crisp
bl			black bless blob block blot
br			brick bring
ft			drift gift lift swift left soft
fl			flag flap flat flick flip flock
fr			frill frog from frost
lt			belt felt melt smelt halt salt
lp			help yelp pulp
lk			talk walk stalk
th			than that the them then there thin thing think this bath path with both cloth clothes
qu			quit quiz quins quell quilt quick quack squat squid squint liquid Quentin
ing			bring fling cling king ring sing sling sting swing wing

Week	spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
Revision of Reception Work				
R.W.Inc. Set Three Sounds				
1	ee:ea		<i>cup of tea</i>	sea beach each peach reach teach lead read (present) speak weak deal real clean cheap beat eat cheat heat meat neat seat treat ease speak steal steam cream dream scream team mean please east beast feast easy eager appear disappear disease decrease increase reason season treason breathe defeat repeat retreat treatment
2	oi		<i>Spoil the foil</i> The digraph oi is never used at the end of English words.	coil coin foil join oil point soil toil choice voice rejoice avoid spoil spoilt toilet ointment joint point appointment disappoint anoint noise poison
3	a-e		<i>Make a cake</i>	made cage page cake lake make take care came game name same date gate late mate gave save wave shade brake flake shake flame shame plane grape shape plate grave shave slave care fare share square stare
4	i-e		<i>Nice smile</i>	tide wide bike hike like time fine line mine pine wine pipe wise bite kite size wise inside Smile stile while chime crime slime shine spine fire hire shire spire tire wire alive drive live prize
5	o-e		<i>Phone home</i>	coke joke poke woke hole dome home cope hope pope rope hose nose roe vote broke broken choke smoke spoke spoken woken stone throne close those chose chosen froze frozen
6	u-e		<i>Huge brute</i> Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e.	cube tube rude duke tune cute chute use abuse fuse brute huge
7	or: aw		<i>Yawn at dawn</i>	claw draw flaw in-law jaw law outlaw paw raw saw straw lawn yawn awkward awful
8	air: are		<i>Care and share</i>	bare dare care share scared square aware
9	ur		<i>nurse with a purse</i>	disturb church murder murmur burn burnt return Saturn turn surprise purpose curse nurse purse burst Thursday Saturday hurt further urgent

10	ir: er		better letter unstressed schwa sound : under	under over never silver river sister another brother mother father together paper water after brighter farmer faster fighter lighter neater prouder reader slower starter stronger teacher tighter weaker worker baker braver closer dancer driver larger later liner maker nicer rider riper ruder shaver smiler timer wider
11	ir: er		Her serve (not in RWInc.) stressed sound : her	her herb verb term stern verse nerve serve
12	ir: ear	Not on 2014	Early earthworm (not in RWInc.)	early earn earth earthquake earthworm heard learn pearl rehearse research search yearn
13	ow		Brown cow	allow brow cow how now brown clown crown down drown town crowd powder towel owl growl flower power shower tower bow
14	ai		Snail in the rain The digraph ai is never used at the end of English words.	wait Gail hail nail pail sail again brain drain pain grain paint plain rain saint train faith affair afraid against bargain Britain certain complain curtain complain curtain despair entertain fountain mountain obtain praise raise refrain remain repair straight traipse
15	oa		Goat in a boat The digraph oa is very rare at the end of an English word.	load road toad loaf cloak oak soak soap boat coat float gloat goat oat throat approach poach coach goal groan loan moan boast coast roast toast
16	<u>oo</u> : ew		Chew the stew Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as ew . If words end in the /oo/ sound, ew is a more common spelling than oo .	blew chew crew dew drew few flew grew Jew new renew screw stew threw
17	ire		I don't like this. Why isn't it i-e?	
18	ear		Hear with your ear	dear ear fear hear near spear year
19	ure	not in 2014 curriculum	Sure it's pure	sure pure treasure measure creature feature miniature signature temperature
20	-ff	The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck	The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	cliff sniff stiff huff puff stuff off
21	-ll			ball call fall hall tall wall bell fell hell sell tell well yell
22	-ss			hiss kiss miss bless dress less mess press cross across moss fuss
23	-zz			buzz fizz frizz fuzz jazz whizz
24	-ck			back pack rack sack kick lick pick sick tick deck neck peck lock rock sock duck luck muck suck tuck back crack lack rack stack track flick block clock rock shock smock duck stuck truck

