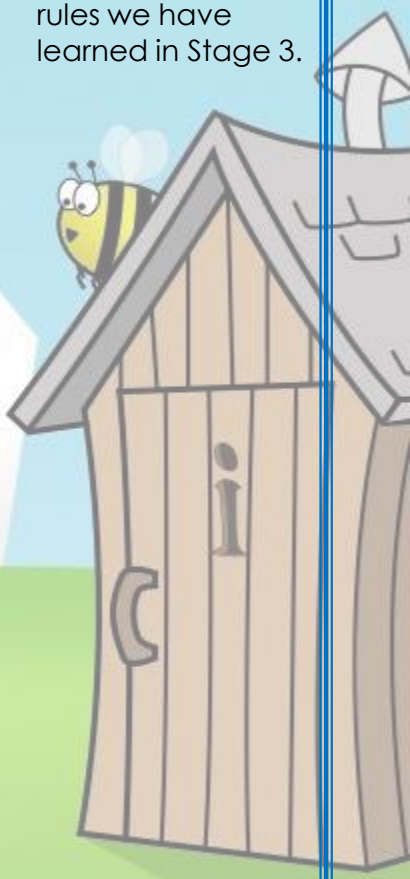




Year 3

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ou /ow/ ou /u/ y /i/ Words with endings that sound like /ze/ with -sure Words with endings that sound like /ch/ ture Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prefix 're' The prefix 'dis' The prefix 'mis' Adding suffixes Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable (consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed) Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable (if the syllable is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final letter is doubled) Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The long vowel /a/ spelled 'ai' The long /a/ vowel spelled 'ei' The long /a/ vowel spelled 'ey' Adding the suffix 'ly' to turn an adjective into an adverb Homophones – words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings. Year 3-4 challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'l' sound spelled 'ai' at the end of words The /l/ sound spelled '-le' at the end of words. Adding the suffix '-ly' when the root word ends in '-le' then the '-le' is changed to '-ly.' Adding the suffix '-ally' which is used instead of '-ly' when the root word ends in '-ic.' Adding the suffix '-ly'. Words which do not follow the rules. Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words ending in '-er' when the root word ends in (t)ch. Words with the /k/ sound spelled 'ch.' These words have their origins in the Greek language. Words ending with the /g/ sound spelled '-gue' and the /k/ sound spelled '-que.' These words are French in origin. Words with the /s/ sound spelled 'sc' which is Latin in its origin. Homophones: Words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings. Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suffix '-sion' pronounced /ʒən/ Revision – spelling rules we have learned in Stage 3.

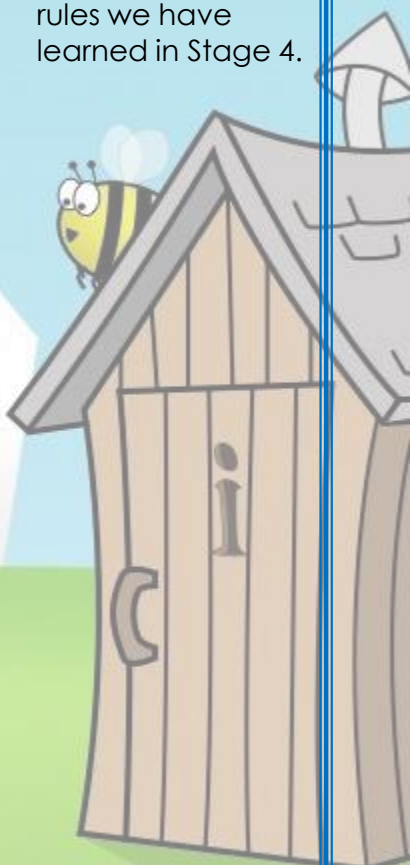
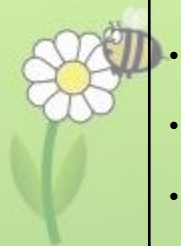




