

**Spellings not tested
so far**

	Rules and notes – already tested	Possible spellings that could be tested this year
S38	<p>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.</p> <p>The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed</p> <p>polishing nationality inspiring disobeyed obtained suffered adventurous offered ordering numbered preference replacing referring</p>	<p>forgotten/forgetting beginner/beginning preferred/preferring regretting/regretted repelling/repelled/repellant</p> <p>interesting/interested developing/developed listening/listened/listener limiting/limited gardening/gardener</p>
S39	<p>the /i/ sound spelt y other than at the end of words</p> <p>lyrics symbol sympathetic typical pyramid syrup</p>	<p>gym myth mystery synonym system physical hymn crystal bicycle synthetic</p>

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S40	<p>the /u/ sound spelt ou</p> <p>cousin thorough trouble courage couple touch young</p>	<p>double country encourage discourage</p>
S41	<p>Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below.</p> <p>Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.</p> <p>The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-. re- means 'again' or 'back'.</p> <p>sub- means 'under' inter- means 'between' or 'among'.</p> <p>super- means 'above' anti- means 'against'. auto- means 'self' or 'own'.</p> <p>disorder disagreement misplaced disrespect undrinkable misconduct replacing increase</p>	<p>any words from other content domains with prefixes</p>

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S42	<p>the suffix -ation – the suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns</p> <p>sensation examination</p>	<p>information transportation consideration adaptation fermentation experimentation publication consultation presentation</p>	<p>conversation determination preparation adoration admiration continuation realization reservation improvisation imagination invitation starvation condensation conversation quotation conservation</p>	
S43	<p>the suffix -ly – the suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The suffix -ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight onto most root words.</p> <p>ferociously curiously reluctantly frequently accidentally originally usually likely</p> <p>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.</p> <p>steadily</p> <p>If the root word ends with -le, the -le is changed to -ly.</p> <p>If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly.</p> <p>Except in the word publicly.</p>	<p>exactly clearly eagerly seriously nervously</p>	<p>especially/specially finally personally naturally emotionally</p>	<p>completely unlikely gently simply lovely</p>
		happily angrily scarily funnily crazily readily		
		terribly incredibly responsibly possibly/impossibly comfortably		
		basically magically specifically frantically enthusiastically		

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S44	<p>words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/- the ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure. measure</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 – teacher, catcher, richer mixture creature puncture texture</p>	treasure pleasure enclosure/disclosure leisure exposure composure	
		<p>furniture signature literature miniature</p> <p>nature future feature</p> <p>torture nurture departure</p>	<p>fracture picture structure manufacture</p> <p>adventure</p> <p>fixture</p> <p>moisture gesture</p> <p>vulture agriculture</p> <p>sculpture capture</p>
S45	<p>endings which sound like /ʒən/ - if the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion. vision division television persuasion</p>	<u>de ending on root word</u> invasion decision collision explosion provision exclusion erosion	<u>se ending on root word</u> confusion revision precision

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S46	<p>the suffix –ous – sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. nervous adventurous ridiculous famous glorious</p> <p>Sometimes there is no obvious root word. -our is changed to -or before ous is added generous</p> <p>A final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the /g/ sound of the 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. previous curiously</p>	poisonous dangerous various	humorous glamorous vigorous
		serious obvious spontaneous jealous tremendous fabulous enormous devious	
		courageous gorgeous outrageous advantageous	
		courteous hideous	

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S47	<p>endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian – 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. –tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.</p> <p>operation navigation solution variation caution reception</p>	<p>invention action selection projection direction injection construction correction prediction perfection extraction prevention interception distraction interaction affection reflection disruption intersection restriction resurrection election</p>	<p>migration hesitation rotation vacation investigation punctuation estimation illustration calculation acceleration complication concentration translation approximation irritation elevation education creation completion contribution substitution devotion emotion</p>
	<p>–ssion is used if the root word ends in ss passion percussion or –mit.</p>	<p>expression permission impression omission confession discussion obsession transmission submission admission commission</p>	
	<p>–sion is used if the root word ends in d or se.</p> <p>Exceptions: <i>attend – attention, intend – intention.</i> attention</p>	<p>comprehension tension extension expansion suspension immersion apprehension</p> <p>intention</p>	
	<p>–cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs. optician</p>	<p>musician magician electrician politician beautician mathematician</p>	

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S48	words with the /k/ sound spelt ch monarch architect chorus character mechanic chaos	chemist echo scheme stomach anchor ache choir technical	
S49	words with the /j/ sound spelt ch machine	chef brochure parachute avalanche inch	
S50	words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt–que vague tongue unique league	dialogue colleague intrigue plague	antique plaque physique picturesque critique grotesque

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S51	<p>words with the /s/ sound spelt sc - 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/</p> <p>science descendant muscle scenic scenario</p>	<p>scene discipline/disciplined fascinate/fascinated/fascinating scissors scented descend/descended/descending ascend/ascended/ascending scenery adolescent fluorescent</p>		
S52	<p>words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey</p> <p>lightweight weightless survey obey veins</p>	<p>neighbour reign weigh/weight sleigh freight eight</p>	<p>reins veil beige</p>	<p>grey prey</p>
S53	<p>endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt –cious or –tious - Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in –ce, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. <i>vice</i> – <i>vicious</i>, <i>grace</i> – <i>gracious</i>, <i>space</i> – <i>spacious</i>, <i>malice</i> – <i>malicious</i>.</p> <p>cautious nutritious</p> <p>Exception: <i>anxious</i>.</p>	<p>vicious ferocious precious malicious conscious/unconscious atrocious officious delicious tenacious suspicious vivacious malicious spacious gracious luscious anxious obnoxious</p>		<p>fictitious infectious ambitious scrumptious contentious pretentious conscientious superstitious</p>

