

This is the Year 3 and 4 spelling list. Children should be able to spell these by the end of Year 4. You could do your own spelling test with some of these or maybe create a game with them to help you learn them. Your weekly spellings may include some of these.

Year 3 and 4 Statutory Spellings

accident	caught	eighth	heard	minute	possible	strange
accidentally	centre	enough	heart	natural	potatoes	strength
actual	century	exercise	height	naughty	pressure	suppose
actually	certain	experience	history	notice	probably	surprise
address	circle	experiment	imagine	occasion	promise	therefore
answer	complete	extreme	increase	occasionally	purpose	though
appear	consider	famous	important	often	quarter	although
arrive	continue	favourite	interest	opposite	question	thought
believe	decide	February	island	ordinary	recent	through
bicycle	describe	forward	knowledge	particular	regular	various
breath	different	forwards	learn	peculiar	reign	weight
breathe	difficult	fruit	length	perhaps	remember	woman
build	disappear	grammar	library	popular	sentence	women
busy	early	group	material	position	separate	
business	earth	guard	medicine	possess	special	
calendar	eight	guide	mention	possession	straight	

I will put a set of spellings up each week that you can learn at home. It will have the previous weeks spellings and the next weeks spellings (you only get 5 new ones each week, recapping the 5 from the previous week). Spend about 10 minutes at the beginning of every SPAG lesson to learn this weeks spelling using look, cover, say, write and check. If you are able to, ask someone to test you on these spellings at home.

Red words:
homophones
(sound the same,
spelt differently
with different
meanings).

Blue words:
adding a prefix to
root words.
'RE' meaning
'again' or 'back'.
'BI' meaning 'two
or twice'.

Last weeks spellings	This weeks spellings
waist	reapply
waste	reappear
road	rebuild
rode	bicycle
reapply	bisect
reappear	mosque
rebuild	technique
bicycle	unique
bisect	league
	plague

Blue words:
adding a prefix to
root words.
'RE' meaning
'again' or 'back'.
'BI' meaning 'two
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Green words:
words ending in
the 'g' sound spelt
'gue'. Words
ending in the 'K'
sound spelt 'que'.

Take a few minutes to mark your work from yesterday.

