

Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1
<b>Week 1</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 12<sup>th</sup> Sept</b>	<b>Week 2</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 19<sup>th</sup> Sept</b>	<b>Week 3</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 26<sup>th</sup> Sept</b>	<b>Week 4</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> Oct</b>	<b>Week 5</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 10<sup>th</sup> Oct</b>	<b>Week 6</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 17<sup>th</sup> Oct</b>	<b>Week 6</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 24<sup>th</sup> Oct</b>
<b>Rule:</b> Year 2 suffixes (-ed, -ing, -er and -est)  When words end in 'y', the 'y' changes to an 'i' when the suffixes -er and -est are added.  When a word ends in 'e', the 'e' at the end of the word is dropped when the suffixes -er, -ing and -ed are added.	<b>Rule:</b> Year 2 suffixes (-ness, -ment, -ful and -less)  When words end in 'y', the 'y' changes to an 'i' when the suffixes is added.	<b>Rule:</b> These 13 words are taken from the year 3/4 statutory word list.  The children can use techniques that incorporate a range of learning styles, e.g. identifying the tricky bits of words, visualising the word and specific spelling patterns, pronouncing the words and clearly emphasising the syllables, chanting the spelling aloud, using actions and drawing images.	<b>Rule:</b> The /i/ sound spelled with a 'y'  In some words, the short /i/ sound in the middle of the word is spelled with a 'y'. In multisyllabic words, the /i/ sound spelled with a 'y' is in the first syllable.	<b>Rule:</b> the /u/ sound spelled 'ou'  The short vowel /u/ sound can be made in different ways: 'u' (as in tuck), 'oe' (as in does), 'o' (as in love), 'oo' (as in flood) and 'ou' (as in touch)	<b>Rule:</b>  WORDS FROM CHILDREN'S WRITING	<b>Rule:</b>  NO TEST  <b>HALF TERM!!!</b>
1. happiest 2. funnier 3. biked 4. hiking 5. closed 6. tiniest 7. amazing 8. driest 9. bravest 10. changed	1. fearless 2. playful 3. happiness 4. hopeful 5. brightness 6. beautiful 7. movement 8. enjoyment 9. hurtful 10. careless	1. accident 2. actual 3. address 4. answer 5. appear 6. arrive 7. believe 8. bicycle 9. breath 10. breathe 11. build 12. busy 13. business	1. gym 2. myth 3. lyric 4. symbol 5. typical 6. mystery 7. pyramid 8. syrup 9. hymn 10. crystal	1. touch 2. young 3. double 4. trouble 5. couple 6. country 7. cousin 8. enough 9. flourish 10. courage	1. equator 2. arctic 3. antarctic 4. latitude 5. longitude 6. force 7. friction 8. magnet 9. surface 10. repel	

Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2
<b>Week 1</b> Spelling Test on Monday 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct	<b>Week 2</b> Spelling Test on Monday 7 <sup>th</sup> Nov	<b>Week 3</b> Spelling Test on Monday 14 <sup>th</sup> Nov	<b>Week 4</b> Spelling Test on Monday 21 <sup>st</sup> Nov	<b>Week 5</b> Spelling Test on Monday 28 <sup>th</sup> Nov	<b>Week 6</b> Spelling Test on Monday 5 <sup>th</sup> Dec	<b>Week 6</b> Spelling Test on Monday 12 <sup>th</sup> Dec
