

Richard Avenue Primary School

Phonics and Spelling Guidance for KS2

Staff teaching children identified as needing further phonics learning within KS2 follow the Little Wandle programme overview. Children will be assessed and follow the scheme using the same approach as they have followed in KS1.

Please see the document: Little Wandle Letters and Sounds Revised 2021: Programme progression

https://www.littlewandlelettersandsounds.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Programme-Overview_Reception-and-Year-1-1.pdf

Year 3 to Year 6 overviews, contain the objective linked to the National Curriculum Programmes of Study as well as lists of words.

Year Group focus:

- Y3 ~ prefixes
- Y4 ~ suffixes
- Y5 ~ suffixes and homophones/silent letters
- Y6 ~ word families revision
- All Year Groups include topic words (linked to vocabulary for learning within foundation subjects) and tier two words (to encourage breadth within vocabulary knowledge)

KS2 English – Weekly Spelling Lists

(Black – example words – you can replace these with other examples to fit with your novel, topic or text type).

Y3/4 Spelling List **Y5/6 Spelling List** These words have to be taught.

Year 3

	A1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Split diagraph – long vowel sound. (Review work from Y1)	‘s’ sound spelt as ‘c’ before ‘e’, ‘i’ and ‘y’. (Review work from Y2) <i>Do all 12 words.</i>	Commonly misspelt words.	Commonly misspelt words.	Words with endings sounding like /zə/ or /t ə/ ʃ <i>The ending sounding like /zə/ is always spelt –sure. The ending sounding like /tə/ 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.</i>
Words		arrive decide describe extreme guide surprise shape froze shade flame	bicycle centre century certain circle consider exercise experience medicine notice recent	a lot, about, again, always, another, answer, any, beautiful, because, believe, cannot, close, clothes, different, every, excited, February, finally, forty, friend	knew, know, loose, lose, new, people, piece, probably, ready, really, receive, separate, something, sometimes, sure.	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure, puncture, juncture, fracture, moisture,

	A2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) <i>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/.</i>	The /i/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)	Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)
Words		science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent, scenery, scissors, ascent, descent, scientist	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery, dynasty, mystical, symbol, lyric, syrup, hymn, system, typical.	young, touch, double, trouble, country, rough, cousin, couple, enough, nourish, tough, encourage.	scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character, anchor, stomach, technology, chord, chameleon, chemical	chef, chalet, machine, brochure, chute, parachute, chalet, chic, quiche, fuchsia, chiffon

	Sp1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin)	Prefixes - Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling. Like un- , the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.	Like un- , the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.	Like un- , the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.	The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'.
Words		league, tongue, plague, vague, vogue, catalogue, antique, unique, opaque, plaque, cheque, masque, boutique, grotesque, picturesque	unable unwell unhappy untidy untrained unlucky unpopular unpick unseen unusual undo untie unzip unofficial	disappear disbelieve disappoint, disagree, disobey, dislike, dishonest, dislodge, disown, displease, disinfect, dishearten	misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) misguide, misfire, misjudge, mishear, mishap, misheard, miscalculate, misfortune, misinform	inactive, incorrect inability, incapable, incomplete, inaccurate, inaction, invisible, informal include

	Sp2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	<p>Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-.</p>	<p>re- means ‘again’ or ‘back’.</p> <p>sub- means ‘under’.</p>	inter- means ‘between’ or ‘among’.	super- means ‘above’.	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		illegal, illegible, illogical, illuminate immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect, immoveable, immense, impolite irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible, irritate, irrational, irritable,	redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate, recall, recycle, reduce, recount, recover, rebuild, react, reaction subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge	interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) intercom, interrupt, interject, interface, interfere, interval, intercity, interview.	supermarket, superman, superstar, supercar, supersede, superglue, superhero, supersonic, superpower, superstore superior, supervise.	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.

