

| Autumn 2 | Autumn 2 | Autumn 2 | Autumn 2 | Autumn 2 | Autumn 2 | Autumn 2 |
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| Week 1 Spelling Test on Monday $31^{\text {st }}$ Oct | Week 2 Spelling Test on Monday $7^{\text {th }}$ Nov | Week 3 Spelling Test on Monday $14^{\text {th }}$ Nov | Week 4 Spelling Test on Monday $21^{\text {st }} \mathrm{Nov}$ | Week 5 Spelling Test on Monday $28^{\text {th }} \mathrm{Nov}$ | Week 6 Spelling Test on Monday $5^{\text {th }}$ Dec | Week 6 Spelling Test on Monday $12^{\text {th }}$ Dec |
| Rule: vowel digraphs 'oa/ow', as in boat, own <br> The digraph 'oa' is very rare at the end of an English word. | Rule: vowel digraph 'er' and 'ur', as in her, turn <br> The 'er' sound within a word can be stressed (i.e. you can hear the 'er' sound in the word), as in her or verb, or it can be unstressed, as in sister or under. | Rule: <br> Vowel digraphs 'ai/ay' and 'oi/oy', as in rain/play, oil/boy <br> The digraphs 'ai' and 'oi' are virtually never used at the end of English words ('ay' and 'oy' are used for those sounds at the end of words and at the end of syllables). | Rule: <br> Vowel digraphs 'ee/oo'; and 'ea’ (long), 'ea’ (short) <br> Very few words end with the letters ' 0 ', although the few that do are often words that primary children in year 1 will encounter, e.g. zoo. | Rule: <br> vowel trigraphs 'air', 'igh', 'ear', as in hair, high, dear <br> The sounds taught this week each comprise three letters and are referred to as 'trigraphs'. | Rule: <br> Vowel digraph 'ew' and 'ue', as in new, blue. <br> Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelled as 'ue' and 'ew'. If words end in the 'oo' sound, 'ue' and 'ew' are more common spellings than ' 0 o'. | Rule: <br> NO TEST |
| 1. boat | 1. her | 1. rain | 1. see | 1. fair |  |  |
| 2. coat | 2. under | 2. wait | 2. tree | 2. hair | 2. few |  |
| 3. road | 3. verb | 3. day | 3. green | 3. chair | 3. flew |  |
| 4. goal | 4. summer | 4. play | 4. week | 4. pair | 4. threw |  |
| 5. toast | 5. winter | 5. say | 5. food | 5. high | 5. drew |  |
| 6. blow | 6. hurt | 6. stay | 6. soon | 6. night | 6. blue |  |
| 7. snow | 7. church | 7. coin | 7. dream | 7. light | 7. true |  |
| 8. grow | 8. turn | 8. soil | 8. each | 8. right | 8. glue |  |
| 9. show | 9. return | 9. boy | 9. head | 9. hear | 9. argue |  |
| 10. yellow | 10. Saturday | 10. toy | 10. read (past tense) | 10. year | 10. Tuesday |  |


| Spring 1 | Spring 1 | Spring 1 | Spring 1 | Spring 1 | Spring 1 | Spring 1 |
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| Week 1 Spelling Test on Monday ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Jan | Week 2 <br> Spelling Test on Monday $16^{\text {th }}$ Jan | Week 3 Spelling Test on Monday $23^{\text {rd }}$ Jan | Week 4 Spelling Test on Monday $30^{\text {th }}$ Jan | Week 5 Spelling Test on Monday $6^{\text {th }}$ Feb | Week 6 Spelling Test on Monday $13^{\text {th }}$ Feb | N/A |
| Rule: <br> Revision of digraphs from Autumn term. <br> Revision of digraphs learned in the Autumn term. | Rule: <br> Revision of digraphs and trigraphs. <br> Revision of sounds learned in weeks 912. | Rule: <br> Common exception words <br> This week focuses on words which are not phonetically decodable. | Rule: <br> Vowel digraph 'oo' and compound words. <br> Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelled as it would be if it were on its own. | Rule: <br> Vowel digraph 'au' and 'aw', as in author, saw. <br> When the 'aw' precedes an ' $n$ ' or ' $l$ ' it is usually spelled 'aw'. | Rule: <br> HALF TERM | Rule: |
| 1. boat | 1. rain | 1. are | 1. book | 1. author | N/A | N/A |
| 2. now | 2. tree | 2. were | 2. wood | 2. August |  |  |
| 3. snow | 3. play | 3. his | 3. look | 3. autumn |  |  |
| 4. out | 4. moon | 4. was | 4. good | 4. caution |  |  |
| 5. term | 5. oil | 5. our | 5. football | 5. saw |  |  |
| 6. buzz | 6. flew | 6. has | 6. playground | 6. draw |  |  |
| 7. born | 7. toy | 7. your | 7. farmyard | 7. crawl |  |  |
| 8. back | 8. bread | 8. here | 8. bedroom | 8. claw |  |  |
| 9. park | 9. hair | 9. there | 9. sunset | 9. straw |  |  |
| 10. well | 10. night | 10. where | 10. blackberry | 10. dawn |  |  |