<b>Rule:</b> The /ai/ sound spelled 'ei', 'eigh' or 'ey'  The /ai/ sound can be spelled in a variety of ways: 'ai' (rain), 'ay' (day), 'ea' (great), 'a_e' (brave), 'a' (baby), 'ei' (beige), 'ey' (grey) and 'eigh' (weight). The focus spelling patterns for this unit are 'ei', 'eigh' and 'ey'	<b>Rule:</b> The un-, dis- and mis- prefixes  Prefixes are groups of letters that can be put at the beginning of root words and often change the meaning of the word. The prefixes un-, dis- and mis- turn words into negatives. These prefixes all mean not.	<b>Rule:</b> Adding suffixes.  When you add a suffix that starts with a vowel to a short vowel word, you usually double the consonant.  In a word where two vowels are separated by a consonant (a split digraph), the first vowel is usually long (hope). A double consonant means the first vowel is short (hopped).	<b>Rule:</b> Spelling split digraphs.  A split digraph means two letters making one sound that is split by another letter, e.g. cake - the /ai/ sound is made from 'a_e' split by 'k'. This is often referred to as the magic 'e'.	<b>Rule:</b> Words from the year 3/4 word list.  These nine words are taken from the word list for Year 3/4. They all start with the letter 'c'. In some cases, this is pronounced as a soft 'c' (centre). In others, it is pronounced as a hard 'c' (calendar). A hard 'c' is followed by 'a' or 'o'. A soft 'c' is followed by an 'e' or 'i'.	<b>Rule:</b>  WORDS FROM CHILDREN'S WRITING	<b>Rule:</b>  NO TEST
1. weight 2. eight 3. eighth 4. neighbour 5. sleigh 6. neigh 7. grey 8. they 9. obey 10. reign	1. happy 2. able 3. lucky 4. well 5. spell 6. behave 7. understand 8. like 9. agree 10. comfort	1. running 2. sunny 3. getting 4. forgotten 5. beginning 6. hottest 7. saddest 8. dropped 9. forbidden 10. regretted	1. arrive 2. cake 3. complete 4. decide 5. describe 6. extreme 7. guide 8. home 9. surprise 10. time	1. calendar 2. caught 3. centre 4. century 5. certain 6. circle 7. complete 8. consider 9. continue	11. light 12. absorb 13. shadow 14. object 15. mirror 16. region 17. glacier 18. continent 19. temperature 20. hemisphere	

Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1
<b>Week 1</b> Spelling Test on Monday 9 <sup>th</sup> Jan	<b>Week 2</b> Spelling Test on Monday 16 <sup>th</sup> Jan	<b>Week 3</b> Spelling Test on Monday 23 <sup>rd</sup> Jan	<b>Week 4</b> Spelling Test on Monday 30 <sup>th</sup> Jan	<b>Week 5</b> Spelling Test on Monday 6 <sup>th</sup> Feb	<b>Week 6</b> Spelling Test on Monday 13 <sup>th</sup> Feb	N/A
<b>Rule:</b> Review of Autumn term spellings  The /i/ sound in the middle of a word spelled 'y'. The /ai/ sound spelled 'ey' The prefixes un-, dis- and mis- Doubling consonants at the end of a word when adding a suffix that starts with a vowel.	<b>Rule:</b> Words from the year 3/4 word list.	<b>Rule:</b> Words from the year 3/4 word list.	<b>Rule:</b> Prefix re-  Prefixes are groups of letters that can be added to the beginning of a root word. They usually change the meaning of the root word. The prefix re- means again or back. In this unit, the root words are recognisable actual words. E.g. re + act = react.	<b>Rule:</b> Prefix super-  Prefixes are groups of letters that can be added to the beginning of a root word. They usually change the meaning of the root word. The prefix super- means over and above or bigger and better.	<b>Rule:</b>  HALF TERM	<b>Rule:</b>  N/A
1. gym 2. myth 3. they 4. grey 5. obey 6. unhappy 7. dislike 8. misbehave 9. running 10. sunny	1. decide 2. describe 3. different 4. difficult 5. disappear 6. early 7. earth	1. eight 2. eighth 3. enough 4. exercise 5. experience 6. experiment 7. extreme	1. redo 2. return 3. replay 4. refill 5. rewrite 6. replace 7. recycle 8. reappear 9. rebuild 10. reposition	1. supermarket 2. superhero 3. superman 4. superwoman 5. superpower 6. superhuman 7. superstar 8. supersonic 9. superstore	N/A	N/A

Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2
