



## English Spelling Year 4 Spring 2

	Week 1 Common Exception Words	Week 2 More prefixes: sub-, inter-, super-, anti	Week 3 More prefixes: in-/im	Week 4 More prefixes: il-, ir	Week 5 Homophones and near- homophones	Week 6 Personal Spelling Log
Words	<p>answer build calendar centre circle decide different difficult early eighth group island natural position separate strength though</p>	<p>subdivide subdued subheading submarine submerge subscribe subway</p> <p>interact intercity international interrelated</p> <p>superhero superman supermarket supernatural supersonic superstar</p> <p>antibacterial antibiotic antibody anticlockwise antiseptic antisocial</p>	<p>immature immobile immortal impatient imperfect impossible imprecise impurity</p> <p>inaccurate inactive incomplete incorrect informal inside</p>	<p>illegal illegible illiterate illogical</p> <p>irrational irresistible irregular irrelevant irresponsible</p>	<p>missed/mist scene/seen weather/whether whose/who's</p>	<p>Pupils should look back through their spring term work in their spelling journals. Pupils select up to ten of the words from their Personal Spelling Log that they think they will use regularly in their writing. Encourage pupils to consider all the objectives covered including any patterns or rules, word list words and homophones.</p>
Key teaching point:		<p>Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words. They change the meaning of the word but in most cases the spelling of the root word doesn't change.</p> <p><b>sub-</b> means under <b>inter-</b> means between or among <b>super-</b> means above <b>anti-</b> means against</p>	<p><b>in-</b> means not or into</p> <p><b>im-</b> means not but is used when the root word begins with an m or a p</p>	<p><b>in-</b> means not or into <b>im-</b> means not but is used when the root word begins with an m or a p <b>ir-</b> means not but is used when the root word begins with an r <b>il-</b> means not but is used when the root word begins with an l</p>	<p><b>missed:</b> (verb) to fail to do or experience something <b>mist:</b> (noun) a thin fog <b>seen:</b> (verb) past tense of see <b>scene:</b> (noun) a place, event or setting/activity in a play <b>weather:</b> (noun) conditions or temperature in the air <b>whether:</b> (conjunction) to express doubt or to offer alternatives <b>whose:</b> (pronoun/determiner) determining which person owns or is responsible for something <b>who's:</b> (contraction) shortened form of who has or who is How well did we</p>	

