



English Spelling Year 4 Summer 1

	Week 1 Common Exception Words	Week 2 Contractions (year 2*)	Week 3 The suffix -ous	Week 4 The suffix -ous	Week 5 Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and /k/ sound spelt -que	Week 6 Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and /k/ sound spelt -que
Words	actually business caught complete consider grammar guard increase important library medicine minute notice possible purpose quarter question suppose	couldn't shouldn't wouldn't here's there's they'll you'll he'd she'd we'd	dangerous enormous famous furious jealous mountainous poisonous tremendous various virtuous	courageous courteous curious glamorous hideous humorous obvious outrageous serious spontaneous vigorous	dialogue league rogue tongue vague antique boutique mosque technique unique	dialogue league rogue tongue vague antique boutique mosque technique unique
Key teaching point:		An apostrophe replaces the letter o in not. Adding n't gives the word a negative meaning. would and had are both shortened to 'd in a contraction.	When adding the suffix -ous, sometimes there is a clear root word and sometimes there is no obvious root word. The same rules apply as for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	If a word ends in -our, it must be changed to -or before adding the suffix -ous. <i>Words to practise: glamour, humour, vigour, rigour, pour, amour, odour</i> A final e must be kept in the root word if the /dʒ/ sound of g is to be kept. <i>Words to practise: courage, outrage, advantage.</i> If there is an /i:/ sound before the -ous ending it is usually spelt as i, but some words have an e. <i>Words to practise: hideous, spontaneous,</i>	Some words ending with the /g/ sound are spelt -gue. These words are French in origin. Some words ending with /k/ sound are spelt -que. These words are French in origin.	Some words ending with the /g/ sound are spelt -gue. These words are French in origin. Some words ending with /k/ sound are spelt -que. These words are French in origin.

