

# Progression Phases 3-6

## Phase 3: Sounds and Patterns (Statutory Requirement)

Statutory Requirement	Guidance	Examples (non-statutory)
The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words		myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery
The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou		young, touch, double, trouble, country
Prefixes ('in', 'un', 'dis' and 'mis')	Like <b>un-</b> , the prefixes <b>dis-</b> and <b>mis-</b> have negative meanings. The prefix <b>in-</b> can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.	unattractive, unsupportive disagree, disobey misbehave, misunderstand inactive, incorrect
The suffix -ly	The suffix <b>-ly</b> is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.  The suffix <b>-ly</b> 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)
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 <b>c</b> and the <b>k</b> 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

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 <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in <b>-s</b> (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children's</i> ).	girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's <b>(Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population)</b>
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

### Phase 3: Word List (Statutory Requirement)

address	answer	appear	arrive
believe	bicycle	build	calendar
caught	centre	circle	decide
describe	different	difficult	early
earth	famous	favourite	February
fruit	group	guide	heard
heart	height	history	imagine
interest	island	learn	length
library	notice	often	perhaps
promise	purpose	quarter	question
regular	remember	sentence	strange
therefore	thought	through	weight

## Phase 4: Sounds and Patterns (Statutory Requirement)

Statutory Requirement	Guidance	Examples (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
More prefixes – ‘il’, ‘im’, ‘ir’, ‘re’, ‘sub’, ‘inter’, ‘super’, ‘anti’, ‘auto’	<p>Before a root word starting with <b>l</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>il</b></p> <p>Before a root word starting with <b>m</b> or <b>p</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>im</b></p> <p>Before a root word starting with <b>r</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>ir</b></p> <p>re –again/back sub - under inter – between/among super - above anti - against auto – self/own</p>	<p>imperfect, illegal, illegible, immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible</p> <p>redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate</p> <p>Subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge</p> <p>interact, international, interrelated</p> <p>supermarket, superman, superstar</p> <p>antiseptic, antisocial, anticlockwise</p> <p>autobiography, autograph</p>
The suffix –ation	The suffix <b>-ation</b> is added to verbs to form nouns.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration
Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	<p>The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt – <b>sure</b>.</p> <p>The ending sounding like</p>	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure, creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure

	<p><b>/tʃə/</b> is often spelt – <b>ture</b>, but check that the word is not a root word ending in <b>(t)ch</b> with an <b>er</b> ending – e.g. <i>teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher</i>.</p>	
Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like <b>/ʒən/</b> , it is spelt as <b>–sion</b> .	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television
The suffix –ous	<p>Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.</p> <p>Sometimes there is no obvious root word.</p> <p><b>–our</b> is changed to <b>–or</b> before <b>–ous</b> is added.</p> <p>A final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the <b>/dʒ/</b> sound of ‘g’ is to be kept.</p> <p>If there is an <b>/i:/</b> sound before the <b>–ous</b> ending, it is usually spelt as <b>i</b>, but a few words have <b>e</b>.</p>	<p>poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various</p> <p>tremendous, enormous, jealous</p> <p>humorous, glamorous, vigorous</p> <p>courageous, outrageous</p> <p>serious, obvious, curious</p> <p>hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p>
Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian	<p>Strictly speaking, the suffixes are <b>–ion</b> and <b>–ian</b>. Clues about whether to put <b>t, s, ss</b> or <b>c</b> before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word.</p> <p><b>–tion</b> is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in <b>t</b> or <b>te</b>.</p> <p><b>–ssion</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>ss</b> or <b>–mit</b>.</p> <p><b>–sion</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>d</b> or <b>se</b>.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> <i>attend – attention, intend – intention</i>.</p>	<p>invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion</p> <p>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission</p> <p>expansion, extension, comprehension, tension</p> <p>musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician</p>

	<b>-cian</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>c</b> or <b>cs</b>	
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 <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in <b>-s</b> (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children's</i> ).	girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's <b>(Note:</b> singular proper nouns ending in an <i>s</i> use the <i>'s</i> suffix e.g. Cyprus's population)
Homophones and near-homophones		mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign

#### Phase 4: Word List (Statutory Requirement)

accident	actual	breath	busy
business	century	certain	complete
consider	continue	disappear	eighth
enough	exercise	experience	experiment
extreme	forwards	grammar	guard
increase	important	knowledge	material
medicine	mention	minute	natural
naughty	occasion	opposite	ordinary
particular	peculiar	popular	position
possession	possible	potatoes	pressure
probably	recent	reign	separate
special	straight	strength	suppose
surprise	though	various	woman

