

Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1
Week 1 Spelling Test on Date:	Week 2 Spelling Test on Date:	Week 3 Spelling Test on Date:	Week 4 Spelling Test on Date:	Week 5 Spelling Test on Date:	Week 6 Spelling Test on Date:	Week 7 Spelling Test on Date:
<p>Rule: Review of Year 3 suffixes. Suffixes are groups of letters that are added to the ends of words.</p> <p>When suffixes are added, the spelling of the root word can change.</p> <p>Adding a suffix usually changes the word class of the root word and can change the meaning.</p>	<p>Rule: Review of Year 3 prefixes. A prefix is a group of letters that are added to the beginning of a word and usually changes the meaning of the root word.</p> <p>The prefixes in-, ir-, il-, and im all mean not and change words to the negative meaning.</p> <p>The prefix il- goes at the beginning of words starting with 'l'. The prefix ir- goes at the beginning of words starting with 'r'. The prefix in- goes at the beginning of words starting with 'a', 'c', 'd' and 'v'. The prefix im- goes at the beginning of words starting with 'm' and 'p'.</p>	<p>Rule: Words from the Year 3/4 word list.</p> <p>The focus for this unit is words taken from the statutory word list for Year 3 and Year 4.</p>	<p>Rule: Missing letters and possessive apostrophes</p> <p>When apostrophes are used for omission, they replace one or more letters in a word or phrase, e.g. you will becomes you'll. These shortened versions are usually used in informal writing or dialogue.</p> <p>When apostrophes are used for possession, they show ownership. The apostrophe goes at the end of the word that the object belongs to, e.g. the dog's collar (the collar of the dog).</p>	<p>Rule: Suffixes (vowel letters)</p> <p>When a suffix beginning with a vowel is added to a root word, the final consonant is doubled if the final syllable in the root word is stressed (e.g. begin/beginner). The final consonant is not doubled if the first syllable is stressed (e.g. garden/gardener).</p>	<p>Rule: WORDS FROM CHILDREN'S WRITING</p>	<p>Rule: NO TEST HALF TERM!!!</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. happily 2. easily 3. simply 4. gently 5. sensibly 6. responsibly 7. scientifically 8. energetically 9. information 10. multiplication 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. inaccurate 2. inactive 3. illegal 4. illegible 5. illiterate 6. immature 7. imperfect 8. impossible 9. irregular 10. irrelevant 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. learn 2. length 3. library 4. material 5. medicine 6. mention 7. minute 8. natural 9. naughty 10. notice 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. don't 2. you'll 3. can't 4. I've 5. boy's 6. girls' 7. baby's 8. babies' 9. potato's 10. potatoes' 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. forgetting 2. beginner 3. preferring 4. gardener 5. limited 6. controller 7. covering 8. regretted 9. occurring 10. visiting 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TBC 	

Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2
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<p>Rule: -sion and -tion endings.</p> <p>The suffix with the /shun/ sound can be spelled in two ways: -sion and -tion.</p> <p>Root words ending in ‘t’ or ‘te’ lose these final letters and have the suffix -tion added.</p> <p>Root words ending in ‘de’, ‘d’ or ‘se’ lose these final letters and have the suffix -sion added.</p>	<p>Rule: -ssion endings.</p> <p>The suffix -ssion is another /shun/ ending. To make the /shun/ sound, the suffix -ssion is added to words ending in ‘ss’ and ‘mit’. If a word ends in ‘ss’, these letters are taken off before adding -ssion. If a word ends in ‘mit’, the ‘t’ is taken off before adding -ssion.</p> <p>Adding the suffix -ssion to a verb turns it into a noun, e.g. admit + -ssion = admission.</p>	<p>Rule: -ation suffix.</p> <p>Adding the suffix -ation to some verbs turns them into nouns. When root words end in ‘e’ or ‘y’, drop the final letter before adding the suffix -ation. Otherwise, just add the suffix -ation to the root word.</p>	<p>Rule: -cian endings.</p> <p>A word with a -cian ending is a word that tells us about a person’s job. The root word, which often ends in -ic, can be used to help work out what the job is. When the suffix -cian is added, the ‘c’ in the root word is dropped.</p>	<p>Rule: Words from the year 3/4 word list.</p>	<p>Rule: WORDS FROM CHILDREN’S WRITING</p>	<p>Rule: NO TEST</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. division 2. decision 3. confusion 4. tension 5. comprehension 6. completion 7. invention 8. action 9. reaction 10. intention 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. discussion 2. progression 3. confession 4. expression 5. obsession 6. profession 7. permission 8. omission 9. emission 10. admission 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. accusation 2. admiration 3. cancelation 4. experimentation 5. information 6. observation 7. occupation 8. preparation 9. sensation 10. organisation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. technician 2. mathematician 3. politician 4. optician 5. statistician 6. physician 7. electrician 8. clinician 9. beautician 10. dietician 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. occasion 2. occasionally 3. often 4. opposite 5. ordinary 6. particular 7. peculiar 8. perhaps 9. popular 10. position 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TBC 	

