



	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	<p>'air' 'er' chair, her.</p> <p>'ay' 'ou' play, about.</p> <p>'oy' 'ir' boy, bird.</p> <p>'aw' 'ie' saw, cried.</p> <p>'ee' 'a-e' see, came.</p> <p>'o-e' 'u-e' home, rude.</p> <p>Revision.</p>	<p>'are' care, share.</p> <p>Sounds /l/ spelt as ll.</p> <p>'ow' grow, show.</p> <p>Words ending in 'y'.</p> <p>'dge' making 'j' sound.</p> <p>'ch' making 'k' sound (school) and 'sh' sound (chef).</p> <p>Revision.</p>	<p>Sounds /f/ and /s/ spelt as ff and ss.</p> <p>Sounds /z/ and /k/ spelt as zz and ck.</p> <p>The /n/ sound spelt n before k.</p> <p>Division of words into syllables.</p> <p>Revision.</p>	<p>New consonant spelling – ph.</p> <p>New consonant spelling – wh.</p> <p>The /v/ sound at the end of words.</p> <p>Adding s to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs.).</p> <p>Adding es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs.).</p> <p>Revision.</p>	<p>Adding the ending – ing to verbs where no change is needed to the root word.</p> <p>Adding the ending – ed to verbs where no change is needed to the root word.</p> <p>Adding the ending – er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word.</p> <p>Adding er to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word.</p> <p>Adding est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word.</p> <p>Days of the Week.</p>	<p>'tch' catch, kitchen /c/ as a soft sound.</p> <p>city, saucer</p> <p>Using k for The /k/ sound</p> <p>Adding the prefix – un.</p> <p>Compound Words.</p> <p>Revision.</p>
Year 1 Common Exception Words	a, are, ask, be, by, come, do, friend, full, go, has, he, here, his, house, I, is, love, me, my, no, of, once, one, our. pull, push, put, said, says, school, she, so, some, the, there, they, to, today, was, we, were, where, you, your.					
Year 2	<p>dge at the end of words e.g. badge</p> <p>soft g – if the letters: e, i, y are after the g then the g sounds like a j e.g. gem, giant, gym.</p>	<p>After the letter 'w' the sound /er/ is spelt with the letters 'or' e.g. word, worth</p> <p>After the letter 'w' the /or/ sound is usually</p>	<p>'al' sounds like the word 'all'. It's found at the end of words e.g. metal, pedal. 'el' found at the end of words e.g. camel, travel.</p>	<p>sure makes the 'zhur' sound in particular words e.g. treasure. Words that end with 'tion' e.g. station, fiction, motion.</p>	<p>Adding the suffix 'er' to the end of word e.g. nice = nicer Doubling the consonant before adding 'er' e.g. run = runner</p>	<p>Suffix 'less' e.g. hopeless.</p> <p>Suffix 'ness' e.g. happiness.</p> <p>Suffix 'ment' e.g. enjoyment.</p>



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	<p>soft c – if the letters: e, l, y are after the c then the c sounds like an s e.g. race, dice, icy.</p> <p>The letter a before l or ll e.g. talk, ball.</p> <p>The /o/ sound sometimes sounds like /u/ e.g. mother, other.</p> <p>The /o/ sound is sometimes spelt with the letter ‘a’ after the letters w and qu. E.g. want, quantity.</p>	<p>spelt with the letters ‘ar’ e.g. war, warm.</p> <p>‘y’ sounds like a long /i/ at the end of words e.g. cry, fly.</p> <p>Add ‘ies’ to nouns and verbs that end in y e.g. flies, cries.</p> <p>The /n/ sound is sometimes spelt with ‘kn’ at the beginning of words e.g. know, knew, knock.</p> <p>The /n/ sound is sometimes spelt with ‘gn’ at the beginning of words e.g. gnat, gnaw.</p> <p>The /r/ sound is sometimes spelt with ‘wr’ at the beginning of words e.g. write, wrong.</p>	<p>‘il’ found at the end of words e.g. pencil, nostril.</p> <p>‘le’ found at the end of words e.g. table, apple, bottle.</p> <p>‘ey’ found at the end of words e.g. key, donkey, money.</p>	<p>Suffix – ‘ing’ at the end of a word e.g. spending.</p> <p>Doubling the consonant before adding ‘ing’ in 1 syllable root words e.g. run = running.</p> <p>Adding ‘ing’ when the root word has an ‘e’ at the end e.g. hope = hoping.</p> <p>Adding ‘ed’ to a root words that ends with the letter ‘y’ e.g. carry = carried.</p>	<p>Adding the suffix ‘est’ to the end of a word e.g. fast = fastest.</p> <p>Doubling the consonant before adding ‘est’ e.g. sad = saddest.</p> <p>Contractions – using apostrophes to show where the letters would be if the word was written in full e.g. can’t = cannot.</p> <p>Possessive apostrophes in singular nouns e.g. the dog’s bone.</p>	<p>Suffix ‘ful’ e.g. joyful.</p> <p>Suffix ‘ly’ e.g. quickly.</p> <p>Homophones and near homophones.</p>
Year 2 Common Exception Words	after, again, any, bath, beautiful, because, behind, both, break, busy, child, children, Christmas, class, climb, clothes, cold, could, door, even, every, everybody, eye, fast, father, find, floor, gold, grass, great, half, hold, hour, improve, kind, last, many, mind, money, most, move, Mr, Mrs, old, only, parents, pass, past, path, people, plant, poor, pretty, prove, should, steak, sugar, sure, told, water, who, whole, wild, would.					
Year 3	y sounds like short i. e.g. myth.	gue sounds like /g/ and found at the end of words e.g. tongue.	Suffix: ly e.g. softly Suffix: ation e.g. medication	Suffix: ssion e.g. permission. Suffix: cian e.g. musician.	Prefix: un e.g. unable. Prefix: dis e.g. disagree.	Prefix: re e.g. rebuild. Prefix: Sub e.g. subtitle.



