

# Lady Jane Grey KS1 and 2 National Curriculum Spelling Patterns and Rules Coverage

## Year 4 Spelling Patterns and Common Exception Words

Statutory Requirements	Spelling Rules and Guidance	Examples of the spelling rule
Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as <b>–sion</b> .	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television
The suffix –ous	<p>Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word.</p> <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>poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various tremendous, enormous, jealous humorous, glamorous, vigorous courageous, outrageous</p> <p>serious, obvious, curious hideous, spontaneous, courteous</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>Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt <b>–tion</b>, <b>–sion</b>, <b>–ssion</b>, <b>–cian</b></p>	<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>–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><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>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension</p> <p>musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician</p>

Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character
Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef, chalet, machine, brochure
Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt – gue and the /k/ sound spelt – que (French in origin)		league, tongue, antique, unique
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
Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey
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  ( <b>Note:</b> singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population)

Homophones and near-homophones		accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who's
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Common Exception Words			
calendar caught centre century certain circle complete consider continue decide describe different difficult disappear	fruit grammar group guard guide heard heart height history imagine increase important interest island	often opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps popular position possess(ion) possible potatoes pressure probably promise	strange strength suppose surprise therefore though although thought through various weight woman/women