SPELLING

INTENT

- To build on prior spelling knowledge and prepare for the next phase GCSE.
- To identify those with a spelling weakness and provide interventions based on their need.

IMPLEMENTATION

All children undertake spelling homework in K52. The homework explores a spelling or grammar rule each week. The teacher will decide how much class teaching is required for each rule when they set the homework.

In KS2 spelling is monitored through an annual spelling age test and termly SATs spelling papers. In KS3, spelling is monitored through an annual spelling age test.

INTERVENTIONS

Students who have been identified with SEN and a spelling weakness are put forward for a spelling for intervention in Y5. Students who have a spelling weakness, but would otherwise reach expected standard, are offered intervention in Y6. Other students are picked up for intervention in Y7 and 8.

Children found to have not grasped the basic phonic sounds will take part in an Individualised Literacy Intervention (ILI) on a one to one basis, subject to parental consent. Those children with phonic knowledge, but not able to access Key Stage 2 English, will participate in Read, Write Inc. Other children in Key Stage 2 or 3 who do not understand the rules of spelling who are identified as possibly benefitting from an intervention known as Spelling Detectives will undertake a ten week course to support.

IMPACT

All children improve in their spelling age. The general monitoring is in an annual spelling test, but for those undertaking spelling detectives this is assessed at the start and end of the ten week intervention. Results are recorded and vary from an increase in spelling age from six months to twenty four months.

Year 5 Term 1A Overview

ferocious	atrocious	suspicious	delicious	conscious	precious	malicious	spacious	gracious	vicious	Week 1 Words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -cious
obnoxious	anxious	pretentious	superstitious	contentious	nutritious	infectious	fictitious	cautious	ambitious	Week 2 Words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -tious or -ious
rhythm	crystal	typical	system	physical	symptom	oxygen	lyrics	mystery	symbol	Week 3 Words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelt with y
hyphen	hygiene	python	cycle	rhyme	multiply	ndnooo	identify	supply	apply	Week 4 Words with the long vowel sound /i/ spelt with y
effect	affect	allowed	aloud	isle	aisle	precede	proceed	passed	past	Week 5 Homophones & near homophones
morning	mourning	lead	led	herd	heard	guest	guessed	father	farther	Week 6 Homophones & near homophones
					half-term.	pupil's progress against the objectives that have been covered within this	the Mistake with Mr Whoops self- correction activities to assess	Term 1 Dictation Passages and the Spot	Within this assess & review week, use the	Week 7 Review Week



Year 5 Term 1B Overview

Week 1 Words with 'silent' letters	Week 2 Words with 'silent' letters	Week 3 Modal verbs	Week 4 Words ending in 'ment'	Week 5 Adverbs of possibility and frequency	Week 6 Statutory Spelling Challenge Words	Week 7 Review Week
doubt	wrestle	can	equipment	certainly	vegetable	Within this review week, use the provided Year
lamb	wrapper	could	environment	definitely	vehicle	Passages and the Spot the Mistake with Mr
debt	island	may	government	possibly	bruise	Whoops self- correction activities to assess pupil's progress against
thumb	aisle	might	parliament	perhaps	soldier	the objectives that have been covered within this half-term.
solemn	debris	must	enjoyment	probably	stomach	
autumn	mortgage	shall	document	frequently	recommend	
column	Christmas	should	management	often	leisure	
knight	yacht	will	movement	occasionally	privilege	
knuckle	guarantee	would	replacement	rarely	occur	
knot	guilty	ought	statement	always	neighbour	



Year 5 Term 2A Overview

draught	complement	fete	sponsorship	foolishness	sensitivity
	compliment	fate	citizenship	carelessness	possibilitu
	serial	whose	apprenticeship	willingness	flexibility
	cereal	who's	fellowship	childishness	eternity
	bridle	weary	craftsmanship	tidiness	activity
	bridal	wary	championship	silliness	captivity
	assent	steel	dictatorship	nastiness	visibility
	ascent	steal	partnership	madness	ability
	altar	stationery	ownership	hardness	curiosity
	alter	stationary	membership	happiness	community
S	Homophones & Near Homophones	Homophones & Near Homophones	Creating nouns using -ship suffix	Creating nouns using -ness suffix	Creating nouns using -ity suffix
	Week 5	Week 4	Week 3	Week 2	Week 1



