

**Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 14<sup>th</sup> September 2018**

**‘ch’ making a ‘k’ sound**

These words all contain the letters ‘ch’ making a ‘k’ sound. There are not many words like this. They do not follow simple rules and just need to be learned.

- Some words we use come from different countries and times.
- These words can seem strange and do not appear to follow any rule.
- In some words from Ancient Greek ‘ch’ is used to make a ‘k’ sound.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

<i>(list 4:11)</i>	<b>Practise 1</b> <i>(copy into space)</i>	<b>Practise 2</b> <i>(fold and hide)</i>	<b>Can spell word</b> <i>(check and correct)</i>
Spelling tip:	<i>In some words from Ancient Greek ‘ch’ is used to make a ‘k’ sound. Not many of these words.</i>		
<i>chasm</i>			
<i>chaos</i>			
<i>chord</i>			
<i>chorus</i>			
<i>character</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>In some words from Ancient Greek ‘ch’ is used to make a ‘k’ sound. Not many of these words.</i>		
<i>ache</i>			
<i>echo</i>			
<i>school</i>			
<i>scheme</i>			
<i>stomach</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>In some words for occupations ‘ch’ is used to make a ‘k’ sound. There are not many of these.</i>		
<i>architect</i>			
<i>chemist</i>			
<i>mechanic</i>			
<i>scholar</i>			
<i>monarch</i>			

## Year 4 spellings

### Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 21<sup>st</sup> September 2018

#### Letter patterns

These words all came from the French language but we now use them. They use different letter patterns to make familiar sounds.

- Spelling in these words can seem strange and do not appear to follow any rule.
- Words like this just need to be learned but there are not many of them.

Copy each word twice, then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

<i>(list 4:12)</i>	<b>Practise 1</b> <i>(copy into space)</i>	<b>Practise 2</b> <i>(fold and hide)</i>	<b>Can spell word</b> <i>(check and correct)</i>
Spelling tip:	<b>'ch'</b> can make a sound like <b>'sh'</b> (e.g. shoot-chute). Most of these words come from French.		
<i>chalet</i>			
<i>chef</i>			
<i>machine</i>			
<i>brochure</i>			
<i>parachute</i>			

Spelling tip:	<b>'gue'</b> at the end of a word can make a sound like <b>'g'</b> . These words come from French.		
<i>vague</i>			
<i>plague</i>			
<i>league</i>			
<i>dialogue</i>			
<i>catalogue</i>			

Spelling tip:	<b>'que'</b> at the end of a word can make a sound like <b>'k'</b> . These words come from French.		
<i>plaque</i>			
<i>cheque</i>			
<i>antique</i>			
<i>oblique</i>			
<i>unique</i>			

## Year 4 spellings

### Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 28<sup>th</sup> September 2018

#### Spelling tips: 'sc'

These words all contain the letters 'sc'. Some of the words came from Latin, an old language spoken by the Romans. They probably pronounced 'sc' differently but we now say it as 's' in these words.

- Spelling in these words can seem strange and just need to be learned.
- The letters 'sc' makes a sound like 'sk' in most words or 's' in certain words.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

<i>(list 4:13)</i>	<b>Practise 1</b> <i>(copy into space)</i>	<b>Practise 2</b> <i>(fold and hide)</i>	<b>Can spell word</b> <i>(check and correct)</i>
Spelling tip:	<i>In most words 'sc' together make a sound like 'sk' or can both be heard.</i>		
<i>scab</i>			
<i>scum</i>			
<i>scope</i>			
<i>discard</i>			
<i>describe</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>In some words 'sc' (often before an 'e') can make a sound like 's'. These words come from Latin.</i>		
<i>scent</i>			
<i>scene</i>			
<i>descend</i>			
<i>ascent</i>			
<i>crescent</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>In some words 'sc' (often before an 'i') can make a sound like 's'. These words come from Latin.</i>		
<i>science</i>			
<i>discipline</i>			
<i>fascinate</i>			
<i>scissors</i>			
<i>oscillate</i>			

**Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 5<sup>th</sup> October 2018**

**Long ‘a’ sound**

These words all contain the long vowel ‘a’ sound (ay) made in different ways.

