## Year 4 Spelling lists – Autumn 1

7Children will be taught spelling rules and patterns each week. Spellings set for homework are a combination of common exception words and topic related vocabulary alongside words to consolidate learning completed during that week. Children need to practise and learn these spellings at home. Children's recall of spellings will be checked through a weekly spelling dictation.

Week	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8			
Pattern	First week	Prefix 'super'	Prefix 'sub'	Prefix 'inter'	Prefix 'anti'	Prefix 'auto'	Prefix 'non'	Prefix 'in'			
Rule	back (3 day week) – introduce	A <b>prefix</b> is letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning									
	children to new routines.	-'super' means 'over or above'. It shows something is bigger or better than usual.	-'sub' means 'under or below'. It shows something is less or beneath.	-'inter' means 'between or among'.	- 'anti' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'against' or 'opposed to'.	- 'auto' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'self', 'own' or 'same'.	-non' means 'not'. When added, it will give the word the opposite meaning.	in' means 'not'. When added as a prefix it will give the word the opposite meaning.			
1		superman	subtract	interact	antifreeze	automatic	nonsense	inactive			
2		supermarket	submerge	interfere	antiseptic	autograph	nonstop	incredible			
3		superstar	subheading	intercity	antibiotic	autopilot	nonfiction	invisible			
4		supervise	submarine	interlock	antisocial	automobile	nonstarter	incorrect			
5		superhighway	subcontinent	interrupt	antiperspirant	autofocus	non-existent	inaccurate			
Common exception words Year 3/4											
6		surprise	special	centre	accident	caught	question	interest			
7		suppose	straight	certain	address	naughty	possession	increase			
8		sentence	strange	often	appear	although	notice	imagine			
9		separate	strength	complete	arrive	quarter	woman	important			
Topic words											
10		Savannah	Amazon	vegetation	Ecosystem	сапору	humidity	mangrove			
11		Rainforest	predator	Grassland	Tundra	Temperate	evergreen	scrub			
12		habitat	prey	deforestation	wetland	tropical	Borneo	conserve			

## Year 4 Spelling lists - Autumn 2

Week	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Pattern	Prefix 'im'	Prefix 'im'	Prefix 'pre'	Prefix 'de'	Prefix 're'	Vowel suffix 'er'	Vowel suffix 'ed'
	A <b>prefix</b> is letters as	l dded to the start of a w	A <b>suffix</b> is letters added to the end of a word to make another word.				
Rule	- When the root word starts with a 'p' 'in' becomes 'im' .	- root word starts with an 'm' <b>'in'</b> becomes <b>'im'</b> giving a double 'm'.	-' <b>pre'</b> comes from Latin and means 'before'.	-' <b>de'</b> comes from Latin and means 'undo' or 'do the opposite of'.	- <b>re'</b> comes from Latin and means 'again' or 'back' (think of repeat) .	-' a short vowel followed by two or more consonants: just add 'er' or 'ed'. - a short vowel followed by a final consonant: double the final letter.	-' a short vowel followed by two or more consonants: just add 'er' or 'ed'. - If the final syllable is unstressed the final consonant is not doubled.
1	impatient	immature	prepare	deflate	replace	pretender	rejected
2	imperfect	immigrate	preheat	decrease	refresh	beginner	erupted
3	impossible	immoral	predict	demist	recycle	gardener	finished
4	improper	immortal	precook	defrost	redo	adjuster	befitted
5	impure	immobile	previous	defuse	return	teacher	permitted
			Common ex	ception words \	/ear 3/4		
6	experiment	remember	pressure	decide	recent	early	continued
7	complete	material	probably	describe	ordinary	island	addressed
8	medicine	minute	promise	calendar	different	perhaps	believed
9	women	mention	disappear	consider	various	therefore	guided
				Topic words			
10	erosion	logging	uncontrolled	Flooding	timber	contaminate	destruction
11	deforestation	pollution	climate	evergreen	drought	sustainable	deplete
12	interfere	degraded	illegal	deciduous	threat	harvesting	extinct