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	<p>y sounds like long i. e.g. fly.</p> <p>/u/ is spelt with the letters ou e.g. double.</p> <p>ch sounds like /k/ e.g. choir.</p> <p>ch sounds like sh e.g. chef.</p> <p>sc sounds like sss e.g. scent, science.</p> <p>Homophones. Accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare.</p>	<p>que sounds like /k/ and found at the end of words e.g. antique, mosque.</p> <p>ei sounds like /ay/ e.g. rein.</p> <p>eight sounds like /ay/ e.g. weigh</p> <p>ey sounds like /ay/ e.g. prey</p> <p>Homophones. Grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll.</p>	<p>Suffix: sion e.g. television.</p> <p>Suffix: tion e.g. action</p> <p>Homophones. Knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet.</p>	<p>Suffix: ous e.g. dangerous</p> <p>Suffix: sure e.g. measure</p> <p>Suffix: ture e.g. picture</p> <p>Suffix: ing – doubling the consonant.</p>	<p>Prefix: ir e.g. irreplaceable.</p> <p>Prefix: in e.g. incorrect.</p> <p>Prefix: im e.g. immature.</p> <p>Prefix: il e.g. illegal.</p> <p>Prefix: mis e.g. misbehave.</p>	<p>Prefix: Super e.g. supermarket.</p> <p>Prefix: anti e.g. anticlockwise.</p> <p>Prefix: auto e.g. autopilot.</p> <p>Prefix: inter e.g. internet.</p> <p>Apostrophes to shorten words e.g. don't.</p> <p>Apostrophes to show possession e.g. The dog's bone.</p>
Year 4	<p>y sounds like short i. e.g. myth.</p> <p>y sounds like long i. e.g. fly.</p> <p>/u/ is spelt with the letters ou e.g. double.</p> <p>ch sounds like /k/ e.g. choir.</p> <p>ch sounds like sh e.g. chef.</p>	<p>gue sounds like /g/ and found at the end of words e.g. tongue.</p> <p>que sounds like /k/ and found at the end of words e.g. antique, mosque.</p> <p>ei sounds like /ay/ e.g. rein.</p> <p>eight sounds like /ay/ e.g. weigh.</p>	<p>Suffix: ly e.g. softly.</p> <p>Suffix: ation e.g. medication.</p> <p>Suffix: sion e.g. television.</p> <p>Suffix: tion e.g. action.</p> <p>Homophones. Weather/whether, whose/who's.</p>	<p>Suffix: ssion e.g. permission.</p> <p>Suffix: cian e.g. musician.</p> <p>Suffix: ous e.g. dangerous.</p> <p>Suffix: sure e.g. measure.</p> <p>Suffix: ture e.g. picture.</p>	<p>Prefix: un e.g. unable.</p> <p>Prefix: dis e.g. disagree.</p> <p>Prefix: ir e.g. irreplaceable.</p> <p>Prefix: in e.g. incorrect.</p> <p>Prefix: im e.g. immature.</p> <p>Prefix: il e.g. illegal.</p>	<p>Prefix: re e.g. rebuild.</p> <p>Prefix: Sub e.g. subtitle.</p> <p>Prefix: Super e.g. supermarket.</p> <p>Prefix: anti e.g. anticlockwise.</p> <p>Prefix: auto e.g. autopilot.</p>



