

# Spelling Programme

# Stage 4/Year 4

<b>Stage 4 Prefix 'super', 'sub', 'inter'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:1</b>				
A	<i>The prefix <b>'super'</b> means 'over or above'. It shows something is bigger or better than usual.</i>			
B	<i>The prefix <b>'sub'</b> means 'under or below'. It shows something is less or beneath.</i>			
C	<i>The prefix <b>'inter'</b> means 'between or among'.</i>			
superman	supermarket	superstar	supervisor	superimpose
subway	subtract	submerge	subheading	submarine
interact	interfere	intercity	interlock	interrupt

<b>Stage 4 Prefix 'anti', 'non', 'auto'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:2</b>				
A	<i>The prefix <b>'anti'</b> comes from Ancient Greek and means 'against' or 'opposed to'.</i>			
B	<i><b>'non'</b> means 'not'. When added (as a prefix) it will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>			
C	<i>The prefix <b>'auto'</b> comes from Ancient Greek and means 'self', 'own' or 'same'.</i>			
antiaircraft	antifreeze	antiseptic	antibiotic	antisocial
nonstarter	nonsense	nonstick	nonstop	nonfiction
automatic	autograph	autopilot	automobile	autocue

<b>Stage 4 Prefix 'pre', 'de', 're'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:3</b>				
A	<i>The prefix <b>'pre'</b> comes from Latin and means 'before'.</i>			
B	<i>The prefix <b>'de'</b> comes from Latin and means 'undo' or 'do the opposite of'.</i>			
C	<i>The prefix <b>'re'</b> comes from Latin and means 'again' or 'back' (think of repeat).</i>			
prepare	preheat	predict	precook	previous
deflate	decrease	demist	defrost	defuse
replace	refresh	recycle	reform	return

<b>Stage 4 Prefix 'in', 'im', 'imm'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:4</b>				
A	<i><b>'in'</b> means 'not'. When added as a prefix it will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>			
B	<i>When the root word starts with a 'p' <b>'in'</b> becomes <b>'im'</b>.</i>			
C	<i>When the root word starts with an 'm' <b>'in'</b> becomes <b>'im'</b> giving a double 'm' (mm).</i>			
inactive	inedible	invisible	incorrect	inhumane
impatient	imperfect	impossible	improper	impure
immature	immodest	immigrate	immortal	immobile

<b>Stage 4 Suffix 'ing'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:5</b>				

A	<i>Multi-syllabic words with a short vowel followed by two or more consonants: just add 'ing'.</i>			
B	<i>Multi-syllabic words with a short vowel followed by a final consonant: double the final letter.</i>			
C	<i>If the final syllable is unstressed the final consonant is not doubled.</i>			
extending	rejecting	finishing	adjusting	erupting
admitting	upsetting	forgetting	beginning	befitting
gardening	carpeting	frightening	limiting	beckoning

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<b>Stage 4 Suffix 'er', 'ed'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:6</b>				
A	<i>Multi-syllabic words with a short vowel followed by two or more consonants: just add 'er' or 'ed'.</i>			
B	<i>Multi-syllabic words with a short vowel followed by a final consonant: double the final letter.</i>			
C	<i>If the final syllable is unstressed the final consonant is not doubled.</i>			
pretender	rejected	finished	adjuster	erupted
admitted	permitted	beginner	befitted	submitted
gardener	carpeted	frightened	limited	beckoned

<b>Stage 4 Suffix 'ous'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:7</b>				
A	<i>Some root words are obvious and the suffix 'ous' is just added (danger - dangerous).</i>			
B	<i>'ous' is just added to words ending 'ge' if the soft 'g' sound is kept. Very few of these words.</i>			
C	<i>Words ending 'our' change to 'or' when adding 'ous' (glamour - glamorous).</i>			
dangerous	treasonous	poisonous	ponderous	murderous
courageous	outrageous	gorgeous	uncourageous	advantageous
glamorous	splendorous	vigorous	odorous	humorous

<b>Stage 4 Suffix 'ous'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:8</b>				
A	<i>If a root word ends with 'y', the 'y' changes to 'i' when 'ous' is added (fury – furious).</i>			
B	<i>If there is a long 'ee' sound before the suffix 'ous', it is usually spelt as 'i'.</i>			
C	<i>A few words use 'e' to make the long 'ee' sound before the suffix 'ous'.</i>			
various	mysterious	glorious	furious	luxurious
hilarious	serious	tedious	obvious	curious
gaseous	erroneous	hideous	spontaneous	simultaneous

<b>Stage 4 Suffix 'tion', 'cian'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:9</b>				
A	<i>If the root verb ends in 't' the suffix 'ion' forms 'tion' (invent – invention).</i>			
B	<i>A long 'a' sound is always followed by 'tion'. For words ending 'te', drop the 'e' to add 'ion'.</i>			

C	<i>'cian'</i> is used where base words end in 'c' or 'cs' and often relate to jobs/occupations.			
action	invention	direction	injection	eruption
adoration	relation	inspiration	rotation	duration
magician	electrician	optician	politician	beautician

<b>Stage 4 'sion', 'ssion'</b> <b>Word List 4:10</b>				
A	<i>Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'd' or 'de' (divide - division).</i>			
B	<i>Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 's' or 'se' (confuse - confusion).</i>			
C	<i>'ssion' words have a clear soft 'sh' sound and often base words ending 'ss' or 'mit'.</i>			
invasion	explosion	division	erosion	conclusion
aversion	tension	inversion	supervision	repulsion
admission	expression	mission	confession	discussion

