

A large red square with a white border, centered on a white background. Inside the square, the text "SDP: Spelling" is written in white.

**SDP: Spelling**

# Spelling Research analysis

## Starting point

“But school spelling tests have an essential design flaw, which is that **involving parents** hugely amplifies the opportunity to pile on stress and pressure.” Jane Considine

76% of 1,362 teachers surveyed think tests are an ineffective way to teach spelling.

82% of teachers believe spelling has suffered as a result of the restrictions to teaching over the past 18 months as a result of the pandemic.

# Further research...

“What we need to do is keep everything within schools, so we don’t up the anxiety. Then, we need to focus on the words each individual child needs to learn to spell – and that’s different for each pupil.”

Reading: “Reading is fundamentally critical because it’s about interplay. But reading gets you so far, and beyond that it’s about sharpening children to be effective word detectives. In the schools that are best at literacy, vocabulary is prized and teachers work really hard with word-catching and word-collecting. It’s about instilling a love of words – and that starts with finding patterns.”

The bottom line for both parents and teachers, she says, is to recognise the power of words. “We work so hard to let children be connected to books, but spelling misses out because it hasn’t got the razzle-dazzle of writing or the emotive spell of reading. And yet it’s so important, and that needs to be acknowledged. Spelling is the nuts and bolts of writing: once you can do it, you’re on track. You can soar.”

# Autumn focus: High frequency

Why?

What are High Frequency Words?

The words that are most **frequently** used in the **written text** are called **High Frequency Words**. For example, 'the,' 'have,' and 'to,' may not have any specific meaning on their own, but these words contribute considerably in providing **meaning** to a sentence as a whole. Some high frequency words are also called **sight words** or **tricky words**. These words are not only difficult to sound out, but most of these also have a relatively **abstract meaning** which is difficult to explain to young learners. It is easy for children to learn words like "**apple**" and "**boat**" because these can be easily related to a picture or a real object, but it's tricky to explain the words like "**of**" or "**the**" because there's no point of reference.

# Why focus on this area of spelling?

Why is it important to focus on high frequency words?

Children frequently come across **high frequency words** while reading texts. Due to this, it is important for the children to **pronounce** these words, **read** them correctly, **spell** them, and **know** what they indicate within a sentence. These words are considered to be a crucial part of **literacy development** as children will be frequently using these words in writing too.

Research suggests that there are **16 high frequency words** that constitute around a quarter of every text, for both children and adults, which shows exactly why it is important for children to understand these words.

Words like 'I' 'and' 'he' and more **complex words** such as 'then' 'that' and 'went' are commonly used as we read and write. An **educated adult** might not notice, but these words can be very tricky for children if they aren't taught how to use these words properly.

Learning and being able to identify **high frequency words** offers more confidence to the children. If a young learner can already identify a quarter of the words in a written text, they are more likely to become more interested to continue reading. Being able to **recognize** and **read** high frequency words can make reading and writing easier for children in the early years of their educational life.

# Baseline assessment

Year group	Baseline score*
3	45%
4	63%
5	55%
6	69%

\*Based on a dictation test containing of age-appropriate high frequency words

# The plan...

Year 3 and 4

Must	Should
were	There / they're / their
with	science
there	Knock
where	here / hear
friend	dropping
said	which / witch
they	hasn't
should	your / you're
would	couldn't
could	to / too / two
because	different
climb	guide
sure	heard
again	important
hour	remember
can't	though
it's	weight
won't	mystery
Don't	trouble
Does / doesn't	possible

Year 5 and 6

Must	Should	Could
There / they're / their	Possession	stomach
they	illegal	rhythm
friend	occasionally	conscience
your / you're	particular	restaurant
experiment	various	thorough
naughty	curious	embarrass
straight	forgotten	Queue
quarter	equipment	immediately
peculiar	Desperate	<del>scissors</del>
disappear	interrupt	attached
caught	soldier	sincerely
fruit	sacrifice	temperature
recent	signature	interfere
edible	vegetable	profession
reign	forty	amateur
separate	twelfth	committee
enough	muscle	guarantee
Mention	bargain	disastrous
calendar	bruise	environment
<del>facussite</del>		

# What will this look like...

Children will not be given spelling tests each week.

Words will be taught in school throughout the week.

Work marked will target these spellings only with children asked to copy out spellings three times at the end of their work.

Bespoke target spellings to be given to each child (via a card flap in their books) for further focus of individual need.

Words will be available on classroom displays and resources on tables so children are immersed in them.

Spelling Shed will be set up so children can access additional spellings at home if they desire.