25	-nk	The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k		bank blank plank sank stank tank blink drink ink pink sink stink wink
26	-tch		The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.	catch hatch latch match patch thatch watch sketch fetch stretch itch pitch stitch switch witch kitchen clutch hutch
27	-ve		English words hardly ever end with the letter v, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'.	have live give
28	-s	Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)	If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s . If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es .	cats hats nets nuts pets pots rats cups mops pips beds lids pads rods vans bins hens bags legs pigs boasts boats books chairs coins goals rooms seeds shops teams bikes games homes shapes tubes cages noises pages prizes roses sizes cooks thinks sweets screams speaks waves hopes hates slides likes addresses angles bubbles diseases farmers flowers horses houses markets murderers nights nurses parks puppets shirts streams surprises
29	-es			benches lunches beaches peaches gases buses brushes bushes crashes fishes wishes classes dresses glasses kisses boxes foxes sixes taxes buzzes coaches teaches preaches reaches fishes rushes wishes crushes hisses fizzes churches
30	-ing	Adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word	-ing and -er always add an extra syllable to the word and -ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed . If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on. hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper	beating boiling coaching fishing floating joining looking painting preaching reading sailing shooting sleeping teaching thinking burning counting discovering disturbing drawing filtering frightening gleaming hurting murmuring parking renewing returning starting streaming throwing watering working
31	-ed			asked blocked called camped crossed killed packed passed pecked picked pressed puffed rocked sacked sniffed tricked walked enjoyed joined moaned nailed opened played sailed looked cooked soaked booted floated heated invented noted painted pointed shifted waited dented dusted ended funded grunted handed hunted landed lifted listed melted mended planted rusted tested assorted crowded disobeyed displeased disturbed flawed frightened marked murdered powered sorted turned surrounded discovered started revisited exploited obtained remained repaired cemented complained
32	-er			hunter jumper buzzer boxer runner walker singer
33	-er	Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no	As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different),	colder longer older richer smaller smoother sweeter taller braver closer riper safer wider wiser

34	-est	change is needed to the root word	the ending is simply added on.	coldest longest oldest richest smallest sweetest bravest safest brightest fastest kindest neatest slowest strongest weakest wildest bravest closest largest latest nicest ripest rudest
Continuation of vowel digraphs				
35	e-e		Complete these (not in RWInc.)	these theme complete
36	e:ea		Bread is ready (not in RWInc.)	bread dead head instead read ready spread thread meadow deaf health weapon measure pleasure treasure breath death feather weather leather threaten heaven heavy
37	oe		Toe goes in a sock (not in RWInc.)	toe goes buffaloes cargoes dominoes echoes eskimoes heroes mangoes potatoes tomatoes volcanoes]
38	oo: ue		A true clue (not in RWInc.) Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as ue . If words end in the /oo/ sound, ue is a more common spelling than oo .	blue clue true rescue Tuesday
39	igh: ie		Tie up a pie (not in RWInc.) Links to past tense rule for a word ending in a y. Change the y to i.	lie tie pie applied cried denied fried lied relied replied satisfied spied supplied tried
40	ee: ie		Believe to achieve (not in RWInc.)	achieve belief believe brief chief field fiend friend grief mischief niece piece pier relief shield shriek siege thief
41	or: or		Torn corn (not in RWInc.)	or cord fork form worn fort deform storm born corn morning torn horse north port short snort sort sport cornet
42	or: ore		Score more (not in RWInc.)	more score before wore shore
43	or: au		Autumn sauce (not in RWInc.)	sauce saucer fault haul autumn trauma haunt launch laundry taunt applause august because cause clause pause author
44	air: ear		Wear a bear! (not in RWInc.)	bear pear wear
45	ee: -y			bony flaky greasy lazy nosy prickly rosy scary shiny slimy smiley smoky sparkly spiky stony tasty wavy
46	ur	not in 2014 curriculum	Nurse with a purse	church purse nurse turn disturb burn surprise
47	ph	New consonant spellings ph and wh	The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. fat, fill, fun).	dolphin alphabet autograph autobiography biography cellophane elephant geography graph nephew orphan paragraph phantom phase pheasant phrase photocopy photograph physical sphere telephone
48	wh			whale what wheat when where whether which while whine whisker whisper whistle white who whole whose why anywhere everywhere somewhere

