



Stephenson Memorial Primary School



Teaching of Spelling and Spelling Scheme

Teaching of Spelling

At Stephenson we teach spelling patterns explicitly through a range of activities to develop children's awareness of the patterns, etymology and morphology of words and spelling patterns. At the end of teaching a spelling pattern, children have a spelling quiz. This consists of 5 words from the Spelling Shed list of 10 and one "surprise word". This is an unseen word that follows the spelling pattern to see if children can apply their knowledge to spell it.

We use Spelling Shed to support the teaching of spellings, using their scheme, which meets the requirements of the National Curriculum. However, we have adapted the Year 1 Spelling Shed scheme to support any children who need to recap any of these patterns and have broken it down into smaller steps to support our children successfully learning these. Year 1 are also taught spellings in a more tailored way to ensure each child can achieve and make progress.

In Year 1, most National Curriculum spelling patterns are covered in our phonics scheme (Read, Write Inc), ensuring children only see graphemes and patterns that they are ready to learn. Therefore the teaching of these spellings and tracking of them is covered in our daily phonic sessions. The National Curriculum spelling patterns, which are not phonetic, are taught explicitly within Literacy. Year 1 still have dedicated spelling teaching time and this is focused on learning and spelling common exception words.

From Year 2 to Year 6, our daily timetabled spelling sessions are learning the spelling patterns from the year group each child is in. Children who have struggled with previous year group's spelling patterns or have any specific gaps, have additional intervention spelling sessions. Children with particular SEND have more tailored spelling teaching to ensure their needs are targeted to effectively.

Teaching of common exception words is separate to our daily timetabled sessions for Years 2 to 6. This is mapped out by teachers to ensure all words are covered to be taught and tracked and are in context of their learning (Literacy lessons, grammar slots, foundation subjects where there are links to these words).

Scheme Overview

Year 1 - to be used in interventions only.

Autumn Term - 14 weeks of spellings						
The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck.	The /k/ sound spelled 'k' before e, l and y.	The -tch sound	The ay digraph.	Long vowel sound /e/ spelled ee.	Words with the trigraph 'igh'	The 'ow' digraph. This digraph can make /ow/ sound like in 'blow'.
The long vowel sound /oo/ as in Zoo.	The short vowel sound 'oo' as in foot.	The /ar/ consonant digraph.	The trigraphs 'air' and 'ear'.	The digraph ir.	The 'ou' digraph.	The oy digraph.
Spring Term - 14 weeks of spellings						
Words with the split digraph a_e.	Words where the digraph ea makes and /ee/ sound.	Words with the split digraph i_e	Words with the split digraph o_e	Words with the digraph oi	Words with the digraph ai	Words where the digraph oa and oe make an /oa/ sound/
The digraphs ur.	Words where digraph er is stressed.	Words where trigraphs air and ear make an /air/ sound	Words where ie makes an 'igh' sound.	Words with the digraph ue and ew	The 'ow' digraph. This digraph can make ow sound like cow.	Words with the split digraph e_e
Summer Term - 13 weeks of spellings						
Words with the digraph or and trigraph ore.	Words where 'aw' and 'au', ale an /or/ sound.	Words with the digraph 'ph' and 'wh'	Words where the digraph er is unstressed	Words with split digraph u_e	Adding prefix un- and suffixes -er and -est	Adding the suffixes -ing and -ed
Adding -s and -es	Words ending in y making the /ee/ sound.	Words ending in ve making the /v/ sound.	ea makes an /e/ sound.	Words where 'ie' makes an /ee/ sound.	Compound words and words with unstressed vowels	

Year 2 -

Autumn Term - 13 weeks of spellings						
The /j/ sound spelled -dge at the end of words	The /j/ sound spelled -ge at the end of words.	The /j/ sound spelled with a g.	The /s/ sound spelled c before e, i and y.	The /n/ sound spelled kn and gn at the beginning of words.	The /r/ sound spelled 'wr' at the beginning of words.	The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled '-le' at the end of words.
The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled '-el' at the end of words	The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled '-al' at the end of words.	Words ending in '-il'.	The long vowel 'i' spelled with a y at the end of words.	Adding '-es' to nouns and verbs ending in 'y'.	Adding '-ed' to words ending in y.	
Spring Term - 10 weeks of spellings						
Adding '-er' to words ending in y.	Adding 'ing' to words ending in 'e' with a consonant before it.	Adding 'er' to words ending in 'e' with a consonant before it.	Adding '-ing' to words of one syllable.	Adding '-ed' to words of one syllable.	The 'or' sound spelled 'a' before ll and ll	The short vowel sound 'o'.
The /ee/ sound spelled '-ey'	Words with the spelling 'a' after w and qu.	The /er/ and /or/ sound spelled with or or ar.				
Summer Term - 8 weeks of spellings						
The /z/ sound spelled s.	The suffixes '-ment' and '-ness'	The suffixes '-ful' and '-less'	Homophones or near homophones	Homophones or near homophones	Words ending in '-tion.'	Contractions
The possessive apostrophe (singular)						

Year 3 -

Autumn Term - 13 weeks of spellings

The /ow/ sound spelled 'ou.'	The /u/ sound spelled 'ou.'	The /i/ sound spelled with a 'y.'	Words with endings that sound like /ze/ spelt with '-sure.'	Words with endings that sound like /ch/ is often spelled '-ture' unless the root word ends in (t)ch	Words with the prefix 're-'	The prefix 'dis-'
The prefix 'mis-'	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable.	The long vowel /a/ sound spelled 'ai'	The long vowel /a/ sound spelled 'ai'	The long /a/ vowel sound spelled 'ei.'	

Spring Term - 9 weeks of spellings

The long /a/ vowel sound spelled 'ey.'	Adding the suffix -ly.	Homophones	The // sound spelled '-al' at the end of words.	The // sound spelled '-le' at the end of words.	Adding the suffix '-ly'	Adding the suffix '-ally'
Adding the suffix -ly. Words which do not follow the rules.	Words ending in '-er' when the root word ends in (t)ch					

Summer Term - 9 weeks of spellings

Words with the /k/ sound spelled 'ch.'	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelled '-gue' and the /k/ sound spelled '-que.'	Words with the /s/ sound spelled 'sc'	Homophones	The suffix '-sion'	Revision	Revision
Revision	Revision					

Year 4 -

Autumn Term - 12 weeks of spellings

Homophones or near homophones	The prefix 'in-'	Prefix 'il-', 'in-' and 'ir-'	The prefix 'sub-'	The prefix 'inter-'	The suffix '-ation' is added to verbs to form nouns.	The suffix '-ation' is added to verbs to form nouns.
Adding -ly to adverbs.	Adding '-ly' to turn an adjective into an adverb when the final letter is 'l.'	Word with the 'sh' sound spelled ch.	Adding the suffix '-ion.'	Adding the suffix -ous.'		

