Year 4 Core Subject Essentials

Spellings:

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

Spelling - work for years 3 and 4

Revision of work from years 1 and 2

Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.

New work for years 3 and 4

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
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. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation
The /t/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery
The /n/ sound spelt ou	These words should be learnt as needed.	young, touch, double, trouble, country
More prefixes	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below.	
	Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.	dis-: disappoint, disagree, disobey mis-: misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)
	The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.	in-: inactive, incorrect

English - Appendix 1: Spelling

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
	Before a root word starting with I, in- becomes il.	illegal, illegible
	Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im	immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect
	Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir	irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible
	re- means 'again' or 'back'.	re-: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate
	sub- means 'under'.	sub-: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge
	inter- means 'between' or 'among'.	inter=: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related)
	super- means 'above'.	super-: supermarket, superman, superstar
	anti- means 'against'.	anti-: antiseptic, anti- clockwise, antisocial
	auto- means 'self' or 'own'.	auto-: autobiography, autograph
The suffix –ation	The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration
The suffix –ly	The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply. The suffix -ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words.	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly)

Statutory	Rules and guidance	Example words	
requirements	(non-statutory)	(non-statutory)	
	Exceptions: (1) 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.	happily, angrily	
	(2) If the root word ends with -le, the -le is changed to -ly.	gently, simply, humbly, nobly	
	(3) If the root word ends with -ic , -ally is added rather than just -ly , except in the word <i>publicly</i> .	basically, frantically, dramatically	
	(4) The words truly, duly, wholly.		
Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tfə/	The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt –sure.	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure	
/IJə/	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 – e.g. teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.	creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure	
Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion .	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television	
The suffix –ous	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various	
	Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	tremendous, enormous, jealous	
	-our is changed to -or before -ous is added.	humorous, glamorous, vigorous	
	A final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of 'g' is to be kept.	courageous, outrageous	
	If there is an /i:/ sound before the	serious, obvious,	
	-ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.	curious hideous, spontaneous, courteous	

Statutory	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
requirements		(non-statutory)
Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –cian	Strictly speaking, the suffixes are – ion and –ian. Clues about whether to put t, s, ss or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word.	
	-tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.	invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion
	-ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit.	expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission
	-sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend – attention,	expansion, extension, comprehension, tension
	intend – intention.	
	-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.	musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician
Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character
Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef, chalet, machine, brochure
Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt – gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)		league, tongue, antique, unique
Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)	In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/.	science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent
Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
Possessive apostrophe with plural words	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; —s is not added if the plural already ends in —s, but is added if the plural does not end in —s (i.e. is an irregular plural — e.g. children's).	girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population)
Homophones and near-homophones		accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who's

1x table	2x table	3x table	4x table	5x table	6x table
1 × 1 = 1	1 × 2 = 2	1 × 3 = 3	1 × 4 = 4	1 × 5 = 5	1 × 6 = 6
2 × 1 = 2	2 × 2 = 4	2 × 3 = 6	2 × 4 = 8	2 × 5 = 10	2 × 6 = 12
3 × 1 = 3	3 × 2 = 6	3 × 3 = 9	3 × 4 = 12	3 × 5 = 15	3 × 6 = 18
4 × 1 = 4	4 × 2 = 8	4 × 3 = 12	4 × 4 = 16	4 × 5 = 20	4 × 6 = 24
5 × 1 = 5	5 × 2 = 10	5 × 3 = 15	5 × 4 = 20	5 × 5 = 25	5 × 6 = 30
6 × 1 = 6	6 × 2 = 12	6 × 3 = 18	6 × 4 = 24	6 × 5 = 30	6 × 6 = 36
7 × 1 = 7	7 × 2 = 14	7 × 3 = 21	7 × 4 = 28	7 × 5 = 35	7 × 6 = 42
8 × 1 = 8	8 × 2 = 16	8 × 3 = 24	8 × 4 = 32	8 × 5 = 40	8 × 6 = 48
9 × 1 = 9	9 × 2 = 18	9 × 3 = 27	9 × 4 = 36	9 × 5 = 45	9 × 6 = 54
10 × 1 = 10	10 × 2 = 20	10 × 3 = 30	10 × 4 = 40	10 × 5 = 50	10 × 6 = 60
11 × 1 = 11	11 × 2 = 22	11 × 3 = 33	11 × 4 = 44	11 × 5 = 55	11 × 6 = 66
12 × 1 = 12	12 × 2 = 24	12 × 3 = 36	12 × 4 = 48	12 × 5 = 60	12 × 6 = 72
7× table	8x table	9x table	10x table	11x table	12x table
1 × 7 = 7	1 × 8 = 8	1 × 9 = 9	1 × 10 = 10	1 × 11 = 11	1 × 12 = 12
2 × 7 = 14	2 × 8 = 16	2 × 9 = 18	2 × 10 = 20	2 × 11 = 22	2 × 12 = 24
3 × 7 = 21	3 × 8 = 24	3 × 9 = 27	3 × 10 = 30	3 × 11 = 33	3 × 12 = 36
4 × 7 = 28	4 × 8 = 32	4 × 9 = 36	4 × 10 = 40	4 × 11 = 44	4 × 12 = 48
5 × 7 = 35	5 × 8 = 40	5 × 9 = 45	5 × 10 = 50	5 × 11 = 55	5 × 12 = 60
6 × 7 = 42	6 × 8 = 48	6 × 9 = 54	6 × 10 = 60	6 × 11 = 66	6 × 12 = 72
7 × 7 = 49	7 × 8 = 56	7 × 9 = 63	7 × 10 = 70	7 × 11 = 77	7 × 12 = 84
8 × 7 = 56	8 × 8 = 64	8 × 9 = 72	8 × 10 = 80	8 × 11 = 88	8 × 12 = 96
9 × 7 = 63	9 × 8 = 72	9 × 9 = 81	9 × 10 = 90	9 × 11 = 99	9 × 12 = 108
10 × 7 = 70	10 × 8 = 80	10 × 9 = 90	10 × 10 = 100	10 × 11 = 110	10 × 12 = 120
11 × 7 = 77	11 × 8 = 88	11 × 9 = 99	11 × 10 = 110	11 × 11 = 121	11 × 12 = 132
11 7 - 77	11 0 - 00	11 / - //	11 10 - 110	71 ** 11 ** 121	11 " 12 - 132

Written calculation methods

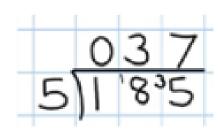
Multiply two-digit and three-digit numbers by a one-digit number using formal written layout.

Example:

Multiplication

	н	Т	0	
		3	4	
×			5	
		2	0	(5 × 4)
+	1	5	0	(5 × 30)
	1	7	0	

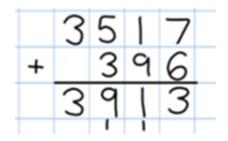
Division



Addition & Subtraction

Add and subtract numbers with up to 4 digits using the formal written methods of columnar addition and subtraction where appropriate.

Addition Subtraction





	Th	н	Т	О
	5	6	3/	13
_	4	3	1	6
	1	3	2	7