

St Michael's Spelling Scheme

Reception

spelling/sound	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent. • Consonant digraphs and the sounds which they represent • Vowel digraphs and the sounds which they represent • The process of segmenting words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sound • Words with adjacent consonants • Rules and guidelines which have been taught 			

Phase 2

Phase 3

Set 1	s, a, t, p		Set 6	j, v, w, x
Set 2	i, n, m, d		Set 7	y, z, zz, qu
Set 3	g, o, c, k		Set 8	ch, sh, th, ng
Set 4	ck, e, u, r		Set 9	ai, ee, igh, oa
Set 5	h, b, f, ff, l, ll, ss		Set 10	oo, ar, or, ur
			Set 11	ow, oi, ear, air
			Set 12	er, oo

Work through phase 2 and then repeat it before moving to phase 3
Every day a new sound – a set per week

Approach: Review, Hear, Read, Write, Apply

Year 1

Letters and Sounds: Tower Hamlets - Phase 3

Week	spelling	Examples	Statutory requirements
1 Set 8	qu	queen quiz quit quack liquid quiet quilt	<u>Spell:</u> Words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught Common exception words <i>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 - and/or others, according to the programme used</i>
	ch	chop, chin, chug, check, such, chip, chill, much, rich, chicken	
	sh	ship, shop, shed, shell, fish, shock, cash, bash, hush, rush	
2 Set 8	th	them, then, that, this, with, moth, thin, thick, path, bath	
	ng	ring, rang, hang, song, wing, rung, king, long, sing, ping-pong	
	k	Kent kept kill king kiss skid skill skin skip sky kit frisky sketch	
3 Set 9	ai	wait gail hail pain aim sail main tail rain bait nail brain drain grain paint plain rain saint train	
	ee	see feel weep feet jeep seem meet week deep keep	
	igh	high sigh light might night right sight fight tight tonight	
	oa	coat load goat loaf road soap oak toad foal boatman	
4 Set 10	oo	noon soon boot zoom food roof moon rooftop	Name the letters of the alphabet
	ar	bar car bark card cart hard jar park market farmyard	Naming the letters of the alphabet in order
	or	for fork cord cork sort born worn fort torn cornet	Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
	ur	fur burn urn burp curl hurt surf turn turnip curds	

5 Set 11	ow	now down owl cow how bow pow! row town towel	
	oi	oil boil coin coil join soil spoil poison joint point tinfoil noise toilet	
	ear	ear dear fear hear gear near tear year rear beard spear	
	air	air fair hair lair pair chair stair	
6 Set 12	er	hammer letter rocker ladder supper dinner boxer better summer banner	
	oo	book look foot good cook book took wood wool hook hood	

Letters and Sounds: Tower Hamlets - Phase 4

Set 13	sp	spin speech spot spoon speck spray spring	<u>Statutory requirements</u> Spell: Words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught Common exception words <i>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 - and/or others, according to the programme used</i> Compound words e.g football, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry
	dr	drop drip drag drink drank droop drench driftwood	
	fl	flag flog flat flash fling floating flower	
	br	brow brush brick bring brag brick brown brain	
Set 14	st	stop step star start street string steep stand starlight	
	-st	lost best bust twist roast twisting handstand pest	
	tr	trap trip tree tray train trash treetop	
	gr	grip gran grab greet green groan growl grin	
	cr	crisps creep crunch crash scrunch scrap crept cross crib	
	pr	pram pray prison prank press proper printer	

Set 15	sc	scar scab scoop scrub scrap scuba scooter scaffold	Days of the week
	fr	from frog free frock fresh French fright	Name the letters of the alphabet
Set 16	tw	twin twig twist tweezers twilight	Naming the letters of the alphabet in order
	sw	sway sweep swift swing swim	Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
	xt	next text extra extent extract extinct	
	nt	dent tent sent rent went joint paint	
Set 17	mp	camp lamp dump chimp thump tramp champion shampoo chimpanzee	
	nk	sink bunk bank thank chunk think skunk shrink	
	nd	pond land sand wind band stand spend windmill sandwich	
	cl	clay clog clap clip clown cling clench cluster	
Set 18	sm	smack small smart smell smash smear smog smug smooth smith	
	lk	talk bulk milk walk silk sulk milking chalk stalk catwalk	
	sk	tusk rusk musk ask brisk dusk frisk task	
	lf	golf elf shelf selfish herself wolf myself bookshelf	

