

English: Spelling

By the end of Year 1:					
the	а	do		to	today
of	said	says		are	were
was	is	his		has	I
you	your	they		be	he
me	she	we		no	go
SO	by	my		here	there
where	love	come		some	one
once	ask	friend		school	put
push	pull	full		house	our
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday		Thursday	Friday
Saturday			Sunday		
–s or –es for plural nouns Use of the prefix un– Compound words			Use of the suffixes: –ing, –ed, –er and – est (where no change is needed in the spelling of root words)		

By the end of Year 2:					
All the words above plus:					
poor		because	find		
behind		child	children		
most		only	both		
gold		hold	told		
even		great	break		
beautiful		after	fast		
father		class	grass		
path		bath	hour		
improve		sure	sugar		
should		would	who		
many		clothes	busy		
again		half	money		
parents		Christmas			
ng	Distinguishing between homophones and near-homophone				
	Use of suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly Words ending in –tion				
contraction Use of a singular possessive apostrophe					

By the end of Year 4:					
All the words above plus:					
accident(ally)	actual(ly)	address		answer	appear
arrive	believe	bicycle		breath	breathe
build	busy	business		calendar	caught
centre	century	certain		circle	complete
consider	continue	decide		describe	different
difficult	disappear	early		earth	eight
eighth	enough	exercise		experience	experiment
extreme	famous	favourite		February	forward(s)
fruit	grammar	group		guard	guide
heard	heart	height		history	imagine
increase	important	interest		island	knowledge
learn	length	libr	ary	material	medicine
mention	minute	natural		naughty	notice
occasion(ally)	often	opposite		ordinary	particular
peculiar	perhaps	popular		position	possess(ion)
possible	potatoes	pressure		probably	promise
purpose	quarter	question		recent	regular
reign	remember	sentence		separate	special
straight	strange	strength		suppose	surprise
therefore	though	although		thought	through
various	weight	woman		women	
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable Use of the suffix –ation to change verbs into nouns Use of the suffix –ly to change adjectives into adverbs			Words ending in -ture, -sure, -sion, -ous, -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch Words with the /sh/ sound spelt ch Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc		
Use of the prefixed: un-, dis-, mis-, in-, im-, il-, ir-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti- and auto-			Words ending –gue and –que Use of a plural possessive apostrophe Further homophones and near- homophone		

By the end of Year 6:					
All the words above plus:					
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	equip (equipped/ equipment)	especially		exaggerate	excellent
existence	explanation	far	niliar	foreign	forty
frequently	government	gua	rantee	harass	hindrance
identity	immediate(ly)	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(ly)	soldier		stomach	sufficient
suggest	symbol	system		temperature	thorough
twelfth	variety	vegetable		vehicle	yacht
Words that end with –cious or –tious Words that end with –cial and –tial			Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer		
Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy Words ending in –ent, –ence/–ency			Use of the hyphen Words with ei spelling after c		
Words ending in –able and –ably Words ending –ible and –ibly			Words with 'silent' letters		
Words containing the letter-string ough		Further homophones and other words that are often confused			