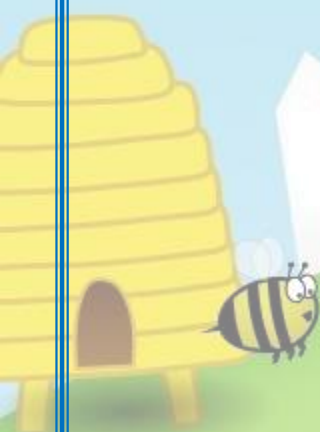
Year 4



Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homophones or near homophones • The prefix 'in' meaning not • Before a root word starting with l, the 'in-' prefix becomes 'il' • Before a root word starting with r, the 'in' prefix becomes 'ir • The prefix 'sub' • The prefix 'inter' • Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suffix 'ation' is added to verbs to form nouns • Adding -ly to adverbs (remembering words ending in '-y' become 'ily' and words ending in 'le' become '-ly'). • Adding '-ly' to turn an adjective into an adverb when the final letter is 'l' • Words with the 'sh' sound spelled 'ch'. • Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding the suffix 'ion' (when the root word ends in 'd', 'de' or 'se' then the suffix 'ion' needs to be '-sion') • Adding the suffix 'ous' (sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters) • The suffix '-ous-' (the final 'e' of the root words must be kept if the sound of 'g' is to be kept • The 'ee' sound spelled with an 'l' • The suffix 'ous' (if there is an 'ee' sound before the '-ous' ending, it is usually spelled l but a few words have e • Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. These adverbs describe how the verb is occurring. • Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homophones – words which have the same pronunciation but different meanings and/or spellings. • The /s/ sound spelled c before 'i' and 'e'. • Some words have similar spellings, root words and meanings. We call these word families. 'sol word family' and 'real word family' • Some words have similar spellings, root words and meanings. We call these word families. 'phon word family' and 'sign word family' • Prefixes – 'super-' 'anti' and 'auto.' • The prefix bi-meaning two. • Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plural possessive apostrophes. • Revision – spelling rules we have learned in Stage 4.



Year 5



Autumn 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Words ending in '-ious.'Words ending in '-cious.'If the root word ends in -ce the sound is usually spelled '-cious.'Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'After a vowel '-cial' is most common and '-tial' after a consonant. But there are many exceptions.Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'After a vowel '-cial' is most common and '-tial' after a consonant. But there are many exceptions.Ending '-cial' and '-tial.'After a vowel '-cial' is most common and '-tial' after a consonant. But there are many exceptions.Challenge words

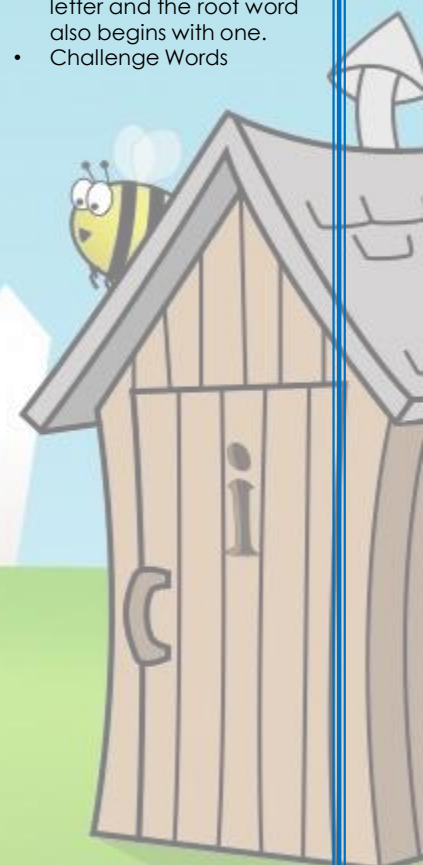
Autumn 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Words ending in '-ant.''-ant' Is used if there is an 'a' or 'ay' sound in the right place.Words ending in '-ance.''-ance' Is used if there is an 'a' or 'ay' sound in the right place.Use -ent and -ence after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/j/ sound) and qu. There many exceptions to this rule.Words ending in '-able' and '-ible.''-able' is used where there is a related word ending '-ation.'Words ending in '-ably' and '-ibly.'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 > reliablyChallenge Words

