

## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 1: Adding the prefix **mis-** and revising **un-**, **in-**, **dis-**

A prefix is a group of letters we can add to the front of a root word to change its meaning.

The prefixes **u-n-**, **un**, **i-n-**, **in**, and **d-i-s-**, **dis** share the same meaning; they mean 'not' or the opposite of something.

We can add these prefixes to the front of words to change their meanings. For example:

Root word	Prefix <b>un-</b> , <b>in-</b> , <b>dis</b> + root word
well	<b>un</b> well
known	<b>un</b> known
human	<b>in</b> human
like	<b>dis</b> like
appear	<b>dis</b> appear
fair	<b>un</b> fair
complete	<b>in</b> complete
action	<b>in</b> action
agree	<b>dis</b> agree

Another prefix that shares almost the same meaning as **un-**, **in-**, and **dis-** is the prefix **m-i-s-**, **mis**. It can mean 'not' or the opposite of something or 'wrong'. We can add the prefix **mis-** to the front of some words to change their meaning. For example:

Root word	Prefix <b>mis-</b> + root word
behave	<b>mis</b> behave
understand	<b>mis</b> understand



treat	<b>mistreat</b>
match	<b>mismatch</b>

Did you notice that we could just add the prefix **mis-**? There were no letters to **swap**, **double** or **drop**. That's easy – but it's hard to remember whether to use **un-**, **in-**, **dis-**, or **mis-**. The best way to remember which prefix to use is to read and practise writing the words lots of times.

We could add a prefix and a suffix to a root word! For example:

Root word	Prefix mis- + root word	Prefix – mis + root word + suffix
match	<b>mismatch</b>	<b>mismatched</b>
behave	<b>misbehave</b>	<b>misbehaves</b>
understand	<b>misunderstand</b>	<b>misunderstanding</b>
lead	<b>mislead</b>	<b>misleading</b>

Here's a tip about a word that is often misspelt.

The word 'spell' begins with the consonant **s**. We keep that **s** when we add the prefix **mis-**.

For example:

I try not to **misspell** my teacher's name.



## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 2: Words ending in *zhuh* spelt **-sure**

Words that end in *zhuh* always have more than one syllable.

The ending that sounds like *zhuh* can be spelt **s-u-r-e** at the end of words. For example:

measure  
treasure  
pleasure  
leisure  
enclosure

Let's have a vocabulary check on the word 'enclosure'.

**enclosure** - noun

An area that is closed or fenced off.

The newborn lambs were kept in an enclosure away from the other animals.

We can add suffixes to our words ending in *zhuh* spelt **sure**.

root word	root word + suffix
measure	measurement
measure	measuring
treasure	treasured
leisure	leisurely

Did you notice that we had to **drop** the **e** before adding **-ing** and **-ed**? Remember, we always **drop** the **e** before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel.

measure**e**      measurement  
measure**e**      measuring  
treasure**e**      treasured  
leisure**e**      leisurely

#### Weird Word Warning

Beware! The **e** sound in the word 'leisure' is spelt **ei**.

For example, I am going swimming at the leisure centre today.



## **Read Write Inc. Spelling 4**

### Unit 3: Adding the prefix **auto-**

The prefix we are going to look at this week is **-a-u-t-o**, **auto**. Let's find out a bit more about **auto-**.

Auto means 'self' or 'own'. It can be added to the front of some root words.

We can just add the prefix **auto-** to these root words. There is no need to **swap**, **double** or **drop** any letters.

**autobiography**  
**autograph**  
**autopilot**

Did you know that the word 'graph' is to do with symbols, diagrams or writing? An autobiography is a piece of writing about the writer's own life, and an autograph is a piece of writing which is the writer's own signature.