- **Vowels** are the letters ‘a’, ‘e’, ‘i’, ‘o’, ‘u’, all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** (‘a’ as in ‘tap’) or a **long sound** (‘a’ as in ‘tape’).
- The letters ‘ei’, ‘eigh’ and ‘ey’ can make a long ‘a’ sound in certain words.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

<i>(list 4:14)</i>	<b>Practise 1</b> <i>(copy into space)</i>	<b>Practise 2</b> <i>(fold and hide)</i>	<b>Can spell word</b> <i>(check and correct)</i>
Spelling tip:	<i>In some words ‘ei’ together make a long ‘a’ sound (ay). There are not many of these words.</i>		
<i>vein</i>			
<i>veil</i>			
<i>feign</i>			
<i>reign</i>			
<i>foreign</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>In some words ‘eigh’ together make a long ‘a’ sound (ay).</i>		
<i>weigh</i>			
<i>weight</i>			
<i>sleigh</i>			
<i>freight</i>			
<i>neighbour</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>In some words ‘ey’ together make a long ‘a’ sound (ay). There are not many of these words.</i>		
<i>grey</i>			
<i>prey</i>			
<i>they</i>			
<i>obey</i>			
<i>survey</i>			

**Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 12<sup>th</sup> October 2018**

**Homophones: long 'o'**

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('o' as in 'hop') or a **long sound** ('o' as in 'hope').
- A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same as another but is spelt differently.
- A **homophone** can also be spelt the same as another word but have a different meaning.
- Many homophones use the different spellings for long vowel sounds.

Copy each word, then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

(list 4:19)	<b>Practise 1</b> (copy into space)	<b>Practise 2</b> (fold and hide)	<b>Can spell word</b> (check and correct)
Spelling tip:	'When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking' so 'oa' make a long 'o' sound.		
<i>moan</i>			
<i>groan</i>			
<i>toad</i>			
<i>road</i>			

Spelling tip:	'ow' together can make a long 'o' sound.		
<i>mown</i>			
<i>grown</i>			
<i>towed</i>			
<i>rowed</i>			

Spelling tip:	'oa', 'ow' and magic 'e' with 'o' can all make a long 'o' sound.		
<i>loan</i>			
<i>lone</i>			
<i>thrown</i>			
<i>throne</i>			
<i>moat</i>			
<i>mote</i>			

**Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 19<sup>th</sup> October 2018**

**Homophones: long 'i'**

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('i' as in 'pip') or a **long sound** ('i' as in 'pipe').
- A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same as another but is spelt differently.
- A **homophone** can also be spelt the same as another word but have a different meaning.
- Many homophones use the different spellings for long vowel sounds.

Copy each word, then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

<i>(list 4:20)</i>	<b>Practise 1</b> <i>(copy into space)</i>	<b>Practise 2</b> <i>(fold and hide)</i>	<b>Can spell word</b> <i>(check and correct)</i>
Spelling tip:	<i>'ie' together make a long 'i' sound. Magic e makes 'i' say its name (long 'i').</i>		
<i>die</i>			
<i>tire</i>			
<i>stile</i>			
<i>time</i>			
<i>drier</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>Letter 'y' can make a long 'i' sound in a medial position (middle of a word).</i>		
<i>dye</i>			
<i>tyre</i>			
<i>style</i>			
<i>thyme</i>			
<i>dryer</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>Magic e makes 'i' say its name (long 'i'). The letter string 'igh' makes a long 'i' sound.</i>		
<i>site</i>			
<i>sight</i>			
<i>mite</i>			
<i>might</i>			

## Year 4 spellings

### Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2018

#### Prefix 'super', 'sub', 'inter'

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'super', 'sub' and 'inter' mean 'above', 'below' and 'between'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

(list 4:1)	<b>Practise 1</b> (copy into space)	<b>Practise 2</b> (fold and hide)	<b>Can spell word</b> (check and correct)
Spelling tip:	The prefix ' <b>super</b> ' means 'over or above'. It shows something is bigger or better than usual.		
<i>superman</i>			
<i>supermarket</i>			
<i>superstar</i>			
<i>supervisor</i>			
<i>superimpose</i>			

Spelling tip:	The prefix ' <b>sub</b> ' means 'under or below'. It shows something is less or beneath.		
<i>subway</i>			
<i>subtract</i>			
<i>submerge</i>			
<i>subheading</i>			
<i>submarine</i>			