49	c: k	Using k for the /k/ sound	The /k/ sound is spelt as 'k' rather than as c before e, i and y.	Kent kept kill king kiss skid skill skin skip sky kit frisky sketch
50	un-	Adding the prefix –un	The prefix un– is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word.	unable unbeaten unblock uncover uncut undo unfair unfit unfold unhappy unkind unload unlucky unpack unselfish unwell unwilling unwind 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
51		compound words	Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.	bedroom blackbird bonfire cloakroom clockwise cupboard database football goalkeeper goodnight grandfather handbag household joystick outside paintbrush playground popcorn sandwich tablecloth upstairs waterproof weekend windmill
	Red words	Common exception words	Pupils' attention should be drawn to the grapheme-phoneme correspondences that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far.	<i>the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our - and/or others, according to the programme used</i>

Week	spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	examples
1				
2	dge	The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt –dge straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʊ/ and /ʌ/ sounds (sometimes called ‘short’ vowels).	badge badger edge hedge ledge sledge bridge ridge lodger budget fudge judge nudge trudge sludge smudge
3	dge: ge		After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt as –ge at the end of a word.	age cage page sage damage change bulge village strange
4	dge: g		In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y.	gem giant magic giraffe energy ginger general genius gentle geometry gym danger angel digest emergency energy engineer energy engineer giant imagine intelligent legend register stranger tragic
5	dge: j		The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ (“dge”) sound at the end of English words.	jacket jar jog join adjust joke juggle enjoy joint jerseys jockeys journeys injuries jellies banjos jewellery journalist January subject
6	s: c	The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y		race ice cell city fancy dice ice nice price rice slice spice twice rejoice cinema circle circuit circular circus citizen city cease cellar cement cent centipede centre centurion century certain cycle cyclist cyclone cygnet cymbals face palace place race space surface trace dice ice nice price rice slice spice twice chance dance pencil decide recite
7	n: kn	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	The ‘k’ and ‘g’ at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	knee kneel knew knickers knight knit knives knob knock knot know knuckle knife
8	n: gn			gnarled gnash gnat gnaw gnomes sign
9	r: wr	The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation	wrap wrapper wreck wrestle wriggle wrinkle wrist write wrong wriggly wrinkly
10	l: le	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The –le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	bubble scribble cuddle middle muddle puddle paddle riddle saddle juggle smuggle apple battle bottle kettle little dazzle drizzle puzzle bible bundle candle dawdle handle needle noodle poodle chuckle prickle tickle uncle angle ankle grumble able cable fable sable table sample simple
11	l: el	/l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	The –el spelling is much less common than –le. The –el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s.	camel tunnel squirrel travel towel tinsel marvel excel rebel quarrel angel label cancel
12	l: al	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	Not many nouns end in –al, but many adjectives do.	accidental comical critical electrical eventual exceptional fatal final individual logical magical medical musical national natural normal occasional original ornamental personal practical regional sensational several traditional physical racial social special official financial commercial artificial torrential confidential essential influential initial partial circumstantial illogical irrational illegal impartial immoral immortal unusual impractical al racial social special physical official financial exceptional artificial commercial torrential confidential essential influential initial partial

