



## Mill Hill Community Primary School

### Year 3 spelling rules

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Spelling rules	Example words
<p><b>Prefixes</b></p> <p>A prefix is a letter or group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a word to make a new word.</p>	
<p>un /dis / mis prefixes The prefixes – un-/dis-/mis-have negative meanings. mis is the prefix and behave is the root word.</p> <p>re /anti prefixes The prefix re- means again or back when you add it to a root word. The prefix anti- means not or against when you add it to a root word. sub / super The prefix sub – means under when you add it to a root word. The prefix super- means above or more than when you add it to the root word.</p>	<p>not happy – unhappy not similar – dissimilar not behaving – misbehave unknown / misprint / disapprove / uneven unaware / unequal / disregard / unpaid refresh / rewrite / recharge / reheat</p> <p>anticlockwise / antiseptic / antisocial</p> <p>'subway' means under the way. subdivide / submarine / subheading 'superstar' means a very successful person. supermarket / supersonic / superglue</p>
<p><b>Suffixes</b></p> <p>A suffix is a letter or group of letters that can be added to the end of a word to make a new word.</p>	
<p>-ing / -ed suffixes Sometimes the root word doesn't change when the suffix -ing or -ed is added. Sometimes the spelling of the root word changes when the suffixes -ing or -ed are added.</p>	<p>hunting / hunted / jumping / jumped / treating / treated / performing /entertained / delivering marry + -ed → married The 'y' n marry changes to 'i' worried / hurried / cried</p>
<p>-er / -est suffixes Sometimes the spelling of the root word doesn't change when suffixes -er or -est are added. Perform is the root word and -er is the suffix. Sometimes the spelling of the root word changes when the suffixes -er or -est are added.</p>	<p>older/ fewer / smaller / taller oldest / fewest / smallest / tallest</p> <p>perform + -er → performer nice + er → nicer the 'e' in nice disappears nastier / spicier / easiest / tiniest</p>
<p>-ment / -ness / -ful / -less suffixes agree is the root word –ment is the suffix → agreement Sometimes the spelling of the root word changes when the suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful, or -less are added.</p>	<p>brightness / playful / spotless / enjoyment</p> <p>merriment / easiness / beautiful / penniless</p>

<p>-ation and -ous suffixes</p> <p>For words you don't need to change the spelling of the root word when you add the suffixes -ation and -ous. Sometimes the spelling of the root word changes when you add -ation and -ous. humour + ous → humorous</p>	<p>joy + ous → joyous  plantation / publication / relaxation  dangerous / outrageous  famous / invitation / glamorous</p>
<p>-ly suffix</p> <p>For some words you don't need to change the spelling of the root word when you add the suffix -ly. Sometimes the spelling of the root word changes when you add the suffix -ly.</p>	<p>rare + -ly → rarely  deadly / gladly/ badly/ softly/ calmly  happy + -ly → happily the 'y' changes to 'i'.  angrily / sensibly / busily</p>
<p>Word endings</p> <p>The endings - 'sure' and - 'ture' sound similar but are spelt differently.</p>	
<p>Word endings - 'sure' and 'ture' enclosure and picture</p>	<p>measure / pleasure / leisure / composure gesture / creature / nature / adventure</p>
<p>Short 'i' sound</p> <p>The short 'i' sound can be spelt with an i or a y.</p>	<p>trick / myth / crypt / wish / crystal / chin</p>
<p>The hard 'c' sound</p> <p>The hard 'c' sound is like a 'k' sound. It can be spelt different ways.</p>	<p>attack / cricket / duck  king / walk / kitten  picnic / coffee / doctor</p>
<p>The soft 'c' sound</p> <p>The soft 'c' sound is like a 's' sound. It can be spelt different ways.</p>	<p>sentence/ space / excited / pencil / justice / cancel / acid / icy / decent / dance / spicy</p>
<p>The 'sh' sound</p> <p>The 'sh' sound can be spelt in several different ways.</p>	<p>shoe/ parachute/ sugar/ shark/ tissue/ machine/ shampoo/ brochure/ ashamed / pressure</p>
<p>The 'ay' sound</p> <p>The 'ay' sound can be spelt in different ways.</p>	<p>mail/ display/ frame/ sailor/ grapes/ faint/ clay/ behave</p>
<p>Plurals</p> <p>Most plurals are made by adding s or es. For most words that end in f, change the f to a v and add es. For most words that end in y, change the y to ies. Some plurals don't follow the rules. You just have to learn these.</p>	<p>Churches/ keys/ potatoes/ boxes/ ponies/ thieves/ wolves/ pencils  sheep / sheep child/ children foot/ feet goose / geese mouse/ mice woman/ women</p>
<p>Possessive apostrophes</p> <p>Possessive apostrophes show that something belongs to someone. You don't need an apostrophe to show that the word is plural.</p>	<p>Gemma's bat/ Amy's kittens  Mrs Kirk's cat. The bride's veil.  The parrot's claws were very sharp.</p>
<p>Homophones</p> <p>Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.</p>	<p>main/ mane be/ bee son/ sun bare/bear there/ their/ they're</p>