Spring Term - 9 weeks of spellings

The suffix '-ous.'	The 'ee' sound spelled with an 'i.'	The suffix '-ous.'	The 'au' digraph	The suffix '-ion' when the root word ends in 't' or 'te' then the suffix becomes '-tion.'	The suffix '-ion' becomes '-ssion' when the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit.'	The suffix '-cian' used instead of '-sion' when the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs'
Adding '-ly' to create adverbs of manner.	Homophones					

Summer Term - 10 weeks of spellings

The /s/ sound spelled c before 'i' and 'e'	Word families. 'sol word family' and 'real word family'	Word families. 'phon word family' and 'sign word family'	Prefixes - 'super-' 'anti' and 'auto.'	The prefix bi-	Plural possessive apostrophes	Revision
Revision	Revision	Revision				

Year 5 -

Autumn Term - 11 weeks of spellings

Words ending in '-ious.'	Words ending in '-cious.'	Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'	Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'	Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'	Words ending in '-ant.'	Words ending in '-ance.'
Use -ent and -ence after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/j/ sound) and qu.	Words ending in '-able' and '-ible.'	Words ending in '-ably' and '-ibly.'	Words ending in '-able.'			

Spring Term - 8 weeks of spellings

Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer	Words with 'silent' letters at the start.	Words with 'silent' letters	Words spelled with 'ie' after c	Words with the 'ee' sound spelled ei after c.	Words containing the letter string 'ough' where the sound is /aw/.	Words containing the letter string 'ough' where the sound is /o/ as in boat or 'ow' as in cow.
Homophones or near homophones.						

Summer Term - 11 weeks of spellings

Homophones or near homophones.	Homophones or near homophones.	Homophones or near homophones.	Homophones or near homophones.	Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word,	Revision	Revision
Revision	Revision					

Year 6 -

Autumn Term - 4 weeks of spellings

Words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelled y	Words with the long vowel sound /i/ spelled with a y.	Adding the prefix '-over' to verbs.	Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using suffix '-ful.'			
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Spring Term - 11 weeks of spellings

Words which can be nouns and verbs.	Words with an /o/ sound spelled 'ou' or 'ow.'	Words with a 'soft c' spelled /ce/.	Prefix dis, un, over, im	Words with the /f/ sound spelled ph	Words with origins in other countries	Words with unstressed vowel sounds.
Words with endings /shuh/ after a vowel letter.	Words with endings /shuh/ after a consonant letter.	Words with the common letter string 'acc' at the beginning of words.	Words ending in '-ably.'			

Summer Term - 11 weeks of spellings

Words ending in '-ible'	Adding the suffix '-ibly' to create an adverb.	Changing '-ent' to '-ence.'	-er, -or, -ar at the end of words.	Adverbs synonymous with determination.	Adjectives to describe settings	Vocabulary to describe feelings.
Adjectives to describe character	Grammar Vocabulary	Grammar Vocabulary	Mathematical Vocabulary			

Year 1

Common Exception Words:

the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our

Spelling Patterns to be used in interventions:

Year 1 Autumn Group of Patterns						
List 1 The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds spelled as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck.	List 2 The /k/ sound spelled 'k' before e, I and y.	List 3 The -tch sound	List 9 The ay digraph.	List 16 Long vowel sound /e/ spelled ee.	List 31 Words with the trigraph 'igh'	List 26 The 'ow' digraph. This digraph can make /ow/ sound like in 'blow'.
Rule: Words ending with the /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ or /k/ sound in English almost always have double consonant.	Rule: The /k/ sound is spelt as k rather than as c before e, i and y. The /nk/ sound found at the end of words and usually comes after a vowel.	Rule: Words ending '-tch'. The /ch/ sound is usually spelt as 'tch' when it comes after a single vowel letter.	Rule: The 'ay' digraph is used for the /a/ sound at the end of words and syllables.	Rule: The letters 'ee' make a long vowel sound like in the word see. This is a common way of spelling the sound and is found in the middle of words and sometimes at the end.	Rule: The long vowel sound /i/ spelt 'igh'. This is usually found in the middle of words but sometimes at the end of words too.	Rule: This digraph can make /ow/ sound like in 'blow'.
puff fluff bell doll grass kiss buzz fizz clock back	bank honk tank pink think kit skin sketch basket mask	catch kitchen hutch ditch match fetch witch patch switch batch	day say stay play way clay may stay bay	feel tree green meet week see free sheet feet seek	high light right tight night bright sight mighty fright midnight	low blow snow grow show crow below bow sow slow
List 22 The long vowel sound /oo/ as in Zoo.	List 23 The short vowel sound 'oo' as in foot.	List 15 The /ar/ consonant digraph.	List 34 The trigraphs 'air' and 'ear'.	List 22 The digraph ir.	List 25 The 'ou' digraph.	List 9 The oy digraph.
Rule: The long vowel sound /oo/ is found in the middle and at the end of words, it is not found at the start of virtually any English words.	Rule: Some words in English use the 'oo' spelling which is pronounced as a short sound, this is dependent on location and dialect however.	Rule: The /ar/ digraph. This digraph may be used at the beginning, middle or end of words.	Rule: The trigraphs 'air' and 'ear'. These spellings are commonly found in the middle or at the end of words but can sometimes be used at the beginning of words too.	Rule: Often found in the middle of words and occasionally at the beginning of words.	Rule: The 'ou' digraph. This digraph can be found at the beginning and in the middle of words. The only common English word ending in 'ou' is you.	Rule: The 'oy' digraph is used at the end of words and syllables.
food moon soon boots afternoon pool zoo tool spoon boom	book foot good brook cook took wood shook stood wool	car park garden dark jar arm hard stars art shark	air pair chair fairy hair ear hear year near clear	girl shirt third bird first dirt stir sir firm whirl	out mouth sound proud shout about around found mound count	boy joy enjoy toy coy toys joys boys annoy play