13	I: il	Words ending –il	There are not many of these words	spoil pencil fossil nostril devil
14	igh: y end	The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	by cry dry fly fry my sky sly sty try apply deny rely reply supply
15	Plural y – ies Nouns	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	armies berried babies centuries cities countries diaries dictionaries enemies fairies factories families hobbies injuries jellies ladies libraries lollies lorries memories arties photocopies ponies puppies
16	Plural y – ies			applies bullies cries denies fries lies relies replies qualities satisfies spies supplies tries carries hurries marries scurries tidies varies worries
17	y to ied	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it.	The y is changed to i before –ed, –er and –est are added, but not before –ing as this would result in ii. The only ordinary words with ii are skiing and taxiing.	applied bullied cried denied fried lied relied replied qualified satisfied spied supplied tried carried hurried married scurried tidied varied worried
18	y to ier			angrier busier clumsier chillier cosier crazier dirtier dustier funnier happier healthier heavier hungrier lazier lonelier lovelier luckier merrier nastier noisier prettier rustier sillier tidier
19	y to iest			angriest busiest clumsiest chilliest cosiest craziest dirtiest dustiest funniest happiest healthiest heaviest hungriest laziest loneliest loveliest luckiest merriest nastiest noisiest prettiest rustiest silliest tidiest
20	y+ing			crying drying frying prying trying applying carrying denying hurrying marrying replying relying scurrying supplying tidying varying
21	e to ing	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	The –e at the end of the root word is dropped before –ing, –ed, –er, –est, –y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. The exception is being. Exceptions: jokey smiley	closing driving hoping joking liking lining making naming poking saving scraping shaking sliding smiling smoking stroking taking timing tuning using waving bouncing calculating celebrating competing composing damaging dancing deciding decreasing exploring imagining including increasing measuring pausing preserving puncturing traipsing whistling wrestling wriggling writing
22	e to ed			amazed closed lined named saved smiled tuned used waved baked hoped joked liked shaped smoked fated hated mated stated disused grumbled surprised included juggled displeased replaced disabled misbehaved refused decoded stroked dawdled served
23	e to er			closer nicer driver hoper joker liker liner maker namer poker saver scraper shaker slider smiler smoker stroker taker timer tuner user waver
24	e to est			closest nicest
25	e to ey			smoky wave – wavy shake – shaky shine - shiny
26	Doubling Consonant	ing	The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/ and /ʌ/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel ‘short’). Exception: The letter ‘x’ is never doubled: mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes.	patting clapping cutting digging dragging dropping flapping getting grabbing hopping hugging humming letting planning running shopping skipping spinning stepping wetting winning slipping stopping
27		ed		chatted chopped clapped dragged dripped dropped fitted grabbed hopped hugged patted permitted pinned planned popped rubbed skipped slapped slipped stepped stopped trapped wrapped
28		er		fatter planner shredder winner spinner skipper swimmer beginner thinner fitter robber shopper chopper hopper runner drummer rubber cutter bigger hotter
29		est		biggest thinnest fattest fittest hottest
30		y		runny sunny funny

31	or: a	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	The /ɔ:/ sound ("or") is usually spelt as a before l and ll.	all ball call walk talk always small tall wall stalk almighty almost alone along already also altogether always
32	u: o	The /ʌ/ sound spelt o		other mother brother nothing Monday monkey
33	plural ey	The /i:/ sound spelt –ey	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of –s (donkeys, monkeys, etc.).	trolley turkey valley donkey jersey jockey journey key monkey chimney abbey
34	o: a	The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	a is the most common spelling for the /ɒ/ ('hot') sound after w and qu.	wad wallet wand wand wander want was wash wasp watch swab swallow swamp swan swap swat squabble quality quantity quarter squash qualified
35	er: a	The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w	There are not many of these words.	word work worm world worth earthworm
36	or: a	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w	There are not many of these words.	war warm towards
37		The /z/ sound spelt s	-sion comes in to Y3/4?	television, treasure, usual
38	ment	suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful, –less and ‘-ly’	If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words. Exceptions: (1) argument (2) root words ending in –y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable. (3) root words ending in –e with an l before it changes to –ly.	achievement advertisement amusement arrangement employment encouragement enjoyment environment excitement government management movement ornament replacement statement
39	ness			braveness childishness darkness fairness foolishness kindness lateness suddenness wickedness willingness emptiness happiness heaviness hungriness laziness loneliness tidiness
40	ful			boastful careful faithful forgetful handful grateful harmful hateful helpful hopeful mouthful painful playful powerful spiteful thankful useful beautiful delightful doubtful fanciful pitiful plentiful resentful respectful sorrowful successful thoughtful truthful wonderful
41	less			ageless careless endless fearless helpless homeless hopeless lifeless painless powerless seedless shameless smokeless speechless thankless timeless useless colourless thoughtless
42	ly			blindly bravely correctly fairly hardly kindly lively lonely loudly proudly sadly shyly slightly slowly suddenly sweetly angrily clumsily easily happily heavily hungrily lazily luckily merrily noisily prettily readily speedily steadily wearily comfortably cuddly gently grumbly horribly miserably possibly probably simply sparkly suitably terribly visibly wriggly wrinkly
43	‘	Contractions	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. can't – cannot). It's means it is (e.g. It's raining) or sometimes it has (e.g. It's been raining), but it's is never used for the possessive.	aren't can't couldn't didn't doesn't don't hadn't hasn't haven't he'd he'll he's I'd I'll I'm I've isn't it's let's mightn't mustn't shan't she'd she'll she's shouldn't that's there's they'd they'll they're they've we'd we're we've weren't what'll what're what's what've where's who'd who'll who're who's who've won't wouldn't you'd you'll you're you've
44	‘	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		Simon's coat Sarah's jumper the boy's toys the girl's friend the dog's bone the computer's mouse the car's engine the man's boat the woman's bike