Spelling tip:	The prefix ' <b>inter</b> ' means 'between or among'.		
<i>interact</i>			
<i>interfere</i>			
<i>intercity</i>			
<i>interlock</i>			
<i>interrupt</i>			

## Year 4 spellings

### Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 9<sup>th</sup> November 2018

#### Prefix 'anti', 'non', 'auto'

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'anti', 'non' and 'auto' mean 'against', 'not' and 'self'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix '<b>anti</b>' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'against' or 'opposed to'.</i>		
(list 4:2)	<b>Practise 1</b> (copy into space)	<b>Practise 2</b> (fold and hide)	<b>Can spell word</b> (check and correct)
<i>antiseptic</i>			
<i>antibiotic</i>			
<i>antisocial</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>'<b>non</b>' means 'not'. When added (as a prefix) it will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>		
<i>nonstarter</i>			
<i>nonsense</i>			
<i>nonstop</i>			
<i>nonfiction</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix '<b>auto</b>' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'self', 'own' or 'same'.</i>		
<i>automatic</i>			
<i>autograph</i>			
<i>autopilot</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>'<b>mis</b>' means 'wrong' or 'the opposite of'. It will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>		
<i>misplace</i>			
<i>misread</i>			
<i>misinform</i>			
<i>mistook</i>			



## Year 4 spellings

### Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 16<sup>th</sup> November 2018

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'pre', 'de' and 're' have Latin roots and mean 'before', 'undo' and 'redo'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix '<b>pre</b>' comes from Latin and means 'before'.</i>		
<i>(list 4:3)</i>	<b>Practise 1</b> <i>(copy into space)</i>	<b>Practise 2</b> <i>(fold and hide)</i>	<b>Can spell word</b> <i>(check and correct)</i>
<i>prepare</i>			
<i>preheat</i>			
<i>predict</i>			
<i>precook</i>			
<i>previous</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix '<b>de</b>' comes from Latin and means 'undo' or 'do the opposite of'.</i>		
<i>deflate</i>			
<i>decrease</i>			
<i>demist</i>			
<i>defrost</i>			
<i>defuse</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix '<b>re</b>' comes from Latin and means 'again' or 'back' (think of repeat) .</i>		
<i>replace</i>			
<i>refresh</i>			
<i>recycle</i>			
<i>reform</i>			
<i>return</i>			

**Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2018**

**Prefix 'in', 'im'**

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'in' and 'im' have Latin roots and mean 'not' or 'the opposite of'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>'in' means 'not'. When added as a prefix it will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>		
(list 4:4)	<b>Practise 1</b> (copy into space)	<b>Practise 2</b> (fold and hide)	<b>Can spell word</b> (check and correct)
<i>inactive</i>			
<i>incredible</i>			
<i>invisible</i>			
<i>incorrect</i>			
<i>inaccurate</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>When the root word starts with a 'p' 'in' becomes 'im'.</i>		
<i>impractical</i>			
<i>imperfect</i>			
<i>impossible</i>			
<i>important</i>			
<i>impure</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>When the root word starts with an 'm' 'in' becomes 'im' giving a double 'm'.</i>		
<i>immature</i>			
<i>immigrate</i>			
<i>immoral</i>			
<i>immortal</i>			
<i>immobile</i>			

**Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 30<sup>th</sup> November 2018**

**Suffix 'ous'**

- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- The suffix 'ous' turns nouns and verbs into adjectives.
- 'ous' means 'having', 'full of' or 'possessing'.
- **Nouns** are 'naming' words (boy, dog, chair). **Verbs** are 'doing' words or actions (run, skip, jump, shout).
- **Adjectives** are 'describing' words (big, cool, old).

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>If a root word ends with 'y', the 'y' changes to 'i' when 'ous' is added (fury – furious).</i>		
(list 4:8)	<b>Practise 1</b> (copy into space)	<b>Practise 2</b> (fold and hide)	<b>Can spell word</b> (check and correct)
<i>various</i>			
<i>mysterious</i>			
<i>glorious</i>			
<i>furious</i>			
<i>luxurious</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>If there is a long 'ee' sound before the suffix 'ous', it is usually spelt as 'i'.</i>		
<i>hilarious</i>			
<i>serious</i>			
<i>tedious</i>			
<i>obvious</i>			
<i>curious</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>A few words use 'e' to make the long 'ee' sound before the suffix 'ous'.</i>		
<i>gaseous</i>			
<i>erroneous</i>			
<i>hideous</i>			
<i>spontaneous</i>			
<i>simultaneous</i>			

**Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 7<sup>th</sup> December 2018**

**Suffix 'ous'**

- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- The suffix 'ous' turns nouns and verbs into adjectives.
- 'ous' means 'having', 'full of' or 'possessing'.
- **Nouns** are 'naming' words (boy, dog, chair). **Verbs** are 'doing' words or actions (run, skip, jump, shout).
- **Adjectives** are 'describing' words (big, cool, old).

