



Laughton Junior & Infant School

Learning together, achieving together

Spelling Skills Progression 2019/2020



	Foundation Stage	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum	Phonics and Spelling Rules						
<p>KS1</p> <p><i>Pupils should be taught to:</i></p> <p>Spell: Words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught. Common exception words.</p> <p><i>The days of the week.</i></p> <p><i>Name the letters of the alphabet: Naming the letters of the alphabet in order.</i></p> <p><i>Using letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound.</i></p> <p><i>Add prefixes and suffixes:</i></p> <p><i>Using the spelling rule for adding -s or -es as the plural marker for nouns and the third person singular marker for verbs.</i></p> <p><i>Sing the prefix un-</i></p> <p><i>Using -ing, -ed, -er and -est where no change is needed in the spelling of root words [for example, helping, helped, helper, eating, quicker, quickest]</i></p> <p><i>Apply simple spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</i></p> <p><i>Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs and common exception words taught so far.</i></p> <p><i>Spell by:</i></p>	<p>To continue a rhyming string.</p> <p>To hear and say the initial sound in words.</p> <p>To segment the sounds in simple words and blend them together.</p> <p>To link sounds to letters, naming and sounding the letters of the alphabet.</p> <p>To use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.</p>	<p>To know all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent.</p> <p>To recognise consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.</p> <p>To recognise words with adjacent consonants.</p> <p>To accurately spell most words containing the 40+ previously taught phonemes and GPCs.</p> <p>To spell some words in a phonically plausible way, even if sometimes incorrect.</p> <p>To apply Y1 spelling rules</p>	<p>To segment spoken words into phonemes and to represent these with graphemes, spelling many of these words correctly and making phonically-plausible attempts at others.</p> <p>To recognise new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known and to learn some words with each spelling, including some common homophones (e.g. bare/bear, blue/blew, night/knight).</p> <p>To apply further Y2 spelling rules and guidance*, which includes:</p> <p>the /dʒ/ sound spelt as 'ge' and 'dge' (e.g. fudge, huge) or spelt as 'g' or 'j' elsewhere in words (e.g. magic, adjust);</p>	<p>To spell words with the /ei/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g. vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey).</p> <p>To spell words with the /ɪ/ sound spelt 'y' in a position other than at the end of words (e.g. mystery, gym).</p> <p>To spell words with a /k/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character).</p> <p>To spell words ending in the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que' (e.g. league, tongue, antique, unique).</p> <p>To spell words with a /sh/ sound spelt with 'ch' (e.g. chef, chalet, machine, brochure).</p> <p>To spell words with a short /u/ sound spelt with 'ou' (e.g. young, touch, double, trouble, country).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /zher/ sound spelt with 'sure' (e.g. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure).</p> <p>To spell words ending with the /cher/ sound spelt with</p>	<p>To spell words with /shuhn/ endings spelt with 'sion' (if the root word ends in 'se', 'de' or 'd', e.g. division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'ssion' (if the root word ends in 'ss' or 'mit', e.g. expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'tion' (if the root word ends in 'te' or 't' or has no definite root, e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion).</p> <p>To spell words with a /shuhn/ sound spelt with 'cian' (if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs', e.g. musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician).</p> <p>To spell words with the /s/ sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. sound spelt with 'sc' (e.g. science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent).</p>	<p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -cious (e.g. vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious).</p> <p>To spell words with endings that sound like /shuhs/ spelt with -tious or -ious (e.g. ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious).</p> <p>To spell words with 'silent' letters (e.g. doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight).</p> <p>To spell words containing the letter string 'ough' (e.g. ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, thorough, borough, plough, bough).</p>	<p>To spell words ending in -able and -ably (e.g. adorable/adorably, applicable/applicably, considerable/considerably, tolerable/tolerably).</p> <p>To spell words ending in -ible and -ibly (e.g. possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly).</p> <p>To spell words with a long /e/ sound spelt 'ie' or 'ei' after 'c' (e.g. deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling) and exceptions (e.g. protein, caffeine, seize).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'cial' (e.g. official, special, artificial).</p> <p>To spell words with endings which sound like /shuhl/ after a vowel letter using 'tial' (e.g. partial, confidential, essential).</p>