Here are some more words with the prefix **auto-**. Let's see the words matched to the meanings.

definition	word with prefix auto-
something that works by itself, without anyone controlling it	<b>automatic</b>
an American word meaning 'car'	<b>automobile</b>
a screen that shows a presenter's or actor's script	<b>autocue</b>



## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 4: Adding the suffix **-ly**

Here are some adjectives that end in **-y**:

breezy  
sleepy  
cosy  
cheeky  
happy  
angry

If we want to add **-ly**, to turn these adjectives into adverbs, we must check whether there are any letters we have to **swap**, **double** or **drop**. Let's have a look...

breezy + ly = breezily

The rule for adding **-ly**:

If the root word has more than one syllable and ends in **y**, we have to **swap** the **y** for an **i** before adding **ly**.

sleepy	sleepily
cosy	cosily
cheeky	cheekily
happy	happily
angry	angrily

#### Weird Word Warning:

If a word ends in **-ic**, we have to add the suffix **-ally**, **ally**, not just **-ly**.

magic	magically
frantic	frantically
basic	basically



## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 5: Adding the prefix **inter-**

**I-n-t-e-r-**, **inter**, is a really useful prefix that means 'between' or 'among'. **Inter-** can be added to the front of some root words.

**For example:**

Root word	Prefix <b>inter-</b> + root word
act	<b>interact</b>
city	<b>intercity</b>
national	<b>international</b>
related	<b>interrelated</b>

Did you notice there is no need to **swap**, **double** or **drop** any letters before adding the prefix **inter-**?

Here are some words containing the prefix **inter-** :

#### **interact**

We watched the puppies **interact** as they played in the garden.

#### **intercity**

We caught the **intercity** train travelling between London and Glasgow.

#### **international**

The competition between different countries attracted top **international** athletes.

#### **interrelated**

Healthy food, exercise, and fitness are all **interrelated**.

In the word 'Internet', 'net' is short for 'network'. The Internet is a network of computers that communicate between each other. We spell Internet with a capital I. The Internet allows humans to interact, internationally!

## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 6: Words with the **ay** sound spelt **eigh**, **ei**, **ey**

There are lots of ways to spell the **ay** sound.

Let's check out the most common ways of spelling the **ay** sound.

<b>ay</b>	<b>day</b>	<b>say</b>	<b>play</b>
<b>a-e</b>	<b>plane</b>	<b>same</b>	<b>vane</b>
<b>ai</b>	<b>rain</b>	<b>vain</b>	<b>train</b>
<b>a</b>	<b>apron</b>	<b>table</b>	<b>able</b>

There are three more ways of spelling **ay**. That's what we will explore this week. Here they are.

<b>eigh</b>	<b>eight</b>	<b>weigh</b>	<b>sleigh</b>	<b>neighbour</b>
<b>ei</b>	<b>vein</b>	<b>veil</b>	<b>rein</b>	<b>reign</b>
<b>ey</b>	<b>grey</b>	<b>obey</b>	<b>prey</b>	<b>they</b>

The best way to remember which spelling to use for the **ay** sound for words spelt **eigh**, **ei**, or **ey** is to read and practise writing the words lots of times. **Eigh**, **ei**, and **ey** are not very common spellings of **ay**.

One way to help you to remember is to make up silly rhymes. Here are some already made for you to help you with the **ay** sound.

Eight baby apes loved to tumble and play  
While their mother ate grapes in a tree by some hay...

And kept watch on their neighbour, the vain bird of prey,  
Who preened his grey feathers in the heat of the day.

Did you hear all the **ay** sounds? Here they are:

**Eight** **ba**by **a**pes loved to tumble and **pl**ay  
While their mother **a**te **g**rapes in a tree by some **h**ay...  
And kept watch on their **neigh**bour, the **v**ain bird of **prey**,  
Who preened his **gre**y feathers in the heat of the **da**y.

There are quite a few **ay** words that are homophones. Let's see some definitions for homophone pairs.

definition	homophones
past tense of eat	ate



the number 8	eight
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definition	homophones
talk to a god	pray
animal that another animal hunts or kills	prey

definition	homophones
water that falls from the sky in drops	rain
the time when a king or queen rules a country	reign

definition	homophones
stay for something that you expect to happen	wait
how heavy something is	weight





## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 7: Words ending in **-ous**

**-ous** is an ending that can be added to lots of words. Here are some examples:

curious  
serious  
anxious  
hideous  
obvious

We can also add **-ous** as a suffix to these root words:

mountain  
danger  
courage  
outrage

Remember – when we add the suffix **-ous** we might need to change the root word.

mountain	mountainous
danger	dangerous
courage	courageous
outrage	outrageous

Nothing to change in these words! We keep the **e** in ‘courage’ and ‘outrage’ so that the **g** is soft – ‘courageous’ not ‘courageous’.  
It’s as easy as making lunar cakes.