<b>Week 1</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 20<sup>th</sup> Feb</b>	<b>Week 2</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 27<sup>th</sup> Feb n</b>	<b>Week 3</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 6<sup>th</sup> March</b>	<b>Week 4</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 13<sup>th</sup> March</b>	<b>Week 5</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 20<sup>th</sup> March</b>	<b>Week 6</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 27<sup>th</sup> March</b>	N/A
<b>Rule:</b>  The prefixes anti- and sub-  Prefixes are groups of letters that can be added to the beginning of root words. They usually change the meaning of the root word. The focus prefixes for this unit are anti- and sub-. The prefix anti- means against. The prefix sub- means under or below.	<b>Rule:</b>  Prefix auto-  Prefixes are groups of letters that can be added to the beginning of root words.  They usually change the meaning of the root word. The prefix auto- means self.	<b>Rule:</b>  Prefix inter-  Prefixes are groups of letters that can be added to the beginning of root words. They usually change the meaning of the root word. The prefix inter- means between.	<b>Rule:</b>  Homophones and near-homophones  Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings.	<b>Rule:</b>  Words from the Year 3/4 word list  The words for this unit are taken from the statutory word list for Year 3/4.	<b>Rule:</b>  Words from children's own writing	<b>Rule:</b>
1. antifreeze 2. antisocial 3. antiseptic 4. anticlockwise 5. subheading 6. submarine 7. subtitle 8. subset 9. substandard 10. subway	1. automobile 2. automotive 3. autograph 4. autobiography 5. autoucue 6. automatic 7. autonomous 8. autopilot 9. automation 10. autofocus	1. international 2. interview 3. intercom 4. interfere 5. interrupt 6. interval 7. internet 8. interact 9. intermediate 10. intercity	1. ball 2. bawl 3. heal 4. heel 5. break 6. brake 7. fair 8. fare 9. hear 10. here	1. famous 2. grammar 3. favourite 4. group 5. February 6. guard 7. forward 8. guide 9. fruit	1. prehistoric 2. hunter 3. gatherer 4. weapon 5. spear 6. nomad 7. settlement 8. monument 9. hillfort 10. roundhouse	

Summer 1	Summer 1	Summer 1	Summer 1	Summer 1	Summer 1	Summer 1
<b>Week 1</b> Spelling Test on Monday 17 <sup>th</sup> April	<b>Week 2</b> Spelling Test on Monday 24 <sup>th</sup> April	<b>Week 3</b> Spelling Test on Monday 1 <sup>st</sup> May	<b>Week 4</b> Spelling Test on Monday 8 <sup>th</sup> May	<b>Week 5</b> Spelling Test on Monday 15 <sup>th</sup> May	<b>Week 6</b> Spelling Test on Monday 22 <sup>nd</sup> May	N/A
<b>Rule:</b>  Review of Spring term spellings.  The focus for this unit is re-visiting some of the spelling focuses from the Spring term.	<b>Rule:</b>  Review of Spring term spellings.  The focus for this unit is re-visiting some of the spelling focuses from the Spring term.	<b>Rule:</b>  Words from the Year 3/4 word list	<b>Rule:</b>  The -ly suffix  Adding this suffix turns adjectives into adverbs. When the suffix -ly is added to a word with more than one syllable that ends in the letter 'y', the 'y' changes to an 'i', e.g. happy + -ly = happily.	<b>Rule:</b>  The -ly suffix  When a word ending in -le is turned into an adverb, the suffix -ly is added but the 'e' at the end of the root word is dropped.	<b>Rule:</b>  Words from the Year 3/4 word list	<b>Rule:</b>  <b>EASTER BREAK</b>
1. return 2. refill 3. replace 4. superman 5. superpower 6. superstar 7. antisocial 8. anticlockwise 9. subway 10. submarine	1. February 2. favourite 3. autobiography 4. automatic 5. international 6. interfere 7. fair 8. fare 9. heel 10. heal	1. heard 2. heart 3. height 4. history 5. imagine 6. important 7. increase 8. interest 9. island 10. knowledge	1. happily 2. easily 3. angrily 4. merrily 5. crazily 6. hungrily 7. noisily 8. lazily 9. busily 10. greedily	1. simply 2. gently 3. sparkly 4. probably 5. wrinkly 6. muscly 7. sensibly 8. probably 9. possibly 10. responsibly	1. learn 2. length 3. library 4. material 5. medicine 6. mention 7. minute 8. natural 9. naughty 10. notice	