Year 1 Spring Group of Patterns

<p>List 10 Words with the split digraph a_e.</p>	<p>List 17 Words where the digraph ea makes and /ee/ sound.</p>	<p>List 12 Words with the split digraph i_e</p>	<p>List 13 Words with the split digraph o_e</p>	<p>List 8 Words with the digraph oi</p>	<p>List 8 Words with the digraph ai</p>	<p>List 24 Words where the digraph oa and oe make an /oa/ sound/</p>
<p>Rule: When the vowel sound is a longer sound, you need to use the split digraph.</p>	<p>Rule: Often found in the middle or end of words.</p>	<p>Rule: When the vowel sound is longer, you need to use the split digraph.</p>	<p>Rule: When the vowel sound is longer, you need to use the split digraph.</p>	<p>Rule: Almost always found in the middle of words but occasionally the start.</p>	<p>Rule: Almost always found in the middle of words but occasionally the start.</p>	<p>Rule: oa and oe is <u>usually</u> in the middle of words.</p>
<p>made same take plate mistake came rake safe awake snowflake</p>	<p>each reach squeak peach teach leaf beak real leap</p>	<p>five like side spike fire ride time slide trike mice</p>	<p>home woke hole spoke bone those mole hope joke phone</p>	<p>join point coin soil oink boil noisy coil foil Oil</p>	<p>rain train afraid wait paid tail main laid sail pair</p>	<p>boat road toe soap goat coat goes woe doe dominoes</p>
<p>List 21 The digraphs ur.</p>	<p>List 19 Words where digraph er is stressed.</p>	<p>List 35 Words where trigraphs air and ear make an /air/ sound</p>	<p>List 29 Words where ie makes an 'igh' sound.</p>	<p>List 28 Words with the digraph ue and ew</p>	<p>List 26 The 'ow' digraph. This digraph can make ow sound like cow.</p>	<p>List 11 Words with the split digraph e_e</p>
<p>Rule: The digraph ur is often found in the middle of words and occasionally at the beginning of words.</p>	<p>Rule: Vowel digraph er is stressed in these words.</p>	<p>Rule: The air sound is spelt as 'air' or 'ear'.</p>	<p>Rule: Digraph ie makes an 'igh' sound.</p>	<p>Rule: The oo sound can be spelt as ue or ew.</p>	<p>Rule: The 'ow' digraph. This digraph can make two different sounds like in 'cow' or in 'blow'.</p>	<p>Rule: Long vowel sound / e/ is spelt as e_e when the e sound is longer.</p>
<p>turn hurt burst church Thursday burn curl lurk fur cure</p>	<p>her herb person stern verse verb term germ perch mermaid</p>	<p>hare bear wear dare share mare pear bare care scared</p>	<p>spied fried lie pie tried dried tie cried died tied</p>	<p>blue true Tuesday few drew clue rescue new grew threw</p>	<p>how brown down town frown arrow cow clown crowd crown</p>	<p>even theme these evening eve delete Chinese complete athlete extreme</p>

Year 1 Summer Group of Patterns

List 32 Words with the digraph or and trigraph ore.	List 33 Words where 'aw' and 'au', ale an / or/ sound.	List 36 Words with the digraph 'ph' and 'wh'	List 20 Words where the digraph er is unstressed	List 14 Words with split digraph u_e	List 6 Adding prefix un- and suffixes -er and -est	List 5 Adding the suffixes -ing and -ed
Rule: The or sound in these words are spelt with 'or' or 'ore'.	Rule: If it is at the start of the word it is more likely to be au and if it is at the end more likely to be aw.	Words where 'f' sound spelt ph and 'w' sound spelt 'wh'.	Rule: The sound is unstressed and found at the end of words.	Rule: Long vowel /oo/ and /yoo/ sound spelt with u_e and usually in the middle or end of the word.	Rule: Adding -er and -est makes adjectives and un- means 'not'.	Rule: These suffixes are added to verbs. When it ends in two consonants, the suffix is just added on.
forty north horse score wore morning torn more before shore	saw yawn author astronaut draw crawl August lawn drawn autograph	dolphin phonics when which while alphabet elephant where wheel white	brother better summer under winter sister never ever river after	huge June rude tube flume rule use tune flute plume	fresher quicker higher hardest darkest unhappy undo unload unfair unlock	buzzing jumping walking shouting buzzed jumped walked shouted looking looked
List 4 Adding -s and -es	List 27 Words ending in y making the /ee/ sound.	List 27 Words ending in ve making the /v/ sound.	List 18 ea makes an /e/ sound.	List 30 Words where 'ie' makes an /ee/ sound.	List 7 Compound words and words with unstressed vowels	
Rule: Makes a plural. If the word ends /s/ or /z/ just add -s. If it forms an extra syllable, it is -es.	Some words ending with the / ee/ sound are spelt with y.	Not many words in English end in 'v' so when the v sound is at the end of a word it is spelt 've'	Short vowel sound /e/ spelt as ea.	The digraph 'ie' makes an /ee/ sound.	Compound words are words made up of other words put together. The words with unstressed vowels have more than one syllable.	
flowers boxes lunches beaches dishes dogs peaches clouds cars brushes	very happy funny party family angry cherry empty hungry sorry	give love have five save cave live glove above nerve	head meant wealth threat dead bread instead sweat spread deaf	chief thief piece brief handkerchief field belief priest shield grief	pocket carrot thunder sunset football playground farmyard bedroom blackberry balloon	

Year 2

Common Exception Words:

door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mrs, Mr, parents, Christmas

Year 2 Autumn Term - 13 weeks of spellings

Year 2 Autumn Term - 13 weeks of spellings						
List 1 The /j/ sound spelled -dge at the end of words	List 2 The /j/ sound spelled -ge at the end of words.	List 3 The /j/ sound spelled with a g.	List 4 The /s/ sound spelled c before e, i and y.	List 5 The /n/ sound spelled kn and gn at the beginning of words.	List 7 The /r/ sound spelled 'wr' at the beginning of words.	List 8 The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled '-le' at the end of words.
Rule: This sound follows a short vowel sound,	Rule: This spelling comes after all sounds other than the short vowels.	Rule: Sometimes words can be spelled using a 'g' to make a /j/ sound.	Rule: Words that have an /s/ sound spelled with a 'c', have an 'e', 'i' or 'y' after the /s/ sound.	Rule: Some words can have a /n/ sound at the beginning but are actually spelled with a 'kn' or a 'gn'	Rule: Some words have a silent 'w' at the start creating a /r/ sound.	Words ending in 'le' are usually pronounced /ul/ following a consonant.
badge edge bridge dodge fudge ridge smudge judge wedge lodge	change charge range orange hinge strange dungeon sponge pigeon fringe	gem gym giant magic giraffe energy digit engine religion gentle	race ice cell city fancy lace space circle circus rice	knock know knee knit knew knight gnome kneel gnat gnaw	write written wrong wrap wren wrecked wrapped wriggle wrestle wrote	table apple bottle little middle bubble cable uncle ankle eagle
List 9 The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled '-el' at the end of words	List 10 The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled '-al' at the end of words.	List 11 Words ending in '-il.'	List 13 The long vowel 'i' spelled with a y at the end of words.	List 14 Adding '-es' to nouns and verbs ending in 'y.'	List 15 Adding '-ed' to words ending in y.	
This spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and commonly s.	Words with 'al' at the end are pronounced /l/ or /ul/	Words ending in '-il.'	The long vowel 'i' spelled with a y at the end of words.	When a word ends in 'y' and 'es' needs to be added, the 'y' is removed and 'ies' is added to complete the word.	Rule: When adding 'ed' to the end of a word which ends in a y then the y is changed to an 'i' and -ed added.	
camel tunnel squirrel travel towel tinsel hazel vowel angel jewel	pedal capital hospital animal equal final petal local magical medal	pencil fossil nostril pupil April gerbil lentil evil anvil basil	cry fly dry try reply July shy spy sky why	flies supplies replies cries copies babies carries spies tries lorries	copied replied spied fried applied relied identified multiplied magnified supplied	