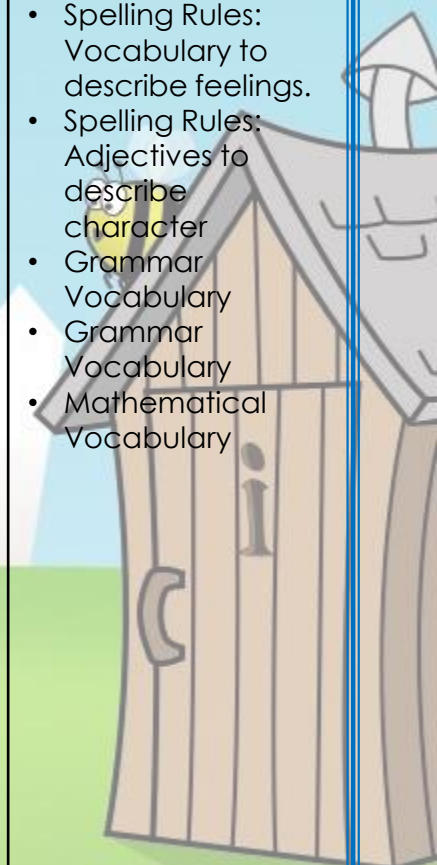
Spring 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Words ending in '-able.'If this is being added to a root word ending in -ce or -ge then the e after the c or g is kept other wise they would be said with their hard sounds as in cap and gap.Adverbs of time (temporal adverbs) these are words to develop chronology in writing.Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer. 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.Words with 'silent' letters at the start.Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)Challenge Words

Spring 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Words spelled with 'ie' after c.Words with the 'ee' sound spelled ei after c. The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelled by ei is /ee/ However there are exceptions like those in the spellings.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.Adverbs of possibility. These words show the possibility that something has of occurring.Challenge Words

Summer 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none">These words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.These words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.These words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.These words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.These words are homophones or near homophones. They have the same pronunciation but different spellings and/or meanings.Challenge Words

Summer 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one.Challenge Words





	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Year 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenge words Spelling Rules: Words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelled y Spelling Rules: Words with the long vowel sound /i/ spelled with a y. Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spelling Rules: Adding the prefix '-over' to verbs. Spelling Rules: Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using suffix '-ful.' Spelling Rules: Words which can be nouns and verbs. Spelling Rules: Words with an /o/ sound spelled 'ou' or 'ow.' Spelling Rules: Words with a 'soft c' spelled /ce/. Spelling Rules: Prefix dis, un, over, im. Each have a particular meaning: dis – reverse; un – not; over – above/more; im – opposite Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spelling Rules: Words with the /f/ sound spelled ph. Spelling Rules: Words with origins in other countries Spelling Rules: Words with unstressed vowel sounds. Spelling Rules: Words with endings /shuhl/ after a vowel letter. Spelling Rules: Words with endings /shuhl/ after a consonant letter. Spelling Rules: Words with the common letter string 'acc' at the beginning of words. Challenge words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spelling Rules: Words ending in '-ably.' Spelling Rules: Words ending in '-ible' Spelling Rules: Adding the suffix '-ibly' to create an adverb. Spelling Rules: Changing '-ent' to '-ence.' Spelling Rules: -er, -or, -ar at the end of words. Spelling Rules: Adverbs synonymous with determination Challenge words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spelling Rules: Adjectives to describe settings Spelling Rules: Vocabulary to describe feelings. Spelling Rules: Adjectives to describe character Grammar Vocabulary Grammar Vocabulary Mathematical Vocabulary