

Sounds/Requirements	Spelling Rules	Examples
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.	forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred
	The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation
The <i>i</i> sound spelt <b>y</b> elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery
The <b>uh</b> sound spelt <b>ou</b>	These words should be learnt as needed.	young, touch, double, trouble, country
Prefixes	<b>dis-</b> added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling	disappoint, disagree, disobey
	<b>mis-</b> added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling	misbehave, mislead, misspell
	<b>in-</b>	inactive, incorrect
	<b>il-</b>	illegal, illegible
	<b>im-</b>	immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect
	<b>ir-</b>	irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible
	<b>re-</b>	redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate
	<b>sub-</b>	subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge
	<b>inter-</b>	interact, intercity, international, interrelated
	<b>super-</b>	supermarket, superman, superstar
	<b>anti-</b>	antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antidote
	<b>auto-</b>	automatic, autograph

The suffix <b>-ation</b>		information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration
The suffix <b>-ly</b>	The suffix <b>-ly</b> is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The <b>-ly</b> suffix starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words unless they end with <b>y</b> .	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically
	If the root word ends with <b>y</b> , the <b>y</b> is changed to <b>i</b> .	happily, angrily
	If the root word ends with <b>-le</b> , the <b>-le</b> is changed to <b>-ly</b> .	gently, simply, humbly, nobly
	If the root word ends with <b>-ic</b> , <b>-ally</b> is added rather than just <b>-ly</b>	basically, frantically, dramatically
Words ending with <b>zhur</b> sound but spelt <b>-sure</b>	Words always spelt <b>-sure</b>	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure
Words ending with <b>chur</b> sound but spelt <b>-ture</b>		creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure
Endings which sound like <b>zhun</b> but spelt <b>-ion</b>		division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television
The suffix <b>-ous</b>		poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various
	<b>-our</b> is changed to <b>-or</b> before <b>-ous</b> is added.	humorous, glamorous, vigorous
	A final <b>e</b> must be kept if the <b>g</b> is to be kept.	courageous, outrageous
	If there is an <b>ee</b> sound before the <b>-ous</b> ending, it is usually spelt as <b>i</b> , but a few words have <b>e</b> .	serious, obvious, curious  hideous, spontaneous, courteous
Endings spelt <b>-tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian</b>	<b>-tion</b> is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in <b>t</b>	invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion
	<b>-ssion</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>ss</b> or <b>-mit</b> .	expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission

	<b>–sion</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>d</b> or <b>se</b> .	expansion, extension, comprehension, tension
	<b>–cian</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>c</b> or <b>cs</b> .	musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician
Words with the <b>k</b> sound spelt <b>ch</b>		scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character
Words with the <b>sh</b> sound spelt <b>ch</b> (mostly French in origin)		chef, chalet, machine, brochure
Words ending with the <b>g</b> sound spelt <b>–gue</b> and the <b>k</b> sound spelt <b>–que</b> (French in origin)		league, tongue antique, unique
Words with the <b>s</b> sound spelt <b>sc</b> (Latin in origin)		science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent
Words with the <b>ai</b> sound spelt <b>ei</b> , <b>eigh</b> , or <b>ey</b>		vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey
Possessive apostrophe with plural words	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; <b>–s</b> is not added if the plural already ends in <b>–s</b> , but is added if the plural does not end in <b>–s</b> (e.g. children’s).	girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s

### Word List

accident(ally)	circle	famous	island	peculiar	sentence
actual(ly)	complete	favourite	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	consider	February	learn	popular	special
answer	continue	forward(s)	length	position	straight
appear	decide	fruit	library	possess(ion)	strange
arrive	describe	grammar	material	possible	strength
believe	different	group	medicine	potatoes	suppose
bicycle	difficult	guard	mention	pressure	surprise
breath	disappear	guide	minute	probably	therefore
breathe	early	heard	natural	promise	though
build	earth	heart	naughty	purpose	although
business	eight/eighth	height	notice	quarter	thought
calendar	enough	history	occasion(ally)	question	through
caught	exercise	imagine	often	recent	various
centre	experience	increase	opposite	regular	weight
century	experiment	important	ordinary	reign	woman
certain	extreme	interest	particular	remember	women