Letters and Sounds: Tower Hamlets - Phase 5

set 19	ph	photo dolphin alphabet elephant nephew orphan phase photo telephone	<u>Statutory requirements</u> Spell:
	ow (pronounced oa)	row bow sow mow throw show shallow pillow	
	oe	toe goes buffaloes heroes mangoes potatoes tomatoes volcanoes	

	ay	day play may say stray clay spray tray crayon delay	Words containing each of the 40+ phonemes taught
Set 20	ie	pie lie tie die cried tried spied fried replied denied	Common exception words <i>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 - and/or others, according to the programme used</i>
	i-e	like time pine ripe shine slide prize nice invite inside	
	o-e	bone pole home alone those stone woke note explode envelope	
	a-e	came made make take game race same snake amaze escape	
Set 21	ir	girl bird sir shirt skirt birth third first thirteen thirsty	Compound words e.g football, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry Days of the week Name the letters of the alphabet
	ue	Blue clue glue true Sue due due venue value pursue queue tissue issue	
	ea	sea seat bead read meat treat heap least steamy repeat	
	e-e	these Pete Eve Steve even theme gene scene complete extreme	
Set 22	au	Paul sauce saucer fault author autumn haunt launch laundry august <i>because</i> cause	Naming the letters of the alphabet in order Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
	aw	saw paw raw claw jaw lawn yawn law shawl drawer	
	ew	new blew chew grew drew screw crew brew flew Jew renew knew	
	u-e	June flute prune rude rule huge cube tube use computer	
Set 23	wh	when what which where why whenever wheel whisper white	
	ure	lure pure cure secure manure mature	
	oy	boy toy joy oyster Roy destroy Floyd enjoy royal annoying	
	ou	out about cloud scout found proud sprout sound loudest mountain	

Alternative pronounce ments Set 24	a – acorn	acorn apron angel apricot station nation lady
	e – he	he be me she we recent frequent decent
	i – find	mind find wild pint blind child kind grind behind remind
	o - cold	No so go old don't gold told both hold
Set 25	c – cent (broken s)	Cell central acid cycle icy cent success accent December
	g – giant	gent gym gem gentle ginger magic danger energy
	ie – chief	achieve belief believe brief chief field fiend friend grief mischief niece piece pier relief shield shriek siege thief
	ea - bread	head dead dear ready bread heaven feather pleasant breakfast
	y – by	by my try why dry fry sky spy fry reply
Set 26	y - very	Very happy funny carry hairy smelly penny crunchy lolly merrily
	ch – school	chorus chronic
	ch – chef	chef Charlotte machine brochure chalet
	ou -you	you soup group could would should
	ey - they	they grey obey prey survey
Set 27	ure	picture adventure creature future nature capture feature mixture signature
	-tch	catch hatch latch match patch thatch watch sketch fetch stretch itch pitch stitch switch witch kitchen clutch hutch
	dge	hedge bridge ledge nudge badge lodge badger dodging
	mb	lamb limb comb climb crumb dumb thumb numb plumbing bomber

	se	please tease ease browse cheese noise pause blouse because	
Set 28	wr	Wrap wrong write wrote wreck written	
	kn	knit knob knot knee knock knife know knew knight knuckle	
	-y	sunny mummy daddy only gym crystal mystery sympathy donkey valley chimney	
	are (pronounced air)	bare dare care share scared square aware	
	ere	there where nowhere somewhere everywhere	
Set 29	eer	beer deer jeer cheer peer sneer sheer veer	
	s	House mouse grease cease crease horse purse lose	
	ough	caught taught naughty daughter	

Revise all the phases (phase 3 to phase 5) and then repeat, with a heavy focus on sounds they find more challenging

	ore (pronounced or)	more score before wore shore	
	ear (pronounced air)	bear pear wear	
	v	live give have	v at the end of the word
	nk	Bank think honk sunk	The 'n' sound before k
prefixes	-s	cats hats nets nuts pets pots rats cups mops pips beds lids pads rods vans bins hens bags legs pigs boasts boats books chairs coins goals rooms seeds shops teams bikes games homes shapes tubes cages noises pages prizes roses sizes	Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)
	-es	benches lunches beaches peaches gases buses brushes bushes crashes fishes wishes classes dresses glasses kisses boxes foxes sixes taxes buzzes coaches	
	un-	unable unbeaten unblock uncover uncut undo unfair unfit unfold unhappy unkind unload unlucky unpack unselfish unwell unwilling unwind unaccompanied	Adding the prefix –un

suffixes	-ing		Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word
	-ed		
	-er	hunter jumper buzzer boxer runner walker singer	
	-er	colder longer older richer smaller smoother sweeter taller braver closer ripper safer wider wiser	Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word
	-est	coldest longest oldest richest smallest sweetest bravest safest brightest fastest kindest neatest slowest strongest weakest wildest bravest closest largest latest nicest ripest rudest	

