

Year 4 Spellings Term 5 2020 - 2021

Each week we will investigate, learn and practice a different spelling rule or pattern. These rules are outlined below, with some example words. These are not necessarily the words which the children will be assessed against – we will be looking for application of the rules and patterns to a wide range of words.

For many English spelling patterns and rules, there are exceptions, which need to be learnt separately. We will look at these within our spelling lessons in class. During the final week of term, we will recap the rules as needed, before completing a final dictation covering all rules learnt this year.

At home, it would be useful for children to explore the words in different ways, using the No-Nonsense strategies. For example:

- ‘look, say, cover, write, check’ strategy
- use them in sentences or within their English homework
- write the words in different ways (e.g. different colours, different fonts, forwards/backwards, pyramid writing)
 - speed writing (‘quick write’) – how many times can you correctly spell the word in 1 minute?
 - write definitions for each word / find words with similar meanings
 - create pictures, rhymes or visual clues to remember each word
 - create crossword or word-search puzzles
 - find words in the same word-family or with a connected word

Rule learnt WB 19/4/2021	Rule learnt WB 26/4/2021	Rule learnt WB 3/5/2021	Rule learnt WB 3/5/2021	Rule learnt WB 10/5/2021	Rule learnt WB 17/5/2021
Revision	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion	Suffix –ous	/s/ spelt ‘sc’	Revision Revise all spelling rules from this term
Revising the hot list words and learning new/revising spelling strategies from the no nonsense programme e.g. pyramid, rainbow writing, silly sentences, quick write, segmentation, drawing pictures.	Strictly speaking, the suffix is – ion. 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.	Strictly speaking, the suffix is – 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 –ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit.	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. 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.	These words are Latin in origin.	
Example Words accident	Example Words invention	Example Words expression	Example Words tremendous	Example Words science	

accidentally believe century increase occasion occasionally possess possession	injection action question mention attraction translation devotion	discussion confession permission admission transmission possession profession depression impression	enormous jealous serious hideous fabulous curious anxious obvious gorgeous	crescent discipline fascinate scent scissors ascent descent scientist scenery	
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