| Spring 2 | Spring 2 | Spring 2 | Spring 2 | Spring 2 | Spring 2 | Spring 2 |
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| Week 1 <br> Spelling Test on <br> Monday $20^{\text {th }}$ Feb | Week 2 Spelling Test on Monday $27^{\text {th }}$ Feb n | Week 3 Spelling Test on Monday $6^{\text {th }}$ March | Week 4 Spelling Test on Monday $13^{\text {th }}$ March | Week 5 Spelling Test on Monday $20^{\text {th }}$ March | Week 6 Spelling Test on Monday $27^{\text {th }}$ March | N/A |
| Rule: <br> Vowel digraph 'ir' and 'oe', as in girl, toe. <br> Vowel digraphs 'ir' and 'oe'. | Rule: <br> the /v/ sound and the / / sound spelled ' $n$ ' before ' $k$ ' <br> English words rarely end with the letter ' v ', so if a word ends with a/v/ sound, the letter 'e' usually needs to be added after the ' $v$ '. <br> The letter ' $n$ ' before $a$ ' $k$ ' at the end of a word produces the / / sound. | Rule: <br> Vowel digraph 'ie' (/aı/) and 'ie' (/i:/), as in lie, chief <br> Vowel digraph 'ie'. | Rule: <br> These spellings are referred to as split digraphs because the digraph sound is split with a consonant letter between. All these split digraph sounds end with the silent letter ' $e$ '. The initial sound of these digraphs is the capital letter pronunciation of the letter, with the exception of ' $u$ ' where both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelled as ' $u$-e'. | Rule: <br> Graphemes 'ph' and 'wh', as in dolphin, when <br> The /f/ sound is not usually spelled as 'ph' in short everyday words, e.g. fat, fill, fun. | Rule: <br> Words ending in ' $y$ ', as in very, happy, funny. <br> Words that end in ' $y$ '. | Rule: <br> EASTER BREAK |
| 1. girl <br> 2. bird <br> 3. shirt <br> 4. first <br> 5. third <br> 6. dirt <br> 7. skirt <br> 8. toe <br> 9. goes <br> 10. hoe | 1. love <br> 2. give <br> 3. live <br> 4. serve <br> 5. nerve <br> 6. active <br> 7. bank <br> 8. think <br> 9. sunk <br> 10. link | 1. lie <br> 2. pie <br> 3. tie <br> 4. cried <br> 5. tried <br> 6. dried <br> 7. chief <br> 8. field <br> 9. thief <br> 10. grief | 1. made <br> 2. came <br> 3. these <br> 4. delete <br> 5. five <br> 6. time <br> 7. home <br> 8. hope <br> 9. June <br> 10. rule | 1. alphabet <br> 2. dolphin <br> 3. elephant <br> 4. graph <br> 5. phonics <br> 6. when <br> 7. where <br> 8. which <br> 9. wheel <br> 10. while | 1. very <br> 2. happy <br> 3. funny <br> 4. party <br> 5. family <br> 6. dolly <br> 7. windy <br> 8. body <br> 9. ugly <br> 10. oily | EASTER BREAK |


