



## English Spelling Year 3 Spring 1

	Week 1 Common Exception Words	Week 2 More prefixes: dis-	Week 3 More prefixes: mis-, in-, re-	Week 4 More prefixes: sub-, inter-, super-	Week 5 More prefixes: anti-, auto-	Week 6 Use the forms a or an according to whether the next word begins with a consonant or a vowel
Words	actual busy calendar centre century certain circle describe eight forward fruit group history interest perhaps women suppose	disable disagree disappear disappoint disbelief discover disgrace dislike disobey distrust	inactive inappropriate incomplete incorrect increase  misbehave misfire misguide mishear mislead misspell  react reappear rebuild reconsider redecorate redo refill refresh regroup replay reposition return	interact intercity international  subdivide subdued subheading submarine submerge subscribe subway  superhero superman supermarket supernatural supersonic superstar	antibacterial antibiotic antibody anticlockwise antiseptic antisocial  autobiography autograph automatic automobile autopilot	accident address answer bicycle business calendar century circle early experiment
Key teaching point:		Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.  Like un-, the prefix dis has a negative meaning.	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.  Like un-, the prefix mis has a negative meaning.  The prefix in- can mean both not and in/into.  Re- means again or back.	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.  Sub- means under.  Inter- means between or among.  Super- means above.	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling.  Anti- means against.  Auto- means self or own.	Use an before a word that starts with a vowel sound. If it does not start with a vowel sound, use a.