Year 2

Wk	spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	examples
1	dge	The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt –dge straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʊ/ and /ʌ/ sounds (sometimes called ‘short’ vowels).	badge badger edge hedge ledge sledge bridge ridge lodger budget fudge judge nudge trudge sludge smudge
2	ge (pronounced dge)		After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt as –ge at the end of a word.	age cage page sage damage change bulge village strange
3	g (pronounced dge)		In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y.	gem giant magic giraffe energy ginger general genius gentle geometry gym danger angel digest emergency energy engineer energy engineer giant imagine intelligent legend register stranger tragic
4	j (pronounced dge)		The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ (“dge”) sound at the end of English words.	jacket jar jog join adjust joke juggle enjoy joint jerseys jockeys journeys injuries jellies banjos jewellery journalist January subject
5	c (broken s)	The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y		race ice cell city fancy dice ice nice price rice slice spice twice rejoice cinema circle circuit circular circus citizen city cease cellar cement cent centipede centre centurion century certain cycle cyclist cyclone cygnet cymbals face palace place race space surface trace dice ice nice price rice slice spice twice chance dance pencil decide recite
6	kn (silent k)	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	The ‘k’ and ‘g’ at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	knee kneel knew knickers knight knit knives knob knock knot know knuckle knife
7	gn (silent g)			gnarled gnash gnat gnaw gnomes sign
8	wr (silent w)	The /ɹ/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation	wrap wrapper wreck wrestle wriggle wrinkle wrist write wrong wriggly wrinkly
9	le	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The –le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	bubble scribble cuddle middle muddle puddle paddle riddle saddle juggle smuggle apple battle bottle kettle little dazzle drizzle puzzle bible bundle candle handle needle noodle poodle chuckle prickles tickle uncle angle ankle grumble able cable table sample simple
10	el	/l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	The –el spelling is much less common than –le. The –el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s.	camel tunnel squirrel travel towel tinsel marvel excel rebel quarrel angel label cancel
11	al	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	Not many nouns end in –al, but many adjectives do.	accidental comical critical electrical eventual exceptional fatal final individual logical magical medical musical national natural normal occasional original ornamental personal practical sensational

				racial social special physical official exceptional artificial
12	il	Words ending –il	There are not many of these words	spoil pencil fossil nostril devil
13	end with y	The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	by cry dry fly fry my sky sly sty try apply deny rely reply supply
14	Plural y – ies Nouns	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	armies berried babies centuries cities countries diaries dictionaries enemies fairies factories families hobbies injuries jellies ladies libraries lollies lorries memories arties photocopies ponies puppies
15	Plural y – ies			applies bullies cries denies fries lies relies replies qualities satisfies spies supplies tries carries hurries marries scurries tidies varies worries
16	y to ied	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it.	The y is changed to i before –ed, –er and –est are added, but not before –ing as this would result in ii. The only ordinary words with ii are skiing and taxiing. past tense comparative superlative	applied bullied cried denied fried lied relied replied qualified satisfied spied supplied tried carried hurried married scurried tidied varied worried
17	y to ier			angrier busier clumsier chillier cosier crazier dirtier dustier funnier happier healthier heavier hungrier lazier lonelier lovelier luckier merrier nastier noisier prettier rustier sillier tidier
18	y to iest			angriest busiest clumsiest chilliest cosiest craziest dirtiest dustiest funniest happiest healthiest heaviest hungriest laziest loneliest loveliest luckiest merriest nastiest noisiest prettiest rustiest silliest tidiest
19	y+ing			crying drying frying prying trying applying carrying denying hurrying marrying replying relying scurrying supplying tidying varying
20	e to ing	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	The –e at the end of the root word is dropped before –ing, –ed, –er, –est, –y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. The exception is being. Exceptions: jokey smiley	closing driving hoping joking liking lining making naming poking saving scraping shaking sliding smiling smoking stroking taking timing tuning using waving bouncing calculating celebrating competing composing
21	e to ed			amazed closed lined named saved smiled tuned used waved baked hoped joked liked shaped smoked fated hated mated stated disused
22	e to er			closer nicer driver hoper joker liker liner maker namer poker saver scraper shaker slider smiler smoker stroker taker timer tuner user waver
23	e to est			closest nicest
24	e to ey			smoky wave – wavy shake – shaky shine – shiny
25	Doubling Consonant	ing	The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/ and /ʌ/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel ‘short’). Exception: The letter ‘x’ is never doubled: mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes. past tense	patting clapping cutting digging dragging dropping flapping getting grabbing hopping hugging humming letting planning running shopping skipping spinning stepping wetting winning slipping stopping
26		ed		chatted chopped clapped dragged dripped dropped fitted grabbed hopped hugged patted permitted pinned planned popped rubbed skipped slapped slipped stepped stopped trapped wrapped
27		er		fatter planner shredder winner spinner skipper swimmer beginner thinner fitter robber shopper chopper hopper runner drummer rubber cutter bigger hotter
28		est		biggest thinnest fattest fittest hottest