45	-tion	Words ending in -tion		action addition addiction ambition attention competition condition devotion education fiction fraction information investigation multiplication prediction question reaction reflection relation station affection caution celebration circulation composition conversation conservation description direction examination exhibition indigestion precaution prescription promotion protection quotation sensation separation subtraction ventilation vibration refraction transaction
	homo- phones	Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight air- heir aisle- isle ante- -anti- eye- I bare- bear be- bee brake- break buy- by cell- sell cent- scent cereal- serial coarse- course complement- compliment dam- damn dear- deer die- dye fair- fare fir- fur flour- flower or- four hair- hare heal- heel hear- here him- hymn hole- whole hour- our idle- idol in- inn knight- night knot- not know- no made- maid mail- male meat- meet morning- mourning none- nun oar- or one- won pair- pear peace- piece plain- plane poor- pour pray- prey principal- principle profit- prophet real- reel right- write root- route sail- sale sea- see seam- seem sight- site sew- so shore- sure sole –soul some- sum son- sun stair- stare stationary- stationery steal- steel suite- sweet tail- tale their- there- they're to- too- two toe- tow waist- waste wait- weight way- weigh weak- week wear- where
	Red Words	Common exception words	Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others – e.g. past, last, fast, path and bath are not exceptions in accents where the a in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in cat. Great, break and steak are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt ea. Note: 'children' is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is included because of its relationship with 'child'.	door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children*, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas – and/or others according to programme used.

Wk	Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples	Homo-
Revision of work from years 1 and 2: Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.					
1	i: y middle	The /ɪ/ 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	
2	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	
3	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 hypochondriac chaos character choir Christmas chemistry chemical chorus chemotherapy chrysalis chronic architect orchestra scheme technology	
4	sh: ch	Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef chalet machine brochure chaise cached parachute moustache	
6	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	
7	k: que	Words ending with the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)		technique cheque unique critique antique torque plaque mosque picturesque baroque grotesque physique mystique opaque boutique oblique	
8	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	
9	ay:ei	Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein abseil beige feign feint rein reign surveillance veil	
10	ay: eigh			weigh eight neighbour sleigh neigh inveigh freight eight	
11	ay: ey			they obey	
12	' 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'	

13	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	
14		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	
15		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	
16		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 retake recycle rebuild rewire	
17	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	

18		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	
19		le to ly		(2) If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly.	gently simply humbly nobly	
20	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	
21				Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	tremendous enormous jealous fabulous generous tempestuous scrupulous ominous	
22		-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	
23		-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	
24		-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	

Wk	spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples	Homo-	
Revision of work from years 1 and 2: Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.						
1	double consonant	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		
2	single consonant		The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	gardening limiting		
				limitation		
				gardener		
				limited		
3	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		
4	inter		inter- means 'between' or 'among'.	interaction intercede interfere interim interject interlude intermediate international intervene intercity interact interrupt		
5	super		super- means 'above'.	supervision supersonic superman supermarket superstar superfan superglue superfast		
6	anti		anti- means 'against'.	antifreeze antibody anticlockwise anti-virus antibiotic antiseptic anticlockwise antisocial		
7	auto		auto- means 'self' or 'own'.	autograph autobiography autograph autobiography automatic autopilot autopsy automobile		
8	in-			The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.	inaccessible inaccurate inactive inadequate inarticulate inattentive inaudible incapable incomplete inconsiderate inconvenient incorrect incredible indecent indefinite independent indigestion inedible inefficient inexcusable inexpensive insignificant insincere insoluble invisible involuntary inexcusable indestructible invincible inaccurately inconsiderately indecently insensitively insignificant insincerely	
					Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il	illegal illegible illiterate illogical illegitimate
9	il-					
10	im-			Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-.	imbalance immature immeasurable immobile immoral immortal immovable impartial impassable impatient imperceptible imperfect impermanent impermeable imperturbable impervious implausible impolite important impossible impractical imprecise improbable improper	