We can add **-ous** as a suffix to these root words, too:

humour  
glamour  
vigour

But we do have to **swap** the **our** for **or** before adding the suffix **-ous** – like this:

humour	humorous
glamour	glamorous
vigour	vigorous



## **Read Write Inc. Spelling 4**

### Unit 8: Words with the **s** sound spelt **sc**

Here it is in our **s** sound box.

<b>s</b>
<b>s</b>
<b>ss</b>
<b>se</b>
<b>c</b>
<b>ce</b>
<b>sc</b>

Now let's look at words with the **s** sound spelt **sc**.

scent  
 science  
 scene  
 scissors  
 ascend  
 descend  
 fascinate  
 muscle

Make sure you know what these words mean.

The Romans had a Latin word, 'fascinum', which is a word they use to talk about enchantment.

Two thousand years later we have the word 'fascinate'.

Fascinating!

It sounds very odd but it may help you to remember to add the silent **c** by pronouncing the silent c to help you remember.

## **Read Write Inc. Spelling 4**

### Unit 9: Words ending in *zhun* spelt **-sion**

Let's have a look at a selection of words where the ending sounds like *zhun*:

**confusion**  
**explosion**  
**collision**  
**decision**

Words that end in *zhun* always have more than one syllable.

We can change these nouns into verbs like this:

<b>confusion</b>	confuse
<b>explosion</b>	explode
<b>collision</b>	collide
<b>decision</b>	decide

Let's see how we could use the noun 'confusion' and the verb 'confuse' in sentences:

The twins enjoyed causing a bit of confusion!  
 I didn't mean to confuse you.

Did you notice we lost the **-sion** ending? Let's see some word changing:

noun	verb
<b>confusion</b>	confuse <b>de</b>
<b>explosion</b>	explode <b>de</b>
<b>decision</b>	decide <b>de</b>
<b>collision</b>	collide <b>de</b>

Remember – if we change the verbs back into nouns, we will get the **-sion** ending back.

verb	noun
explode <b>de</b>	<b>explosion</b>
divide <b>de</b>	<b>division</b>
collide <b>de</b>	<b>collision</b>



decide	decision
confuse	confusion
televise	television

Did you notice that we had to **drop** the final consonant and **e** before adding **-sion** to make the noun?



## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 10: Adding **il-** and revising **un-**, **in-**, **mis-**, **dis-**

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite of another word. These are some examples:

word	antonym
enormous	minuscule
excellent	dreadful
delicious	revolting

We can add a prefix that means 'not' or 'opposite' to a root word like this:

root word	antonym
clear	<b>unclear</b>
like	<b>dislike</b>
complete	<b>incomplete</b>
possible	<b>impossible</b>

If a root word begins with the letter **I**, we change the prefix **in-**, **in**, to **il-**, **il**.

We can add **il-** at the start of these words to make them into their opposites:

legal	<b>illegal</b>
logical	<b>illogical</b>
legible	<b>illegible</b>
literate	<b>illiterate</b>

Of course, we can also add the suffix **-ly** to some words that start with **il-**.

legal	<b>illegal</b>	<b>illegally</b>
logical	<b>illogical</b>	<b>illogically</b>



## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 11: The **c** sound spelt **-que** and the **g** sound spelt **-gue**

Did you know that languages borrow spellings from each other? Yes – it's true!

Lots of French words have the **c** sound spelt **-que**.  
If we added it to our sound box, it would look like this:

<b>c</b>
<b>c</b>
<b>k</b>
<b>ck</b>
<b>ch</b>
<b>que</b>

Here are some words we use that have borrowed the French spelling of the **c** sound.

unique  
antique  
grotesque  
cheque  
picturesque

Lots of French words have the **g** sound spelt **-gue**.  
If we added it to our sound box, it would look like this.

