

W/c	Spelling Rule	Guidance	Example words	Wordlist
8/9	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, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred	Accident, actual
15/9	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation	Accidentally, actually
22/9	The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words		myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery	Address, answer
29/9	The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou		young, touch, double, trouble, country	Appear, arrive
6/10	More prefixes	<p>Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see <b>in-</b> 20/10.</p> <p>Like <b>un-</b>, the prefixes <b>dis-</b> and <b>mis-</b> have negative meanings.</p> <p>The prefix <b>in-</b> can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.</p>	<p><b>dis-</b>: disappoint, disagree, disobey</p> <p><b>mis-</b>: misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)</p> <p><b>in-</b>: inactive, incorrect</p>	Believe, bicycle
20/10	More prefixes	<p>Before a root word starting with <b>l</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>il</b>.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with <b>m</b> or <b>p</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>im-</b>.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with <b>r</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>ir-</b>.</p>	<p>illegal, illegible</p> <p>immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect</p> <p>irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible</p>	Breath, breathe

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3/11	More Prefixes	<p><b>re–</b> means ‘again’ or ‘back’.</p> <p><b>sub–</b> means ‘under’.</p> <p><b>inter–</b> means ‘between’ or ‘among’.</p> <p><b>super–</b> means ‘above’.</p> <p><b>anti–</b> means ‘against’.</p> <p><b>auto–</b> means ‘self’ or ‘own’.</p>	<p><b>re–</b>: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate</p> <p><b>sub–</b>: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge</p> <p><b>inter–</b>: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related)</p> <p><b>super–</b>: supermarket, superman, superstar</p> <p><b>anti–</b>: antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antisocial</p> <p><b>auto–</b>: autobiography, autograph</p>	Build, busy
10/11	The suffix -ation	The suffix <b>–ation</b> is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration	Business, calendar
17/11	The suffix -ly	<p>The suffix <b>–ly</b> is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.</p> <p>The suffix <b>–ly</b> starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words.</p>	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly)	Caught, centre
24/11	The suffix –ly <b>Exceptions:</b>	(1) If the root word ends in –y with a consonant letter before it, the <b>y</b> is changed to <b>i</b> , but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	happily, angrily	Century, certain
1/12	The suffix –ly <b>Exceptions:</b>	(2) If the root word ends with <b>–le</b> , the <b>–le</b> is changed to <b>–ly</b> .	gently, simply, humbly, nobly	Circle, complete
8/12	The suffix –ly <b>Exceptions:</b>	<p>(3) If the root word ends with <b>–ic</b>, <b>–ally</b> is added rather than just <b>–ly</b>, except in the word <i>publicly</i>.</p> <p>(4) The words <i>truly</i>, <i>duly</i>, <i>wholly</i>.</p>	basically, frantically, dramatically	Consider, continue

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5/1	Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	<p>The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt <b>–sure</b>.</p> <p>The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt <b>–ture</b>, but check that the word is not a root word ending in <b>(t)ch</b> with an <b>er</b> ending – e.g. <i>teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher</i>.</p>	<p>measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure</p> <p>creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure</p>	Decide, describe
12/1	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as <b>–sion</b> .	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television	Different, difficult
19/1	The suffix <b>–ous</b> (1)	<p>Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.</p> <p>Sometimes there is no obvious root word.</p>	poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various tremendous, enormous, jealous	Disappear, early
26/1	The suffix <b>–ous</b> (2)	<p><b>–our</b> is changed to <b>–or</b> before <b>–ous</b> is added.</p> <p>A final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of ‘g’ is to be kept.</p> <p>If there is an /i:/ sound before the <b>–ous</b> ending, it is usually spelt as <b>i</b>, but a few words have <b>e</b>.</p>	<p>humorous, glamorous, vigorous</p> <p>courageous, outrageous</p> <p>serious, obvious, curious</p> <p>hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p>	Earth, eight
2/2	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt <b>–tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian</b>	<p>Strictly speaking, the suffixes are <b>–ion</b> and <b>–ian</b>. Clues about whether to put <b>t</b>, <b>s</b>, <b>ss</b> or <b>c</b> before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word.</p> <p><b>–tion</b> is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in <b>t</b> or <b>te</b>.</p> <p><b>–cian</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>c</b> or <b>cs</b>.</p>	<p>invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion</p> <p>musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician</p>	Eighth, enough, woman

9/2	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian	<p>Strictly speaking, the suffixes are <b>–ion</b> and <b>–ian</b>. Clues about whether to put <b>t</b>, <b>s</b>, <b>ss</b> or <b>c</b> before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word.</p> <p><b>–ssion</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>ss</b> or <b>–mit</b>.</p> <p><b>–sion</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>d</b> or <b>se</b>.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> <i>attend – attention, intend – intention.</i></p>	<p>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission</p> <p>expansion, extension, comprehension, tension</p>	Exercise, experience, women
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Years 3/4

Wings 3 – Phase 2b

W/c	Spelling Rule	Guidance	Example words	Wordlist
1	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character	Experiment, extreme, weight
2	Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef, chalet, machine, brochure	Famous, favourite, various
3	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)		league, tongue, antique, unique	February, forward, thought
4	Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)	In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the <b>c</b> and the <b>k</b> as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/.	science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent	Forwards, fruit, though
5	Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey	Therefore, although, through

W/c	Spelling Rule	Guidance	Example words	Wordlist
1	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; <b>–s</b> is not added if the plural already ends in <b>–s</b> , but <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in <b>–s</b> (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children’s</i> ).	girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s <b>(Note:</b> singular proper nouns ending in an s use the ‘s suffix e.g. Cyprus’s population)	Revision and retest previous 50 words
2	Homophones and near-homophones		accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, ,	
3	Homophones and near-homophones		here/hear, heel/heal/he’ll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist	
4	Homophones and near-homophones		peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who’s	
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6				
7				
8				
9				↓