| Summer 1 | Summer 1 | Summer 1 | Summer 1 | Summer 1 | Summer 1 | Summer 1 |
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| Week 1 Spelling Test on Monday $17^{\text {th }}$ April | Week 2 Spelling Test on Monday $24^{\text {th }}$ April | Week 3 <br> Spelling Test on Monday $1^{\text {st }}$ May | Week 4 Spelling Test on Monday $8^{\text {th }}$ May | Week 5 <br> Spelling Test on Monday $15^{\text {th }}$ May | Week 6 <br> Spelling Test on Monday $22^{\text {nd }}$ May | N/A |
| Rule: <br> Revision of sounds from units 4-8, Spring term. <br> Revision of sounds learned in units 4-8. | Rule: <br> Revision of sounds from units 9-12, Spring term. <br> Revision of sounds learned in units 9-12. | Rule: <br> Common exception words <br> This week focuses on words which are not phonetically decodable. Generally the grapheme phoneme correspondences do not fit in with what has been taught so far. | Rule: <br> Letter string 'tch', as in catch, fetch, kitchen. <br> The /t / sound is usually spelled as 'tch' if it comes straight after a single short vowel letter. Some exceptions to this are the words rich, which, much, such. | Rule: <br> Adding ' $s$ ' and 'es' to words, as in cats, catches. <br> To make the word plural, or to describe an action someone else is doing, we usually add ' $s$ ' to the end. If the ending of a word is ' $s$ ', ' $x$ ', ' $z$ ', 'ch' or 'sh', we add 'es', which forms an extra syllable or beat and makes the ending sound like /ız/ and e.g. catches. | Rule: <br> See previous. | Rule: <br> EASTER BREAK |
| 1. book <br> 2. playground <br> 3. author <br> 4. saw <br> 5. girl <br> 6. toe <br> 7. love <br> 8. think <br> 9. tried <br> 10. field | 1. made <br> 2. these <br> 3. five <br> 4. home <br> 5. rule <br> 6. graph <br> 7. where <br> 8. family <br> 9. before <br> 10. care | 1. love <br> 2. school <br> 3. one <br> 4. come <br> 5. house <br> 6. friend <br> 7. once <br> 8. some <br> 9. pull <br> 10. put | 1. catch <br> 2. witch <br> 3. match <br> 4. fetch <br> 5. latch <br> 6. stitch <br> 7. snatch <br> 8. ketchup <br> 9. butcher <br> 10. hutch | 1. cats <br> 2. dogs <br> 3. thanks <br> 4. words <br> 5. pens <br> 6. buses <br> 7. kisses <br> 8. teaches <br> 9. wishes <br> 10. churches | 1. bags <br> 2. hills <br> 3. kings <br> 4. falls <br> 5. says <br> 6. boxes <br> 7. misses <br> 8. dishes <br> 9. foxes <br> 10. brushes |  |


| Summer 2 | Summer 2 | Summer 2 | Summer 2 | Summer 2 | Summer 2 |
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| Week 1 <br> Spelling Test on Monday $5^{\text {th }}$ June | Week 2 Spelling Test on Monday $12^{\text {th }}$ June | Week 3 Spelling Test on Monday 19th June | Week 4 Spelling Test on Monday $26{ }^{\text {th }}$ June | Week 5 <br> Spelling Test on Monday $3^{\text {rd }}$ July | Week 6 Spelling Test on Monday $10^{\text {th }}$ July |
| Rule: <br> Adding -ing, as in hunting, buzzing, jumping <br> Adding the suffix -ing always adds an extra syllable to the word. If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on. | Rule: <br> Adding -ed, as in hunted, buzzed, jumped <br> The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /Id/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelled 'ed’, e.g. buzzed, jumped. If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on. | Rule: <br> Adding -er and -est to adjectives, as in grander, grandest <br> Adding the suffixes -er and -est always adds an extra syllable to the word. <br> If the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on. | Rule: <br> Adding -er to a verb, as in hunter, buzzer, jumper <br> Adding the suffix -er always adds an extra syllable to the word. If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on. | Rule: <br> Adding the prefix un-, as in unhappy, undo, unload <br> A prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning. The prefix un- is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word and changes the meaning of the root word to its opposite. | Rule: <br> Using ' $k$ ' for the $/ k$ / sound, as in sketch, kit, skin <br> The most common spelling of the $/ \mathrm{k} /$ sound is the letter ' c '. If the next vowel is an ' $a$ ', ' $o$ ' or ' $u$ ' we usually use a letter ' $c$ '. If the next letter is a ' $y$ ' or the next vowel is an ' $e$ ' or ' $i$ ' we usually use a letter ' $k$ '. When ' $c$ ' is followed by an ' $e$ ' or ' $i$ ', it makes the soft sound $/ \mathrm{s} /$, e.g. circle, cycle. If you need the hard sound /ke/ or /ki/ you need to use a ' $k$ '. If the next letter is a consonant, we nearly always use a letter ' $c$ '. |
| 1. stealing | 1. splashed | 1. quicker | 1. worker | 1. unhappy | 1. sketch |
| 2. buzzing | 2. crashed | 2. taller | 2. helper | 2. unlock | 2. skin |
| 3. waiting | 3. growled | 3. loudest | 3. painter | 3. unfit | 3. kit |
| 4. jumping | 4. waited | 4. smartest | 4. player | 4. unsafe | 4. kept |
| 5. crying | 5. roared | 5. brighter | 5. cleaner | 5. undo | 5. key |
| 6. thinking | 6. jumped | 6. smaller | 6. singer | 6. unbox | 6. kitten |
| 7. playing | 7. played | 7. nearer | 7. teacher | 7. unkind | 7. kidnap |
| 8. adding | 8. crawled | 8. lightest | 8. hunter | 8. unload | 8. skirt |
| 9. eating | 9. twisted | 9. fastest | 9. jumper | 9. unpack | 9. skid |
| 10. flying | 10. added | 10. highest | 10. buzzer | 10. unfair | 10. skill |