Year 2 Spring Term – 10 weeks of spellings

<p>List 16 Adding '-er' to words ending in y.</p>	<p>List 17 Adding 'ing' to words ending in 'e' with a consonant before it.</p>	<p>List 19 Adding 'er' to words ending in 'e' with a consonant before it.</p>	<p>List 20 Adding '-ing' to words of one syllable.</p>	<p>List 21 Adding '-ed' to words of one syllable.</p>	<p>List 22 The 'or' sound spelled 'a' before ll and ll</p>	<p>List 23 The short vowel sound 'o'.</p>
<p>Rule: The y is changed to an i.</p>	<p>Rule: When adding 'ing' to words that end in 'e', the 'e' must be removed.</p>	<p>Rule: When a word ends with a 'e' and there is a consonant before that 'e' then 'r' is added straight on the end to create the /er/ sound, 'd' is added to make the /ed/ sound and 'st' is added to create the /est/ sound.</p>	<p>Rule: When adding 'ing' to words of one syllable, the last letter is double to keep the short vowel sound.</p>	<p>Rule: When adding 'ed' to words of one syllable, the last letter is double to keep the short vowel sound.</p>	<p>Rule: The sound /or/ can be spelled with an 'a' when the sound is before an 'l' or 'll'.</p>	<p>Rule: some words contain the sound /u/ which is spelled using an 'o'.</p>
<p>happier happiest angriest angrier drier driest tidier tidiest funnier funniest</p>	<p>hiking shining surprising joking hoping smiling loving writing coming caring</p>	<p>nicer writer baker hoped loved largest closest looser safer simpler</p>	<p>patting humming dropping running hopping clapping sitting flipping wrapping slipping</p>	<p>patted hummed dropped clapped clipped wrapped napped ripped drummed dragged</p>	<p>all ball call walk talk always fall small also bald</p>	<p>other mother brother nothing cover money some dozen wonder done</p>
<p>List 25 The /ee/ sound spelled '-ey'</p>	<p>List 26 Words with the spelling 'a' after w and qu.</p>	<p>List 27 The /er/ and /or/ sound spelled with or or ar.</p>				
<p>Rule: The /ee/ sound spelled '-ey'. This tends to be at the end of the word.</p>	<p>Rule: Words with the spelling 'a', pronounced /o/, after w and qu.</p>	<p>Rule: 'or' makes an 'er' sound after the w 'ar' makes an 'or' sound after the w</p>				
<p>key donkey monkey chimney valley trolley journey turkey jockey kidney</p>	<p>want watch wander wand quality quad wasps squat quantity squash</p>	<p>word work worm world worth war warm towards warn warned</p>				

Year 2 Summer Term - 8 weeks of spellings

List 28 The /z/ sound spelled s.	List 29 The suffixes '-ment' and '-ness'	List 30 The suffixes '-ful' and '-less'	List 31 Homophones or near homophones	List 32 Homophones or near homophones	List 33 Words ending in '-tion.'	List 34 Contractions
<p>Rule: Some words have a /zh/ sound which is spelled with an 's'. It is in the middle of the word.</p>	<p>Rule: -ment added to turn a noun into an action (verb). -ness changes adjectives into abstract nouns (not concrete objects but are things).</p>	<p>Rule: If a suffix starts with a consonant letter. It is added straight onto most root words. -ful means 'full of' -less means 'without'</p>	<p>Rule: They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.</p>	<p>Rule: They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.</p>	<p>Rule: Changes a verb to a noun.</p>	<p>Rule: The apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full .</p>
television treasure usual measure pleasure decision vision leisure version visual	payment enjoyment agreement achievement adjustment darkness rudeness sadness greatness kindness	careful playful thankful helpful wonderful useless careless homeless hopeless spotless	there their here hear see sea too two blue blew	quiet quite bare bear sun son be bee night knight	station fiction motion nation education action injection caption fraction competition	can't didn't hasn't couldn't it's wasn't doesn't mustn't I'll she'd
<p>List 35 The possessive apostrophe (singular)</p>						
<p>Rule: An apostrophe and a letter 's' is added to show possession.</p>						
Megan's Ravi's Cody's Sophie's Sam's child's boy's man's dog's lady's						

Year 3

Common Exception Words:

List 6: actual, answers, earth, fruit, often, bicycle, circle, enough, island, popular.

List 12: centre, disappear, heart, minute, regular, decide, early, learn, notice, therefore.

List 18: build, natural, suppose, library, recent, imagine, promise, describe, ordinary, weight.

List 24: address, certain, history, occasionally, reign, arrive, experience, mention, probably, sentence.

List 30: accidentally, breathe, century, consider, eight, guard, heard, peculiar, possible, quarter.

List 32: difficult, important, length, perhaps, position, pressure, purpose, question, special, strange.

