У3	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
RWI units to support teaching		Y3 – unit 3 Y4 – unit 7	Y3 – unit 6 Y3 - unit 4 Y4 – unit 4	Y3 -special focus 3 Y4 – special focus 1	Y3 – unit 5 Y4 – unit 2 Y4 – unit 9	Y3 – unit 1 Y3 - unit 2 Y3 unit 11 Y3 unit 12 Y3 unit 12 Y3 unit 13 Y3 unit 14 Y4 – unit 1 Y4 – unit 3 Y4 – unit5 Y4 – unit 10
Spelling	 Revise: Adding the endings -ing, - ed, -er, -est and - y to words. Contractions The suffixes - ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly Adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in -y Words ending in -tion The 'j' sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and 	 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 before it, the final consonant is doubled before any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed. Forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred, gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation 	The suffix - ation The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply. information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration	 The 'I' sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of the words These words should be learnt as needed. myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery 	 Words with endings sounding like 'ure' The ending sounding like ture' The ending sounding like zhuh is always spelt -sure. The ending sounding like chure 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. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure, creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure 	 Y4 – unit 12 More prefixes Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below. Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings. The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in/into'. In the words given as examples it means 'not'. Before a root word starting with L, 'in-' becomes il Before a root word with m or p, in- becomes im Before a root word starting with r, in-becomes ir

as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	 Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root wordour is changed to or before -ous is added. A final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the 'j' sound of the 'g' is to be kept. If there is an 'e' sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as 'i' but a few words have e. poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various, tremendous, enormous, jealous, humorous, glamourous, vigorous, courageous, outrageous, serious, obvious, curious, hideous, spontaneous, courteous 	ly The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules learnt still apply. The suffix -ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words. Sadly, completely, usually, finally, comically, Exceptions 1) If the root word ends in -y with a consonant letter before it, the y is changed to an I, but only if the root word has more than one syllable. happily, angrily 2) If the root words ends with -le, the -le is changed to - ly. gently, simply,	sound spelt ou These words should be learnt as needed. young, touch, double, trouble, country	 Endings which sound like 'zhun' If the ending sounds like zhun, it is spelt as -sion. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television 	'back'. sub- means under inter – means between or among super- means above anti- means against auto – means self or own disappoint, disagree, disobey, misbehave, mislead, misspell, inactive, incorrect, illegal, illegible, immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect, irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible, redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate, subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge, interact, intercity, international, interrelated, supermarket, superman, superstar, antiseptic, anti- clockwise, antisocial, autobiography, autogrpah
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humbly,	
nobly	
3) If the root	
word ends in	
-ic, -ally is	
added rather	
than just -ly,	
except in the	
word	
publicly.	
basically,	
frantically,	
dramatically	
4) The words	
truly, suly,	
wholly	

Word list - years 3 and 4

Weekly spelling test to include 5 spellings from the studied spelling rule and 5 from the statutory words.

accident(ally)	early	knowledge	purpose
actual(ly)	earth	learn	quarter
address	eight/eighth	length	question
answer	enough	library	recent
appear	exercise	material	regular
arrive	experience	medicine	reign
believe	experiment	mention	remember
bicycle	extreme	minute	sentence
breath	famous	natural	separate
breathe	favourite	naughty	special
build	February	notice	straight
busy/business	forward(s)	occasion(ally)	strange
calendar	fruit	often	strength
caught	grammar	opposite	suppose
centre	group	ordinary	surprise
century	guard	particular	therefore
certain	guide	peculiar	though/although
circle	heard	perhaps	thought
complete	heart	popular	through
consider	height	position	various
continue	history	possess(ion)	weight
decide	imagine	possible	woman/women
describe	increase	potatoes	
different	important	pressure	
difficult	interest	probably	
disappear	island	promise	

Notes and guidance (non-statutory)	Teachers should continue to emphasise to pupils the relationships between
	sounds and letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root
	words are learnt in this way, longer words can be spelt correctly, if the rules
	and guidance for adding prefixes and suffixes are also known.
	• Examples: business: once busy is learnt, with due attention to the unusual
	spelling of the /i/ sound as 'u', business can then be spelt as busy + ness,
	with the y of busy changed to i according to the rule. disappear: the root
	word appear contains sounds which can be spelt in more than one way so it

 needs to be learnt, but the prefix dis– is then simply added to appear. Understanding the relationships between words can also help with spelling. Examples: bicycle is cycle (from the Greek for wheel) with bi– (meaning 'two') before it.
 medicine is related to medical so the /s/ sound is spelt as c.
 opposite is related to oppose, so the schwa sound in opposite is spelt as o.