

Blessed Sacrament Spelling Overview - year 4

Y4	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
RWI units to support teaching		Y3 – unit 7 Y3 – unit 8	Y4 – unit 11 Y4 – unit 8	Y4 – unit 6 Y4 – special focus 3	Y3 – unit 9 Y3 – unit 10 Y4 – unit 13 Y4 – unit 14	Y3 – special focus 2 Y3 – special focus 4 Y4 – special focus 2 Y4 – special focus 4
Spelling	<p>Revise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable The ‘I’ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words The ‘u’ sound spelt ou Prefixes – dis, mis, in, re, sub, inter, super, anti, auto The suffix -ation The suffix -ly Words with endings sounding like ‘ure’ E.G measure, nature Endings which sound like ‘zhun’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words with the ‘k’ sound spelt ch (Greek origin) scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character Words with the ‘sh’ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) chef, chalet, machine, brochure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words ending with the ‘c’ sound spelt -gue and the ‘k’ sound spelt -que (French in origin) league, tongue, antique, unique Words with the ‘s’ sound spelt sc (Latin origin) In Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and k as two sounds rather than one. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words with the ‘ay’ sound spelt ei, eigh or ey vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey Possessive apostrophe with plural nouns 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’, children’s, men’s, mice’s Note: singular proper nouns ending s use the ‘s’ suffix e.g Cyprus’s population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endings which sound like ‘shun’ spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian 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. -ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit. -sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend-attention, intend-intention -cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homophones and 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

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suffix -ous				invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician	
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Word list - years 3 and 4

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

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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

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	<p>needs to be learnt, but the prefix dis- is then simply added to appear. Understanding the relationships between words can also help with spelling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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