	Su1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	anti- means ‘against’.	auto- means ‘self’ or ‘own’	Homophones and near homophones	Homophones and near homophones	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antisocial, antidote, antibiotic, anticipate, antifreeze, antibody, antihero, antifraud, antigravity	autobiography, autograph, automotive, automobile, automatic, autopilot, autofocus, automated, automaton, autonomous, autocracy	ball, bawl, berry, bury, brake, break, fair, fare, great, grate, ate, eight, hour, our, heard, herd, groan, grown, here, hear, knot, not, mail, male	, heel, he’ll, heal, knew, new, knight, night main, mane, meet, meat, peace, piece, plain, plane, scene, seen, one, won, right, write	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.

	Su2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Words with the /ei/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey	Cross-curricular words.	Cross-curricular words	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		vein, weigh, eight, eighth, neighbour, they, obey, reign, height	eight, eighth, increase, minute, opposite, position, quarter, regular, weight, length	earth, fruit, heart, natural, material, experiment, breath, breathe, heard, potatoes	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.

Year 4

	A1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Tricky spellings	The 'ay' sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh' or 'ey'	Silent letters of words from different origins.	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.	The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. Exceptions: (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.
Words		whether, which, whole, would, write, writing, written, wrote, your, you're, whistle, their, they're there, February, Wednesday, though, thought, brought, bought	vein, weight, eight, neighbour, they, obey, rein, sleigh, survey, convey	answer, guard, guide, heard, heart, island, knowledge, learn, know, reign	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly) accidentally, actually, occasionally, slowly, quickly, quietly, weekly	happily, angrily, easily, uneasily, hastily, unhappily busily, crazily, steadily, lazily, necessarily, unnecessarily, shabbily, solitarily, ordinarily, greedily

	A2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. (2) If the root word ends with -le, the -le is changed to -ly.	The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. (3) If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word publicly.	The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. (4) The words truly, duly, wholly. Some words keep the ending e and some lose the ending e.	Endings which sound like /ʒən/ If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion.	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 or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. -tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.
Words		gently, simply, humbly, nobly, probably , terribly, wrinkly, miserably, possibly, incredibly, responsibly	basically, frantically, dramatically, magically, musically, logically, nautically, heroically, rustically, practically, comically, physically, logically especially, finally, formally, generally, totally, occasionally, socially, usually	truly, duly, wholly. lonely, lovely, lively, completely, definitely, separately, sincerely, fortunately, immediately, separately	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television, occasion , conversion, collision, erosion, exclusion	invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion, mention , position , question , motion, addition, multiplication, attention, correction, animation, completion, attention, prevention,

	Sp1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	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 or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. -ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit.	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 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.	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 or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. -cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.	The suffix -ation The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission, possession, commission, impression, progression, compression	expansion, extension, comprehension, tension, illusion, intrusion, conclusion, erosion, collision, provision, corrosion (some root words end in de).	musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician, optician, technician, beautician, dietician, tactician	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration, allocation, conversation, coronation, decoration, dictation, duration, registration	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.

	Sp2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	The suffix –ous Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	The suffix –ous –our is changed to –or before –ous is added. A final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of ‘g’ is to be kept. If there is an /i:/ sound before the –ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words with more than one syllable. <i>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.</i>	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words with more than one syllable. <i>The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.</i>	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various tremendous, enormous, jealous, joyous, curious,	humorous, glamorous, vigorous, courageous, outrageous serious, obvious, curious hideous, spontaneous, courteous	forget, forgetting, forgotten, begin, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred, upset, upsetting, transfer, transferring, transferred, travel, travelled, travelling, traveller, cancel, cancelled, cancelling	garden, gardening, gardener, limit, limiting, limited, limitation, listen, listener, listened, listening, present, presented, presenting, offer, offering, offered, benefit, benefited, benefiting	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.

	Su1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Possessive apostrophe with singular words	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).	Homophones and near-homophones	Homophones and near-homophones	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		Woman’s , England’s, brother’s, Thomas’s, somebody’s, lady’s, tooth’s (OR words that link to topic or novel)	girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the ’s suffix e.g. Cyprus’s population) women’s	Accept, except, affect, effect, medal, meddle, missed, mist, rain, rein, reign , whether, weather, whose, who’s	Father, farther, ceiling, sealing, stationery, stationary, past, passed, aloud, allowed, alter, altar	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.

