Year Four Spelling Patterns

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| **Phoneme focus** | **Pattern** | **National Curriculum**  | **Additional**  | **High frequency**  |
| ffccmm rr |  | differentdifficultaccidentgrammaroccasionarriveeffect | mammalcorrect |  |
| e-e y |  | centuryFebruarynaughtyordinarybelievecompleteextremeschemescene |  |  |
| cec |  | century accidentrecentcentremedicineplacesentenceexperiencepeacepiece |  |  |
| unre |  | unguardunpopularundecidedunimaginedunimportantreimaginerebuildreappearreconsider  |  |  |

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| **Phoneme focus** | **Pattern** | **National Curriculum**  | **Additional**  | **High frequency**  |
| ing | 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. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed | forgettingbeginninggardeninglimitingansweringbuildinginterestingregrettingcontrolling travelling |  |  |
| er | builderbusierearlierlearnernaughtierbeginnerangrierdirtierwriterlarger |  |  |
| ed | preferredgardenerlimitedansweredsurprisedcarriedemptied marriedhurriedcopied |  |  |
| en | forgottentoughenbrokenweakenmistakenlengthenfattenbittenhidden |  |  |
| **Phoneme focus** | **Pattern** | **National Curriculum** | **Additional** | **High frequency** |
| u ou |  | enoughfamousyoung touchdoubletroublecountry | humblecuddlemuscle |  |
| dismis | Like un–, the prefixes dis– and mis– have negative meanings | disbelievemisbehave misguidemisheard | disgracedishonestdisrespectdisbeliefmisjudgemisfortune |  |
| inil | 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. | indifferentinfamous inactiveincorrectillegalillegible | illogicalilliterate |  |
| imir | Before a root word starting with m or p, in– becomes im–.Before a root word starting with r, in– becomes ir–. | immatureimmortalimpossibleimpatientimperfectimposition immaterial irregularirrelevant, irresponsibleirrationalirreplaceableirresistible |  |  |
| **Phoneme focus** | **Pattern** | **National Curriculum** | **Additional** | **High frequency** |
| subintersuper | sub– means ‘under’.Inter – means ‘between’ or ‘among’Super – means ‘above’ | subdivide, subheading, submarine, intercityinternationalinterrelated supernatural | superpowersupernova |  |
| anti auto | anti– means ‘against’.auto– means ‘self’ or ‘own’ | antisepticanti-clockwise antisocial | automaticautopilotautographantifreezeantigravityautoloadautosave |  |
| ation | The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply | consideration continuationimaginationinformationsensation preparationadmiration |  |  |
| lyly to y | 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 wordsExceptions: (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. happily, angrily  | probablycompletelyaccidentlyactuallyextremelyimportantlyparticularlypurposelyquarterlyregularly separatelyordinarily naughtilyangrily | greedilysleepilyhungrilygreedilyhastilyheavily |  |
| **Phoneme focus** | **Pattern** | **National Curriculum** | **Additional** | **High frequency** |
| ly to le | (2) If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly. gently, simply, humbly, nobly  | possiblygently simplyhumblynobly | cuddly  |  |
| ally | (3) If the root word ends with –ic, –ally is added rather than just –ly. | frantically basicallydramaticallyoccasionallynaturallyactually | magically |  |
| sureture | The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt –sure.The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt –ture | pleasure | exposuretexturemoisturecomposurevulturepressurefigurefuturecapture |  |
| ous | Sometimes there is no obvious root word. –our is changed to –or before –ous is added. | poisonousdangerousmountainousfamousvarioustremendousjealous enormous | obvious |  |
| iouseous | If there is an /i:/ sound before the –ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e. | seriousobvious curious hideous spontaneous courteous | religiousgorgeoushideous |  |
| **Phoneme focus** | **Pattern** | **National Curriculum** | **Additional** | **High frequency** |
| tionsion | 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. –tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion. | invention injection hesitationcompletionoppositiondecision collision*division**invasion**confusion* |  |  |
| sion ssion  | –sion is used if the root word ends in d or se.ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit. | expansion extension tensionexplosionrevisionexpression discussion confession admissionpossession |  |  |
| cian  | –cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs | musicianelectricianmagicianpolitician mathematician |  |  |
| sh spelt k and ch |  | scheme chorus chemist echo characterchefchalet machine brochure |  |  |
| **Phoneme focus** | **Pattern** | **National Curriculum** | **Additional** | **High frequency** |
| gue que | Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt – gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin) | leaguetongue antique unique | vaguefatigueopaquemosque |  |
| sssc | 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/. | science scene discipline fascinate crescent*address**business**possess**possible**pressure* | ascendmusclescissorimpresssuccesstissue |  |
| eieighey(ay) |  | veinweight eight neighbour theyobeyeighthreign | grey |  |
| Homophones and near-homophones |  | affect/ effectberry/ buryfair/ faregroan/ grownheel/ healknot/ notmeet/ meatmedal/ meddlemissed/ mistpeace/ pieceplain/ planerain/ reignscene/ seenweather/ whetherwhose/ who’s |  |

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| High frequency words covered |
| accident accidently actually address answer appear arrive believe build busy business centre century complete consider decide different difficult eight eighth enough experience extreme famous February grammar guard guide heard imagine important interest learn length material medicine natural naughty occasion occasionally opposite ordinary particular popular position possession possible pressure probably purpose quarter recent regular reign sentence separate surprise various weight |

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| High frequency words revisited  |
| accident answer believe build century compete consider different extreme famous imagine important natural naughty ordinary position possible pressure regular reign  |