11		ir-		Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-.	irrational irregular irresistible irresponsible irreversible irrelevant irritated irrational irresponsible irrevocable irreverent Irrelevant irreversible irrecoverable irradiation irascible irrigable irreparable irremovable	
12		-ation	The suffix –ation	The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information adoration sensation preparation admiration investigation frustration liberation animation operation narration quotation elation rotation levitation relation dictation formation deviation restoration	
13	Suffix -ly	ic to ally	The suffix –ly The suffix –ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.	(3) If the root word ends with –ic, –ally is added rather than just –ly, except in the word publicly.	automatically critically logically magically mechanically medically musically physically	
14		odd		(4) The words truly, duly, wholly.	truly duly wholly	
15	Rules for -ous	our to or	The suffix –ous	–our is changed to –or before –ous is added.	vigorous humorous glamorous armorous endeavorous harborous honourous	
16		geous		A final ‘e’ must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of ‘g’ is to be kept.	courageous outrageous advantageous gorgeous	
17		ious		If there is an /i:/ sound before the –ous ending, it is usually spelt as i,	various anxious conscientious conscious delicious furious glorious gracious infections luscious luxurious mysterious obvious previous rebellious scrumptious serious surreptitious suspicious tedious victorious suspicious precious conscious delicious obvious	
18		eous		but a few words have e.	hideous spontaneous courteous hideous miscellaneous nauseous righteous simultaneous	
19		tion	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	completion operation situation relation imagination organisation ambition position revolution solution fiction introduction caution description	
20		tion	Strictly speaking, the suffixes are –ion and –ian.	–tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.	invention injection action hesitation translation pollution attraction affection correction construction option education	
21		sion	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.	–sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend – attention, intend – intention.	expansion extension comprehension tension intentions ascension	
22		ssion		–ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit.	admission aggression depression discussion expression impression mission oppression possession procession profession progression succession suppression	
23		cian		–cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.	optician politician musician electrician mathematician	

24	f: ph	Not in 2014 Curriculum		agoraphobia arachnophobia cacophony claustrophobia hydrophobia paragraph pharaoh pharmacist pharynx phenomenon phlegm phobia photosensitive photosynthesis physical physicist physiotherapy symphony xenophobia		
25	‘	irr plural	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	(Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population)	children's men's mice's child's tooth's foot's sheep's women's people's boys'dogs'	
		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		
Word List for years Three and Four						
<p>accident(ally) actual(ly) address answer appear arrive believe bicycle breath breathe build busy/business calendar caught centre century certain circle complete consider continue decide describe different difficult disappear early earth eight/eighth enough exercise experience experiment extreme famous favourite February forward(s)fruit grammar group guard guide heard heart height history imagine increase important interest island knowledge learn length library material medicine mention minute natural naughty notice occasion(ally) often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess(ion) possible potatoes pressure probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though/although thought through various weight woman/women</p>						

Teachers should continue to emphasise to pupils the relationships between sounds and letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root words are learnt in this way, longer words can be spelt correctly, if the rules and guidelines for adding prefixes and suffixes are also known.

Examples:

business: once busy is learnt, with due attention to the unusual spelling of the /i/ sound as 'u', business can then be spelt as busy + ness, with the y of busy changed to i according to the rule.

disappear: the root word appear contains sounds which can be spelt in more than one way so it needs to be learnt, but the prefix dis- is then simply added to appear.

Understanding the relationships between words can also help with spelling.

Examples:

bicycle is cycle (from the Greek for wheel) with bi- (meaning two) before it.

medicine is related to medical so the /s/ sound is spelt as c.

opposite is related to oppose, so the schwa sound in opposite is spelt as o.

	spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	examples [www.morewords.com is a really useful site]
Revision of work from previous years				
1	-cious	Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -cious or -tious.	Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in -ce, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious. Exception: anxious	conscious precious unconscious suspicious delicious vicious spacious gracious subconscious ferocious malicious judicious vivacious luscious atrocious precocious tenacious auspicious audacious
2	-tious			ambitious cautious contentious infectious conscientious nutritious pretentious fictitious superstitious propitious vexatious fractious ostentatious facetious surreptitious unpretentious
3	-cial	Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	-cial is common after a vowel letter	social special official financial commercial crucial judicial artificial provincial racial beneficial superficial unofficial facial glacial especial psychosocial sacrificial prejudicial antisocial multiracial
4	-tial		-tial after a consonant letter. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province).	potential essential initial substantial residential presidential partial influential differential spatial confidential martial sequential impartial preferential consequential celestial existential circumstantial prudential torrential referential exponential palatial inertial inconsequential insubstantial interstitial experiential quintessential evidential deferential
5	-ant	Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency	Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /e?/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue.	important significant defendant servant assistant constant sergeant relevant tenant pleasant peasant consultant merchant giant infant applicant brilliant participant accountant dominant warrant instant distant covenant unpleasant elephant pregnant protestant reluctant elegant inhabitant variant ant irrelevant attendant descendant claimant migrant occupant informant ignorant dependant extravagant pollutant triumphant
6	-ance			performance importance finance distance insurance balance advance appearance circumstance dance glance significance assistance resistance alliance entrance substance allowance acceptance instance enhance assurance appliance attendance stance ambulance relevance guidance compliance inheritance disturbance ignorance renaissance romance nuisance utterance clearance surveillance tolerance resemblance abundance reassurance annoyance avoidance elegance grievance reliance maintenance
7	-ancy			pregnancy fancy redundancy consultancy tenancy expectancy discrepancy vacancy accountancy occupancy infancy truancy malignancy conservancy ascendancy constancy militancy hesitancy poignancy vibrancy buoyancy
8	-ent			Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /ʃ/ sound in the right position. There are many words, however, where

			the above guidelines don't help. These words just have to be learnt.	payment accident assessment content involvement commitment requirement agent arrangement independent spent improvement appointment settlement experiment incident establishment component rent sent
9	-ence			experience evidence difference influence defence science conference reference presence sentence confidence existence silence audience absence consequence violence sequence offence licence intelligence preference hence independence essence fence residence incidence competence correspondence conscience interference pence dependence negligence occurrence emergence obedience coincidence convenience commence insistence excellence inference prominence patience prevalence
10	-ency			agency emergency currency efficiency tendency frequency constituency presidency consistency deficiency urgency dependency contingency insolvency potency decency inconsistency sufficiency transparency regency proficiency complacency delinquency latency solvency insurgency expediency insufficiency indecency residency fluency immunodeficiency competency excellency leniency patency clemency inefficiency
11	-able	<p>Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly</p>	<p>The –able/–ably endings are far more common than the –ible/–ibly endings. As with –ant and –ance/–ancy, the –able ending is used if there is a related word ending in –ation. If the –able ending is added to a word ending in –ce or –ge, the e after the c or g must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their ‘hard’ sounds (as in cap and gap) before the a of the –able ending. The –able ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in –ation. The first five examples opposite are obvious; in reliable, the complete word rely is heard, but the y changes to i in accordance with the rule. The –ible ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word can be heard (e.g. sensible).</p>	adorable advisable agreeable avoidable capable breakable changeable comfortable disposable employable enjoyable fashionable identifiable inexcusable manageable miserable noticeable portable probable reliable remarkable replaceable respectable sociable valuable vegetable
12	-ible			accessible audible credible destructible edible flexible horrible impossible indestructible invincible legible possible responsible reversible sensible susceptible terrible visible
13	-ably			probably presumably reasonably inevitably considerably notably invariably remarkably comfortably preferably suitably arguably understandably uncomfortably unreasonably noticeably conceivably reliably irritably miserably predictably unmistakably undeniably unquestionably inextricably regrettably justifiably unbelievably profitably admirably inexplicably improbably unavoidably uncontrollably impeccably inescapably agreeably amiably ably appreciably
14	-ibly			possibly terribly audibly forcibly sensibly visibly ostensibly horribly imperceptibly impossibly plausibly irresistibly indelibly invisibly responsibly flexibly perceptibly incredibly

