

## Spelling

<p><b>Year 2</b></p>	<p>The /j/ sound spelled –dge at the end of words. The /j/ sound spelled –ge at the end of words. The /j/ sound spelled g. The /s/ sound spelled c before e, i and y. The /n/ sound spelled kn and gn at the beginning of words. The /r/ sound spelled ‘wr’ at the beginning of words.</p>	<p>The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled ‘-le’ at the end of words. The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled ‘-el’ at the end of words. The /l/ or /ul/ sound spelled ‘-al’ at the end of words. Words ending in ‘-il.’ The long vowel ‘i’ spelled with a y at the end of words. Adding ‘-es’ to nouns and verbs ending in ‘y.’</p>	<p>Adding ‘-ed’ to words ending in y. Adding ‘-er’ to words ending y. Adding ‘ing’ to words ending in ‘e’ with a consonant before it. Adding ‘er’ to words ending in ‘e’ with a consonant before it. Adding ‘-ing’ to words of one syllable. Adding ‘-ed’ to words of one syllable.</p>	<p>The ‘or’ sound spelled ‘a’ before ll and ll The short vowel sound ‘o.’ The /ee/ sound spelled ‘-ey’ Words with the spelling ‘a’ after w and qu. The /er/ and /or/ sound spelled with or or ar. The /z/ sound spelled s.</p>	<p>The suffixes ‘-ment’ and ‘-ness’ The suffixes ‘-ful’ and ‘-less’ Homophones or near homophones. Words ending in ‘-tion.’ Contractions – the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full. The possessive apostrophe (singular)</p>	<p><b>Revision of Year 2 spelling objectives</b></p>
<p><b>Year 3</b></p>	<p>The /ow/ sound spelled ‘ou.’ The /u/ sound spelled ‘ou.’ The /i/ sound spelled with ‘y.’ Words with endings that sound like /ze/ spelled with ‘-sure.’ Words with endings that sound like /ch/ often spelled –‘ture’ unless the root word ends in (t)ch.</p>	<p>Words with the prefix ‘re-’ The prefix ‘dis-’ The prefix ‘mis-’ Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable.</p>	<p>The long vowel /a/ sound spelled ‘ai’ The long /a/ vowel sound spelled ‘ei.’ The long /a/ vowel sound spelled ‘ey.’ Adding the suffix –ly to an adjective turns it into an adverb. Homophones</p>	<p>The /l/ sound spelled ‘-al’ at the end of words. The /l/ sound spelled ‘-le’ at the end of words. Adding the suffix ‘-ly’ when the root word ends in ‘-le’ Adding the suffix ‘-ally’ Adding the suffix –ly. Words which do not follow the rules.</p>	<p>Words ending in ‘-er’ when the root word ends in (t)ch. Words with the /k/ sound spelled ‘ch.’ Words ending with the /g/ sound spelled ‘-gue’ and the /k/ sound spelled ‘-que.’ Words with the /s/ sound spelled ‘-sc’ Homophones</p>	<p><b>Revision of Year 3 spelling objectives</b></p>
<p><b>Year 4</b></p>	<p><b>Words with the prefixes un-, dis-, mis- and re-</b> Homophones or near homophones. The prefix ‘in-’ The prefix becomes ‘il-’ before a root word starting with l. The prefix ‘ir-’ before a root word starting with r. The prefix ‘sub-’ which means under or below. The prefix ‘inter-’.</p>	<p><b>/k/ sound spelled ‘ch’</b> <b>/s/ sound spelled ‘sc’</b> The suffix ‘-ation’ added to verbs to form nouns. Adding –ly to adverbs. Adding ‘-ly’ to to turn an adjective into an adverb when the final letter is ‘l.’ Word with the ‘sh’ sound spelled ch.</p>	<p>Adding the suffix ‘-ion’ when the root word ends in ‘d,’ ‘de’ or ‘se’ (‘-sion.’) Adding the suffix –ous.’ The suffix ‘-ous.’ added to words ending with e. The ‘ee’ sound spelled with ‘i.’ The suffix ‘-ous’ If there is an ‘ee’ sound before the ‘-ous’</p>	<p><b>-ture endings</b> <b>-sure endings</b> The ‘au’ digraph The suffix ‘-ion’ when the root word ends in ‘t’ or ‘te’ (‘-tion’). The suffix ‘-ion’ when the root word ends in ‘ss’ or ‘mit’ (ssion) The suffix ‘-cian’ used instead of ‘-sion’ when the root word ends in ‘c’ or ‘cs’ Adding ‘-ly’ to create adverbs of manner</p>	<p><b>-gue endings</b> <b>-que endings</b> Homophones The /s/ sound spelled c before ‘i’ and ‘e’. Word families Prefixes – ‘super-’ ‘anti’ and ‘auto.’ The prefix bi Possessive apostrophes.</p>	<p><b>Revision of Year 4 spelling objectives.</b></p>
<p><b>Year 5</b></p>	<p>Words ending in ‘-ious.’ Words ending in ‘-cious.’ Words ending ‘-cial’ and ‘-tial.’</p>	<p>Words ending in ‘-ant.’ Words ending in ‘-ance.’ Words ending ‘-ent’ and ‘-ence’. Words ending in ‘-able’ and ‘-ible.’ Words ending in ‘-ably’ and ‘-ibly.’</p>	<p>Words ending in ‘-able’ if a root word ends in –ce or –ge Adverbs of time Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer. Words with ‘silent’ letters at the start. Words with ‘silent’ letters</p>	<p>Words spelled with ‘ie’ after c. Words with the ‘ee’ sound spelled ei after c. Words containing the letter string ‘ough’ where the sound is /aw/. Words containing the letter string ‘ough’ where the sound is /o/ as in boat or ‘ow’ as in cow. Adverbs of possibility.</p>	<p>Homophones and near homophones Hyphens to join a prefix to a root word.</p>	<p><b>The possessive apostrophe (plurals)</b> <b>Turning adjectives into adverbs</b></p> <p><b>Revision of Year 5 spelling objectives</b></p>
<p><b>Year 6</b></p>	<p><b>‘ei’ following the letter c</b> <b>Adding suffixes to words ending in –fer</b> Words with the short vowel sound /i/ spelled y Words with the long vowel sound /igh/ spelled with a y. Adding the prefix ‘-over’ to verbs. Converting nouns or verbs into adjectives using ‘-ful.’ Words which can be nouns and verbs.</p>	<p><b>Use of the hyphen</b> <b>Words ending in –gue and –que</b> <b>Ch making a ‘k’ and ‘sh’ sound</b> Words with an /o/ sound spelled ‘ou’ or ‘ow.’ Words with a ‘soft c’ spelled /ce/. Prefix dis, un, over, im. Words with the /f/ sound spelled ph. Words with origins in other countries</p>	<p>Words with unstressed vowel sounds. Words with endings /shuhl/ after a vowel letter. Words with endings /shuhl/ after a consonant letter. Words with the common letter string ‘acc’ at the beginning of words.</p>	<p>Words ending in ‘-ably.’ Words ending in ‘-ible’ Adding the suffix ‘-ibly’ to create an adverb Changing ‘-ent’ to ‘-ence.’ -er, -or, -ar at the end of words. Homophones and near homophones.</p>	<p><b>Revision of KS2 Spelling objectives</b></p>	