Summer 2	Summer 2	Summer 2	Summer 2	Summer 2	Summer 2
<b>Week 1</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 5<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>Week 2</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 12<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>Week 3</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 19<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>Week 4</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 26<sup>th</sup> June</b>	<b>Week 5</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 3<sup>rd</sup> July</b>	<b>Week 6</b> <b>Spelling Test on</b> <b>Monday 10<sup>th</sup> July</b>
<b>Rule:</b>  Suffixes -ally and -ation.  Adjectives can be turned into adverbs by adding -ly. Adjectives ending in -ic, e.g. comic, are turned into adverbs by adding the suffix -ally. The -ation suffix turns verbs into nouns. If a root words ends in a consonant, the suffix is added to the end, e.g. inform + -ation = information. If the root word ends in an 'e', the 'e' is removed and the suffix is added, e.g. prepare + -ation = preparation. If the root word ends in a 'y', the 'y' is replaced by 'ic' and the suffix is added, e.g. multiply + -ation = multiplication.	<b>Rule:</b>  Suffixes (vowel letters).  In words that end in a consonant, the final consonant is doubled when a suffix starting with a vowel is added if the stressed syllable is at the end of the root word, e.g. control + -ed = controlled. In words that end in a consonant, the final consonant is not doubled when suffixes starting with a vowel are added if the stressed syllable is at the beginning of the word, e.g. visit + -ing = visiting.	<b>Rule:</b>  -sion and -tion endings  Verbs can be changed into nouns by having the /shun/ sound added to the end, e.g. confuse (verb) - confusion (noun). When following this convention, words ending in 't', lose the 't' and have the suffix -tion added, e.g. correct + -tion = correction. Words ending in 'de' lose the 'de' and have the suffix -sion added, e.g. collide + -sion = collision.	<b>Rule:</b>  in- and il- prefixes  The prefixes in- and il- mean not and turn a root word into a negative. When a root word starts with 'l', the prefix used to turn the word into a negative is il- rather than in-	<b>Rule:</b>  im- and ir- prefixes  The prefixes im- and ir- mean not, like in- and il-. When a root word starts with 'r', the prefix used to turn the word into a negative is ir- rather than im-.	<b>Rule:</b>  Words from the Year 3/4 word list
1. basically 2. enthusiastically 3. information 4. scientifically 5. multiplication 6. terrifically 7. preparation 8. determination 9. operation 10. energetically	1. beginning 2. gardening 3. covering 4. controlling 5. deferring 6. occurred 7. thundered 8. visited 9. limited 10. preferred	1. division 2. tension 3. decision 4. television 5. explosion 6. action 7. injection 8. invention 9. completion 10. hesitation	1. inactive 2. incorrect 3. incapable 4. indirect 5. invalid 6. inaccurate 7. inaudible 8. illegl 9. illegible 10. illiterate	1. immature 2. impolite 3. impossible 4. imperfect 5. impatient 6. irregular 7. irrelevant 8. irrational 9. irresistible 10. irresponsible	1. occasion 2. occasionally 3. often 4. ordinary 5. particular 6. peculiar 7. perhaps 8. popular 9. position 10. possess