Year 5 Term 2B Overview

opportunity	according	tornado	category	enormous	afford	decorate	absorb	scorch	forty	Week 1 Words with an /or/ sound spelt 'or'
restaurant	astronaut	applaud	August	author	launch	fraud	sauce	cause	pause	Week 2 Words with /or/ sound spelt 'au'
validate	alienate	hyphenate	elasticate	medicate	communicate	motivate	activate	captivate	pollinate	Week 3 Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate
vandalise	visualise	socialise	terrorise	fertilise	equalise	finalise	capitalise	advertise	criticise	Week 4 Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ise
classify	intensify	purify	testify	notify	glorify	falsify	signify	solidify	amplify	Week 5 Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify
toughen	tighten	thicken	shorten	straighten	mistaken	lengthen	flatten	brighten	blacken	Week 6 Convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en
						the objectives that have been covered within this half-term.	activities to assess pupil's progress against	Passages and the Spot the Mistake with Mr	Within this review week, use the provided Year	Week 7 Review Week



Year 5 Term 3A Overview

Week 1 Words containing the letter string 'ough'	Week 2 Words containing the letter string 'ough'	Week 3 Adverbials of time	Week 4 Adverbials of place	Week 5 Words with an /ear/ sound spelt 'ere'	Week 6 Statutory Spelling Challenge Words	Week 7 Review Week
though	plough	yesterday	nearby	sincere	amateur	Within this review week, use the provided Year
although	bough	tomorrow	everywhere	interfere	ancient	5 Term 3A Dictation Passages and the Spot the Mistake with Mr
dough	drought	later	nowhere	sphere	bargain	Whoops self-correction activities to assess pupil's progress against
doughnut	brought	immediately	inside	adhere	muscle	the objectives that have been covered within this half-term.
through	bought	earlier	downstairs	severe	queue	
cough	wrought	eventually	outside	persevere	recognise	
trough	thought	recently	upstairs	atmosphere	twelfth	
rough	ought	previously	underneath	mere	profession	
tough	borough	finally	behind	hemisphere	develop	
enough	thorough	lately	somewhere	austere	harass	



Year 5 Term 3B Overview

Week 1 Unstressed vowels in polysyllabic words definite	Week 2 Adding verb prefixes de- and re- deflate	Week 3 Adding verb prefix over-	Week 4 Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using suffix -ful boastful	Week 5 Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using suffix -ive	Week 6 Convert nouns or verbs into adjectives using suffix -al musical
desperate	deform	overturn	faithful	creative	political
literate	decode	overslept	doubtful	addictive	accidental
secretary	decompose	overcook	fearful	assertive	mathematical
stationary	defuse	overreact	thankful	abusive	functional
dictionary	recycle	overtired	beautiful	cooperative	tropical
Wednesday	rebuild	overcoat	pitiful	exhaustive	bridal
familiar	rewrite	overpaid	plentiful	appreciative	central
original	replace	overlook	fanciful	offensive	global
animal	revisit	overbalance	merciful	expressive	industrial



Year 6 Term 1A Overview

spectacular	marvellous	calamitous	disastrous	frantic	desperate	obstinate	awkward	hostile	aggressive	Week 1 Ambitious Synonyms: Adjectives
prophesy	prophecy	practise	practice	license	licence	devise	device	advise	advice	Week 2 Homophones & Near Homophones: Nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy
relevance	relevant	tolerance	tolerant	hesitancy	hesitant	expectancy	expectant	observance	observant	Week 3 Adjectives ending in -ant into nouns ending in -ance/
existence	existent	confidence	confident	excellence	excellent	decency	decent	innocence	innocent	Week 4 Adjectives ending in -ent into nouns ending in -ence/
re-elect	re-energise	re-evaluate	re-examine	re-educate	re-enter	co-author	co-own	co-ordinate	co-operate	Week 5 Hyphens: To join a prefix ending in a vowel to a root word beginning with a vowel.
short-tempered	green-eyed	stone-faced	cold-hearted	tight-fisted	pig-headed	wide-eyed	rock-bottom	little-used	man-eating	Week 6 Hyphens: To join compound adjectives to avoid ambiguity
					š	against the objectives that have been covered within this half-term.	with Mr Whoops selfcorrection activities to assess pupil's progress	6 Autumn Term 1 Dictation Passages and the Spot the Mistake	Within this review week, use the provided Year	Week 7 Review Week



