

Spelling - Book 4

behave **mis**behave
understand **mis**understand
treat **mis**treat



Unit 1: Adding the prefixes mis- and revising, un- in-, dis-

The word **misspelt** is often misspelt! It keeps the **s** from **mis** and the **s** from **spelt**.

mis + spelt = misspelt

Unit 2: Words ending in zhuh spelt -sure

The ending that sounds like zhuh can be spelt **-sure** at the end of a word.

Notice that in the word **leisure** the **e** sound is spelt **ei**.

Remember to drop the final **e** from the root word if a suffix begins with a vowel.

measure
treasure
pleasure
leisure

Unit 3: Adding the prefix auto-

The prefix **auto-** means 'self' or 'own'. We can just add it to the front of words without changing their spelling.

The word **mobile** rhymes with **smile** but the word **automobile** rhymes with **feel**. Very weird!

The plural of **autobiography** is **autobiographies**. We change the **y** to an **i** before adding **-es**.

automatic automobile autocue

definition	word with prefix auto-
something that works by itself, without anyone controlling it	automatic
an American word meaning 'car'	automobile
a screen which shows a presenter's or actor's script	autocue

Unit 4: Adding the suffix -ly

We can add the suffix -ly to an adjective to make an adverb:
breezy breezily

adjective	adverb
sleepy	sleepily
angry	angrily
breezy	breezily
cosy	cosily
cheeky	cheekily

Unit 5: Adding the prefix inter-

The prefix **inter-** means 'among' or 'between'. We can just add it to the front of words without changing their spelling.

The word **Internet** is spelt with a capital **I**.

If a word ends with **ic**, add the suffix **-ally** not **-ly**:
frantic **frantically**
dramatic **dramatically**
Say **cally** to rhyme with **Sally** to help you to spell these words.

Remember to check whether you need to change the **y** to an **i** before you add **-ly**.

Weird
Word
Warning

If a word ends in **-ic**, we have to add the suffix **-ally**, not just **-ly**.

Unit 6: Words with the ay sound spelt eigh, ei, ey

Sometimes the **ay** sound is spelt **eigh**, **ei**, or **ey**.

The word **reign** has a silent **g**. The **ay** sound is spelt **ei**.

eight weigh sleigh neighbour
vein veil rein reign
grey

ay
eigh
ei
ey



Reign

Unit 7: Words ending in -ous

The suffix **-ous** can just be added to some root words. When we say it aloud, it sounds like **us**.

mountain mountain**ous**
danger danger**ous**

In these words, we keep the **e** so that the **g** is a **soft g**.

courage courage**ous**
outrage outrage**ous**

If a root word ends in **our**, we have to **swap** the letters **our** for **or** before adding the suffix **-ous**.

hum**our** - humor + **ous** = humorous

The **us** sound spelt **ous** is already part of these root words:

serious curious hideous
anxious obvious

Unit 8: Words with the s sound spelt sc

Sometimes the **s** sound is spelt **sc**. It can occur at the beginning or the middle of a word.

scent	science
scene	scissors
ascend	descend
fascinate	muscle

Remember to drop the **e** at the end of a root word before adding a suffix that starts with a vowel, such as **-ing** or **-ed**.



Unit 9: Words ending in zhun spelt -sion

When these words are changed into nouns, they end in **zhun** spelt **-sion**.

confusion
revision
explosion
division
decision



Unit 10: Adding il- and revising un-, in-, mis-, dis-

Before root words beginning with **l**, the prefix **in-** becomes **il-**.

It changes a word to give its opposite meaning.

No changes are made to the root word before we add **il-**.

Unit 11: The c sound spelt -que and the g sound spelt -gure

The ending **-que** sounds like **c** as in cat. It comes from the French spelling of the **c** sound.

cheque antique grotesque unique

The ending **-gure** sounds like **g** as in gate. It comes from the French spelling of the **g** sound.

catalogue league tongue dialogue

illegal
illogical
illegible
illiterate



Unit 12: Adding ir- to words beginning with r

Before root words beginning with **r**, the prefix **in-** becomes **ir-**. It changes a word to give its opposite meaning.

irregular irresistible irresponsible

regular **ir**regular
responsible **ir**responsible
resistible **ir**resistible
relevant **ir**relevant

Unit 14: Adding the suffix -ion (2)

We can add the suffix **-ion** to change these verbs into nouns.

We must swap the **d** for an **s** before adding **-ion**.

expand **expans** + **ion** = **expansion**

Unit 13: Adding the suffix -ion (1)

The sound *shun* at the end of words can be spelt in different ways.

If the root word ends in **ss**, just add **-ion**.

confess + **-ion** = **confession**

possess + **-ion** = **possession**

The letter **t** in the words **permit**, **submit** and **transmit** must be **swapped** for **ss** before we add **-ion**.

permit~~t~~ **permiss** + **ion** = **permission**



Beware! The verbs **attend** and **intend** do not follow the rule. They each end in **d** but the **d** is swapped for a **t** before adding **-ion**.



SF1: The short u sound spelt ou

Sometimes the letters **ou** in a word make the short vowel sound u.

I love **double** scoop ice creams!

SF3: Possessive apostrophes with plural words

A possessive apostrophe shows that something belongs to someone or something else.



The boy's dog.
(The dog belongs to one boy.)

If something belongs to more than one person or thing, the possessive apostrophe comes after the s of the plural word.



The boys' dog. (The dog belongs to more than one boy.)

SF2: Homophones



Words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings are called **homophones**.

The Greek word for *same* is **homo**.
The Greek word for *sound* is **phone**.

homophone = same sound
pair **pear**



SF4: Homophones

Can you remember what a homophone is?

Some words are 'near-homophones', e.g. quite/quiet. They sound similar but not exactly the same:
accept except affect effect

Homophones



Great Spelling!