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	<p>sc sounds like sss e.g. scent, science.</p> <p>Homophones. Medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece.</p>	<p>ey sounds like /ay/ e.g. prey.</p> <p>Homophones. Plain/plane, rain/reign, scene/seen.</p>		<p>Suffix: ing – doubling the consonant.</p>	<p>Prefix: mis e.g. misbehave.</p>	<p>Prefix: inter e.g. internet.</p> <p>Apostrophes to shorten words e.g. don't.</p> <p>Apostrophes to show possession e.g. The dog's bone.</p>
Year 3 & 4 Common Exception Words	<p>accident, accidentally, actual, actually, address, although, answer, appear, arrive, believe, bicycle, breath, breathe, build, business, busy, calendar, caught, centre, century, certain, circle, complete, consider, continue, decide, describe, different, difficult, disappear, early, earth, eight, eighth, enough, exercise, experience, extreme, famous, favourite, February, forward, forwards, fruit, grammar, group, guard, guide, heard, heart, height, history, imagine, important, increase, interest, island, knowledge, learn, length, library, material, medicine, mention, minute, natural, naughty, notice, occasion, occasionally, often, opposite, ordinary, particular, peculiar, perhaps, popular, position, possess, possession, possible, potatoes, pressure, probably, promise, purpose, quarter, question, recent, regular, reign, remember, sentence, separate, special, straight, strange, strength, suppose, surprise, therefore, though, thought, through, various, weight, woman, women.</p>					
Year 5	<p>Suffix: cious.</p> <p>Suffix: tious.</p> <p>Suffix: cial.</p> <p>Suffix: tial.</p> <p>Suffix: ant.</p> <p>Suffix: ance.</p>	<p>Suffix: ancy.</p> <p>Suffix: ent.</p> <p>Suffix: ence.</p> <p>Suffix: ency .</p> <p>Suffix: able.</p> <p>Suffix: ible.</p>	<p>Suffix: ably.</p> <p>Suffix: ibly.</p> <p>Double the r when 'fer' is stressed e.g. transfer = transferring.</p> <p>Double the r when 'fer' is stressed e.g. transfer = transferring. (consolidate)</p> <p>R is not doubled when 'fer' is not stressed e.g. offer = offering.</p>	<p>Hyphens used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root.</p> <p>word also begins with one e.g. co-own.</p> <p>Hyphens - consolidation</p> <p>i before e rule e.g. piece, shield, field.</p> <p>I before e except after c rule e.g. deceive, receive, receipt.</p>	<p>ough e.g. cough, thought etc.</p> <p>ough – consolidate.</p> <p>Silent letters – at the beginning of words e.g. knight.</p> <p>Silent letters – in the middle of words e.g. thistle.</p> <p>Silent letters – at the end of words e.g. autumn</p>	<p>Homophones - nouns end –ce and verbs end –se e.g. advice/advise.</p> <p>Homophones - nouns end –ce and verbs end –se e.g. advice/advise. Words that are often confused e.g. desert/dessert.</p> <p>Words that are Often confused.</p> <p>Revision of patterns learnt through the year.</p>



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				I before e except after c rules – consolidation.		Revision of patterns learnt through the year.
Year 6	Suffixes: cious & tious. Suffixes: cious & tious. Suffixes: cial & tial. Suffixes: cial & tial. Suffixes: ant, ance, ancy. Suffixes: ant, ance, ancy.	Suffixes: ent, ence, ency. Suffixes: ent, ence, ency. Suffixes: able & ible. Suffixes: able & ible. Suffixes: ably & ibly. Suffixes: ably & ibly.	Double the r when 'fer' is stressed e.g. transfer = transferring. Double the r when 'fer' is stressed e.g. transfer = transferring. (consolidate) R is not doubled when 'fer' is not stressed e.g. offer = offering. Hyphens used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one e.g. co-own. Hyphens consolidation.	i before e rule e.g. piece, shield, field. i before e except after c rule e.g. deceive, receive, receipt. ough e.g. cough, thought etc. Silent letters – at the beginning of words e.g. knight. Silent letters – in the middle of words e.g. thistle. Silent letters – at the end of words e.g. autumn.	Homophones – nouns. end –ce and verbs end –se e.g. advice/advise. Words that are often confused e.g. desert/dessert Words that are often confused. Revision of patterns learnt through the year.	
Year 5 & 6 Common Exception Words	accommodate, accompany, according, achieve, aggressive, amateur, ancient, apparent, appreciate, attached, available, average, awkward, bargain, bruise, category, cemetery, committee, communicate, community, competition, conscience, conscious, controversy, convenience, correspond, criticise, curiosity, definite, desperate, determined, develop, dictionary, disastrous, embarrass, environment, equipment, equipped, especially, exaggerate, excellent, existence, explanation, familiar, foreign, forty, frequently, government, guarantee, harass, hindrance, identity, immediate, immediately, individual, interfere, interrupt, language, leisure, lightning, marvellous, mischievous, muscle, necessary, neighbour, nuisance, occupy, occur, opportunity, parliament, persuade, physical, prejudice, privilege, profession, programme, pronunciation, queue, recognise, recommend, relevant, restaurant, rhyme, rhythm, sacrifice, secretary, shoulder, signature, sincere, sincerely soldier, stomach, sufficient, suggest, symbol, system, temperature, thorough, twelfth, variety, vegetable, vehicle, yacht.					

