



Autumn 1

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
Revision of Y2 Spelling Rules and Common Exception Words.						



Autumn 2

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
	<p><u>-sure</u> The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt –sure. <i>measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure</i></p> <p><u>-sion</u> If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion. <i>division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television</i></p>		<p><u>-ly</u> 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. <i>sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly)</i> 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. <i>happily, angrily</i></p>	Break/brake	Revise and secure any gaps in Y2 CEWs.	Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary



Spring 1

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills	
The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou <i>young, touch, double, trouble, country</i>	Revise – The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt – sure. <i>measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure.</i>	<p><u>dis-</u> Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling <i>disappoint, disagree, disobey</i></p> <p>The prefix in– can mean both ‘not’ and ‘in’/‘into’. In the words given here it means ‘not’. in–: <i>inactive, incorrect</i></p> <p>Before a root word starting with l, in– becomes il. <i>illegal, illegible</i></p>	Revise–ly rules previously taught in Autumn 2.		learn minute circle often eight eighth arrive strange decide appear notice	Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary	
The /i/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words <i>myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery</i>			<p><u>-ation</u> The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. <i>information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration, presentation</i></p>				<p><u>-ous</u> Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word. –our is changed to –or before –ous is added. A final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/</p>
Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) <i>scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character</i>							



			<p>sound of 'g' is to be kept.</p> <p>poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various tremendous, enormous, jealous humorous, glamorous, vigorous courageous, outrageous</p> <p>If there is an /i:/ sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i.</p> <p><i>serious, obvious, curious</i></p> <p>but a few words have e.</p> <p>hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p>			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--



Spring 2

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) <i>chef, chalet, machine, brochure</i>	<u>-gue</u> Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue. <i>league, tongue</i>	Revise in and il prefixes. The prefix in– can mean both ‘not’ and ‘in’/‘into’. In the words given here it means ‘not’. Teach the variation- <u>im-</u> Before a root word starting with m or p, in– becomes im– <i>immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect</i>	<u>-ly</u> Revise reprevious –ly rules and introduce new rule- If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly. <i>gently, simply, humbly, nobly</i>	accept/except great/grate	group busy difficult different describe grammar disappear February special answer fruit earth early	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls’, boys’] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children’s] Know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s.
Revise- The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words <i>myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery</i>			<u>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable</u> 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. <i>forgetting, forgotten, beginning,</i>			



			<p><i>beginner, prefer, preferred</i></p> <p>The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.</p> <p><i>gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation</i></p>			
<p>Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey</p> <p><i>vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey</i></p>	<p><u>Revise –sion words</u></p> <p>If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion.</p> <p><i>division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television</i></p>					



Summer 1

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion It is used if the root word ends in t or te. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion	Revise dis-. disappoint, disagree, disobey	Revise- Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable (See Spring 2)	groan/grown scene/seen	woman remember believe heard bicycle address accident accidentally opposite regular calendar	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's]
Revise- The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou young, touch, double, trouble, country	Revise the word ending –sure measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure		<u>-ous</u> See Spring 1 for the different rules for adding -ous.			Know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s.
Revise- Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey						



Summer 2

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
Revise- ou The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou <i>young, touch, double, trouble, country</i>	-que Words ending with the /k/ sound spelt – que (French in origin) <i>antique, unique</i>	super- super– means ‘above’. <i>supermarket, superman, superstar</i>	Revise –ly and -ation	peace/piece weather/whether	interest probably business enough favourite promise possible certain particular suppose sentence recent heart	
Revise- ch Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) <i>scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character</i>		re- re– means ‘again’ or ‘back’. <i>redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate</i>	-ssion –ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit. <i>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission</i>			
Revise- Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey <i>vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey</i>			–sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend – attention, intend – intention. <i>expansion, extension, comprehension, tension</i>			