	Su2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Other words from the Y3/4 spelling list	Other words from the Y3/4 spelling list	Double consonants	Unstressed vowels	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		Answer, build, complete, continue, early, group, guard, forward, imagine, important, island, learn, often, particular	Peculiar, perhaps, popular, potatoes, promise, purpose, remember, sentence, special straight, strange, strength, surprise,	Address, appear, arrive, different, difficult, disappear, grammar, occasion, opposite, pressure, suppose	Different, favourite, February, interest, library, ordinary, separate, offering, parliament, history, familiar,	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.

Year 5

	A1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Revision of prefixes and suffixes from Y3/4.	Endings which sound like / əs/ ʃ spelt -cious or -tious <i>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. Exception: anxious.</i>	Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ <i>–cial is common after a vowel letter and –tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province).</i>	Words containing the letter-string ough <i>ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</i>	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		Accidentally, actually, occasionally, probably, knowledgeable, possession, mention, occasion, question, position	vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious, disastrous, marvellous, mischievous	official, special, artificial, racial, beneficial, superficial, glacial, partial, confidential, essential, potential, sequential, celestial, torrential	ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought rough, tough, enough cough, though, although, dough through thorough, borough plough, bough	Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.

	A2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	<p>Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency</p> <p><i>Use –ant and –ance/–ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; –ation endings are often a clue.</i></p>	<p>Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency</p> <p><i>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 / / ε sound in the right position. There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.</i></p>	<p>Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly</p> <p><i>The –able/–ably endings are far more common than the –ible/–ibly endings</i></p>	<p>Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly</p> <p><i>As with –ant and –ance/–ancy, the –able ending is used if there is a related word ending in –ation.</i></p>	<p>Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly</p> <p><i>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. When ending with a ‘e’ we drop the ‘e’ with –ible</i></p>
Words		<p>observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation), tolerant, tolerance (toleration), substance, ignorance, resistance, attendance, assistance, assistant</p>	<p>(substantial) innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidential) assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence</p>	<p>available, comfortable, flammable, durable, suitable, variable, capable, horrible, legible, credible, visible, invisible, plausible, flexible</p>	<p>adorable/adorably (adoration), applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably (consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration) durable (duration)</p>	<p>changeable, noticeable, serviceable, traceable, knowledgeable, manageable, forcible, legible, forgivable, reducible, collapsible, responsible, sensible,</p>

	Sp1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	<p>Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly</p> <p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer</p> <p><i>The r is doubled if the –fer is still stressed when the ending is added. The r is not doubled if the –fer is no longer stressed.</i></p>	<p>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer</p> <p><i>The r is doubled if the –fer is still stressed when the ending is added. The r is not doubled if the –fer is no longer stressed.</i></p>	<p>Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.</p>
Words		<p>dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable, likeable/likable, lovable /loveable, useable/usable.</p>	<p>possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly</p>	<p>transfer, prefer, refer, infer, defer, confer</p> <p>reference, referee, preference, transference, inference, deference, conference,</p>	<p>referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred, inferred, inferring, deferred, deferring, conferred, conferring</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>

	Sp2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	<p>Use of the hyphen.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</p> <p><i>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)</i></p>	<p>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</p> <p><i>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)</i></p>	<p>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</p> <p><i>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)</i></p>	<p>Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.</p>
Words		<p>co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own, re-educate, re-evaluate, re-explain, re-examine, re-employ, pre-arrange</p> <p>non-stick, non-fiction, ill-tempered, ill-timed, re-sign (instead of resign), re-serve (instead of reserve), re-sent (instead of resent).</p>	<p>achieve, convenience, mischievous, thief, grief, piece, friend, handkerchief, medieval, obedient, believe, hygiene, soldier, variety,</p>	<p>deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling, receipt, deceit, conceited, conceit, deceit, deceitful</p>	<p>science, reign, weight, their, foreign, neither, glacier, sufficient, neighbour, sovereign, protein, weird, ancient, beige, leisure,</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>