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Rule: Review of Autumn term spellings.	Rule: Review of Autumn term spellings.	Rule: Words from the year 3/4 word list.	Rule: -ous endings The suffix -ous means 'full of'. When it is added to words ending in -e, the 'e' is removed and -ous is added, e.g. fame + -ous = famous. With words ending in -y pronounced /i/, the 'y' is changed to an 'i' and -ous is added, e.g. mystery + -ous = mysterious.	Rule: WORDS FROM CHILDREN'S WRITING.	Rule:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. minute 2. medicine 3. occasion 4. opposite 5. I've 6. you've 7. weren't 8. collision 9. tension 10. expansion 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. attraction 2. intention 3. hesitation 4. injection 5. progression 6. admission 7. formation 8. imagination 9. beautician 10. technician 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. possess 2. possession 3. possible 4. potatoes 5. pressure 6. probably 7. promise 8. purpose 9. quarter 10. question 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. famous 2. dangerous 3. adventurous 4. joyous 5. ridiculous 6. furious 7. prosperous 8. poisonous 9. mountainous 10. nervous 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TBC 	

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Rule: k sound spelled 'ch' The letters 'ch' can make both a /k/ and /ch/ sound. If 'ch' is in the middle of a word it is usually pronounced /k/. If 'ch' is at the end of a word it can be pronounced /ch/ or /k/. When the letters 'ch' make a /k/ sound, the word is usually Greek in origin.	Rule: s sound spelled 'c' When a word contains a 'c' pronounced /s/, the 'c' is always followed by a vowel or a 'y' pronounced like a vowel.	Rule: -ture endings Words that end in the /cher/ sound are usually spelled -ture. They are either nouns or verbs. Some -ture words can be both word classes.	Rule: -sure and -ture endings Words that end in the /zher/ sound are usually spelled -sure. They are either nouns or verbs. Some -sure words can be both word classes, e.g. treasure.	Rule: unstressed vowels There are many words in the English language that contain vowels that are not clearly pronounced. For example, in library the middle vowel 'a' is usually not pronounced, meaning that the word sounds like 'libry'. This results in some children misspelling words that contain unstressed vowels.	Rule: Words from the Year 3/4 word list	Rule:
1. ache 2. character 3. chorus 4. monarch 5. echo 6. orchestra 7. chaos 8. technology 9. mechanic 10. scheme	1. advice 2. chance 3. choice 4. dance 5. mice 6. niece 7. piece 8. police 9. voice 10. sentence	1. adventure 2. creature 3. feature 4. fracture 5. future 6. mixture 7. mature 8. picture 9. structure 10. texture	1. exposure 2. leisure 3. measure 4. pleasure 5. measure 6. departure 7. fixture 8. puncture 9. capture 10. nature	1. business 2. desperate 3. different 4. family 5. favourite 6. February 7. interesting 8. ordinary 9. separate 10. Wednesday	1. regular 2. reign 3. remember 4. sentence 5. separate 6. special 7. straight 8. strange 9. strength 10. suppose	

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Rule: Review of Spring term spellings.	Rule: Review of Spring term spellings.	Rule: Words from the Year 3/4 word list	Rule: sh sound spelled 'ch'. The 'ch' spelling pattern pronounced /sh/ usually appears in words that are of French origin.	Rule: -gue endings Words ending in -gue are usually pronounced as hard 'g'. The 'u' and 'e' are silent. These words are generally French in origin.	Rule: Words identified by the children from their own writing.	Rule: EASTER BREAK
1. possession 2. quarter 3. famous 4. poisonous 5. mountainous 6. prosperous 7. numerous 8. character 9. anchor 10. chasm	1. regular 2. remember 3. glance 4. pounce 5. enclosure 6. pleasure 7. fracture 8. future 9. marvellous 10. miserable	1. therefore 2. though 3. although 4. thought 5. through 6. various 7. woman 8. women	1. brochure 2. chalet 3. chateau 4. chef 5. cliché 6. crochet 7. machine 8. moustache 9. parachute 10. quiche	1. catalogue 2. colleague 3. dialogue 4. fatigue 5. league 6. intrigue 7. plague 8. rogue 9. tongue 10. vague	1. TBC	

Summer 2	Summer 2	Summer 2	Summer 2	Summer 2	Summer 2
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Rule: -que endings. Words ending in -que, pronounced /k/, are usually French in origin.	Rule: s sound spelled 'sc' The spelling pattern 'sc', where the 'c' is not pronounced, is usually used in words that are Latin in origin.	Rule: Homophones and near homophones. Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.	Rule: Homophones and near homophones. Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings.	Rule: Words with the prefixes un-, dis-, mis- and re. Prefixes are groups of letters that can be placed at the beginning of a word. Prefixes often change the meaning of a word. In this unit, the focus prefixes are un- and dis- (meaning not), mis- (meaning wrong) and re- (meaning again or back).	Rule: Reviewing words from the Year 3/4 word lists
1. antique 2. boutique 3. cheque 4. mosque 5. opaque 6. physique 7. picturesque 8. plaque 9. technique 10. unique	1. ascent 2. crescent 3. fascinate 4. muscle 5. scene 6. scenery 7. scent 8. science 9. scientist 10. scissors	1. new 2. knew 3. aloud 4. allowed 5. whether 6. weather 7. cereal 8. serial 9. farther 10. father	1. there 2. they're 3. their 4. to 5. too 6. two 7. bye 8. buy 9. by	1. disable 2. dissatisfied 3. dissimilar 4. disturb 5. misspell 6. mistake 7. recycle 8. research 9. unable 10. unofficial	1. learn 2. minute 3. occasionally 4. position 5. pressure 6. probably 7. regular 8. remember 9. though 10. through