Year 6 Term 1B Overview

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fashionable	breakable	perishable	reasonable	comfortable	dependable	considerable	operable	tolerable	applicable	Words ending in -able	Week 1
noticeable	changeable	likeable	knowledgeable	excitable	desirable	believable	advisable	valuable	adorable	Words ending in -able	Week 2
reasonably	comfortably	dependably	noticeably	changeably	tolerably	considerably	believably	valuably	adorably	Words ending in -ably	Week 3
variance	variable	varied	variation	Vary	variety	tempered	temperament	temper	temperature	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Week 4
limelight	twilight	enlighten	daylight	lightning	gestation	gesture	congestion	digest	suggest	Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning	Week 5
microwave	microphone	microchip	microscope	minimum	minicab	minibeast	miniscule	miniskirt	minibus	Creating diminutives using prefixes micro-or mini-	Week 6
						the objectives that have been covered within this half-term.	Whoops self-correction activities to assess pupil's progress against	6 Term 1B Dictation Passages and the Spot the Mistake with Mr	Within this review week, use the provided Year	Review Week	Week 7



Year 6 Term 2A Overview

punctuation objective from the English Appendix 2 of the NC 2014. either: revise previously visited spelling rules from lower year groups; practise a spelling rule linked to a Y5/Y6 statutory spelling word or relate to a word, sentence or Objectives that are in pink are a Y5/Y6 statutory requirement and individual words highlighted pink are from the Y5/Y6 statutory spelling list. The additional sets

Week 1 Week 2 Week 3 Week 4 Week 5 Week 5 Week 6 Week 7 Adding suffixes beginning with vowel or 'ef after cland' sover words. Showing how words
Week 3 Words with the long belt "ie" or "ei" after c (and c and exceptions) Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mordswith the long bor words bett "ie" or "ei" after c (and exceptions) Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mord families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mord families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mord families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mord families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mord families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mord families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mord families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning Mord families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning And meaning Challenge Words
Keek 4 Week 5 the long belt 'ie' on common words, c (and belt 'ie' showing how words are related in form and meaning
Week 5 Word families based on common words, showing how words are related in form and meaning interrupt interrept interrept competition interrypt interrypt conscience interrypt interrypt interrypt interrypt controversy interperse i
d Statutory Spelling Challenge Words attached available average competition conscience controversy embarrass embarrass
Review Week Within this review week, use the provided Year 6 Term 2A Dictation Passages and the Spot the Mistake with Mr Whoops self- correction activities to assess pupil's progress against the objectives that have been covered within this half-term.



Year 6 Term 2B Overview

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Words with endings	Words with endings	Words with a 'soft c'	Word families based	Word families based	Statutory Spelling	Review Week
which sound like	which sound like	spelt /ce/	on common words,	on common words,	Challenge Words	
/shuhl/ after a vowel	/shuhl/ after a		showing how words	showing how words		
letter	consonant letter		are related in form	are related in form		
			and meaning	and meaning		
official	partial	cemetery	accommodate	signature	foreign	Within this review week, use the provided Year
special	confidential	certificate	accompany	assign	apparent	Passages and the Spot
						Whoops self- correction
artificial	essential	celebrate	dccess	ugisən	appreciate	pupil's progress against
social	substantial	necessary	accuse	designate	persuade	been covered within this half-term.
racial	torrential	deceased	accost	significant	individual	
crucial	sequential	December	accrue	resignation	language	
facial	potential	sacrifice	accuracy	resign	sufficient	
beneficial	spatial	hindrance	accomplish	insignificant	determined	
superficial	martial	nuisance	accumulate	assignment	explanation	
antisocial	influential	prejudice	accentuate	signal	pronunciation	



