

Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 1
<b>Week 1 Spelling Test on Date:</b>	<b>Week 2 Spelling Test on Date:</b>	<b>Week 3 Spelling Test on Date:</b>	<b>Week 4 Spelling Test on Date:</b>	<b>Week 5 Spelling Test on Date:</b>	<b>Week 6 Spelling Test on Date:</b>	<b>Week 6 Spelling Test on Date:</b>
<b>Rule:</b>  Revision of digraphs and segmenting skills for spelling.  This week focuses on the revision of digraphs and segmenting skills learned in EYFS.	<b>Rule:</b>  Revision of digraphs and segmenting skills for spelling.  This week focuses on the revision of digraphs and segmenting skills learned in EYFS.	<b>Rule:</b>  Common exception words.  This week focuses on words which are not phonetically decodable. Children need to be taught to learn these words in different ways and to become familiar with them by sight.	<b>Rule:</b>  /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/, as in off, well, miss, buzz, back  The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelled as 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and 'ck' if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	<b>Rule:</b>  Vowel digraphs 'ar/or', as in car, born.  If you can hear the /ar/ sound in a word, it is almost always spelled 'ar'. The most common spelling of the /or/ sound is 'or'.	<b>Rule:</b>  Vowel digraph 'ow' and 'ou', as in now, out.  When the 'ow' precedes an 'n' or 'l' it is usually spelled 'ow', e.g. town, owl. The common exception word that does not follow this pattern is you and this needs to be explained to the children.	<b>Rule:</b>  NO TEST  HALF TERM
1. this 2. that 3. path 4. shop 5. maths 6. shut 7. click 8. crack 9. bash 10. lunch	1. match 2. song 3. king 4. sing 5. much 6. clock 7. chop 8. bath 9. smack 10. bang	1. the 2. today 3. they 4. he 5. said 6. she 7. of 8. to 9. says 10. me	1. stuff 2. cliff 3. smell 4. tall 5. press 6. class 7. buzz 8. fuzz 9. luck 10. stick	1. start 2. park 3. sharp 4. far 5. garden 6. for 7. short 8. morning 9. horn 10. sport	1. now 2. how 3. down 4. town 5. cow 6. out 7. about 8. mouth 9. sound 10. round	

Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2	Autumn 2
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<b>Rule:</b> vowel digraphs 'oa/ow', as in boat, own  The digraph 'oa' is very rare at the end of an English word.	<b>Rule:</b> vowel digraph 'er' and 'ur', as in her, turn  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.	<b>Rule:</b> Vowel digraphs 'ai/ay' and 'oi/oy', as in rain/play, oil/boy  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).	<b>Rule:</b> Vowel digraphs 'ee/oo'; and 'ea' (long), 'ea' (short)  Very few words end with the letters 'oo', although the few that do are often words that primary children in year 1 will encounter, e.g. zoo.	<b>Rule:</b> vowel trigraphs 'air', 'igh', 'ear', as in hair, high, dear  The sounds taught this week each comprise three letters and are referred to as 'trigraphs'.	<b>Rule:</b> Vowel digraph 'ew' and 'ue', as in new, blue.  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 'oo'.	<b>Rule:</b>  NO TEST
1. boat 2. coat 3. road 4. goal 5. toast 6. blow 7. snow 8. grow 9. show 10. yellow	1. her 2. under 3. verb 4. summer 5. winter 6. hurt 7. church 8. turn 9. return 10. Saturday	1. rain 2. wait 3. day 4. play 5. say 6. stay 7. coin 8. soil 9. boy 10. toy	1. see 2. tree 3. green 4. week 5. food 6. soon 7. dream 8. each 9. head 10. read (past tense)	1. fair 2. hair 3. chair 4. pair 5. high 6. night 7. light 8. right 9. hear 10. year	1. new 2. few 3. flew 4. threw 5. drew 6. blue 7. true 8. glue 9. argue 10. Tuesday	

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<b>Rule:</b> Revision of digraphs from Autumn term.  Revision of digraphs learned in the Autumn term.	<b>Rule:</b> Revision of digraphs and trigraphs.  Revision of sounds learned in weeks 9- 12.	<b>Rule:</b> Common exception words  This week focuses on words which are not phonetically decodable.	<b>Rule:</b> Vowel digraph 'oo' and compound words.  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.	<b>Rule:</b> Vowel digraph 'au' and 'aw', as in author, saw.  When the 'aw' precedes an 'n' or 'l' it is usually spelled 'aw'.	<b>Rule:</b>  HALF TERM	<b>Rule:</b>
1. boat 2. now 3. snow 4. out 5. term 6. buzz 7. born 8. back 9. park 10. well	1. rain 2. tree 3. play 4. moon 5. oil 6. flew 7. toy 8. bread 9. hair 10. night	1. are 2. were 3. his 4. was 5. our 6. has 7. your 8. here 9. there 10. where	1. book 2. wood 3. look 4. good 5. football 6. playground 7. farmyard 8. bedroom 9. sunset 10. blackberry	1. author 2. August 3. autumn 4. caution 5. saw 6. draw 7. crawl 8. claw 9. straw 10. dawn	N/A	N/A

