

Year 4 Spellings Term 6 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 7/6/2021	Rule learnt WB 14/6/2021	Rule learnt WB 21/6/2021	Rule learnt WB 28/6/2021	Rule learnt WB 5/7/2021	Rule learnt WB 12/7/2021
Hotlist Words	Suffix ‘ation’	Suffix ‘ly’	Word etymology	Revision Possessive apostrophe with plural words	Revision Revise all spelling rules from this term
Learning the hot list words for this term using strategies from the no nonsense programme e.g. pyramid, rainbow writing, silly sentences, quick write, segmentation, drawing pictures.	Adding ‘ation’ to change a verb to a noun. The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	Revise suffix ‘ly’ when there is an exception 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. If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly. If the root word ends with –ic, –ally is added rather than just –ly, except in the word publicly.	Etymology is the study of where words come from (origins) and how their meanings have changed over time (in history). A root word is a word part that forms the basis for new words through adding prefixes and suffixes . Understanding where the root word comes from, and what it means, can help you understand the meaning of new words as you encounter them.	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; –s is not added if the plural already ends in –s, but is added if the plural does not end in –s.	

Example Words consider exercise experience knowledge pressure promise suppose therefore various	Example Words information adoration sensation preparation education location exaggeration concentration imagination organisation	Example Words basically actually accidentally occasionally eventually publicly happily angrily lazily easily wearily giggly wrinkly fiddly	Example Words Lever Elevator Abbreviate Audition Audience Benefit Benevolent Quit Omnivore Omnibus Terrain Manual Manufacture Circle circumference	Example Words girls' boys' babies' parents' teachers' women's men's children's people's mice's	
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