



Spelling Curriculum Year 2 onwards

Year 2				
Week		Guidance	Examples	Common Exception words:
1	Review Phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: the a do to today of his
2	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: has said says are were was is
3	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: I you your
4	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: they be he me she we
5	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: no go so by my
6	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: here there where
7	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: love come some
8	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: one once ask
9	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: friend school
10	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: put push pull full
11	Review phonics as needed			Y1 CEW: house our

12	Contractions	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't</i> – <i>cannot</i>). <i>It's</i> means <i>it is</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> raining) or sometimes <i>it has</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> been raining), but <i>it's</i> is never used for the possessive.	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll	door floor poor because
13				find kind mind behind child
14				children wild climb
15	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries	most only both old
16	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's	cold gold hold told
17				every great break steak
18	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it	The y is changed to i before –ed , –er and –est are added, but not before –ing as this would result in ii . The only ordinary words with ii are <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ... but copying, crying, replying	pretty beautiful
19	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	The –e at the end of the root word is dropped before –ing , –ed , –er , –est , –y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. Exception: <i>being</i> .	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny	after fast last past
20	Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter	The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the sound (i.e. to keep the vowel 'short'). Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled: <i>mixing</i> , <i>mixed</i> , <i>boxer</i> , <i>sixes</i> .	patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny	father class grass pass

21	The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful, –less and –ly	If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words. Exceptions: (1) <i>argument</i> (2) root words ending in –y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily	plant path bath hour
22				move prove improve
23	Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	there/their/they're	sure sugar eye
24	Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	here/hear, to/too/two	could should would
25	Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won	who whole any many
26	Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	sun/son, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight	clothes busy people water again
27	Review Contractions	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't – cannot</i>). <i>It's</i> means <i>it is</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> raining) or sometimes <i>it has</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> been raining), but <i>it's</i> is never used for the possessive.	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll	half money Mr Mrs parents
28	Multisyllabic words containing new spellings		typewriter, margarine	Christmas everybody even
29	Review as needed for remaining weeks.			Review Y1 and Y2 CEW as needed for remaining weeks.

Year 3				
Week		Guidance	Examples	Common Exception words:
1	Review from Y2			accident accidentally actual
2	Review from Y2			actually address answer appear arrive
3	Review from Y2			believe bicycle breath breathe build
4	Review from Y2			busy business calendar caught centre
5	Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.			century certain circle complete consider
6	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled before any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited,	continue decide describe different difficult
7				early earth eight eighth enough
8				disappear

						exercise experience experiment extreme
9	Adding prefixes	<p>Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below.</p> <p>Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.</p> <p>The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'. Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-.</p> <p>Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-.</p> <p>re- means 'again' or 'back'.</p> <p>sub- means 'under'.</p> <p>inter- means 'between' or 'among'.</p> <p>super- means 'above'.</p>	dishearten dislike dislodge disappoint disagree disappear displease disqualify dishonest disconnect disinfect	misfortune mishear misinform misread misbehave misplace mistake miscalculate misplace autobiography autograph automatic automobile unable unwell unhappy untidy untrained unlucky unpopular unpick unseen unusual undo untie unzip unofficial unusual undress interactive	internet international interrelated inactive incorrect indefinite incomplete immature immortal impossible impatient impossible impolite impure irregular irrelevant irresponsible superhero superman supermarket superstar subway subdivide subheading illegal illegible	famous favourite February forward forwards fruit grammar group guard guide heard heart height history imagine increase important interest
10						
11						
12						

13	The /I/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words		myth gym Egypt mystery pyramid cygnet	lyric syrup system typical hymn crystal	island knowledge learn length library
14					material medicine mention minute natural
15	Spell correctly word families based on common words.		solve, solution, solver		opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps
16					popular position possess possession possible
17	Identify the root word in longer words.				potatoes pressure probably promise purpose
18	The suffix -ly	<p>The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply. The suffix -ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words.</p> <p>Exceptions:</p> <p>(1) If the root word ends in -y with a consonant letter before it, the y is changed to i, but only if the root word has more than one syllable.</p> <p>(2) If the root word ends with -le, the -le is changed to -ly.</p> <p>(3) If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word <i>publicly</i>.</p> <p>(4) The words <i>truly, duly, wholly</i>.</p>	<p>sadly, completely usually finally comically badly happily strangely really</p> <p>gently simply humbly nobly</p>	<p>suddenly actually loudly quickly carefully probably unhappily easily luckily angrily</p> <p>basically frantically dramatically</p>	quarter question recent regular reign
19					remember sentence separate special straight