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<b>Rule:</b>  Vowel digraph 'ir' and 'oe', as in girl, toe.  Vowel digraphs 'ir' and 'oe'.	<b>Rule:</b>  the /v/ sound and the / / sound spelled 'n' before 'k'  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'.  The letter 'n' before a 'k' at the end of a word produces the / / sound.	<b>Rule:</b>  Vowel digraph 'ie' (/ai/) and 'ie' (/i:/), as in lie, chief  Vowel digraph 'ie'.	<b>Rule:</b>  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'.	<b>Rule:</b>  Graphemes 'ph' and 'wh', as in dolphin, when  The /f/ sound is not usually spelled as 'ph' in short everyday words, e.g. fat, fill, fun.	<b>Rule:</b>  Words ending in 'y', as in very, happy, funny.  Words that end in 'y'.	<b>Rule:</b>  EASTER BREAK
1. girl 2. bird 3. shirt 4. first 5. third 6. dirt 7. skirt 8. toe 9. goes 10. hoe	1. love 2. give 3. live 4. serve 5. nerve 6. active 7. bank 8. think 9. sunk 10. link	1. lie 2. pie 3. tie 4. cried 5. tried 6. dried 7. chief 8. field 9. thief 10. grief	1. made 2. came 3. these 4. delete 5. five 6. time 7. home 8. hope 9. June 10. rule	1. alphabet 2. dolphin 3. elephant 4. graph 5. phonics 6. when 7. where 8. which 9. wheel 10. while	1. very 2. happy 3. funny 4. party 5. family 6. dolly 7. windy 8. body 9. ugly 10. oily	EASTER BREAK

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<b>Rule:</b>  Revision of sounds from units 4-8, Spring term.  Revision of sounds learned in units 4-8.	<b>Rule:</b>  Revision of sounds from units 9-12, Spring term.  Revision of sounds learned in units 9-12.	<b>Rule:</b>  Common exception words  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.	<b>Rule:</b>  Letter string 'tch', as in catch, fetch, kitchen.  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.	<b>Rule:</b>  Adding 's' and 'es' to words, as in cats, catches.  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 /ɪz/ and e.g. catches.	<b>Rule:</b>  See previous.	<b>Rule:</b>  <b>EASTER BREAK</b>
1. book 2. playground 3. author 4. saw 5. girl 6. toe 7. love 8. think 9. tried 10. field	1. made 2. these 3. five 4. home 5. rule 6. graph 7. where 8. family 9. before 10. care	1. love 2. school 3. one 4. come 5. house 6. friend 7. once 8. some 9. pull 10. put	1. catch 2. witch 3. match 4. fetch 5. latch 6. stitch 7. snatch 8. ketchup 9. butcher 10. hutch	1. cats 2. dogs 3. thanks 4. words 5. pens 6. buses 7. kisses 8. teaches 9. wishes 10. churches	1. bags 2. hills 3. kings 4. falls 5. says 6. boxes 7. misses 8. dishes 9. foxes 10. brushes	

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<b>Rule:</b>  Adding -ing, as in hunting, buzzing, jumping  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.	<b>Rule:</b>  Adding -ed, as in hunted, buzzed, jumped  The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (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.	<b>Rule:</b>  Adding -er and -est to adjectives, as in grander, grandest  Adding the suffixes -er and -est always adds an extra syllable to the word. If the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	<b>Rule:</b>  Adding -er to a verb, as in hunter, buzzer, jumper  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.	<b>Rule:</b>  Adding the prefix un-, as in unhappy, undo, unload  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.	<b>Rule:</b>  Using 'k' for the /k/ sound, as in sketch, kit, skin  The most common spelling of the /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 /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 2. buzzing 3. waiting 4. jumping 5. crying 6. thinking 7. playing 8. adding 9. eating 10. flying	1. splashed 2. crashed 3. growled 4. waited 5. roared 6. jumped 7. played 8. crawled 9. twisted 10. added	1. quicker 2. taller 3. loudest 4. smartest 5. brighter 6. smaller 7. nearer 8. lightest 9. fastest 10. highest	1. worker 2. helper 3. painter 4. player 5. cleaner 6. singer 7. teacher 8. hunter 9. jumper 10. buzzer	1. unhappy 2. unlock 3. unfit 4. unsafe 5. undo 6. unbox 7. unkind 8. unload 9. unpack 10. unfair	1. sketch 2. skin 3. kit 4. kept 5. key 6. kitten 7. kidnap 8. skirt 9. skid 10. skill