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<b>Stage 4 'ch' sounding 'k'</b> <b>Word List 4:11</b>				
A	<i>In some words from Ancient Greek 'ch' is used to make a 'k' sound. Not many of these words.</i>			
B	<i>In some words from Ancient Greek 'ch' is used to make a 'k' sound. Not many of these words.</i>			
C	<i>In some words for occupations 'ch' is used to make a 'k' sound. There are not many of these.</i>			
chasm	chaos	chord	chorus	character
ache	echo	school	scheme	stomach
architect	chemist	mechanic	scholar	monarch

<b>Stage 4 'ch', 'gue', 'que' sounding 'sh', 'g', 'k'</b> <b>Word List 4:12</b>				
A	<i>'ch' can make a sound like 'sh' (e.g. shoot-chute). Most of these words come from French.</i>			
B	<i>'gue' at the end of a word can make a sound like 'g'. These words come from French.</i>			
C	<i>'que' at the end of a word can make a sound like 'k'. These words come from French.</i>			
chalet	chef	machine	brochure	parachute
vague	plague	league	dialogue	catalogue
plaque	cheque	antique	oblique	unique

<b>Stage 4 'sc' sounding 'sk', 's'</b> <b>Word List 4:13</b>	
A	<i>In most words 'sc' together make a sound like 'sk' or can both be heard.</i>
B	<i>In some words 'sc' (often before an 'e') can make a sound like 's'. These words come from Latin.</i>

C	<i>In some words 'sc' (often before an 'i') can make a sound like 's'. These words come from Latin.</i>			
scab	scum	scope	discard	describe
scent	scene	descend	ascent	crescent
science	discipline	fascinate	scissors	oscillate

<b>Stage 4 'ei', 'eigh', 'ey' sounding long 'a'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:14</b>				
A	<i>In some words 'ei' together make a long 'a' sound (ay). There are not many of these words.</i>			
B	<i>In some words 'eigh' together make a long 'a' sound (ay).</i>			
C	<i>In some words 'ey' together make a long 'a' sound (ay). There are not many of these words.</i>			
vein	veil	feign	reign	foreign
weigh	weight	sleigh	freight	neighbour
grey	prey	they	obey	survey

<b>Stage 4 Apostrophe for possessive plurals</b>				
<b>Word List 4:15</b>				
A	<i>For most nouns just add 's' to form the plural.</i>			
B	<i>Nouns ending 'ch', 'sh', 's', 'x', 'z' (hiss/buzz sounds) add 'es' to form the plural.</i>			
C	<i>Nouns ending 'o' add 'es' to form the plural.</i>			
cat's	key's	pig's	toy's	book's
churches'	fishes'	bosses'	foxes'	quizzes'
cargoes'	heroes'	echoes'	potatoes'	tomatoes'

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<b>Stage 4 Apostrophe for possessive plurals</b>				
<b>Word List 4:16</b>				
A	<i>Nouns ending 'y' change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es' for the plural (baby's – babies').</i>			
B	<i>Nouns ending 'f' or 'fe' become 'ves' for the plural (scarf's – scarves').</i>			
C	<i>In irregular plurals the apostrophe goes before the 's'.</i>			
babies'	berries'	cities'	stories'	puppies'
scarves'	leaves'	knives'	loaves'	hooves'
men's	people's	mice's	teeth's	children's

<b>Stage 4 Irregular tense changes 'eep' to 'ept'</b>				
<b>Word List 4:17</b>				
A	<i>'ee' together make a long 'e' sound (ee).</i>			
B	<i>For most verbs just add the suffix 'ing' to form the present tense.</i>			
C	<i>'eep' changes to 'ept' to form the past tense in these words. Very few words do this.</i>			
keep	weep	sleep	creep	sweep

keeping	weeping	sleeping	creeping	sweeping
kept	wept	slept	crept	swept

**Stage 4 Irregular tense changes 'end' to 'ent'**

**Word List 4:18**

A	<i>Root verbs.</i>			
B	<i>For most verbs just add the suffix 'ing' to form the present tense.</i>			
C	<i>The 'd' changes to 't' to form the past tense in these words. Very few words do this.</i>			
bend	send	lend	spend	blend
bending	sending	lending	spending	blending
bent	sent	lent	spent	blent

**Stage 4 Homophones long 'o'**

**Word List 4:19**

A	<i>'When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking' so 'oa' make a long 'o' sound.</i>			
B	<i>'ow' together can make a long 'o' sound.</i>			
C	<i>'oa', 'ow' and magic 'e' with 'o' can all make a long 'o' sound.</i>			
moan	groan	toad	road	
mown	grown	towed	rowed	
loan	lone	thrown	throne	moat/mote

**Stage 4 Homophones long 'i'**

**Word List 4:20**

A	<i>'ie' together make a long 'i' sound. Magic e makes 'i' say its name (long 'i').</i>			
B	<i>Letter 'y' can make a long 'i' sound in a medial position (middle of a word).</i>			
C	<i>Magic e makes 'i' say its name (long 'i'). The letter string 'igh' makes a long 'i' sound.</i>			
dire	tire	stile	time	drier
dye	tyre	style	thyme	dryer
site	sight	mite	might	