29	y		comparative superlative	runny sunny funny
30	a (pronounced o)	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	The /ɔ:/ sound ("or") is usually spelt as a before l and ll.	all ball call walk talk always small tall wall stalk almighty almost alone along already also altogether always
31	o (pronounced u)	The /ʌ/ sound spelt o		other mother brother nothing Monday monkey
32	plural ey	The /i:/ sound spelt -ey	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (donkeys, monkeys, etc.).	trolley turkey valley donkey jersey jockey journey key monkey chimney abbey
33	a (pronounced o)	The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	a is the most common spelling for the /ɒ/ (‘hot’) sound after w and qu.	wad wallet wand wand wander want was wash wasp watch swab swallow swamp swan swap swat squabble quality quantity quarter squash qualified
34	a (pronounced er)	The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w	There are not many of these words.	word work worm world worth earthworm
35	a (pronounced or)	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w	There are not many of these words.	war warm towards
36	ment	suffixes -ment, - ness, -ful, -less and -ly’	If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words. Exceptions: (1) argument (2) root words ending in -y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable. (3) root words ending in -e with an l before it changes to -ly.	achievement advertisement amusement arrangement employment encouragement enjoyment environment excitement government management movement ornament replacement statement
37	ness			braveness childishness darkness fairness foolishness kindness lateness suddenness wickedness willingness emptiness happiness heaviness hungriness laziness loneliness tidiness
38	ful			boastful careful faithful forgetful handful grateful harmful hateful helpful hopeful mouthful painful playful powerful spiteful thankful useful beautiful delightful doubtful fanciful pitiful plentiful resentful respectful sorrowful successful thoughtful truthful wonderful
39	less			ageless careless endless fearless helpless homeless hopeless lifeless painless powerless seedless shameless smokeless speechless thankless timeless useless colourless thoughtless
40	ly			blindly bravely correctly fairly hardly kindly lively lonely loudly proudly sadly shyly slightly slowly suddenly sweetly angrily clumsily easily happily heavily hungrily lazily luckily merrily noisily prettily readily speedily steadily wearily comfortably cuddly gently grumbly horribly miserably possibly probably simply sparkly suitably terribly visibly wriggly wrinkly
41	,	Contractions	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. can't – cannot). It's means it is (e.g. It's raining) or sometimes it has (e.g. It's been raining), but it's is never used for the possessive.	aren't can't couldn't didn't doesn't don't hadn't hasn't haven't he'd he'll he's I'd I'll I'm I've isn't it's let's mightn't mustn't shan't she'd she'll she's shouldn't that's there's they'd they'll they're they've we'd we're we've weren't what'll what're what's what've where's who'd who'll who're who's who've won't wouldn't you'd you'll you're you've

42	'	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		Simon's coat Sarah's jumper the boy's toys the girl's friend the dog's bone the computer's mouse the car's engine the man's boat the woman's bike
43	-tion	Words ending in -tion		action addition addiction ambition attention competition condition devotion education fiction fraction information investigation multiplication prediction question reaction reflection relation station affection caution celebration circulation composition conversation conservation description direction examination exhibition indigestion precaution prescription promotion protection quotation sensation separation subtraction ventilation vibration refraction transaction
44	homo-phones	Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight air- heir aisle- isle ante- -anti- eye- I bare- bear be- bee brake- break buy- by cell- sell cent- scent cereal- serial coarse- course complement- compliment dam- damn dear- deer die- dye fair- fare fir- fur flour- flower or- four hair- hare heal- heel hear- here him- hymn hole- whole hour- our idle- idol in- inn knight- night knot- not know- no made- maid mail- male meat- meet morning- mourning none- nun oar- or one- won pair- pear peace- piece plain- plane poor- pour pray- prey principal- principle profit- prophet real- reel right- write root- route sail- sale sea- see seam- seem sight- site sew- so shore- sure sole –soul some- sum son- sun stair- stare stationary- stationery steal- steel suite- sweet tail- tale their- there- they're to- too- two toe- tow waist- waste wait- weight way- weigh weak- week wear- where
45	Red Words	Common exception words	Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others – e.g. past, last, fast, path and bath are not exceptions in accents where the a in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in cat. Great, break and steak are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt ea. Note: 'children' is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is included because of its relationship with 'child'.	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, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas – and/or others according to programme used.

Year 3

Wk	Spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
Revision of work from years 1 and 2: Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.				
1	i: y middle	The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth gym Egypt pyramid mystery hymn crypt calypso crystal cygnet gypsy lyric mystery oxygen physics symbol system symptom syrup typical
2	u: ou	The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou	These words should be learnt as needed.	young touch double trouble country young enough couple cousin rough tough southern nourish courage
3	k: ch	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme chorus chemist echo character chord chemistry stomach ache anchor schedule arachnophobia mechanic hypochondriac chaos character choir Christmas chemistry chemical chorus chemotherapy chrysalis chronic architect orchestra scheme technology
4	sh: ch	Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef chalet machine brochure chaise cached parachute moustache
6	g: gue	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue the		analogue league colleague catalogue dialogue plague vague fatigue intrigue vogue rogue monologue prologue synagogue
7	k: que	Words ending with the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)		technique cheque unique critique antique torque plaque mosque picturesque baroque grotesque physique mystique opaque boutique oblique
8	s:sc	Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)	In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/	scenario scene scenery science scientist scissors discipline fascinate crescent abscess adolescent ascend
9	ay:ei	Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein abseil beige feign feint rein reign surveillance veil
10	ay: eigh			weigh eight neighbour sleigh neigh inveigh freight eight
11	ay: ey			they obey
12	' reg plural	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; –s is not added if the plural already ends in –s, but is added if the plural does not end in –s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. children's).	girls' boys' babies'