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>Some root words are obvious and the suffix 'ous' is just added (danger - dangerous).</i>		
(list 4:7)	<b>Practise 1</b> (copy into space)	<b>Practise 2</b> (fold and hide)	<b>Can spell word</b> (check and correct)
<i>dangerous</i>			
<i>treasonous</i>			
<i>poisonous</i>			
<i>ponderous</i>			
<i>murderous</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>'ous' is just added to words ending 'ge' if the soft 'g' sound is kept. Very few of these words.</i>		
<i>courageous</i>			
<i>outrageous</i>			
<i>gorgeous</i>			
<i>uncourageous</i>			
<i>advantageous</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>Words ending 'our' change to 'or' when adding 'ous' (glamour - glamorous).</i>		
<i>glamorous</i>			
<i>splendorous</i>			
<i>vigorous</i>			
<i>odorous</i>			
<i>humorous</i>			

**Jay Class spellings – to be tested Friday 14<sup>th</sup> December 2018**

**Suffix 'tion', 'cian'**

- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- **Nouns** are 'naming' words (boy, dog, chair). **Verbs** are 'doing' words or actions (run, skip, jump, shout).
- **Adjectives** are 'describing' words (big, cool, old).
- Adding '**tion**' or '**cian**' to a verb or adjective makes a noun: 'educate' (verb), 'education' (noun).
- The **suffix** 'tion' and 'cian' sound like 'shun'.
- The suffix 'tion' is far more common than the suffix 'cian'.

(list 4:9)	<b>Practise 1</b> (copy into space)	<b>Practise 2</b> (fold and hide)	<b>Can spell word</b> (check and correct)
Spelling tip:	If the root verb ends in 't' the suffix 'ion' forms 'tion' (invent – invention).		
<i>action</i>			
<i>invention</i>			
<i>direction</i>			
<i>injection</i>			
<i>eruption</i>			

Spelling tip:	A long 'a' sound is always followed by ' <b>tion</b> '. For words ending 'te', drop the 'e' to add 'ion'.		
<i>adoration</i>			
<i>relation</i>			
<i>inspiration</i>			
<i>rotation</i>			
<i>duration</i>			

Spelling tip:	' <b>cian</b> ' is used where base words end in 'c' or 'cs' and often relate to jobs/occupations.		
<i>magician</i>			
<i>electrician</i>			
<i>optician</i>			
<i>politician</i>			
<i>beautician</i>			

**Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 21<sup>st</sup> December 2018**

**Apostrophe for possession in plurals**

These words all contain an apostrophe ( ' ) to show possession (who is the owner or what it belongs to).

The apostrophe is often misused and confused with the plural forms of nouns (a dog's bone, two dogs, the dogs' bones).

- When it is one thing (singular noun) the apostrophe goes before the 's' (a dog's tail).
- When there is more than one (plural) the apostrophe goes after the 's' (the dogs' tails).
- The apostrophe for plural possession always comes after the plural form of the noun and never goes inside the word itself.

(list 4:15)		Practise 1 (copy)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
Singular	Plural form	For most nouns just add 's' to form the plural.		
cat's	cats'			
key's	keys'			
pig's	pigs'			
toy's	toys'			
book's	books'			

Singular	Plural form	Nouns ending 'ch', 'sh', 's', 'x', 'z' (hiss/buzz sounds) add 'es' to form the plural.		
church's	churches'			
fish's	fishes'			
boss's	bosses'			
fox's	foxes'			
quiz	quizzes'			

Singular	Plural form	Nouns ending 'o' add 'es' to form the plural.		
cargo's	cargoes'			
hero's	heroes'			
echo's	echoes'			
potato's	potatoes'			
tomato's	tomatoes'			