Year 3 Autumn Term - 13 weeks of spellings

List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4	List 5	List 7	List 8
The /ow/ sound spelled 'ou.'	The /u/ sound spelled 'ou.'	The /i/ sound spelled with a 'y.'	Words with endings that sound like /ze/ spelt with '-sure.'	Words with endings that sound like /ch/ is often spelled '-ture' unless the root word ends in (t)ch	Words with the prefix 're-'	The prefix 'dis-'
Rule: This sound is most common in the middle of words and sometimes at the start. It is rare at the end of words where the 'ow' spelling is usually found (e.g. cow).	Rule: The digraph 'ou' which is pronounced /u/ is only found in the middle of words.	Rule: Very often the 'y' is the second letter of the word but not always.	Rule: Words that end with a /ze/ sound are always spelled with 'sure' at the end.	Rule: : Words with endings that sound like /ch/ is often spelt '-ture' unless the root word ends in (t)ch.	Rule: re-' means 'again' or 'back'.	Rule: The prefix 'dis-' which has a negative meaning. It often means 'does not'
mouth around sprout sound spout ouch hound trout found proud	touch double country trouble young cousin enough encourage flourish couple	gym myth Egypt pyramid mystery symbol synonym lyrics system gymnastics	measure treasure pleasure enclosure displeasure composure leisure exposure closure disclosure	creature furniture picture nature adventure capture future sculpture fracture mixture	redo refresh return reappear redecorate revenge review replay reaction rebound	disappoint disagree disobey disable dislike dislocate disappear disadvantage disapprove dislodge
List 9 The prefix 'mis-'	List 10 Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	List 11 Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable.	List 13 The long vowel /a/ sound spelled 'ai'	List 14 The long /a/ vowel sound spelled 'ei.'		
Rule: This is another prefix with negative meanings.	Rule: The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	Rule: 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.	Rule: The long vowel /a/ sound spelled 'ai'	Rule: The long /a/ vowel sound spelled 'ei.'		
misbehave mislead misspell mistake misplace misread mistrust misunderstanding misuse mislaid	gardening gardened limited limiting developing developed listening listened covered covering	forgetting forgotten beginning preferred permitted regretting committed forbidden propelled equipped	straight painter fainted waist strainer chained claimed failure snail waiter	vein weigh eight neighbour sleigh reign freight reins veil eighteen		

Year 3 Spring Term - 9 weeks of spellings

List 15 The long /a/ vowel sound spelled 'ey.'	List 16 Adding the suffix -ly.	List 17 Homophones	List 19 The /l/ sound spelled '-al' at the end of words.	List 20 The /l/ sound spelled '-le' at the end of words.	List 21 Adding the suffix '-ly'	List 22 Adding the suffix '-ally'
Rule: The long /a/ vowel sound spelled 'ey.'	Rule: Adding the -ly suffix to an adjective turns it into an adverb.	Rule: Words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings.	Rule: When a root word ends in 'e', remove the 'e' and then add 'al'. When a root word ends in 'y', exchange the 'y' for an 'i' and then add 'al'.	Rule: Sometimes the /l/ sound at the end of words can be spelled 'le'.	Rule: When adding the suffix 'ly' to root words that end in 'le' then the 'e' is dropped and 'y' added.	Rule: When a root words ends in 'ic' we don't add 'ly'. Instead we add 'ally' straight on to the end.
obey prey convey survey grey osprey disobey they surveyor conveyor	calmly exactly deadly bravely boldly gladly deeply clearly hourly quickly	grate great grown groan main mane meat meet missed mist	arrival burial comical emotional national magical personal optional survival tropical	battle article struggle possible capable settle humble terrible example adjustable	gently simply humbly nobly durably terribly incredibly responsibly wrinkly possibly	basically frantically dramatically historically nationally emotionally accidentally automatically traditionally specifically
List 23 Adding the suffix -ly. Words which do not follow the rules.	List 25 Words ending in '-er' when the root word ends in (t)ch					
Rule: Some words in English do not follow the rules when adding a suffix, these just need to just be learnt.	Rule: Words that end in 'ch' can have 'er' added straight on to the end.					
truly duly publicly daily slyly shyly fully wholly coyly happily	teacher catcher richer stretcher watcher dispatcher butcher preacher cruncher scorcher					

Year 3 Summer Term - 9 weeks of spellings

<p>List 26 Words with the /k/ sound spelled 'ch.'</p>	<p>List 27 Words ending with the /g/ sound spelled '-gue' and the /k/ sound spelled '-que.'</p>	<p>List 28 Words with the /s/ sound spelled 'sc'</p>	<p>List 29 Homophones</p>	<p>List 31 The suffix '-sion'</p>	<p>List 33 Revision</p>	<p>List 34 Revision</p>
<p>Rule: These words have their origins in the Greek language.</p>	<p>Rule: These words are French in origin.</p>	<p>Rule: Words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc' are Latin in origin.</p>	<p>Rule: Words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings.</p>	<p>Rule: The suffix '-sion' pronounced /ʒən/</p>	<p>pleasure island dislocate disadvantage decide survey exactly bravely ordinary promise</p>	<p>freight hourly missed suppose plaque descend grotesque automatically daily scented</p>
<p>scheme chorus chemist echo character stomach monarch school anchor chaos</p>	<p>vague league plague tongue fatigue antique unique grotesque mosque plaque</p>	<p>science scene discipline fascinate crescent scissors ascend scented scenery descend</p>	<p>ball bawl berry bury brake break fair fare mail male</p>	<p>division invasion confusion decision collision television erosion vision fusion revision</p>		
<p>List 35 Revision</p>	<p>List 36 Revision</p>					
<p>teacher scheme history mention bawl crescent eighteen regular disable mane</p>	<p>disappear reaction capable personal specifically misunderstanding freight committed forbidden neighbour</p>					

Year 4

Common Exception Words:

List 6: calendar, appear, believe, grammar, increase, interest, opposite, straight, strength, women.

List 12: complete, continue, experiment, famous, favourite, February, naughty, material, knowledge, remember.

List 18: breath, business, caught, different, exercise, extreme, medicine, possession, although, thought.

List 24: group, height, particular, potatoes, separate, surprise, through, though, woman, caught,

List 31: accident, actually, busy, eighth, forward, forwards, guide, possess, occasion, Wednesday.

Year 4 Autumn Term - 12 weeks of spellings

List 1	List 2	List 3	List 4	List 5	List 7	List 8
Homophones or near homophones	The prefix 'in-'	Prefix 'il-', 'in-' and 'ir-'	The prefix 'sub-'	The prefix 'inter-'	The suffix '-ation' is added to verbs to form nouns.	The suffix '-ation' is added to verbs to form nouns.
Rule: They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.	Rule: The prefix 'in-' can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into.' In these spellings the prefix 'in-' means 'not.'	Rule: These prefixes give the word the opposite meaning. If the root word starts with 'l' then the prefix is 'il' If the root word starts with 'r' then the prefix is 'ir' If the root word starts with 'p' or a 'm' then the prefix is 'im'	Rule: The prefix 'sub-' which means under or below.	Rule: The prefix 'inter-' means between, amongst or during.	Rule: The suffix '-ation' is added to verbs to form nouns.	Rule: Word ends in 'e' - remove e and + 'ation' Word ends in 'y' - remove y and + 'ic' + 'ation'
accept except knot not peace piece plain plane weather whether	inactive incorrect invisible insecure inflexible indefinite inelegant incurable inability inadequate	illegal illegible immature immortal impossible impatient imperfect irregular irrelevant irresponsible	submarine subject subway submerge subtropical subdivide subheading substandard subtitle submit	interact intercity international interfere interview intercept intercom internet interchange interface	information insensation preparation vibration decoration donation duration registration population determination	adoration admiration coronation detonation observation location generation exploration combination illustration
List 9 Adding -ly to adverbs.	List 10 Adding '-ly' to to turn an adjective into an adverb when the final letter is 'l.'	List 11 Word with the 'sh' sound spelled ch.	List 13 Adding the suffix '-ion.'	List 14 Adding the suffix '-ous.'		
Rule: If the root word end in 'y', change the 'y' to an 'i' and add 'ly' If the root word ends in 'le', change 'le' to 'ly' Most other endings you just add 'ly'	Rule: If the root word ends in 'l' you add 'ly' straight on the end.	Rule: These words are French in origin.	Rule: If the word ends in 'd', remove the 'd' and add 'sion' If the word ends in 'se', remove the 'se' and add 'sion' If the word ends in 'de', remove the 'de' and add 'sion'.	Rule: Words ending with 'e', drop 'e' and add 'ous' Words ending in 'y', replace the 'y' with 'i' plus 'ous' Words that ends with 'our', change to 'or', then add 'ous'		
sadly completely wildly bravely gently foolishly proudly horribly nervously happily	usually finally beautifully thoughtfully wonderfully carefully faithfully peacefully cruelly generally	chef chalet machine brochure parachute chute chaperone chandelier crochet quiche	expansion extension comprehension tension suspension precision provision explosion erosion invasion	poisonous dangerous mountainous marvellous perilous tremendous enormous jealous precious disastrous		