## Phase 5: Sounds and Patterns (Statutory Requirement)

Statutory Requirement	Guidance	Examples (non-statutory)
Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	<p><b>-cial</b> is common after a vowel letter and <b>-tial</b> after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to <i>finance, commerce</i> and <i>province</i>).</p>	official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential
Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency	<p>Use <b>-ant</b> and <b>-ance/-ancy</b> if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; <b>-ation</b> endings are often a clue.</p> <p>Use <b>-ent</b> and <b>-ence/-ency</b> after soft <b>c</b> (/s/ sound), soft <b>g</b> (/dʒ/ sound) and <b>qu</b>, or if there is a related word with a clear /ɛ/ sound in the right position.</p> <p>There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.</p>	<p>observant, observance, (observ<u>a</u>tion), expectant (expect<u>a</u>tion), hesitant, hesitancy (hesit<u>a</u>tion), tolerant, tolerance (toler<u>a</u>tion), substance (subst<u>a</u>ntial)</p> <p>innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidential)</p> <p>assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence</p>
Words ending in -able and -ible Words ending in -ably and -ibly	<p>The <b>-able/-ably</b> endings are far more common than the <b>-ible/-ibly</b> endings.</p> <p>As with <b>-ant</b> and <b>-ance/-ancy</b>, the <b>-able</b> ending is used if there is a related word ending in <b>-ation</b>.</p>	<p>adorable/adorably (adoration), applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably (consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration)</p> <p>changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible</p>

	<p>If the <b>-able</b> ending is added to a word ending in <b>-ce</b> or <b>-ge</b>, the <b>e</b> after the <b>c</b> or <b>g</b> must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their 'hard' sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the <b>a</b> of the <b>-able</b> ending.</p> <p>The <b>-able</b> ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in <b>-ation</b>.</p> <p>The first five examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i>, the complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the <b>y</b> changes to <b>i</b> in accordance with the rule.</p> <p>The <b>-ible</b> ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. <i>sensible</i>).</p>	<p>dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable</p> <p>possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly</p>
<p>Words containing the letter-string ough</p>		<p>ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought</p> <p>rough, tough, enough</p> <p>cough</p> <p>though, although, dough</p> <p>through</p> <p>thorough, borough</p> <p>plough, bough</p>
<p>Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)</p>	<p>Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i>, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the <b>gh</b></p>	<p>doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight</p>

	<p>used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i>.</p>	
<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<p>In the pairs of words opposite, nouns end – <b>ce</b> and verbs end –<b>se</b>. <i>Advice</i> and <i>advise</i> provide a useful clue as the word <i>advise</i> (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt <b>c</b>.</p> <p><u>More examples:</u></p> <p>aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane).  isle: an island.  aloud: out loud.  allowed: permitted.  altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church.  alter: to change.  ascent: the act of ascending (going up).  assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun).  bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding.  bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse.  cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal).  serial: adjective from the noun <i>series</i> – a succession of things one after the other.  compliment: to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun).  complement: related to the word <i>complete</i> – to make something</p>	<p>principal: adjective – most important (e.g. <i>principal ballerina</i>) noun – important person (e.g. <i>principal of a college</i>)  principle: basic truth or belief  profit: money that is made in selling things  prophet: someone who foretells the future  stationary: not moving  stationery: paper, envelopes etc.  steal: take something that does not belong to you  steel: metal  wary: cautious  weary: tired  who's: contraction of <i>who is</i> or <i>who has</i>  whose: belonging to someone (e.g. <i>Whose jacket is that?</i>)</p>

	<p>complete or more complete (e.g. <i>her scarf complemented her outfit</i>).</p> <p>descent: the act of descending (going down).</p> <p>dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun).</p> <p>desert: as a noun – a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb – to abandon (stress on second syllable)</p> <p>dessert: (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal.</p> <p>draft: noun – a first attempt at writing something; verb – to make the first attempt; also, to draw in someone (e.g. <i>to draft in extra help</i>)</p> <p>draught: a current of air.</p>	
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### Phase 5: Word List (Statutory Requirement)

accompany	according	achieve	ancient
apparent	attached	available	average
awkward	bargain	bruise	cemetery
communicate	competition	convenience	definite
desperate	determined	develop	dictionary
embarrass	environment	equipped	equipment
especially	excellent	explanation	familiar
forty	frequently	government	identity

immediately	interfere	interrupt	language
marvellous	muscle	necessary	neighbour
nuisance	occupy	persuade	physical
profession	programme	queue	recognise
recommend	relevant	restaurant	rhyme
shoulder	sincerely	soldier	suggest
symbol	temperature	twelfth	vegetable
vehicle			

## Phase 6: Sounds and Patterns (Statutory Requirement)

Statutory Requirement	Guidance	Examples (non-statutory)
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -cious or -tious	<p>Not many common words end like this.</p> <p>If the root word ends in <b>-ce</b>, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as <b>c</b> – e.g. <i>vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious.</i></p> <p><b>Exception:</b> <i>anxious.</i></p>	vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer	<p>The <b>r</b> is doubled if the <b>-fer</b> is still stressed when the ending is added.</p> <p>The <b>r</b> is not doubled if the <b>-fer</b> is no longer stressed.</p>	referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred reference, referee, preference, transference
Use of the hyphen	Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one.	co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own
Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	<p>The 'i' before <b>e</b> except after <b>c</b> rule applies to words where the sound spelt by <b>ei</b> is /i:/.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).</p>	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling

## Phase 6: Word List (Statutory Requirement)

accommodate	aggressive	amateur	appreciate
category	committee	community	conscience
conscious	controversy	correspond	criticise

curiosity	disastrous	exaggerate	existence
foreign	guarantee	harass	hindrance
individual	leisure	lightning	mischievous
occur	opportunity	parliament	prejudice
privilege	pronunciation	rhythm	sacrifice
secretary	signature	stomach	sufficient
system	thorough	variety	yacht