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S54	<p>endings which sound like /ʃəl/ - – cial is common after a vowel letter and –tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to <i>finance</i>, <i>commerce</i> and <i>province</i>). facial social special official essential substantial</p>	artificial crucial superficial glacial beneficial commercial financial	partial residential confidential potential sequential consequential torrential inferential evidential presidential impartial palatial martial credential differential influential potential initial circumstantial preferential

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S55	<p>words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency - Use – ant and –ance/–ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; –ation endings are often a clue.</p> <p>distance brilliant substance reluctance</p> <p>Use –ent and –ence/–ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /ɛ/ sound in the right position.</p> <p>violence science excellent preference</p> <p>There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.</p>	<p>observant/observance expectant/compliant/compliance (ir)relevant/(ir)relevancy important/importance hesitant/hesitance/hesitancy tolerant/tolerance abundant/abundance/abundancy defiant/defiance pregnant/pregnancy redundant/redundancy vacant/vacancy gallant/disinfectant defendant/endurance/substance admittance/distant/buoyant/buoyance/buoyancy flamboyant/flamboyance/flamboyancy arrogant/arrogance constant/constancy vagrant/vagrancy accelerant flippant/flippancy fluctuant/immigrant/acquaintance/appliance perseverance/hindrance</p> <p>innocent/innocence decent/decency frequent/frequency confident/confidence assistant/assistance obedient/obedience (in)dependent/(in)dependence reference consistent/consistence/consistency convenient/convenience/conveniency emergent/emergence/emergency ambient/ambience evident/evidence magnificent/magnificence absorbent/absorbency fluent/fluency efficient/efficiency apparent/descent/student/essence/inference/transference affluent/affluence/affluency insistent/insistence/insistency absent/absence indulgent/indulgence complacent/complacence/complacency gradient president/presidency environment/interference/conscience subsidence/resilient/resiliency permanent/permanence/permanency</p>

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S56	<p>words ending in –able and –ible – words ending in –ably and –ibly -</p> <p>The –able/–ably endings are far more common than the –ible/–ibly endings.</p> <p>As with –ant and –ance/–ancy, the –able ending is used if there is a related word ending in – action.</p> <p>If the –able ending is added to a word ending in –ce or –ge, the e after the c or g must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their ‘hard’ sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the a of the –able ending.</p> <p>The –able ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in – action.</p> <p>washable probable portable conceivable undrinkable memorable</p> <p>The –ible ending is common if a complete root word can’t be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. <i>sensible</i>).</p> <p>invisible sensibly</p>	<p>adorable/adorably tolerable/tolerably debatable valuable inflatable desirable/desirably reliable/reliably applicable/applicably enviable/enviably certifiable/certifiably identifiable/identifiably</p> <p>changeable salvageable knowledgeable noticeable/noticeably traceable</p> <p>considerable/considerably questionable/questionably dependable, comfortable/comfortably understandable/understandably reasonable/reasonably enjoyable/enjoyably regrettable/regrettably</p> <p>deductible convertible (im)possible/(im)possibly horrible/horribly terrible/terribly visible/visibly incredible/incredibly eligible negligible divisible forcible/forcibly (il)legible</p>

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S57	<p>adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in – fer – The r is doubled if the –fer is still stressed when the ending is added. transferred referring</p> <p>The r is not doubled if the –fer is no longer stressed. offering suffered reference preference</p>	<p>referred referral preferring preferred transferring transferrable transferral conferring</p> <p>offered suffering conference inference referee transference preferable preferably</p>
S58	<p>words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c - The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. ceiling inconceivable deceive receipt Exceptions: <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound). protein</p>	<p>deceit deceitful deceitfulness conceive conceit conceivably conceitedness misconceive preconceive preconceived receive received receiver receivable perceive</p> <p>caffeine seize</p>

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S59	<p>words containing the letter-string ough - ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</p> <p>thoughtless thoughtful ought</p> <p>toughest enough</p> <p>thorough</p> <p>dough</p> <p>cough</p>	<p>sought bought nought brought fought rethought thoughtfully thoughtfulness thoughtlessly afterthought rough roughest roughly tough toughen borough though although trough</p> <p>through throughout plough bough drought</p>
S60	<p>words with ‘silent’ letters - Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i>, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that ‘ch’ now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i>.</p> <p>knock</p> <p>straight</p> <p>bruise</p> <p>thumb numb crumb lamb</p> <p>descendant</p> <p>scenic</p> <p>island</p>	<p>doubt debt subtle solemn autumn column condemn hymn thistle whistle fasten listen glisten knight knife knowledge knee knit know knew knuckles knot kneel knead gnaw foreign design sign align resign comb climb bomb limb dumb tomb womb plumb(er) pneumonia pneumatic aisle isle muscle obscene ascend</p>

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S61	<p>homophones and near homophones (Year 3 and 4) homophones and other words that are often confused (Year 5 and 6)</p> <p>sighed prey coarse council banned currant queue</p>	<p>side pray course counsel band current cue affect/effect accept/except peace/piece desert/dessert advice(noun)/advise(verb) licence(noun)/license(verb) practice(noun)/practice(verb) device(noun)/devise(verb) heard(verb)/herd(noun/verb) cereal/serial sauce/source whole/hole threw/through draft/draught allowed/aloud stationary/stationery morning/mourning principle/principal profit/prophet alter/altar weary/wary precede/proceed scene/seen horse/hoarse</p>