Year 4 Spring Term – 9 weeks of spellings

<p>List 15 The suffix '-ous.'</p>	<p>List 16 The 'ee' sound spelled with an 'i.'</p>	<p>List 17 The suffix '-ous.'</p>	<p>List 19 The 'au' digraph</p>	<p>List 20 The suffix '-ion' when the root word ends in 't' or 'te' then the suffix becomes '-tion.'</p>	<p>List 21 The suffix '-ion' becomes '-ssion' when the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit.'</p>	<p>List 22 The suffix '-cian' used instead of '-sion' when the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs'</p>
<p>Rule: The usual rule when adding 'ous' is to remove the 'e' from the end of the root word and add 'ous', however when the word has a 'g' /j/ sound then the 'e' remain on the end.</p>	<p>Rule: The 'ee' sound spelt with an 'i' in the middle of words.</p>	<p>Rule: ' If there is an 'ee' sound before the '-ous' ending, it is usually spelled as i, but a few words have e.</p>	<p>Rule: The digraph 'au' is pronounced like /aw/ and so you need to learn whether the spelling is 'au' or 'aw'.</p>	<p>Rule: Looking at the suffix 'ion' explain that when the root word ends with t then the sound is pronounced 'shun' - 'tion'. When the word ends with 'te' then the 'e' is dropped before 'ion' is added and the sound also becomes 'shun' - 'tion'.</p>	<p>Rule: When the root word ends in 'ss' then add 'ion' straight on the end. When the root word ends in 'mit', drop the 't' and add 'ssion'</p>	<p>Rule: The 'shun' sound suffix sometimes can be spelled 'cian' when the root word ends in a 'c' or a 'cs'.</p>
<p>courageous outrageous nervous famous adventurous advantageous ridiculous carnivorous rapturous torturous</p>	<p>merriment happiness plentiful penniless happily prettiest nastiness beautiful pitiful silliness</p>	<p>serious obvious curious hideous spontaneous courteous furious various victorious gaseous</p>	<p>naughty caught fraught automatic astronaut cause author applaud taught audience</p>	<p>invention injection action hesitation completion stagnation nomination migration conservation selection</p>	<p>expression discussion confession permission admission impression obsession procession omission concussion</p>	<p>musician magician electrician politician mathematician technician optician beautician physician dietician</p>
<p>List 23 Adding '-ly' to create adverbs of manner.</p>	<p>List 25 Homophones</p>					
<p>Rule: If the root word ends in 'e' remove the 'e' and add 'ly' If the root word ends in 'y', change the 'y' for 'i' and add 'ly'</p>	<p>Rule: Words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings.</p>					
<p>reluctantly quickly generously unexpectedly gently curiously furiously seriously victoriously courteously</p>	<p>scene seen whose who's affect effect here hear heel heal</p>					

Year 4 Summer Term - 10 weeks of spellings

<p>List 26 The /s/ sound spelled c before 'i' and 'e'</p>	<p>List 27 Word families. 'sol word family' and 'real word family'</p>	<p>List 28 Word families. 'phone word family' and 'sign word family'</p>	<p>List 29 Prefixes - 'super-' 'anti' and 'auto.'</p>	<p>List 30 The prefix bi-</p>	<p>List 32 Plural possessive apostrophes</p>	<p>List 33 Revision</p>
<p>Rule: The /s/ sound spelt c before 'i' and 'e'.</p>	<p>Rule: There are words in English that have similar spellings, root words and meanings and these are called word families. This list contains 'sol word family' and 'real word family' words</p>	<p>Rule: There are words in English that have similar spellings, root words and meanings and these are called word families. 'phon word family' and 'sign word family' words are in this spelling list.</p>	<p>Rule: 'super' means above/beyond/extra. 'anti' means against/opposite. 'auto' means self.</p>	<p>Rule: 'bi-' means two.</p>	<p>Rule: If the word end in s then the apostrophe is added at the end of the word. If it doesn't end in s then the apostrophe and s is added to the end of the word.</p>	<p>expression musician reluctantly group scene circle solar supermarket bicycle except</p>
<p>circle century centaur circus princess voice medicine celebrate celery pencil</p>	<p>solar solution soluble insoluble dissolve real reality realistic unreal realisation</p>	<p>phone telephone phonics microphone phonograph sign signature assign designer signaller</p>	<p>supermarket superman superstar superhuman antiseptic anticlockwise antisocial autobiography autograph automatic</p>	<p>bicycle biplane biped bicentennial biannual bilingual bicuspid biceps binoculars bisect</p>	<p>girls' boys' babies' childrens' mens' mice's ladies' cats' womens' geese's</p>	
<p>List 34 Revision</p>	<p>List 35 Revision</p>	<p>List 36 Revision</p>				
<p>incorrect illegible subject international believe preparation coronation wildly bravely thoughtfully</p>	<p>brochure famous tension penniless hideous different astronaut completion admission mathematical</p>	<p>gently separate affect unexpectedly potatoes circus insoluble microphone superhuman bicentennial</p>				

Year 5

Common Exception Words:

List 6: appreciate, cemetery, conscious, convenience, environment, immediately, language, sufficient, thorough, vegetable.

List 12: accommodate, available, controversy, dictionary, marvellous, opportunity, secretary, sincerely, suggest, twelfth.