	Su1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	<p>Words with ‘silent’ letters</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p> <p><i>In the pairs of words opposite, 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.</i></p>	<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<p>Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.</p>
Words		<p>doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight, answer, listen, climb, comb, rhythm, knock, knitting, wrinkle, wreck</p> <p>Unstressed consonant: government,</p>	<p>advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy</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)</p>	<p>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). / farther: further / father: a male parent</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>

	Su2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Rule	Topic Words x 10	Homophones and other words that are often confused	Homophones and other words that are often confused	Homophones and other words that are often confused	Suffixes and prefixes	Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.
Words		<p>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 air. / guessed: past tense of the verb guess / guest: visitor / heard: past tense of the verb hear / herd: a group of animals</p>	<p>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) / 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</p>	<p>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>	<p>According, attached, criticise, determined, equip (ment/ped), especially, frequently, immediately, unnecessary, sincerely</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>

Year 6

A1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
<p>Topic Words x 10</p>	<p>Unstressed Vowels (links to Y4)</p> <p><i>A Vowels are sometimes said quickly or quietly, or the 'beat' falls elsewhere so they are not heard.</i></p> <p><i>B Adding an affix can result in an unstressed vowel as it changes the 'beat' (frighten/frightening).</i></p> <p><i>C Many words with unstressed vowels contain the 'en', 'er' patterns</i></p>	<p>Unstressed Vowels</p> <p><i>A Vowels are sometimes said quickly or quietly, or the 'beat' falls elsewhere so they are not heard.</i></p> <p><i>B Adding an affix can result in an unstressed vowel as it changes the 'beat' (frighten/frightening).</i></p> <p><i>C Many words with unstressed vowels contain the 'en', 'er' patterns.</i></p>	<p>Unstressed Consonants</p> <p><i>Note: these consonants (in bold) are not heard regardless of pronunciation</i></p>	<p>Hyphens and Compound Words</p> <p><i>A The compound adjectives are two or more words that together describe a noun.</i></p> <p><i>B When they come directly before a noun they usually have a hyphen.</i></p> <p><i>C The hyphen shows that together the words make one adjective describing the noun</i></p>	<p>Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.</p>
	<p>Accommodate, bruise, category, definite, desperate, dictionary, embarrass, chocolate Wednesday parliament history describe different prosperous memorable stationary generously, frightening fattening deafening difference reference</p>	<p>exaggerate, marvellous, nuisance, parliament, privilege, secretary, vegetable, animal voluntary separate predict describe, miniature literature offering memorably ponderous interest desperate conference preference deference</p>	<p>handsome handkerchief government environment castle raspberry sign cupboard February wrapper answer doubt crumb thumb</p>	<p>long-term fire-proof hot-water free-range part-time well-known well-behaved brightly-lit cold-blooded six-foot-tall dark-brown bright-red well-written up-to-date man-eating</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>

A2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
<p>Topic Words x 10</p>	<p>Roots and Affixes</p> <p><i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i></p> <p><i>Words can be given to show how to build up new words to be learnt.</i></p> <p><i>(links to Y3 grammar)</i></p>	<p>Roots and Affixes</p> <p><i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i></p> <p><i>Words can be given to show how to build up new words to be learnt.</i></p> <p><i>OR</i></p> <p><i>Children can be given the root words and then locate/ create a list for the word families.</i></p>	<p>Roots and Affixes</p> <p><i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i></p> <p><i>Children can be given the root words and then locate/ create a list for the word families.</i></p>	<p>Roots and Affixes</p> <p><i>Building multisyllabic words using word families and affixes.</i></p> <p><i>Children can be given the root words and then locate/ create a list for the word families.</i></p>	<p>Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.</p>
	<p>form inform information transformed performance trust trusting distrusting trustworthy untrustworthy part impartial particle participate participation</p>	<p>joy joyful enjoying enjoyment enjoyable agree disagree disagreeing disagreement disagreeable appear appearance reappearance disappearing disappearance</p>	<p>cover uncover uncovering discovery undiscovered act reacted reacting reaction overreaction light delight delighted delightful delightfully child childhood childlike childish childishly act actor reaction activity inactivity sign signal signature significant insignificant</p>	<p>assist assists assisting assistant assistance light lighten lightening enlighten enlightening press express expression expressive expressively take taken mistaken unmistakable unmistakably help helping helpful unhelpful unhelpfully claim claiming exclaimed disclaiming reclaimable</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>