<b>g</b>
<b>g</b>
<b>gg</b>
<b>gue</b>



These are some words we use that have borrowed the French spelling of the **g** sound.

fatigue  
league  
dialogue  
catalogue  
tongue

### **Weird Word Warning**

Beware!

'**Tongue**' is a hard word to spell. It rhymes with **lung** but the letter **o** in the word '**tongue**' makes the **u** sound.

## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 12: Adding **ir-** to words beginning with **r**

These are the definitions of four words beginning with the letter **r**.

definition	word
something that keeps happening at the same time	regular
something you can fight against	resistible
able to be trusted to do something	responsible
connected to a particular topic	relevant

We have already looked at the family of prefixes we can use to make a word into its opposite. Here they are: **u-n-**, *un*, **i-n-**, *in*, **d-i-s-**, *dis*, and **m-i-s-**, *mis*.

They all mean 'not' or 'wrong' and show a word's antonym.

Before a root word beginning with the letter **r**, the prefix **i-n-**, *in*, changes to **i-r-**, *ir*:

regular	<b>ir</b> regular
responsible	<b>ir</b> responsible
resistible	<b>ir</b> resistible
relevant	<b>ir</b> relevant

definition	word
<b>not</b> connected to a particular topic	<b>ir</b> relevant
something that does <b>not</b> always keep happening at the same time	<b>ir</b> regular
something you <b>cannot</b> fight against	<b>ir</b> resistible
<b>not</b> able to be trusted to do something	<b>ir</b> responsible





## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 13: Adding the suffix **-ion** (1)

Changing verbs into nouns is great fun. Let's look at verbs ending in **-s-s** or **-m-i-t**.

discuss  
express  
admit  
confess  
permit  
submit

We can add **-i-o-n**, *un*, to some verbs that end in **ss** or **mit** to change them into nouns ending in **-s-s-i-o-n**, *ssion*.

If the verb ends in the letters **ss** we can just add **-ion** to make the ending **-ssion**.

discu**ss** + **ion** = discu**ssion**

Here's a sentence with the verb 'discu**ss**' and the noun 'discu**ssion**':  
'To **discuss** the topic, I joined in the **discussion** today.'

If the verb ends in **mit** we must **swap** the **t** for **ss** before adding **ion** to make the ending **-ssion**:

permit + **ssion** = permi**ssion**

verb	noun
confe <b>ss</b>	confession
expres <b>ss</b>	expression
discu <b>ss</b>	discussion
admit <b>t</b>	admission
permit <b>t</b>	permission
submit <b>t</b>	submission



Exaggerating the sounds of the trickiest part of a word can help to spell them. Like this:  
d-i-s-c-u-**ss-i-o-n**

Remember:

When you *say* words ending in **ssion** aloud say *shun*.

When you *spell* words ending in **ssion** say the sounds *ss i o n* in an exaggerated way.



## Read Write Inc. Spelling 4

### Unit 14: Adding the suffix **-ion** (2)

This week we are changing more verbs into nouns by adding the suffix **-i-o-n** *un*.

extend**d**  
expand**d**  
tense**e**  
comprehend**d**  
revise**e**  
confuse**e**

We can add **-ion** to these verbs ending in **d** or **se** to change them into nouns ending in **-s-i-o-n**, *shun*.

If the verb ends in **d** we must **swap** the **d** for **s** before adding **-ion** to make the ending **-sion**.

extend**d** + **sion** = extension

Here's a sentence using the verb 'extend' and the noun 'extension'.  
Dad wants to extend the kitchen; work starts on the extension next week.

If the verb ends in **se** we must **drop** the **e** before adding **-ion** to make the ending **-sion**:

tense**e** + **ion** = tension

verb	noun
expand <b>d</b>	expans <b>ion</b>
comprehend <b>d</b>	comprehens <b>ion</b>
extend <b>d</b>	extens <b>ion</b>
tense <b>e</b>	tens <b>ion</b>
revise <b>e</b>	revis <b>ion</b>
confuse <b>e</b>	confus <b>ion</b>



### Weird Word Warning

Beware! The verbs 'attend' and 'intend' do not follow the rule. They each end in **d** but the **d** is **swapped** for a **t** before adding **-ion**:

att**en****d**    att**en****t**ion

int**en****d**    int**en****t**ion