Year 6 Term 3A Overview

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Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Word families based	Words that can be	Words that can be	Words with a long	Words ending in -ible	Words ending in -ibly	Review Week
on common words,	nouns and verbs	nouns and verbs	/o/ sound spelt 'ou'			
showing how words			or 'ow'			
are related in form						
and meaning				3		
programme	challenge	produce	shoulder	possible	possibly	Within this review week, use the provided Year
					- -	6 Term 3A Dictation
telegram	protest	present	smoulder	norrible	norribly	Passages and the Spot the Mistake with Mr
hologram	broadcast	reason	mould	terrible	terribly	activities to assess
diagram	benefit	silence	poultry	visible	visibly	the objectives that have been covered within this
grammar	charge	support	soul	incredible	incredibly	ride Citie.
grammatical	function	transport	shallow	sensible	sensibly	
	•			: :		
parallelogram	influence	surprise	WINDOW	Torcible	Torcibly	
monogram	interest	scratch	blown	legible	legibly	
programmer	object	freeze	known	responsible	responsibly	
program	damage	balance	thrown	reversible	reversibly	



Year 6 Term 3B Overview

punctuation objective from the English Appendix 2 of the NC 2014. either: revise previously visited spelling rules from lower year groups; practise a spelling rule linked to a Y5/Y6 statutory spelling word or relate to a word, sentence or Objectives that are in pink are a Y5/Y6 statutory requirement and individual words highlighted pink are from the Y5/Y6 statutory spelling list. The additional sets

muttered	sighed	breathed	murmured	whispered	squawked	shrieked	squealed	screeched	bellowed	Week 1 Synonyms & Antonyms
petite	microscopic	insignificant	miniscule	miniature	mammoth	gargantuan	gigantic	vast	immense	Week 2 Synonyms & Antonyms
dismal	woeful	dejected	forlorn	despondent	delighted	elated	exultant	jovial	ecstatic	Week 3 Synonyms & Antonyms
peaceful	unobtrusive	inaudible	tranquil	silent	raucous	ear-piercing	blaring	piercing	deafening	Week 4 Synonyms & Antonyms
wintry	bitter	arctic	frozen	chilly	sweltering	blistering	sizzling	searing	scorching	Week 5 Synonyms & Antonyms
galloped	dashed	darted	raced	sprinted	sauntered	staggered	strolled	tottered	ambled	Week 6 Synonyms & Antonyms
						the objectives that have been covered within this half-term.	Whoops self-correction activities to assess pupil's progress against	6 Term 3B Dictation Passages and the Spot the Mistake with Mr	Within this review week, use the provided Year	Week 7 Review Week





Series developed by Ruth Wiskin





How can I help?

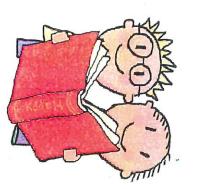
When you hear your child read at home it would be helpful to use some of the methods used by the TA. They might be a little different from what you are used to. We encourage your child to have a go at reading new words rather than relying on the adult telling them what they say straight away. We give more time to think about words they do not know and if they have made an error, then we repeat back what they have said, asking one of three questions:

- Does it make sense?
- Does it look right?
- Does it sound right?

It's all about giving the pupil confidence to have a go and learn by their mistakes in a safe, one to one environment.

If you want to know any more about how you can help your child at home, ask the SENCO at your school.