Sp1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Topic Words x 10	Y5/6 Spelling List ‘c’ makes ‘s’ sound before ‘i’, ‘e’ and ‘y’ (taught in Y3 and links to Y2) & ‘y’ makes the ‘i’ as in ‘bin’ sound (revision frommY3/4)	Y5/6 Spelling List Mixed spelling rules/ revision	Y5/6 Spelling List Mixed spelling rules/ revision	Y5/6 Spelling List Mixed spelling rules/ revision	Y5/6 Spelling List Mixed spelling rules/ revision
	Cemetery, convenience, criticise, excellent, existence, hindrance, necessary, prejudice, sacrifice Physical, symbol, system	Amateur, average, awkward, bargain, controversy, curiosity, develop, forty, guarantee, harass,	Hindrance, identity, individual, interfere, interrupt, language, leisure, lightning, muscle, neighbour	Persuade, programme, queue, recognise, relevant, restaurant, rhythm, shoulder, signature	Stomach, temperature, twelfth, vegetable, vehicle, yacht, familiar, symbol, conscience, conscious, temperature

Sp2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
Topic Words x 10	Y5/6 Spelling List Double consonants Revision (links to Y4)	Y5/6 Spelling List Mixed spelling rules/ revision	Suffix 'en', 'ify', 'ate' <i>A The suffix 'en' changes adjectives to verbs (dark – darken). B The suffix 'ify' changes nouns to verbs (class – classify). C The suffix 'ate' changes nouns to verbs (captive – captivate).</i>	Suffix 'ness' <i>A Add 'ness' to adjectives to form the noun. B Add 'ness' to adjectives ending in 'e' to form the noun. C For adjectives ending 'y', change the 'y' to an 'i' and add 'ness' to form the noun</i>	Suffix 'ity' <i>A For adjectives with short vowels before the final consonant, just add 'ity' to form the noun. B For adjectives ending in 'e' (long vowels), drop the 'e' and add 'ity' to form the noun (pure – purity). C For adjectives ending 'le', drop the 'le' and add 'ility' (visible – visibility).</i>
	Accommodate, accompany, according, aggressive, apparent, appreciate, attached, committee, communicate, community	Correspond, immediate, occupy, occur, opportunity, recommend, suggest, beginning, preferred, occurrence	darken weaken lighten soften roughen classify electrify dignify notify justify captivate dedicate stimulate notate evacuate	madness cleverness illness coldness truthfulness awareness gentleness likeness politeness rudeness happiness cleanliness tidiness loneliness chubbiness	fatality elasticity rigidity normality brutality insanity fertility agility mobility purity capability credibility visibility portability durability

Su1 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
<p>Topic Words x 10</p>	<p>Letter strings 'ial', 'ious'</p> <p><i>A 'ial' can make one syllable with the sound 'shul' (when it follows a 'c' or 't').</i> <i>B 'ial' can make two syllables with the 'i' sounding long 'e'.</i> <i>C 'ious' can make the sound 'shus' or 'uss'.</i></p>	<p>Hyphens to join prefixes</p> <p><i>A 'non' means 'not'. When added as a prefix it will give the word the opposite meaning.</i> <i>B 'ill' means 'bad' or 'badly'. It means the opposite of 'good' or 'done well'.</i> <i>C The hyphen can be used to separate the vowels between prefix and the root word.</i></p>	<p>Hyphens for clarity with homophones</p> <p><i>A The prefix 're' means 'again'. Think of 'repeat'.</i> <i>B The prefix 're' creates many homophones or near homophones with other words.</i> <i>C The hyphen can be used to avoid confusion.</i></p>	<p>Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.</p>	<p>Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.</p>
	<p>artificial partial initial social superficial material menial trivial jovial industrial cautious previous delicious obvious furious</p>	<p>non-stick non-slip non-drip non-stop non-fiction ill-natured ill-tempered ill-timed ill-gotten ill-used re-enter re-employ pre-arrange co-own co-operate</p>	<p>re-act re-press re-sign re-form re-cover react repress resign reform recover re-sent resent re-serve reserve</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>