<p><i>Segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly.</i></p> <p><i>Learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones.</i></p> <p><i>Learning to spell common exception words.</i></p> <p><i>Learning to spell more words with contracted forms.</i></p> <p><i>Learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]</i></p> <p><i>Distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones.</i></p> <p><i>Add suffixes to spell longer words, including -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly.</i></p> <p><i>Write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</i></p> <p>KS2</p> <p><i>Pupils should be taught to:</i></p> <p><i>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how to add them (English Appendix 1).</i></p> <p><i>Spell further homophones.</i></p> <p><i>Spell words that are often misspelt (English Appendix 1).</i></p> <p><i>Place the possessive apostrophe accurately in words with regular plurals [for example, girls', boys'] and in words with irregular plurals [for example, children's].</i></p> <p><i>Use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</i></p> <p><i>Write from memory simple sentences, dictated by the teacher, that include words and punctuation taught so far.</i></p>		<p>and guidance*, which includes:</p> <p>the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and 'ck' and exceptions;</p> <p>the /ŋ/ sound spelt 'n' before 'k' (e.g. bank, think);</p> <p>dividing words into syllables (e.g. rabbit, carrot);</p> <p>the /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as 'tch' and exceptions;</p> <p>the /v/ sound at the end of words where the letter 'e' usually needs to be added (e.g. have, live);</p> <p>adding -s and -es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs);</p> <p>adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. buzzer, jumping);</p> <p>adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word (e.g. fresher, grandest);</p> <p>spelling words with the vowel digraphs and trigraphs:</p> <p>- 'ai' and 'oi' (e.g. rain, - wait, train, point, soil); 'oy' and 'ay' (e.g. day, toy,</p>	<p>the /n/ sound spelt 'kn' and 'gn' (e.g. knock, gnaw);</p> <p>the /r/ sound spelt 'wr' (e.g. write, written);</p> <p>the /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -le (e.g. little, middle) or spelt -el (e.g. camel, tunnel) or spelt -al (e.g. metal, hospital) or spelt -il (e.g. fossil, nostril);</p> <p>the /aɪ/ sound spelt -y (e.g. cry, fly, July);</p> <p>adding -est to nouns and verbs ending in -y where the 'y' is changed to 'i' before the -es (e.g. flies, tries, carries);</p> <p>adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y (e.g. skiing, replied) and exceptions to the rules;</p> <p>adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before (including exceptions);</p> <p>adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter (including exceptions);</p>	<p>'ture' (e.g. creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure).</p>			
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<p>Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand the guidance for adding them.</p> <p>Spell some words with 'silent' letters [for example, knight, psalm, solemn].</p> <p>Continue to distinguish between homophones and other words which are often confused.</p> <p>Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically, as listed in English Appendix 1.</p> <p>Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words.</p> <p>Use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.</p> <p>Use a thesaurus.</p>		<p>enjoy, annoy);</p> <p>- a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e and u-e (e.g. made, theme, ride, woke, tune);</p> <p>- 'ar' (e.g. car, park);</p> <p>- 'ee' (e.g. green, week);</p> <p>- 'ea' (e.g. sea, dream);</p> <p>- 'ea' (e.g. meant, bread);</p> <p>- 'er' stressed sound (e.g. her, person);</p> <p>- 'er' unstressed schwa sound (e.g. better, under);</p> <p>- 'ir' (e.g. girl, first, third);</p> <p>- 'ur' (e.g. turn, church);</p> <p>- 'oo' (e.g. food, soon);</p> <p>- 'oo' (e.g. book, good);</p> <p>- 'oa' (e.g. road, coach);</p> <p>- 'oe' (e.g. toe, goes);</p> <p>- 'ou' (e.g. loud, sound);</p> <p>- 'ow' (e.g. brown, down);</p> <p>- 'ow' (e.g. own, show);</p> <p>- 'ue' (e.g. true, rescue, Tuesday);</p> <p>- 'ie' (e.g. lie, dried);</p> <p>- 'ie' (e.g. chief, field);</p>	<p>the /ɔ:/ sound (or) spelt 'a' before 'l' and 'll' (e.g. ball, always);</p> <p>the /ʌ/ sound spelt 'o' (e.g. other, mother, brother);</p> <p>the /i:/ sound spelt -ey: the plural forms of these words are made by the addition of -s (e.g. donkeys, monkeys);</p> <p>the /ɒ/ sound spelt 'a' after 'w' and 'qu' (e.g. want, quantity, squash)</p> <p>the /ɜ:/ sound spelt 'or' after 'w' (e.g. word, work, worm);</p> <p>the /ɔ:/ sound spelt 'ar' after 'w' (e.g. warm, towards);</p> <p>the /z/ sound spelt 's' (e.g. television, usual).</p>				
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		<p>- 'igh' (e.g. bright, right);</p> <p>- 'or' (e.g. short, morning);</p> <p>- 'ore' (e.g. before, shore);</p> <p>- 'aw' (e.g. yawn, crawl);</p> <p>- 'au' (e.g. author, haunt);</p> <p>- 'air' (e.g. hair, chair);</p> <p>- 'ear' (e.g. beard, near, year);</p> <p>- 'ear' (e.g. bear, pear, wear);</p> <p>- 'are' (e.g. bare, dare, scared);</p> <p>spelling words ending with -y (e.g. funny, party, family);</p> <p>spelling new consonants 'ph' and 'wh' (e.g. dolphin, alphabet, wheel, while);</p> <p>using 'k' for the /k/ sound (e.g. sketch, kit, skin).</p>					
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Common Exception Words