15	Suffixes	-fer stressed	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer	The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added.	conferring deferring inferring misinferring misreferring preferring referring retransferring transferring conferred deferred inferred misinferred misreferred preferred referred retransferred transferred conferral deferral referral transferral
16		-fer unstressed		The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.	referencing refereeing preferencing buffering chaffering coffering differing goffering offering proffering reoffering suffering chamfering interfering pilfering buffered chattered chamfered coffered differed goffered interfered offered pilfered proffered reoffered suffered unbuffered conferencing feral transferral circumference conference countertransference deference difference indifference inference interference misreference nonconference non-interference preference reference teleconference transference videoconference
17	-	hyphen	Use of the hyphen	Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one. Compounds with these prefixes are sometimes (but not always) hyphenated to avoid doubling a vowel or tripling a consonant, and sometimes even to prevent initial misreading or mispronunciation. 1. To avoid doubling a vowel: anti-art anti-administration co-opt (but cooperation) de-emphasize 2. To avoid tripling a consonant: shell-like 3. To prevent initial reading or mispronunciation: re-cover vs. recover (I will re-cover the sofa when I recover from the flu.)	co-ordinate re-enter co-operate co-own
18	ee:ei		Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. Exceptions: protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).	ceiling conceit deceive perceive receive receipt conceited conceive deceit

	-ough	or	Words containing the letter-string ough	ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	ought bought thought nought brought fought
		u f			rough tough enough chough
		o			cough
		o-e			though although dough
		oo			through breakthrough
		u			thorough borough
		ow			plough bough
		silent			Words with ‘silent’ letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)

				<p>wrack wrangle wrap wrapper wrath wreak wreath wreck wreckage wren wrench wrest wrestle wretch wretched wriggle wring wrinkle wrist writ write writhe wrong wrote wrought wrung wry x – faux pas z - rendezvous</p>
		<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<p>In these pairs of words, nouns end –ce and verbs end –se. Advice and advise provide a useful clue as the word advise (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt c. advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy</p>	<p>Alphabetically aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane) isle: an island aloud: out loud allowed: permitted affect: usually a verb (e.g. The weather may affect our plans) effect: usually a noun (e.g. It may have an effect on our plans). If a verb, it means ‘bring about’ (e.g. He will effect changes in the running of the business.). altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church alter: to change ascent: the act of ascending (going up) assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun) bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal) serial: adjective from the noun series – a succession of things one after the other compliment: to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun) complement: related to the word complete – to make something complete or more complete (e.g. her scarf complemented her outfit) descent: the act of descending (going down) dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun) desert: as a noun – a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb – to abandon (stress on second syllable) dessert: (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal draft: noun – a first attempt at writing something; verb – to make the first attempt; also, to draw in someone (e.g. to draft in extra help) draught: a current of air/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) morning: before noon mourning: grieving for someone who has died</p>

				<p>past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. In the past) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. he walked past me) passed: past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. I passed him in the road) precede: go in front of or before proceed: go on principal: adjective – most important (e.g. principal ballerina) noun – important person (e.g. principal of a college) principle: basic truth or belief profit: money that is made in selling things prophet: someone who foretells the future stationary: not moving stationery: paper, envelopes etc. steal: take something that does not belong to you steel: metal wary: cautious weary: tired who's: contraction of who is or who has whose: belonging to someone (e.g. Whose jacket is that?)</p>
--	--	--	--	---

Word list for years 5 and 6

accommodate accompany according achieve aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward
 bargain bruise
 category cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience* conscious* controversy convenience correspond criticise (critic + ise) curiosity
 definite desperate determined develop dictionary disastrous
 embarrass environment equip (–ped, –ment) especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation
 familiar foreign forty frequently
 government guarantee
 harass hindrance
 identity immediate(ly) individual interfere interrupt
 language leisure lightning
 marvellous mischievous muscle
 necessary neighbour nuisance
 occupy occur opportunity
 parliament persuade physical prejudice privilege profession programme pronunciation
 queue
 recognise recommend relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm
 sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere(ly) soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system
 temperature thorough twelfth
 variety vegetable vehicle
 yacht

Teachers should continue to emphasis to pupils the relationships between sounds and letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root words are learnt in

this way, longer words can be spelt correctly if the rules and guidelines for adding prefixes and suffixes are also known. Many of the words in the list above can be used for practice in adding suffixes.

Understanding the history of words and relationships between them can also help with spelling. Examples:

Conscience and conscious are related to science: conscience is simply science with the prefix con- added. These words come from the Latin word scio meaning I know.

The word desperate, meaning 'without hope', is often pronounced in English as desp'rate, but the –sper- part comes from the Latin spero, meaning 'I hope', in which the e was clearly sounded.

Familiar is related to family, so the /ə/ sound in the first syllable of familiar is spelt as a.