20	The suffix –ous	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word. – our is changed to – or before – ous is added.	poisonous dangerous mountainous famous various tremendous enormous jealous humorous glamorous vigorous	courageous outrageous serious obvious curious hideous spontaneous courteous	strange strength suppose surprise therefore
21		A final ‘e’ of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of ‘g’ is to be kept. If there is an /i:/ sound before the – ous ending, it is usually spelt as i , but a few words have e .			though although thought through various
22	Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt – sure . The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt – ture , but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending – e.g. <i>teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher</i> .	measure treasure pleasure enclosure adventure feature feature creature furniture	mixture picture nature adventure stretcher catcher richer teacher	weight woman women
23					Review CEW from Y1/2 and Y3/4.
24	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion.	division invasion confusion decision collision television		Review CEW from Y1/2 and Y3/4.
25					Review CEW from Y1/2 and Y3/4.
26	Homophones and near-homophones		knot not mail male		Review CEW from Y1/2 and Y3/4.
27	Homophones and near-homophones		here hear main mane		Review CEW from Y1/2 and Y3/4.
28	Homophones and near-homophones		meat meet heel heal he'll		Review CEW from Y1/2 and Y3/4.

29	Make comparisons from a word already known to apply to an unfamiliar word.			Review CEW from Y1/2 and Y3/4.
30	Review as needed for remaining weks.			Review CEW from Y1/2 and Y3/4.

Year 4					
Week		Guidance	Examples		Common Exception words:
1	Review from previous years.				accident accidentally actual
2	Review from previous years.				actually address answer appear arrive
3	Review from previous years.				orchid architect orchestra mechanic stomach
4	Review from previous years.				crescent scissors descend ascent
5	Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.				century certain circle complete consider
6	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		character ache scheme chorus chemist echo		continue decide describe different difficult
7	Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)	In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/.	science scene discipline fascinate		disappear exercise experience experiment extreme
8	Words with the /ei/ sound spelt		sleigh neigh eight	vein they	early earth eight

	ei, eigh, or ey		weight neighbour	convey obey grey	eighth enough
9					famous favourite February forward forwards
10	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin)		league tongue catalogue antique unique boutique	picturesque mosque cheque	fruit grammar group guard guide
11	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion.	division invasion confusion decision collision television		heard heart height history
12	The suffix -ation	The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply. information	adoration sensation preparation admiration station		imagine important increase interest
13	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian	Strictly speaking, the suffixes are -ion and -ian . Clues about whether to put t , s , ss or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. -tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te . -ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit . -sion is used if the root word ends in d or se . Exceptions: <i>attend – attention, intend – intention.</i>	invention injection action hesitation completion fraction detention mention expression	admission progression expansion extension comprehension tension session musician optician electrician	island knowledge learn length library
14					material medicine mention minute natural

15		–cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs .	discussion confession permission	magician politician mathematician	naughty notice occasion occasionally often			
16					opposite ordinary particular peculiar perhaps			
17	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; –s is not added if the plural already ends in –s , but <i>’s</i> added if the plural does not end in –s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children’s</i>).	girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an <i>s</i> use the ‘s suffix e.g. Cyprus’s population)		popular position possess possession possible			
18					potatoes pressure probably promise purpose			
19			accept except affect effect ball bawl	berry bury brake break fair fare	grate great groan grown medal meddle missed mist	peace piece plain plane rain rein reign	scene seen weather whether whose who’s	quarter question recent regular reign
20								remember sentence separate special straight
21								strange strength suppose surprise therefore
22								though although thought through various

23								remember sentence separate special straight
24	Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chalet chef machine brochure parachute chute					strange strength suppose surprise therefore
25								though although thought through various
26	Review as needed for remaining weeks							weight woman women
27								Review all CEW as needed for remaining weeks

Year 5

		Guidance	Examples	Common Exception words:	
1	Review from previous years.			accommodate accompany according	
2	Review from previous years.			aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate	
3	Review from previous years.			attached available average awkward bargain	
4	Review from previous years.			bruise category cemetery committee communicate	
5	Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both in a dictionary.			community competition conscience conscious controversy	
6	Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency	Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue.	observant observance observat <u>ion</u> expectant expectat <u>ion</u> hesitant hesitanc <u>y</u> hesitat <u>ion</u> tolerant toleranc <u>e</u> tolerat <u>ion</u> substance	frequency agency agent decent decency frequent frequency confident confidence confidential assistant assistance obedient	convenience correspond criticise curiosity
7		Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu , or if there is a related word with a clear /ɛ/ sound in the right position.			definite desperate develop dictionary disastrous
8		There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.			embarrass environment equipment