List 18: amateur, ancient, awkward, criticise, excellent, foreign, pronunciation, symbol, yacht, equipment.

List 24: accompany, communicate, conscience, desperate, disastrous, interfere, nuisance, queue, restaurant, rhythm.

List 30: achieve, apparent, bargain, bruise, community, mischievous, muscle, necessary, vehicle, system.

List 32: immediate, sincere, changeable, afterwards, referring, knight, doubt, amateur, ancient, deceive.

Autumn Term - 11 weeks of spellings

List 1 Words ending in '-ious.'	List 2 Words ending in '-cious.'	List 3 Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'	List 4 Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'	List 5 Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'	List 7 Words ending in '-ant.'	List 8 Words ending in '-ance.'
<p>Rule: Within this spelling list there are two main sounds at the end of the words - 'tious' (shus) and 'ious' (eeus). words ending tious (shus) tend to have root words ending in 'tion'.</p>	<p>Rule: If the root word ends in -ce the sound is usually spelt '-cious'. However, it is not always possible to identify the root word.</p>	<p>Rule: After a vowel '-cial' is most common and '-itial' after a consonant. But there are many exceptions.</p>	<p>Rule: After a vowel '-cial' is most common and '-tial' after a consonant but there are many exceptions.</p>	<p>Rule: After a vowel '-cial' is most common and '-tial' after a consonant but there are many exceptions.</p>	<p>Rule: Use -ant if there is a related word with /a/ or /ei/ sound in the ending.</p>	<p>Rule: '-ance' Is used if there is an 'a' or 'ay' sound in the right place.</p>
ambitious infectious fictitious nutritious repetitious amphibious curious devious notorious obvious	delicious atrocious conscious ferocious gracious luscious malicious precious spacious suspicious	official special artificial crucial judicial beneficial facial glacial especially multiracial	potential essential substantial influential residential confidential preferential torrential circumstantial impartial	financial commercial provincial initial spatial palatial controversial initially controversially financially	abundant brilliant constant distant dominant elegant fragrant ignorant tolerant vacant	abundance brilliance elegance extravagance tolerance hesitancy relevancy vacancy dominancy abundancy
<p>List 9 Use -ent and -ence after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/j/ sound) and qu.</p>	<p>List 10 Words ending in '-able' and '-ible.'</p>	<p>List 11 Words ending in '-ably' and '-ibly.'</p>	<p>List 13 Words ending in '-able.'</p>			
<p>Rule: Use the suffix 'ent' and 'ence' and a soft 'c' /s/ sound, soft 'g' /j/ sound and 'qu'. There are exceptions to this rule however.</p>	<p>Rule: -able is used where there is a related word ending -ation. '-able' is more common than '-ible' as a suffix. 'able' is often used on words where the root word can still be heard 'ible' is more common when the root word cannot be heard but there are exceptions.</p>	<p>Rule: The '-able' ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it. 'y' endings comply with previously learned rules and is replaced with 'i' as in rely > reliably. When they add '-ibly'/'-ably', you are turning the word into an adverb.</p>	<p>Rule: If this is being added to a root word ending in -ce or -ge then the e after the c or g is kept</p>			
innocence decent frequent emergent confidence competence transparent eloquence violent intelligence	dependable comfortable understandable reasonable enjoyable reliable possible horrible terrible incredible	reliably dependably comfortably possibly horribly terribly visibly incredibly sensibly legibly	changeable noticeable manageable agreeable knowledgeable replaceable microwaveable salvageable rechargeable irreplaceable			

Spring Term - 8 weeks of spellings

Spring Term - 8 weeks of spellings						
List 15 Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer	List 16 Words with 'silent' letters at the start.	List 17 Words with 'silent' letters	List 19 Words spelled with 'ie' after c	List 20 Words with the 'ee' sound spelled ei after c.	List 21 Words containing the letter string 'ough' where the sound is /aw/.	List 22 Words containing the letter string 'ough' where the sound is /o/ as in boat or 'ow' as in cow.
Rule: The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added. If the -fer is not stressed then the r isn't doubled.	Rule: There are lots of words in the English language that have silent letters. These words have a silent letter at the start.	Rule: There are lots of words in the English language that have silent letters. These can occur throughout a word and cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word.	Rule: The rhyme 'i before e except after c' helps with spelling but there are exceptions to the rule and they need to be learnt.	Rule: The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelled by ei is /ee/ however there are exceptions.	Rule: Words containing the letter string 'ough' where the sound is /aw/.	Rule: Words containing the letter string 'ough' where the sound is /o/ as in boat or 'ow' as in cow.
referring preferred transferring reference referee preference transference difference inference conferring	knight wreckage writer knowledge knuckle wreath pterodactyl mnemonic wrestler knife	doubt island lamb solemn thistle autumn build receipt ascend disciple	science species efficient deficient glacier scientists sufficient emergencies inefficient society	deceive conceive receive perceive protein caffeine seize either neither ceiling	bought fought thought ought sought nought brought wrought afterthought thoughtfulness	though although dough doughnut rough enough tough plough bough toughen
List 25 Homophones or near homophones.						
Rule: They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.						
advice advise device devise licence license practice practise prophecy prophesy						

Summer Term - 11 weeks of spellings

List 26 Homophones or near homophones.	List 27 Homophones or near homophones.	List 28 Homophones or near homophones.	List 29 Homophones or near homophones.	List 31 Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word,	List 33 Revision	List 34 Revision
They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.	They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.	They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.	They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.	Add a prefix where two adjacent vowels would create a diphthong (cooperate) • To add a prefix and clarify meaning (re-cover vs recover) • To join two words to make a compound word (ice-cream or forty-five)	bought though definitely accompany advice aisle guessed cereal affect achieve	fictitious conscious constant elegance frequent understandable comfortably controversy manageable earlier
aisle isle aloud allowed altar alter ascent assent farther father	guessed guest heard herd morning mourning past passed bridal bridle	cereal serial complement compliment principal principle stationary stationery wary weary	affect effect precede proceed draft draught dessert desert whose who's	co-ordinate co-operate co-own co-author re-enter re-examine re-evaluate re-educate re-explain re-energise		
List 35 Revision	List 36 Revision					
transferring writer ascend awkward species receive thought dough probably conscience	device aloud heard complement precede community principle muscle desert stationary					

Year 6

Common Exception Words:

List 1: muscle, prejudice, available, determined, rhyme, identify, accommodate, suggest, competition, existence

List 2: accompany, average, conscience, develop, explanation, immediately, necessary, privilege, rhythm, symbol.

List 3: according, awkward, conscious, dictionary, familiar, individual, neighbour, profession, sacrifice, system.

List 4: achieve, bargain, controversy, disastrous, foreign, interfere, nuisance, programme, secretary, temperature.