13	Prefixes	un-	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling	the prefix un– has a negative meaning	unable unbeaten unblock uncover uncut undo unfair unfit unfold unhappy unkind unload unlucky unpack unselfish unwell unwilling unwind unheard unaccompanied unachievable unannounced unappealing unarmed unashamedly unattached unattainable unattractive unaware unbeaten unbelievable unbreakable uncertain uncomfortable unconscious undisturbed ungrateful uninterested unmistakable unofficial unpleasant unpopular unqualified unsociable unusual
14		dis-		the prefix dis– has a negative meaning	disable disagree disarm disclose discover disease disgrace dislike disobey disorder disown displease disrepair distrust disuse disadvantage disallow disappear disappoint disapprove disassemble disbelief disbelieve discharge discolour discomfort disconnect disease disembark disembowel disfigure dishearten dishonest disinfect disinterested disjointed disobedient disqualify dissatisfy disadvantaged disappeared disappointed discontinued disqualified dissatisfied dissolved
15		mis		the prefix mis– has a negative meaning	misbehave misdeal misfire mishear mislead misplace misread misspell mistake misunderstand misuse misadventure miscalculate misfortune misinform misinterpret misjudge mismanage misunderstand misinformed misinterpreted mismanaged
16		re-		re– means ‘again’ or ‘back’.	refill reform refresh refuse repay replace replay return reuse revisit redo refresh react redo renew reject reheat repeat rewrite rewind remove retake recycle rebuild rewire
17	suffix –ly	+ly	The suffix –ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.	The suffix –ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words. Exceptions:	weekly wisely blindly bravely correctly fairly hardly kindly lively lonely loudly proudly sadly shyly slightly slowly suddenly sweetly accurately anxiously arguably conscientiously definitely entirely immediately in/accurately in/considerately in/decently in/sensitively in/significant in/sincerely necessarily patiently secretly separately strangely sufficiently surreptitiously suspiciously
18		y to an i		(1) If the root word ends in –y with a consonant letter before it, the y is changed to i, but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	angrily clumsily easily happily heavily hungrily lazily luckily merrily noisily prettily readily speedily steadily wearily hungrily necessarily guiltily noisily
19		le to ly		(2) If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly.	gently simply humbly nobly
20	rules for -ous		The suffix –ous	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	poisonous dangerous mountainous famous perilous luminous marvellous adventurous nervous ridiculous miraculous mischievous carnivorous herbivorous omnivorous
21				Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	tremendous enormous jealous fabulous generous tempestuous scrupulous ominous
22	-sure		Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt –sure.	measure treasure pleasure enclosure composure closure disclosure enclosure leisure pressure exposure reassurance

23	-ture	The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt –ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending – e.g. teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.	The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt –ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending – e.g. teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.	picture feature adventure miniature signature temperature manufacture adventure capture creature figure furniture future manufacture mixture nature picture premature puncture signature temperature vulture
24	-sion	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion	collision confusion conclusion corrosion decision division erosion exclusion explosion extension inclusion intrusion invasion occasion persuasion repulsion revision supervision television transfusion

Year 4

Wk	spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples	
	Revision of work from years 1 and 2: Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.				
1	Possessive apostrophe with plural words		(Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population)	children's men's mice's child's tooth's foot's sheep's women's people's boys' dogs'	
2	Homophones or near-homophones			accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who's	
All through the year, continue to refer to correct use of possessive apostrophe and homophones – in extended writing					
3	Suffixes: two or more syllables	double consonant	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	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 before any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added.	forgetting beginning
					forgotten
					beginner prefer
					preferred
4		single consonant	The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.		gardening limiting
					limitation
					gardener
					limited
5	p r e fi x e s	sub-	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in– below.	sub– means 'under'.	subdivide subheading submarine submerge subspecies
inter		inter– means 'between' or 'among'.		interaction intercede interfere interim interject interlude intermediate international intervene intercity interact interrupt	
super		super– means 'above'.		supervision supersonic superman supermarket superstar superfan superglue superfast	
anti		anti– means 'against'.		antifreeze antibody anticlockwise anti-virus antibiotic antiseptic anticlockwise antisocial	
9		auto		auto– means 'self' or 'own'.	autograph autobiography autograph autobiography automatic autopilot autopsy automobile