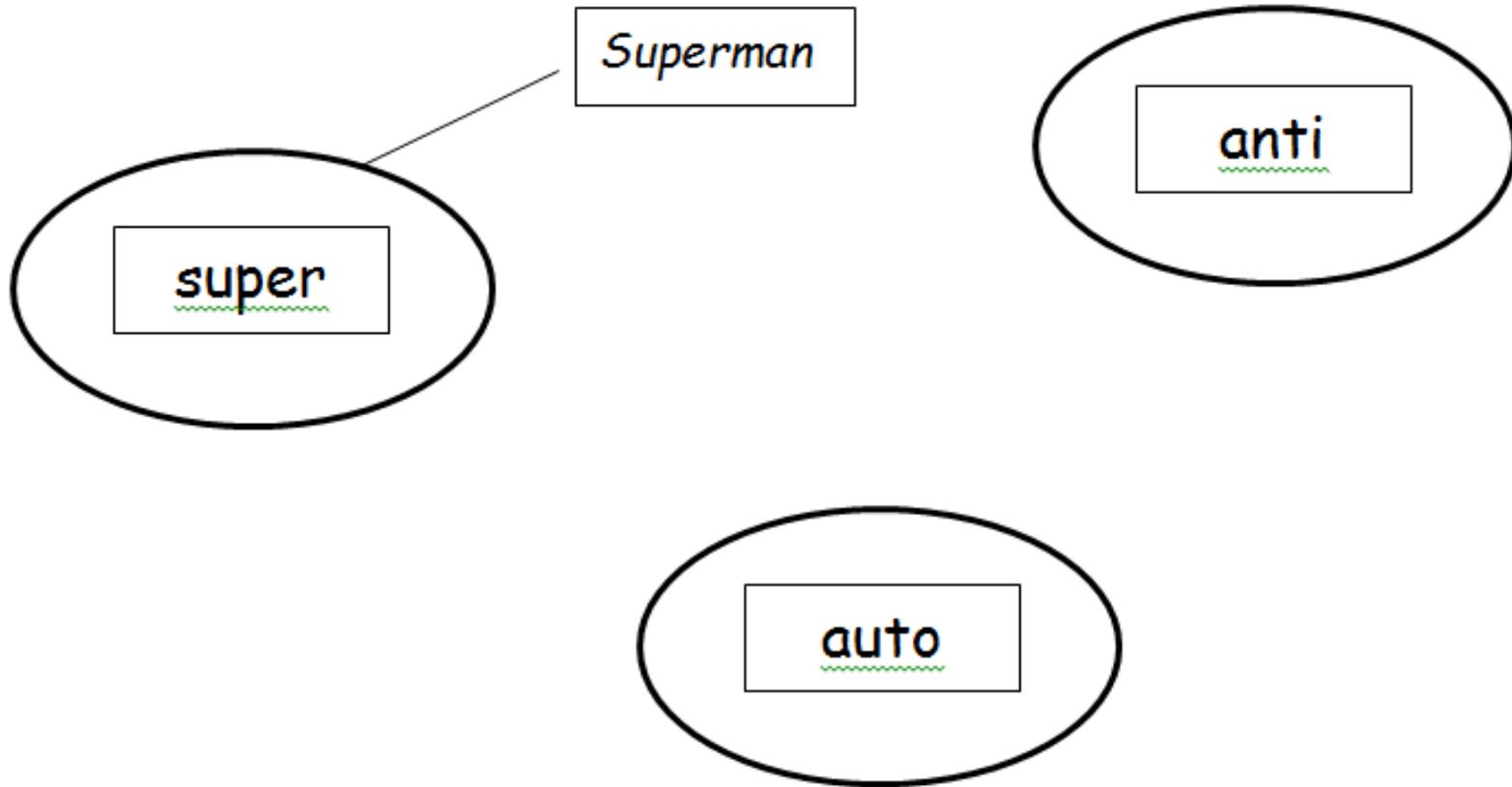


1. Sort these words into the right boxes (some words may fit into more than one box).

un-	mis-	dis-
<i>unable</i>	<i>misbehave</i>	<i>disable</i>
<i>untrained</i>	<i>misinform</i>	<i>dishearten</i>
<i>unhappy</i>	<i>misfortune</i>	<i>disown</i>
<i>unzip</i>	<i>miscount</i>	<i>disappear</i>
<i>unwell</i>	<i>mistake</i>	<i>dislike</i>
<i>undo</i>		<i>discount</i>
<i>unlucky</i>		<i>disinfect</i>
		<i>dishonest</i>

Let's recap prefixes from yesterday's lesson. Copy these diagrams into your book and add some words that use the prefix 'auto', 'super' and 'anti'.

Write down some words that have these prefixes at the start.



Thinking about what a prefix is, what do you think a suffix could be?

Thinking about what a prefix is, what do you think a suffix could be?

A suffix is an affix which is added to the end of a root word that can change its meaning or tense.

When adding a suffix there are many different rules you may need to consider, it isn't easy to remember them, the best way is to keep practising and learning them!

Watch the YouTube clip showing different spelling rules when adding suffixes, focusing on ing, er, est, ed, y.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ibq_bWQDluQ

You may want to pause the video to make notes on these rules (see next slide).

Rule 1: If the word ends in two consonants you just add the suffix e.g walking

Rule 2: If the word has a short vowel sound (a, e, I, o, u) followed by a consonant you double the last letter before adding the suffix e.g hopping

Rule 3: If the word ends in a consonant followed by an 'e', the 'e' must be removed before adding the suffix to the end e.g hoping

Rule 4: If the word ends in a consonant followed by a 'y', you need to change the 'y' to an 'I' before adding the suffix e.g cried

Exception!! To avoid ending up with lots of double 'I', just keep the 'y' when adding 'ing' but if the root word ends in an 'I' you keep it the same.

E.g crying or skiing

There are a few exception words with these rules which is why it is best to learn them - see if they look right.

Most suffixes that start with a constant are usually added straight onto the root word e.g ment, ness, ful, less.

Use the rules to add the suffixes to these words. Don't forget to flick back to the rules slide or watch the video again to help you. E.G dry + ed dry ends in a y, change the y to an i and added ed. dry + ed = dried.

1. Dry + ed
2. Sad + est
3. Fun + y
4. Love + er
5. Make + ing
6. Help + er
7. Dry + ing
8. Sun + y
9. Care + er
10. Jump + ed
11. Itch + ing

12. Travel + ed
13. Cancel + ed
14. Run + ing
15. Sad + er
16. Fly + ing
17. Copy + ed
18. Funny + est
19. Hike + ing
20. Nice + er
21. Pat + ed
22. Travel + ing