Su2 W1	W2	W3	W4	W5	W6
<p>Topic Words x 10</p>	<p>Latin prefixes ‘uni’, ‘bi’, ‘tri’</p> <p><i>A The prefix ‘uni’ comes from Latin meaning ‘one’.</i> <i>B The prefix ‘bi’ comes from Latin meaning ‘two’ or ‘twice’.</i> <i>C The prefix ‘tri’ comes from Latin meaning ‘three’</i></p>	<p>Latin prefixes ‘circ’, ‘tele’, ‘trans’</p> <p><i>A The prefix ‘circ’ comes from Latin meaning ‘round’.</i> <i>B The prefix ‘tele’ comes from Latin meaning ‘distant’ or ‘far off’.</i> <i>C The prefix ‘trans’ comes from Latin meaning ‘across’.</i></p>	<p>Latin prefixes ‘min’, ‘magn’, ‘multi’</p> <p><i>A The prefix ‘min’ comes from Latin meaning ‘small’ or ‘less’.</i> <i>B The prefix ‘magn’ comes from Latin meaning ‘great’ or ‘large’.</i> <i>C The prefix ‘multi’ comes from Latin meaning ‘many’ or ‘much’</i></p>	<p>Latin roots ‘tract’, ‘struct’, ‘port’</p> <p><i>A ‘tract’ comes from Latin and means ‘pull’.</i> <i>B ‘struct’ comes from Latin and means ‘build’.</i> <i>C ‘port’ comes from Latin and means ‘carry’ or ‘across’.</i></p>	<p>Use the words from the Tier Two List that have been used in writing.</p>
	<p>uniform unicorn unicycle union university biplane biped bicycle binary binoculars triangle triplets tricycle tripod trio</p>	<p>circulation circumference circle circular circus telegraph telephone television telescope telepathy translate transfer transmit transport transplant</p>	<p>minimum minute miniskirt minor miniscule magnate magnificent magnify magnitude magnum multilateral multimedia multiplication multistorey multitude</p>	<p>tractor subtract attraction retraction distraction structure unstructured construction deconstruction infrastructure porter exporting portable transported transportation</p>	<p>Generate a list of spellings that have been used and/or have been misspelt.</p>

Tier Two Words

Year 3				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
arctic	act	signal	capture	chill
bold	active	spoil	fortunate	advice
border	cling	starve	adopt	nation
climate	convince	tour	advantage	ancient
fierce	confess	prefer	frail	abandon
opposite	ordeal	prepare	abundant	passage
mystify	observe	alert	origin	nursery
award	pastime	afford	perform	plunge
reverse	extend	terror	scatter	schedule
steer	struggled	reduce	balance	swift
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
board	continent	brief	coward	attract
arrange	crew	brilliant	avoid	average
contain	pause	custom	deed	brave
launch	limit	bounce	loyal	journey
grasp	glide	habit	grace	recall
gasp	doze	globe	digest	coast
risk	examine	diagram	rare	prevent
enable	suitable	explore	ban	collect
triumph	value	vision	volunteer	wander
rely	remark	resident	respect	responsible

Year 4

Year 4				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
ancestor	annual	dense	former	arena
mistrust	mock	deposit	noble	orchard
humble	impact	increase	indicate	inspire
envy	essential	extraordinary	flexible	focus
abrupt	descend	desire	destructive	develop
accelerate	content	erupt	crafty	circular
valiant	capital	tragic	typical	weary
anticipate	variety	vast	venture	request
recognise	address	release	represent	threat
appeal	shabby	shallow	queasy	recent
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
outstanding	peculiar	peer	practice	precious
limp	manufacture	master	permit	plead
instant	invisible	jagged	mature	limb
fragile	frantic	frequent	lack	furious
disaster	ease	entertain	entire	entrance
hostile	concern	distract	distress	congratulate
coax	column	habitat	confuse	complete
blend	blossom	massive	competition	possess
resist	response	baggage	basic	severe
arrest	ascend	assist	attempt	attentive

