

Spelling

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<p>Singular and plural (+ “-s” or “-es”)</p> <p>Conjunctions (<i>and, but, then, so</i>)</p> <p>Adjectives (non-gradable) – colour, size, age</p> <p>Pronouns (<i>I, he, she, you</i>)</p> <p>Common nouns</p> <p>Proper nouns – own names/days of the week</p> <p>Verbs: simple-past-tense regular verbs, adding either “-ed” or “-ing”</p> <p>Verbs: Present tense for “to be”, “to do” and “to have” (<i>I have, you have, she/he has, I do, you do, she/he does, I am, you are, he/she is</i>)</p> <p>Connectives of sequence (<i>first, second, last, next, then</i>)</p> <p>Determiners (<i>the, a, my, your, an, this, that, his, her, some, all</i>)</p> <p>Simple adverbs ending in “-ly” (<i>nicely, madly</i>)</p> <p>Prefix “un-” (<i>happy – unhappy, kind – unkind, tie – untie</i>)</p> <p>Comparative and superlative adjectives where you add “-er” or “-est”</p> <p>Prepositions</p> <p>Days of the week</p>	<p><u>Suffixes</u> Adding “-less” Adding “-ful” Adding “-ness” and “-er” to make a noun Doubling the final letter for an adjective and adding “-er” and “-est”</p> <p><u>Compound nouns</u> Noun + noun = compound noun Adjective + noun = compound noun</p> <p><u>Adding “-ly”</u> Making an adjective into an adverb</p> <p><u>Conjunctions</u> <i>or, and, but, when, because, if, that</i></p> <p><u>Prepositions</u> <i>behind, above, along, before, between, after</i></p> <p><u>Generalisers/determiners</u> <i>most, much, more, many, some, all</i></p> <p><u>Verbs</u> “-ed” and “-ing” verbs Imperative verbs, such as: <i>take, give, cut</i></p> <p><u>Time connectives</u> <i>next, last, later</i></p> <p><u>Pronouns</u> <i>I, he, she, we, they, it, you</i></p> <p><u>Questions</u> <i>what, where, when, who, how</i></p>	<p>Word families</p> <p>Prefixes – <i>auto-, anti-, super-, under-</i></p> <p>Conjunctions – <i>when, before, after, while, so, because</i></p> <p>Adverbs – <i>then, next, soon</i></p> <p>Synonyms for verbs to create more powerful vocabulary</p> <p>Prepositions – <i>next, though, during, throughout</i></p> <p>Homophones</p> <p>Quantifiers</p> <p>Plurals ending in “f” and “-fe”</p> <p>Plurals ending in “-sh”, “-ch”, “-x”, “-z”, “-s”</p> <p>Irregular past-tense verbs</p> <p>Possessive adjectives</p> <p>Exaggerated language</p> <p>Adverbs ending in “-ly”</p>

It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the statutory spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.

Spelling

Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Plural nouns of words ending in “o”	Suffixes “-ate”, “-ise”, “-ify”	Antonyms
Specific determiners	Prefixes “dis-”, “de-”, “mis-”, “over-” and “re-”	Synonyms
Synonyms for verbs	Modal verbs	Informal and formal language
Progressive/continuous verbs	Adverbs showing degrees of possibility	Conjunctions
Modal verbs	Connectives for exemplification, results and summary	Connectives
Proper nouns – names of people, places, titles, languages, months and days	Adjectives ending with “-ed”	Relative pronouns
Finding the antonyms of words using the prefixes “im-”, “in-”, “ir-”, “il-”	Relative pronouns	Possessive pronouns
Adjectives ending in “-ed”	Indefinite pronouns	Hyphens for compound nouns
Verbs ending in “y”: change “y” to “i” and add “-es”	Technical language	Collective nouns
Noun plurals ending in “y”: change “y” to “i” and add “-es”		Modal verbs
Comparative and superlative adjectives ending in “y”: <i>happy – happier – happiest</i>		Abstract nouns
Prepositions		Imperative verbs
Compound nouns using hyphens		
Specific determiners		
Possessive pronouns		

It must be noted that these spelling are in addition to the statutory spellings advised by the 2014 National Curriculum.