			substantial innocent innocence frequent	obedience independent independence	equipped especially
9					exaggerate excellent existence explanation familiar
10	Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)	Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i> , there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i> . (words with silent 'w's are in Year 2 spellings)	doubt lamb lamb limb tomb knight island solemn thistle	whistle listen plumber gnome gnat gnash foreign sign column	foreign forty frequently government guarantee
11					harass hindrance identity immediate individual
12	Convert nouns and adjectives into verbs by adding a suffix, for example, ate, ise, ify.				interfere interrupt language leisure lightning
13					marvellous mischievous muscle necessary neighbour
14					nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament
15	Homophones and other words that are often confused		alter/altar stationary/stationery		persuade physical privilege profession programme

16	Homophones and other words that are often confused		guessed/guest desert/dessert bridal/bridle	pronunciation queue recognise recommend relevant
17	Homophones and other words that are often confused		draft/draught principal/principle	restaurant rhyme rhythm sacrifice secretary
18	Words containing the letter-string ough	ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	enough rough tough	shoulder signature sincere sincerely soldier
19	Words containing the letter-string ough		though although dough through	stomach suggest symbol system temperature
20	Words containing the letter-string ough		ought bought thought brought fought nought	thorough twelfth variety vegetable vehicle
21	Words containing the letter-string ough		thorough borough plough bough cough	yacht
22	Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt –cious or –tious	Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in –ce , the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. <i>vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious.</i>	vicious precious conscious delicious	ambitious cautious fictitious infectious
				Review CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.

23		Exception: <i>anxious</i> .	malicious suspicious suspicious unconscious conscious precious	nutritious ambitious superstitious nutritious surreptitious	Review CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.
24	Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	-cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province).	official special artificial beneficial commercial crucial facial glacial	social partial confidential essential initial partial essential potential	Review CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.
25					Review CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.
26	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer	The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added. The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.	referring referred referral preferring preferred transferring	transferred reference referee preference transference	Review CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.
27	Review as needed for the remaining weeks				Review CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.

Year 6

		Guidance	Examples	Common Exception words:	
1	Use a dictionary to check spelling/meaning.			foreign forty frequently government guarantee	
2	Words ending in -able and -ible Words ending in -ably and -ibly	<p>The -able/-ably endings are far more common than the -ible/-ibly endings. As with -ant and -ance/-ancy, the -able ending is used if there is a related word ending in -ation.</p> <p>If the -able ending is added to a word ending in -ce or -ge, the e after the c or g must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their 'hard' sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the a of the -able ending.</p> <p>The -able ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in -ation. The first five examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i>, the complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the y changes to i in accordance with the rule.</p> <p>The -ible ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. <i>sensible</i>).</p>	adorable adorably adoration applicable applicably application considerable considerably consideration tolerable tolerably toleration changeable noticeable dependable comfortable understandable	reasonable enjoyable forcible legible reliable possible possibly horrible horribly terrible terribly visible visibly incredible incredibly sensible sensibly	harass hindrance identity immediate individual
3					interfere interrupt language leisure lightning
4					marvellous mischievous muscle necessary neighbour
5					nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament
6					persuade physical privilege profession programme
7					Use of the hyphen

8			re-educate cross-reference cross-section ex-boyfriend	self-esteem self-portrait mid-February mid-Atlantic	restaurant rhyme rhythm sacrifice secretary	
9					shoulder signature sincere sincerely soldier	
10	Change verbs into nouns by adding suffixes.		tion/sion/ment – cancel- cancellation/ excite- excitement/ enjoy- enjoyment		stomach suggest symbol system temperature	
11					thorough twelfth variety vegetable vehicle	
12	Homophones and other words that are often confused	In the pairs of words opposite, nouns end -ce and verbs end -se . <i>Advice</i> and <i>advise</i> provide a useful clue as the word <i>advise</i> (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt c .	advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy	guessed/guest heard/herd lead/led morning/mourning past/passed precede/proceed descent/dissent desert/dessert draft/draught principal/principle profit/prophet stationary/stationery steal/steel wary/weary who's/whose	yacht	
13					aisle/isle aloud/allowed affect/effect alter/altar ascent/assent bridal/bridle cereal/serial compliment/ complement farther /father	Revise CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.
14						Revise CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.

15	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer	The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added.	referring referred referral preferring preferred transferring	transferred reference referee preference transference	Revise CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.
16		The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.			Revise CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.
17	Revise patterns from all year groups for remaining weeks.				Revise CEW from all year groups for remaining weeks.