This leaflet has been put together by the Learning Support Service who support your school staff with training and development in connection with Special Educational Needs



Support Services for Education



A Leaflet for Parents about

Individualised
Literacy
Interventions
(ILI)





sessions in school to support the development of their literacy been chosen to do some 1-to-1 leaflets because your child has You have received one of these

sessions normally take place for 3 30 confidence to try new things can concentrate better and have the away from their peers so that they happen in a quiet space in school spelling and phonics. Ideally this will pupils with their reading, writing, minute sessions each week, to help 'Individualised Literacy Intervention'



intervention? What is an individualised literacy

with literacy and usually has good any pupil experiencing difficulty 3' intervention. It is appropriate for a pupil's literacy work. This type of programme that links all aspects of An individualised literacy 1-to-1 programme is called a 'Wave intervention is a support

delivering the intervention devised a 1-to-1 basis. The TA will be trained Teaching Assistant (TA), on Your child will be working with a weeks to help your child improve programme initially lasts about 10 this with the class teacher. The in collaboration with the Special Educational Needs Co-ordinator (SENCO). They will also discuss

- Reading
- Spelling
- **Phonics**
- Writing Sentence

What will happen?

C

and we can measure progress. can find out how best to help them and again at the end, so that we levels will be assessed at the start Your child's reading and spelling

and then pupils are taught how to symbols (graphemes), and their blend them together. sounds (phonemes). Individual Phonics is the method of teaching reading and spelling that links letter letters and sounds are taught first

advise you on this games with them. The school can so that you can support their and words your child is working on, the TA and find out which sounds There is no homework involved, but it would be useful for you to talk to learning at home by playing word



Spelling Rules – A brief guide for adults

Most of us have a sense of how to spell words, without having really thought about the rules we are applying.

There are rules however. You will find these explained in different ways, and, of course, there are always exceptions to the rules.



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Here is a quick guide to refer to:

- When a vowel digraph is used (two letters to make one long vowel sound) the rule 'when two vowels go walking the first one does the talking' usually applies.
- ✓ The letters used to represent long vowels vary according to position within the root word.

/a/ uses ai in the middle and ay at the end. (rain/play)

/o/ uses oa in the middle and ow at the end. (boat/low)

/i/ mostly uses igh in the middle and y at the end. (night/my)

/u/ uses ue and ew in the middle and final positions (blue/new)

/e/ uses ee and ea in the middle and final positions (peat/reed)

oi is usually used in the middle and oy at the end. (boil/boy)

ou as in ouch comes before nd/t/d/se and th and is never used at the end of words. (sound/out/loud.mouse/mouth)

ow is used at the end of a word and before a vowel (cow /flower) an n (brown) or an l(growl)

- When a split digraph is used there is a consonant between two vowels, which makes the first vowel long. (hop/hope/hoping)
- ✓ After a short vowel double the consonant. If the sound is /k/ we usually use ck rather than cc or kk. The double consonant stops the vowel from becoming long. (hop/hopping lacking)
- √ c comes before a,o or u (cat, cop, cup)
- √ k comes before e or i, (kit, kettle)
- ✓ ck is usually the choice for /c/ after a short vowel (duck, pocket)
- ✓ If a word ends with / s/ we mainly use a double ss after a short vowel.
- ✓ If a word ends with /s/ we use ce after a long vowel (chance)

- ✓ Final f/s/l/z: double the consonant when it follows a short vowel. (huff/loss/ball/fuzz)
- √ When a short o sounds follows w we often use a (was, swap, wasp)
- ✓ When an /ur/ sound follows w we often use or (worth, worst)
- ✓ Soft c: when c is followed by e, i or y it is said as s rather than k (ice, icy, circle)
- ✓ Soft g: when g is followed by e,i or y it is said as j in many cases.

 (Germ, gym, gin)
- English words never end in j.
- ✓ At the end of words with a long vowel use ge. (range)
- ✓ At the end of words with a short vowel use dge. (ledge)
- ✓ In the same way 'tch' usually follows a short vowel. (match)
- ✓ No English words end in v, use ve. (Have, live)
- ✓ Best choice for an /i/ sound at the end of a word is y (cry)
- ✓ If a word ends in ie we change it to y before adding ing (die, dying)
- ✓ If we add ing to a word ending in e we usually take away the e
- √ (hoping) because the i does the same job as the e in marking the split digraph
- √ When a noun ends in f we change it to v to pluralise it (wolf/wolves)
- ✓ When a noun ends in y we change it to i to pluralise