10		in-		The prefix in– can mean both ‘not’ and ‘in’/‘into’. In the words given here it means ‘not’.	inaccessible inaccurate inactive inadequate inarticulate inattentive inaudible incapable incomplete inconsiderate inconvenient incorrect incredible indecent indefinite independent indigestion inedible inefficient inexcusable inexpensive insignificant insincere insoluble invisible involuntary inexcusable indestructible invincible inaccurately inconsiderately indecently insensitively insignificant insincerely
11		il-		Before a root word starting with l, in– becomes il	illegal illegible illiterate illogical illegitimate
12		im-		Before a root word starting with m or p, in– becomes im–.	imbalance immature immeasurable immobile immoral immortal immovable impartial impassable impatient imperceptible imperfect impermanent impermeable imperturbable impervious implausible impolite important impossible impractical imprecise improbable improper
13		ir-		Before a root word starting with r, in– becomes ir–.	irrational irregular irresistible irresponsive irreversible irrelevant irritated irrational irresponsible irrevocable irreverent Irrelevant irreversible irrecoverable irradiation irascible irrigable irreparable irremovable
14		-ation	The suffix –ation	The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information adoration sensation preparation admiration investigation frustration liberation animation operation narration quotation elation rotation levitation relation dictation formation deviation restoration
15	Suffix -ly	ic to ally	The suffix –ly The suffix –ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.	(3) If the root word ends with –ic, –ally is added rather than just –ly, except in the word publicly.	automatically critically logically magically mechanically medically musically physically
16		odd		(4) The words truly, duly, wholly.	truly duly wholly
17	Rules for -ous	our to or	The suffix –ous	–our is changed to –or before –ous is added.	vigorous humorous glamorous armorous endeavorous harborous honorous
18		geous		A final ‘e’ must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of ‘g’ is to be kept.	courageous outrageous advantageous gorgeous
19		ious		If there is an /i:/ sound before the –ous ending, it is usually spelt as i,	various anxious conscientious conscious delicious furious glorious gracious infections luscious luxurious mysterious obvious previous rebellious scrumptious serious surreptitious suspicious tedious victorious suspicious precious conscious delicious obvious
20		eous		but a few words have e.	hideous spontaneous courteous hideous miscellaneous nauseous righteous simultaneous
21	tion		Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian Strictly speaking, the suffixes are –ion and –ian. Clues about whether to put t, s, ss	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	completion operation situation relation imagination organisation ambition position revolution solution fiction introduction caution description
22	tion			–tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.	invention injection action hesitation translation pollution attraction affection correction construction option education

23	sion	or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word.	–sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend – attention, intend – intention.	expansion extension comprehension tension intentions ascension
24	ssion		–ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit.	admission aggression dépression discussion expression impression mission oppression possession procession profession progression succession suppression
25	cian		–cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.	optician politician musician electrician mathematician
26	f: ph	Not in 2014 Curriculum		agoraphobia arachnophobia cacophony claustrophobia hydrophobia paragraph pharaoh pharmacist pharynx phenomenon phlegm phobia photosensitive photosynthesis physical physicist physiotherapy symphony xenophobia

Year 5 and Year 6

	spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	examples [www.morewords.com is a really useful site]
Revision of work from previous years				
1	-cious	Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt –cious or –tious.	Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in –ce, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious.	conscious precious unconscious suspicious delicious vicious spacious gracious subconscious ferocious malicious judicious vivacious luscious atrocious precocious tenacious auspicious audacious
2	-tious		Exception: anxious	ambitious cautious contentious infectious conscientious nutritious pretentious fictitious superstitious propitious vexatious fractious ostentatious facetious surreptitious unpretentious
3	-cial	Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	–cial is common after a vowel letter	social special official financial commercial crucial judicial artificial provincial racial beneficial superficial unofficial facial glacial especial psychosocial sacrificial prejudicial antisocial multiracial
4	-tial		–tial after a consonant letter. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province).	potential essential initial substantial residential presidential partial influential differential spatial confidential martial sequential impartial preferential consequential celestial existential circumstantial prudential torrential referential exponential palatial inertial inconsequential insubstantial interstitial experiential quintessential evidential deferential
5	-ant	Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency	Use –ant and –ance/–ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /e?/ sound in the right position; –ation endings are often a clue.	important significant defendant servant assistant constant sergeant relevant tenant pleasant peasant consultant merchant giant infant applicant brilliant participant accountant dominant warrant instant distant covenant unpleasant elephant pregnant protestant reluctant elegant inhabitant variant ant irrelevant attendant descendant claimant migrant occupant informant ignorant dependant extravagant pollutant triumphant
6	-ance			performance importance finance distance insurance balance advance appearance circumstance dance glance significance assistance resistance alliance entrance substance allowance acceptance instance enhance assurance appliance attendance stance ambulance relevance guidance compliance inheritance disturbance ignorance renaissance romance nuisance utterance clearance surveillance tolerance resemblance abundance reassurance annoyance avoidance elegance grievance reliance maintenance
7	-ancy			pregnancy fancy redundancy consultancy tenancy expectancy discrepancy vacancy accountancy occupancy infancy truancy malignancy conservancy ascendancy constancy militancy hesitancy poignancy vibrancy buoyancy
8	-ent		Use –ent and –ence/–ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /ʔ/ sound in the right position.	government development different went moment management present department president patient movement event student agreement environment treatment parent statement investment employment argument extent represent parliament equipment element comment prevent client current document recent payment accident assessment content involvement commitment requirement agent arrangement

