



### Autumn 1

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
<p>The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou</p> <p><i>young, touch, double, trouble, country</i></p>	<p>Revise –ssion –ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit.</p> <p><i>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission</i></p>	<p>Revise dis-.</p> <p><i>disappoint, disagree, disobey</i></p> <p>Revise re– means ‘again’ or ‘back’.</p> <p><i>redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate</i></p>	<p>Revise- Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable- See Y3 for spelling rules</p> <p><i>forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred</i></p> <p><i>gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation</i></p> <p>Revise -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</p>	<p>Revise Y3 homophones whether/weather great/grate accept/except brake/break groan/grown peace/piece scene/seen</p>	<p>Revise any gaps from Year 3 Word List.</p>	<p>Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary</p>



			<p>added straight on to most root words.</p> <p><i>sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly)</i></p> <p>Including exceptions previously taught e.g. in <i>happily, angrily</i> and in <i>gently, simply, humbly and nobly.</i></p>			
		<p>Revise super- means 'above'.</p> <p><i>supermarket, superman, superstar</i></p>	<p>Revise -ous rules</p> <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. -our is changed to -or before -ous is added. A final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/</p>			



			<p>sound of 'g' is to be kept.</p> <p><b>poisonous,</b> <b>dangerous,</b> <b>mountainous,</b> <b>famous, various</b> <b>tremendous,</b> <b>enormous, jealous</b> <b>humorous,</b> <b>glamorous,</b> <b>vigorous</b> <b>courageous,</b> <b>outrageous</b></p> <p>If there is an /i:/ sound before the –ous ending, it is usually spelt as i.</p> <p><b><i>serious, obvious, curious</i></b></p> <p>but a few words have e.</p> <p><b>hideous,</b> <b>spontaneous,</b> <b>courteous</b></p>			
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### Autumn 2

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
	Revise –ssion –ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit. <i>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission</i>	<u>sub-</u> sub– means ‘under’. <i>subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge</i>	Revise –ous rules (See Autumn 1)	meet/meat knot/not meddle/medal ball/bawl berry/bury	History Imagine Breath Famous Important Peculiar Perhaps Thought actual Actually Weight	Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls’, boys’] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children’s]
	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. <i>creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure</i>	<u>Inter-</u> inter– means ‘between’ or ‘among’. <i>interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related)</i>	Revise –ly (see Aut 1 for rules) Revise –_Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable- See Y3 for spelling rules <i>forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred</i>  <i>gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation</i>			Know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s including irregular



**Spring 1**

<b>Alternate pronunciations</b>	<b>Word Endings</b>	<b>Prefixes</b>	<b>Suffixes</b>	<b>Homophones/Near Homophones</b>	<b>Y3/4 Word List</b>	<b>Other Spelling Skills</b>
<p>Revise the /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words <i>myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery</i></p>	<p>Revise –ssion –ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit. <i>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission</i></p> <p>–sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend –</p>	<p><u>mis-</u> Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling <i>mis-</i>: <i>misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)</i></p>	<p>Revise- Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable- See Y3 for spelling rules <i>forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred</i></p> <p><i>gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation</i></p>		<p>Caught Breathe Though although through Ordinary Popular Forward forwards Potatoes Quarter Women Increase</p>	<p>Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls’, boys’] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children’s]</p> <p>Know the grammatical difference between plural and possessive –s including irregular</p>
<p>Revise words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) <i>scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character</i></p>	<p>attention, intend – intention. <i>expansion, extension, comprehension, tension</i></p>	<p><u>auto-</u> auto– means ‘self’ or ‘own’. <i>autobiography, autograph</i></p>	<p>Revise 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.</p>			



			<p><i>sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly)</i></p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>happily, angrily</i></p>			
		<p>Revise super super- means 'above'. <i>supermarket, superman, superstar</i></p>	<p>Revise -ous Rules (Autumn 2)</p>			



Spring 2

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
Revise words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) <i>science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent</i>	Revise –ssion –ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit. <i>expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission</i>	anti- anti– means ‘against’ <b>antiseptic, anticlockwise, antisocial</b>	Revise –ous See Autumn 1 for rules.	rain/rein/reign here/hear mail/male main/mane	build centre Century Length Exercise Guard Naughty Mention possess Possession Purpose Separate Reign	
	–cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs. <i>musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician</i>		Revise –ly, words, focussing on the rule- If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly. <i>gently, simply, humbly, nobly</i>			
	If the ending sounds like /zən/, it is spelt as –sion. <i>division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television</i>		Revise- ation The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. <i>information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration, presentation</i>			



	<p>Revise -ture. 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.  <b>creature,</b>  <b>furniture, picture,</b>  <b>nature, adventure</b></p>					
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Summer 1

Alternate pronunciations	Word Endings	Prefixes	Suffixes	Homophones/Near Homophones	Y3/4 Word List	Other Spelling Skills
Revise words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) <i>science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent</i>	Revise- -sion ending If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion. <i>division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television</i>	Revise mis- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling <i>mis-: misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)</i>			Complete Consider Experiment Guide Medicine position straight Question Island Natural Pressure strength	Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary
Revise- Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey <i>vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey</i>		Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir <i>irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible</i>				
Revise words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) <i>chef, chalet, machine, brochure</i>		Revise re- means 'again' or 'back'. <i>redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate</i>				
		Revise im- (variation of prefix in-) Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im- <i>immature, immortal, impossible,</i>				



		<i>impatient, imperfect</i>				
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**Summer 2**

<b>Alternate pronunciations</b>	<b>Word Endings</b>	<b>Prefixes</b>	<b>Suffixes</b>	<b>Homophones/Near Homophones</b>	<b>Y3/4 Word List</b>	<b>Other Spelling Skills</b>
Revise words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) <i>science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent</i>	Revise -que Words ending with the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin) <i>antique, unique</i>	Revise mis- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling <i>mis-: misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)</i>	-ly If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word publicly. <i>basically, frantically, dramatically</i>	Heal/heel/he'll Affect/effect Missed/mist Plane/plain Whose/who's  Revise all other Y4 homophones.	Continue Experience Extreme Height Knowledge Material Library Surprise occasion Occasionally Therefore Various	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 including irregular
	Revise- -sion ending If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion. <i>division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television</i>	Revise re- re- means 'again' or 'back'. <i>redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate</i>  Revise auto- auto- means 'self' or 'own'. <i>autobiography, autograph</i>				