Year 5

Year 5				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
hearty	independent	industrious	intense	intercept
homonym	gigantic	illuminate	immense	hazy
antonym	identical	accident	attention	impressive
achievement	anxious	alternate	altitude	antagonist
portable	aggressive	preserve	protagonist	provide
exasperate	beverage	exert	blizzard	budge
cautiously	excavate	character	exhibit	companion
visible	arrive	vivid	combine	withdraw
agree	solar	dedicate	access	detect
prejudice	confident	strive	deprive	courteous
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
summit	suspend	synonym	talon	taunt
sparse	spurt	rigorous	suffix	suffocate
slither	sluggish	soar	solitary	solo
route	Saunter	seldom	senseless	sever
require	resemble	retrieve	retire	revert
overthrow	pardon	pasture	pedestrian	perish
nonchalant	numerous	oasis	obsolete	occasion
escalate	evade	soothe	mischief	monarch
crave	compassion	stationary	comply	compose
remote	astound	superior	avalanche	bungle

Year 6

Year 6				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
authority	formula	require	injure	survey
constitute	individual	specific	invest	exceed
assign	involve	structure	diverse	alternative
define	legislate	vary	obtain	component
cooperate	major	administrate	potential	considerable
economy	method	affect	primary	contribute
environment	occur	aspect	purchase	corporate
establish	period	category	range	fund
factor	principle	community	regulate	imply
finance	proceed	distinct	secure	instance
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
justify	volume	grant	inhibit	license
layer	swarm	hence	undertake	margin
supplement	adequate	hypothesis	aware	medical
outcome	approximate	implement	clause	acknowledge
physical	attitude	mechanism	consult	modify
proportion	civil	incidence	energy	precise
react	commit	phase	equivalent	psychology
sequence	concentrate	regime	expand	stable
shift	cycle	resolve	external	substitute
technical	domestic	retain	image	sustain

Year 6 Plus +

SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER		JANUARY	
analyse		contrary		culture		resource		correspond	
approach		section		design		reveal		document	
concept		significant		equate		utilise		dominate	
consist		acquire		feature		strategy		ensure	
context		convert		focus		tradition		exclude	
data		chapter		institute		circumstance		framework	
evident		compute		normal		comment		immigrate	
export		conduct		participate		consent		initial	
process		consume		perceive		constrain		minor	
research		credit		region		coordinate		negate	
FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
ignorance		implicate		predict		enable		symbol	
specify		impose		prior		enforce		transit	
migrate		integrate		project		fundamental		trend	
technique		internal		series		generate		abstract	
apparent		investigate		statistic		logic		accurate	
attribute		job		subsequent		estate		aggregate	
presume		label		summary		prime		allocate	
emerge		obvious		compound		pursue		attach	
ethnic		option		decline		ratio		bond	
goal		output		discrete		style		capable	

Year 6 Plus ++

Year 6 Plus ++				
SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	JANUARY
domain	income	similar	element	restrict
assess	indicate	source	evaluate	discriminate
assume	interpret	theory	final	transfer
available	issue	achieve	impact	compensate
benefit	labour	appropriate	journal	constant
contract	legal	commission	maintain	convene
distribute	percent	complex	positive	core
estimate	policy	conclude	previous	criteria
function	respond	consequent	relevant	deduce
identify	sector	construct	reside	demonstrate
FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
emphasis	scheme	despite	stress	entity
illustrate	revenue	dimension	academy	evolve
interact	sufficient	perspective	adjust	expose
welfare	technology	occupy	alter	facilitate
maximise	valid	overall	amend	generation
partner	version	parallel	capacity	liberal
philosophy	communicate	principal	challenge	mental
publish	confer	professional	conflict	network
register	contrast	promote	contact	notion
cite	debate	status	orient	objective