			There are many words, however, where the above guidelines don't help. These words just have to be learnt.	independent spent improvement appointment settlement experiment incident establishment component rent sent
9	-ence			experience evidence difference influence defence science conference reference presence sentence confidence existence silence audience absence consequence violence sequence offence licence intelligence preference hence independence essence fence residence incidence competence correspondence conscience interference pence dependence negligence occurrence emergence obedience coincidence convenience commence insistence excellence inference prominence patience prevalence
10	-ency			agency emergency currency efficiency tendency frequency constituency presidency consistency deficiency urgency dependency contingency insolvency potency decency inconsistency sufficiency transparency regency proficiency complacency delinquency latency solvency insurgency expediency insufficiency indecency residency fluency immunodeficiency competency excellency leniency patency clemency inefficiency
11	-able	Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly	<p>The –able/–ably endings are far more common than the –ible/–ibly endings.</p> <p>As with –ant and –ance/–ancy, the –able ending is used if there is a related word ending in –ation.</p> <p>If the –able ending is added to a word ending in –ce or –ge, the e after the c or g must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their 'hard' sounds (as in cap and gap) before the a of the –able ending.</p> <p>The –able ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in –ation. The first five examples opposite are obvious; in reliable, the complete word rely is heard, but the y changes to i in accordance with the rule.</p> <p>The –ible ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word can be heard (e.g. sensible).</p>	adorable advisable agreeable avoidable capable breakable changeable comfortable disposable employable enjoyable fashionable identifiable inexcusable manageable miserable noticeable portable probable reliable remarkable replaceable respectable sociable valuable vegetable
12	-ible			accessible audible credible destructible edible flexible horrible impossible indestructible invincible legible possible responsible reversible sensible susceptible terrible visible
13	-ably			probably presumably reasonably inevitably considerably notably invariably remarkably comfortably preferably suitably arguably understandably uncomfortably unreasonably noticeably conceivably reliably irritably miserably predictably unmistakably undeniably unquestionably inextricably regrettably justifiably unbelievably profitably admirably inexplicably improbably unavoidably uncontrollably impeccably inescapably agreeably amiably ably appreciably
14	-ibly			possibly terribly audibly forcibly sensibly visibly ostensibly horribly imperceptibly impossibly plausibly irresistibly indelibly invisibly responsibly flexibly perceptibly incredibly
15	Suffix	.	Adding suffixes beginning with	The r is doubled if the –fer is still stressed when the ending is added. conferring deferring inferring misinferring misreferring preferring referring retransferring transferring

			vowel letters to words ending in -fer		conferred deferred inferred misinferred misreferred preferred referred retransferred transferred
					conferral deferral referral transferral
16		-fer		The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.	referencing refereeing preferencing buffering chaffering coffering differing goffering offering proffering reoffering suffering chamfering interfering pilfering
					buffered chaffered chamfered coffered differed goffered interfered offered pilfered proffered reoffered suffered unbuffered conferencing
					feral transferal
					circumference conference countertransference deference difference indifference inference interference misreference nonconference non-interference preference reference teleconference transference videoconference
17	- hyphen		Use of the hyphen	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. Compounds with these prefixes are sometimes (but not always) hyphenated to avoid doubling a vowel or tripling a consonant, and sometimes even to prevent initial misreading or mispronunciation. 1. To avoid doubling a vowel: anti-art anti-administration co-opt (but cooperation) de-emphasize 2. To avoid tripling a consonant: shell-like 3. To prevent initial reading or mispronunciation: re-cover vs. recover (I will re-cover the sofa when I recover from the flu.)	co-ordinate re-enter co-operate co-own
18	ee:ei		Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. Exceptions: protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).	ceiling conceit deceive perceive receive receipt conceited conceive deceit
	ough	or	Words containing the	ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be	ought bought thought nought brought fought

		u	letter-string ough	used to spell a number of different sounds.	rough tough enough chough
		f			cough
		o			
		o - e			though although dough
		o o			through breakthrough
		u			thorough borough
		o w			plough bough
	silent		Words with ‘silent’ letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)	Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in knight, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that ‘ch’ now represents in the Scottish word loch.	a - artistically logically musically romantically, b -bomb dumb lamb numb thumb doubt debt climb comb crumbs numb subtle tomb c - abscess ascend ascent conscience conscious crescent descend descent disciple fascinate fluorescent incandescent isosceles luminescent miscellaneous muscle obscene resuscitate scenario scene scent scissors d - Wednesday sandwich handsome edge bridge handkerchief e – breathe g – sign champagne gnaw reign align assign benign campaign cologne consign design feign foreign gnarl gnash gnat gnaw gnome gnu resign h - honest ghost heir hour what whether rhubarb rhyme ache anchor archaeology architect archives chaos character characteristic charisma chemical chemist chemotherapy chlorine choir cholera chord choreograph chorus Christian Christmas chrome echo leprechaun loch mechanical melancholy monarch monochrome orchestra orchid psychic scheme school stomach technical technique technology i - business k - knead knife knight knock knot know knack knapsack knave knead knee kneel knell knew knickers knife knit knob knoll knot knowledge knuckle l – would should calf half salmon talk yolk folk calm calf half m – mnemonic n - autumn column condemn damn hymn solemn o – colonel p - corps coup pneumonia psychology receipt pseudo psychiatrist psychiatry psychotherapy psychotic receipt r – s- aisle island debris apropos bourgeois t - asthma ballet castle gourmet listen rapport ricochet soften apostle bristle bustle fasten glisten hustle jostle listen moisten mortgage often * nestle rustle soften * thistle trestle whistle wrestle u - guess guard guide guilt guitar baguette biscuit build built circuit disguise guest guide guild guile guillotine guilty guise rogue silhouette w - answer sword two whole wrist write who awry playwright sword wrack wrangle wrap wrapper wrath wreak wreath wreck wreckage wren wrench wrest wrestle wretch wretched wriggle wring wrinkle wrist writ write writhe wrong wrote wrought wrung wry x – faux pas

