

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	Grammar, group
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	Guard, guide
22/9	The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words		myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery	Heard, heart
29/9	The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou		young, touch, double, trouble, country	Height, history
6/10	More prefixes	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- 20/10. Like un- , the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings. The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.	dis- : disappoint, disagree, disobey mis- : misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) in- : inactive, incorrect	Imagine, increase
20/10	More prefixes	Before a root word starting with l , in- becomes il . Before a root word starting with m or p , in- becomes im- . Before a root word starting with r , in- becomes ir- .	illegal, illegible immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible	Important, interest

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3/11	More Prefixes	<p>re– means ‘again’ or ‘back’.</p> <p>sub– means ‘under’.</p> <p>inter– means ‘between’ or ‘among’.</p> <p>super– means ‘above’.</p> <p>anti– means ‘against’.</p> <p>auto– means ‘self’ or ‘own’.</p>	<p>re–: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate</p> <p>sub–: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge</p> <p>inter–: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related)</p> <p>super–: supermarket, superman, superstar</p> <p>anti–: antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antisocial</p> <p>auto–: autobiography, autograph</p>	Island, knowledge
10/11	The suffix –ation	The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration	Learn, length
17/11	The suffix –ly	<p>The suffix –ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.</p> <p>The suffix –ly 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)	Library, material
24/11	The suffix –ly Exceptions:	(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	Medicine, mention
1/12	The suffix –ly Exceptions:	(2) If the root word ends with –le , the –le is changed to –ly .	gently, simply, humbly, nobly	Minute, natural
8/12	The suffix –ly Exceptions:	<p>(3) If the root word ends with –ic, –ally is added rather than just –ly, 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	Naughty, notice

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5/1	Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	<p>The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure.</p> <p>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. <i>teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher</i>.</p>	<p>measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure</p> <p>creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure</p>	Occasion, often,
12/1	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion .	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television	Occasionally, opposite, reign
19/1	The suffix -ous (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	Ordinary, particular, sentence
26/1	The suffix -ous (2)	<p>-our is changed to -or before -ous 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 -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.</p>	<p>humorous, glamorous, vigorous</p> <p>courageous, outrageous</p> <p>serious, obvious, curious hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p>	Peculiar, perhaps, remember
2/2	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian	<p>Strictly speaking, the suffixes are -ion and -ian. 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.</p> <p>-tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.</p> <p>-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.</p>	<p>invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion</p> <p>musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician</p>	Popular, position, separate

9/2	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian	<p>Strictly speaking, the suffixes are –ion and –ian. 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.</p> <p>–ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit.</p> <p>–sion is used if the root word ends in d or se.</p> <p>Exceptions: <i>attend – attention, intend – intention.</i></p>	<p>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission</p> <p>expansion, extension, comprehension, tension</p>	Possess, possible, straight
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Years 3/4

Wings 4 – Phase 2b

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1	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character	Possession, potatoes, special
2	Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef, chalet, machine, brochure	Pressure, probably, strength
3	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)		league, tongue, antique, unique	Promise, purpose, strange
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 c and the k as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/.	science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent	Quarter, question, surprise
5	Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey	Recent, regular, suppose

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1	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 <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in –s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children’s</i>).	girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the ’s suffix e.g. Cyprus’s population)	Revisit and retest previous phases wordlist
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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