

**Key Stage 2 Spelling**

**Content Domains**

	Rules and notes	Already tested	Possible spellings	Can you find any other spellings for this group?
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</p>	<p>forgotten forgetting beginner beginning preferred gardening limiting</p>	

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S39	the /i/ sound spelt y other than at the end of words	sympathetic typical pyramid syrup lyrics	gym myth mystery symbol synonym system	

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S40	the /u/ sound spelt ou	cousin thorough trouble courage couple touch	young double country encourage	

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S41	<p>Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see <b>in-</b> below.</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>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>. <b>re-</b> means 'again' or 'back'.</p> <p><b>sub-</b> means 'under' <b>inter-</b> means 'between' or 'among'.</p> <p><b>super-</b> means 'above' <b>anti-</b> means 'against'.</p> <p><b>auto-</b> means 'self' or 'own'.</p>	<p>disorder</p> <p>disagreement</p> <p>misplaced</p> <p>disrespect</p> <p>undrinkable</p> <p>misconduct</p>	<p>prefix</p> <p>teams -</p> <p>collect</p>	

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S42	the suffix -ation – the suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns	sensation	information preparation admiration transportation adoration	

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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>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>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. Except in the word publicly.</p>	<p>ferociously likely originally usually curiously accidentally reluctantly steadily</p>	<p>completely, finally, exactly, clearly, eagerly, seriously, nervously, naturally, specially, especially, emotionally, personally happily, angrily, scarily gently, simply, terribly, incredibly, responsibly, possibly basically, magically, specifically, frantically</p>	

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S44	<p>words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/- the ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure. 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</p>	<p>mixture creature measure puncture</p>	<p>treasure pleasure enclosure leisure exposure  furniture picture adventure nature sculpture fracture capture</p>	



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S45	endings which sound like /ʒən/ - if the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion.	vision division television	invasion confusion decision collision explosion	

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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. Sometimes there is no obvious root word.</p> <p>-our is changed to -or before ous is added</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.</p>	<p>nervous</p> <p>adventurous</p> <p>ridiculous</p> <p>glorious</p> <p>previous</p> <p>curiously</p> <p>generous</p>	<p>poisonous</p> <p>dangerous</p> <p>famous</p> <p>various</p> <p>jealous</p> <p>tremendous</p> <p>enormous</p> <p>humorous</p> <p>glamorous</p> <p>vigorous</p> <p>courageous</p> <p>outrageous</p> <p>advantageous</p> <p>serious</p> <p>obvious</p> <p>curious</p> <p>hideous</p> <p>courteous</p>	

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S47	<p>endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian – 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. –<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>variation operation navigation caution reception passion percussion  attention          optician</p>	<p>invention action hesitation completion migration conversation selection expression permission impression omission confession discussion comprehension expansion tension extension  musician magician electrician politician mathematician</p>	

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S48	words with the /k/ sound spelt ch -	<p>monarch</p> <p>architect</p> <p>chorus</p> <p>character</p> <p>mechanic</p>	<p>chemist</p> <p>echo</p> <p>scheme</p> <p>stomach</p> <p>anchor</p> <p>chaos</p>	

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S49	words with the /j/ sound spelt ch	machine	chef brochure parachute	

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S50	words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que	vague tongue unique	league antique plaque	

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S51	<p>words with the /s/ sound spelt sc</p> <p>- 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/.</p>	<p>science</p> <p>descendant</p> <p>muscle</p> <p>scenic</p> <p>scenario</p>	<p>scene</p> <p>discipline</p> <p>fascinate</p> <p>scissors</p> <p>scented</p> <p>descend</p> <p>ascend</p> <p>scenery</p>	

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S52	words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey -	lightweight weightless survey obey	vein eight neighbour reign weigh	



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S53	<p>endings which sound like /ʃəs/            spelt –cious or –tious - Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in –<b>ce</b>, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as <b>c</b> – e.g. <i>vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious.</i>  <b>Exception:</b> <i>anxious.</i></p>	cautious	vicious precious conscious delicious suspicious infectious fictitious nutritious	

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S54	<p>endings which sound like /ʃəl/ -  <b>- cial</b> is common after a vowel letter and <b>-tial</b> after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to <i>finance</i>, <i>commerce</i> and <i>province</i>).</p>	<p>facial  essential  special  official  substantial</p>	<p>artificial  partial  confidential</p>	

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S55	<p>words ending in <b>-ant</b>, <b>-ance/-ancy</b>, <b>-ent</b>, <b>-ence/-ency</b> - Use <b>-ant</b> and <b>-ance/-ancy</b> if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; <b>-ation</b> endings are often a clue. Use <b>-ent</b> and <b>-ence/-ency</b> after soft <b>c</b> (/s/ sound), soft <b>g</b> (/dʒ/ sound) and <b>qu</b>, or if there is a related word with a clear /ɛ/ sound in the right position. There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.</p>	<p>distance brilliant substance violence science excellent preference</p>	<p>observant, observance, (observ<u>a</u>tion), expectant (expect<u>a</u>tion), hesitant, hesitancy (hesit<u>a</u>tion), tolerant, tolerance (toler<u>a</u>tion),  innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confid<u>e</u>ntial) assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence</p>	

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S56	<p>words ending in –able and –ible – words ending in –ably and –ibly -</p> <p>The <b>–able/–ably</b> endings are far more common than the <b>–ible/–ibly</b> endings. As with <b>–ant</b> and <b>–ance/–ancy</b>, the <b>–able</b> ending is used if there is a related word ending in <b>– ation</b>.</p> <p>If the <b>–able</b> ending is added to a word ending in <b>–ce</b> or <b>–ge</b>, the <b>e</b> after the <b>c</b> or <b>g</b> must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their ‘hard’ sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the <b>a</b> of the <b>– able</b> ending.</p> <p>The <b>–able</b> 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 <b>– ation</b>. The first five examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i>, the complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the <b>y</b> changes to <b>i</b> in accordance with the rule. The <b>–ible</b> 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>washable probable portable conceivable undrinkable</p> <p>sensibly</p> <p>invisible</p>	<p>adorable/adorably (adoration), applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably (consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration) changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible</p> <p>dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable</p> <p>possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly</p>	

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S57	<p>adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in – fer –</p> <p>The <b>r</b> is doubled if the <b>–fer</b> is still stressed when the ending is added.</p> <p>The <b>r</b> is not doubled if the <b>–fer</b> is no longer stressed.</p>	<p>offering suffered transferred</p> <p>reference preference</p>	<p>referring referred referral preferring preferred transferring</p> <p>referee transference</p>	

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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:/. <b>Exceptions:</b> <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).</p>	<p>ceiling  inconceivable  deceive  receipt    protein</p>	<p>deceive  conceive  receive  perceive</p>	

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S59	words containing the letter-string ough - <b>ough</b> is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	<p>thoughtless  toughest  thorough  dough  enough  thoughtful  cough  ought</p>	<p>bought  nought  brought  fought  rough  though  although  through  borough  plough  bough</p>	

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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 <b>gh</b> used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i>.</p>	<p>knock straight crumb bruise thumb descendant numb scenic lamb</p>	<p>doubt island solemn thistle knight</p>	



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S61	homophones and near homophones (Year 3 and 4) homophones and other words that are often confused (Year 5 and 6) -	sighed prey coarse council banned currant	side pray coarse counsel band current affect/effect accept/except peace/piece advise/advice desert/dessert	