	To write some irregular common words.	To spell all Y1 common exception words correctly. To spell days of the week correctly.	To spell most Y1 and Y2 common exception words correctly.	To spell many of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell all of the Y3 and Y4 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell many of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.	To spell all of the Y5 and Y6 statutory spelling words correctly.
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Prefixes & Suffixes

		To use -s and es to form regular plurals correctly.	To add suffixes to spell most words correctly in their writing, e.g. -ment, -ness, -ful, -less, -ly.	To spell most words with the prefixes dis-, mis-, bi-, re- and de- correctly (e.g. disobey, mistreat, ex- and	To correctly spell most words with the prefixes in-, il-, im-, ir-, sub-, super-, anti-, auto-, inter-, ex- and	To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ate (e.g. activate, motivate	To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ant to spell nouns ending in -ance/-ancy (e.g. observant, observance,
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		<p>To use the prefix 'un-' accurately.</p> <p>To successfully add the suffixes -ing, -ed, -er and -est to root words where no change is needed in the spelling of the root words (e.g. helped, quickest).</p>		<p>bicycle, reapply, defuse).</p> <p>To spell most words with the suffix -ly with no change to the root word; root words that end in 'le', 'al' or 'ic' and the exceptions to the rules.</p> <p>To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (unstressed last syllable, e.g. limiting offering).</p> <p>To spell words with added suffixes beginning with a vowel (-er/-ed/-en/-ing) to words with more than one syllable (stressed last syllable, e.g. forgotten beginning).</p>	<p>non- (e.g. incorrect, illegal, impossible, irrelevant, substandard, superhero, autograph, antisocial, intercity, exchange, nonsense).</p> <p>To form nouns with the suffix -ation (e.g. information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration).</p> <p>To spell words with the suffix -ous with no change to root words, no definitive root word, words ending in 'y', 'our' or 'e' and the exceptions to the rule (e.g. joyous, fabulous, mysterious, rigorous, famous, advantageous).</p>	<p>communicate).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ise (e.g. criticise, advertise, capitalise).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -ify (e.g. signify, falsify, glorify).</p> <p>To convert nouns or adjectives into verbs using the suffix -en (e.g. blacken, brighten, flatten).</p>	<p>expectant, hesitant, hesitancy, tolerant, tolerance, substance).</p> <p>To use their knowledge of adjectives ending in -ent to spell nouns ending in -ence/-ency (e.g. innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence, obedient, obedience, independent).</p> <p>To spell words by adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer (e.g. referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred, reference, referee, preference, transference).</p>
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Further Spelling Conventions

		<p>To spell simple compound words (e.g. dustbin, football).</p> <p>To read words that they have spelt.</p> <p>To take part in the process of segmenting spoken words into phonemes before choosing graphemes to represent those phonemes</p>	<p>To spell more words with contracted forms, e.g. can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll.</p> <p>To learn the possessive singular apostrophe (e.g. the girl's book).</p> <p>To write, from memory, simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</p> <p>To segment spoken words into phonemes and to then represent all</p>	<p>To spell some more complex homophones and near-homophones, including here/hear, brake/break and mail/male.</p> <p>To use the first two or three letters of a word to check its spelling in a dictionary.</p>	<p>To spell words that use the possessive apostrophe with plural words, including irregular plurals (e.g. girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's).</p> <p>To use their spelling knowledge to use a dictionary more efficiently.</p>	<p>To spell complex homophones and near-homophones, including who's/whose and stationary/stationery.</p> <p>To use the first three or four letters of a word to check spelling, meaning or both of these in a dictionary.</p>	<p>To spell homophones and near-homophones that include nouns that end in -ce/-cy and verbs that end in -se/-sy (e.g. practice/practise, licence/license, advice/advise).</p> <p>To spell words that contain hyphens (e.g. co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own).</p> <p>To use a knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words need to be learnt specifically.</p> <p>To use dictionaries and thesauruses to check the spelling and meaning of words and confidently find synonyms and antonyms.</p>
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			<p>of the phonemes using graphemes in the right order for both for single- syllable and multi-syllabic words.</p> <p>To self-correct misspellings of words that pupils have been taught to spell (this may require support to recognise misspellings).</p>				
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