List 5: aggressive, bruise, convenience, embarrass, forty, interrupt, occupy, pronunciation, shoulder, thorough.

List 6: amateur, category, correspond, environment, frequently, language, occur, queue, signature, twelfth.

List 7: ancient, cemetery, criticise, equipped, government, leisure, opportunity, recognise, sincerely, variety.

List 8: apparent, committee, curiosity, guarantee, lightning, parliament, recommend, soldier, vegetable, especially.

List 9: appreciate, communicate, definite, exaggerate, harass, marvellous, persuade, relevant, stomach, vehicle.

List 10: attached, community, desperate, excellent, hindrance, mischievous, physical, restaurant, sufficient, yacht.

Autumn Term - 4 weeks of spellings

List 11 Words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelled y	List 12 Words with the long vowel sound /i/ spelled with a y.	List 13 Adding the prefix '-over' to verbs.	List 14 Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using suffix '-ful'.			
Rule: Words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelt y	Rule: The long /i/ sound can be spelled using a 'y'.	Rule: 'over' means too much.	Rule: Adding the suffix 'ful' can convert nouns or verbs into adjectives. 'ful' means full of.			
rhythm system physical symbol mystery lyrics oxygen symptom typical crystal	rhyme occupy apply hyphen hygiene python supply identify multiply recycle	overbalance overthrow overturned overcoat overslept overcook overpaid overreact overtired overlooked	merciful plentiful beautiful fearful faithful boastful doubtful thankful pitiful fanciful			

Spring Term – 11 weeks of spellings

<p>List 15 Words which can be nouns and verbs.</p>	<p>List 16 Words with an /o/ sound spelled 'ou' or 'ow.'</p>	<p>List 17 Words with a 'soft c' spelled /ce/.</p>	<p>List 18 Prefix dis, un, over, im</p>	<p>List 19 Words with the /f/ sound spelled ph</p>	<p>List 20 Words with origins in other countries</p>	<p>List 21 Words with unstressed vowel sounds.</p>
<p>Rule: There are words that can be used as both verbs and nouns. Often they are pronounced the same way but sometimes they are pronounced slightly differently (e.g. produce and produce).</p>	<p>Rule: Words that contain an 'oh' sound can be spelled using 'ou' or 'ow'.</p>	<p>Rule: words that have a 'soft c' /s/ sound that is spelled 'ce'. The sound can be found at the beginning, in the middle or at the end of the word.</p>	<p>Rule: dis means reverse; un means not over means above/ more im means opposite.</p>	<p>Rule: Some words in the English language have a /f/ sound but are spelled with a 'ph'.</p>	<p>Rule: Lots of words in the English language have been adopted from other countries and other languages.</p>	<p>Rule: There are words in the English language that have vowels within them that aren't stressed on pronunciation.</p>
<p>produce impact transport silence permit object contest subject increase freeze</p>	<p>shoulder smoulder mould thrown known blown window shallow soul poultry</p>	<p>prejudice nuisance hindrance sacrifice cemetery certificate celebrate necessary deceased December</p>	<p>disappointed dissatisfied dissimilar unsure unnecessary unnatural overseas overrule overreact impatient</p>	<p>graph pheasant phone photo physical alphabet dolphin elephant pamphlet sphere</p>	<p>hoist easel restaurant pyjamas bungalow ballet blizzard gymkhana origin</p>	<p>explanatory environment secretary jewellery poisonous company desperate definitely reference temperature</p>
<p>List 22 Words with endings /shuhl/ after a vowel letter.</p>	<p>List 23 Words with endings /shuhl/ after a consonant letter.</p>	<p>List 24 Words with the common letter string 'acc' at the beginning of words.</p>	<p>List 25 Words ending in '-ably'.</p>			
<p>Rule: Words with endings /shuhl/ after a vowel letter. A common ending for these words is 'cial'</p>	<p>Rule: Words with endings /shuhl/ after a consonant letter. 'tail' is used as the ending. When a root word ends with 'ce' then the 'ce' is removed and 'tial' added to create the /shuhl/ ending.</p>	<p>Rule: Words with the common letter string 'acc' at the beginning of words.</p>	<p>Rule: Words that end in the suffix 'ably' follow rules similar to other suffixes. If the root word ends in an 'e' then it is removed before adding 'ably'. If the root word ends in a consonant then 'ably' is often added straight on the end. 'Ably' is often added when the whole root word can be heard before the suffix. However there are exceptions to this rule.</p>			
<p>antisocial official superficial special artificial social racial crucial facial beneficial</p>	<p>influential martial spatial partial confidential essential substantial potential sequential torrential</p>	<p>accompany accommodate access accuse accost accrue accuracy accomplish accumulate accentuate</p>	<p>changeably noticeably dependably comfortably reasonably adorably valuably believably considerably tolerably</p>			

Summer Term - 11 weeks of spellings

List 26 Words ending in '-ible'	List 27 Adding the suffix '-ibly' to create an adverb.	List 28 Changing '-ent' to '-ence.'	List 29 -er, -or, -ar at the end of words.	List 30 Adverbs synonymous with determination.	List 31 Adjectives to describe settings	List 32 Vocabulary to describe feelings.
Rule: The suffix 'ible' is usually used when there is no apparent root word, or the suffix cannot be removed - These words don't make sense when you split them up. E.g. poss + ible. However there are exceptions.	Rule: To turn -ible and -able adjectives into adverbs, we replace the -le ending of the adjective with -ly	Rule: The final 't' is removed before 'ence' is added.	Rule: Words ending -er, -or, ar	Rule: Adverbs explain how an action is done. Synonyms are words that are different but have a similar meaning.	picturesque magnificent regal tranquil sinister unsightly spectacular majestic noiseless bustling	euphoric delighted despondent incensed terrified apprehensive jittery optimistic positive sanguine
reversible incredible possible horrible terrible responsible legible forcible sensible visible	reversibly responsibly possibly horribly terribly visibly incredibly sensibly forcibly legibly	excellent excellence silent silence evident evidence convenient convenience different difference	computer superior customer soldier shoulder interior calendar popular particular radiator	intently diligently repeatedly determinedly resolutely relentlessly persistently tenaciously continually purposefully		
List 33 Adjectives to describe character	List 34 Grammar Vocabulary	List 35 Grammar Vocabulary	List 36 Mathematical Vocabulary			
amiable obnoxious disagreeable grotesque repugnant exquisite courageous gargantuan valiant delightful	modal relative pronoun clause parenthesis bracket cohesion ambiguity adverb determiner	subject object active passive synonym antonym ellipsis hyphen colon punctuation	addition subtraction multiplication division parallel horizontal vertical circumference diameter calculation			