

Prepositions



PREPOSITIONS OF TIME & PLACE

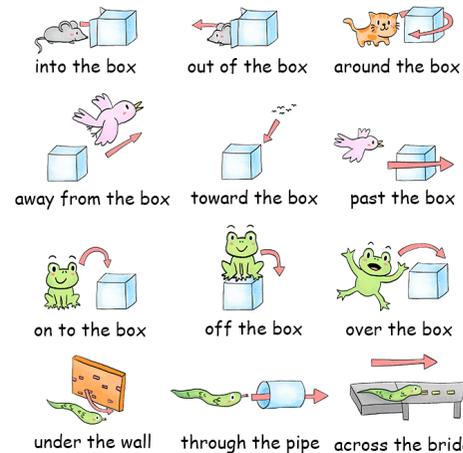
IN ON AT

- I was born **in** 2001.
- They live **in** France.
- We will go swimming **on** Friday.
- She lives **on** Goldington Road.
- The meeting is **at** 5 o'clock.
- Let's eat **at** Jim's house.

Conjunctions showing time, place or cause

Time
before
after
when
while
finally
at last
meanwhile

Place
where
there
here
next to
beyond
wherever
opposite to



Adverbs of Manner	cheerfully, efficiently, painfully, carefully, slowly, badly, easily, well, quickly, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children were playing happily with their toys. The police dealt with the incident very efficiently.
Adverbs of Time	now, yesterday, soon, later, yet, tomorrow, already, tonight, today, then, last month/year, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She'd already gone when we got there. I'm going to hang out with my friends tomorrow.
Adverbs of Place	off, above, abroad, far, on, away, back, here, out, outside, behind, in, down, downstairs, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> His children go everywhere with him. Let's open the box and see what's inside it.

Cause
so
then
since
yet
due to
because
therefore
consequently

Key Vocabulary

Preposition	A preposition is a word that tells you where or when something is in relation to something else.
Adverbs	An adverb describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
Adverbial phrase	Adverbial phrases are two or more words that tell us more about a verb or an adjective. They appear as part of a sentence. They tell us how, where, when, how long and why something happened.
Adverb of manner	A word that is used to tell us the way or how something is done.
Adverb of time	A word that describes when, for how long, or how often a certain action happened.
Adverb of place	A word that tells us where the action is happening.
Synonym	A word that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word.
Inverted commas	Inverted commas are used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech. "I feel happy today," said Susan.
Present perfect tense	The present perfect is a grammatical combination of the present tense and perfect aspect that is used to express a past event that has present consequences.

Direct speech

In direct speech, the exact words of the speaker are reported in inverted commas.

She said, "I will be late tonight."
"I'll save everyone!" announced Superman.



Why are we learning this?	Why is it important?
To know how to write clearly.	So we understand how to make our writing clear, interesting and accurate.

Spelling Patterns

The /i/ phoneme is spelt with the letter **y** in some words.
 Example words: **gym, pyramid, myth, mystery, hymn**

The /u/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **ou** in some words.
 Example words: **young, touch, double, courage, cousin**

The /k/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **ch** in some words.
 Example words: **chorus, scheme, echo, technology, character**

The /sh/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **ch** in some words.
 Example words: **chef, machine, chute, brochure, chalet**

The /g/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **gue** in some words.
 Example words: **league, tongue, baguette, dialogue, analogue**

The /k/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **que** in some words:
 Example words: **antique, unique, picturesque, technique, opaque**

The /s/ phoneme is spelt with the letters **sc** in some words:
 Example words: **science, scene, fascinate, scent, descend**

The /zhur/ sound can be spelt using the letters **-sure**.
 Example words: **measure, treasure, pleasure, leisure**

The /chur/ sound is spelt with the letters **-ture** in some words.
 Example words: **picture, lecture, nature, puncture**



Suffixes

Adding '**-ation**' to a verb forms a noun. Drop the **e** if the root word ends in an **e**.
 Example words: **adoration, creation, donation, admiration, conversation**

Adding the **-shun** suffix to words can be spelt in four ways **-tion, -sion, -ssion** and **-cian**.

The spelling **-tion** is the most common ending choice and is always a noun.
 Example words: **station, injection, direction, reflection, election**

The spelling **-sion** usually follows root words ending in the letters **l, d, de, se** or **n**.
 Example words: **comprehension, precision, expulsion, persuasion**

The spelling **-ssion** usually follows root words ending in **-ss** or **-mit**.
 Example words: **expression, admission, discussion, confession**

The spelling **-cian** usually follows root words ending in **c** or **cs**. It usually means a job or profession.
 Example words: **electrician, musician, optician, politician, magician**

Key Vocabulary

Prefix	A prefix comes before the root word, it can change the word's meaning or word class.
Suffix	A suffix comes after the root word, it can change the word's meaning, tense or word class.
Common exception words	Words that do not follow spelling rules you have learnt. These are whole words you need to try to remember.
Homophones	Two or more words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.
Near homophones	Two or more words that have nearly the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.

Why are we learning this?

- To know spelling patterns and rules.
- To know how to spell the Year 3 and 4 common exception words.
- To have a strategy to spell unfamiliar words.

Why is it important?

So our writing can be read and understood.



Prefixes

Putting **dis-** before the root word gives the word a negative meaning and means **not** followed by the root word. For example: disobey means to not obey.

Example words: **disobey, disarm, disagree, dislike, dishonest**

Putting **mis-** before the root word gives the word a negative meaning and means **mistakenly** or **incorrectly** followed by the root word. For example: misbehave means to incorrectly behave.

Example words: **misspell, mislead, misplace, misread, mistreat**

Putting **in-** before the root word usually means **not** but it can sometimes mean **within**.

Example words with **in-** meaning **not**: **incorrect, incomplete, inactive, inaccurate**

Example words with **in-** meaning **within**: **inside, inbuilt**

Putting **inter-** before the root word usually means **between** or **within**.

Example words: **interlude, intercity, interact, intergalactic, internet**

Putting **re-** before the root word usually means **again**.

Example words: **redo, return, retell, redesign, restore**

Putting **sub-** before the root word usually means **under**.

Example words: **subway, submarine, submerge, subheading, substantial**

Putting **super-** before the root word usually means it's something greater.

Example words: **superhero, supermarket, superpower, superstar**

Putting **anti-** before the root word usually means **against**.

Example words: **antisocial, antibacterial, anticlockwise, antifreeze**

Putting **auto-** before the root word usually means **self** or **own**.

Example words: **autobiography, automatic, autograph, autocorrection**



Homophones and near homophones

accept except

affect effect

ball bawl

berry bury

brake break

fair fare

great grate

grown groan

here hear

knot not

male mail

main mane

meet meat

medal meddle

missed mist

peace piece

plain plane

scene seen

weather whether

who's whose

he'll heel heal

rain reign rein

Common Exception Words

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