				z – rendezvous
		Homophones and other words that are often confused	<p>In these pairs of words, nouns end –ce and verbs end –se. Advice and advise provide a useful clue as the word advise (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt c.</p> <p>advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophecy</p>	<p>Alphabetically</p> <p>aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane) isle: an island aloud: out loud allowed: permitted affect: usually a verb (e.g. The weather may affect our plans) effect: usually a noun (e.g. It may have an effect on our plans). If a verb, it means 'bring about' (e.g. He will effect changes in the running of the business.). altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church alter: to change ascent: the act of ascending (going up) assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun) bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal) serial: adjective from the noun series – a succession of things one after the other compliment: to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun) complement: related to the word complete – to make something complete or more complete (e.g. her scarf complemented her outfit) descent: the act of descending (going down) dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun) desert: as a noun – a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb – to abandon (stress on second syllable) dessert: (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal draft: noun – a first attempt at writing something; verb – to make the first attempt; also, to draw in someone (e.g. to draft in extra help) draught: a current of airfarther: further father: a male parent guessed: past tense of the verb guess guest: visitor heard: past tense of the verb hear herd: a group of animals led: past tense of the verb lead lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead) morning: before noon mourning: grieving for someone who has died past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. In the past) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. he walked past me) passed: past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. I passed him in the road)</p>

				<p>precede: go in front of or before proceed: go on principal: adjective – most important (e.g. principal ballerina) noun – important person (e.g. principal of a college) principle: basic truth or belief profit: money that is made in selling things prophet: someone who foretells the future stationary: not moving stationery: paper, envelopes etc. steal: take something that does not belong to you steel: metal wary: cautious weary: tired who's: contraction of who is or who has whose: belonging to someone (e.g. Whose jacket is that?)</p>
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Year 1 Spelling 'Learn its'

they	go	some	when
to	with	said	you
my	and	what	me
was	put	do	no

we	there	said	are
come	could	like	of
what	some	put	have
once	into	they	ask

Autumn 2

made	what	have	would
little	out	down	here
looked	one	back	about
your	make	call	there

could	what	have	would
little	saw	when	there
came	once	put	about
your	time	come	called

Spring 2

friend	push	pull	liked
house	school	where	here
says	today	people	your
their	again	full	looked

Summer 1

Jesus	were	are	again
children	mother	fast	going
father	love	should	please
past	who	beautiful	Bible

Summer 2

Year 2 Spelling 'Learn its'

Jesus	there	here	people
one	some	said	you
today	put	where	asked
was	come	again	once

Autumn 1

because	pretty	child	every
after	our	should	of
were	friend	father	hour
school	some	full	beautiful

children	came	called	away
want	going	would	know
after	began	animals	first
small	every	many	laughed

Spring 1

behind	while	past	whole
everybody	even	move	climb
Bible	break	great	clothes
again	favourite	after	should

Spring 2

working	garden	drive	suddenly
cage	small	wanted	watch
thought	fixed	puzzle	final
dancing	pitch	swimmer	treasure

Summer 1

ready	adventure	journey	luckily
lonely	believe	special	ocean
wasn't	busy	half	water
everybody	plant	sugar	unfortunately

Summer 2

Key Stage 2 Spelling 'Learn its'

their	people	Jesus	different
your	alright	special	answer
another	little	rhyme	develop
because	beautiful	awkward	forty

Autumn 1

brother	started	through	friend
until	believe	always	decide
frightened	difficult	together	definite
suggest	enough	address	appear

interesting	happened	accident	strength
received	achieve	answer	thought
surprise	committee	believe	marvellous
caught	excellent	important	naughty

Spring

children	different	frightened	together
received	believe	decided	quarter
daughter	bought	centre	woman
surprise	cousin	sometimes	through

Summer 1

likely	coarse	toughest	favourite
straight	bruise	original	inspire
nervous	sensible	through	material
crumb	disobey	special	sensation