



Year 4 Spelling LTP



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Autumn 1	Words with the 'k' sound spelt 'que' (French in origin)	Words with the 's' sound spelt 'sc' (Latin in origin)	Words ending 'ture'	Words ending 'er' If the root word ends in 'ch', use -er ending	Words with the 'k' sound spelt 'ch' (Greek in origin)	Words with the 'sh' sound spelt 'ch' (French origin)	Words with the 'g' sound spelt 'gue' (French in origin)
Autumn 2	Homophones/ Near Homophones long ó (Y1/2) some words sound the same as another but are spelt differently or have a different meaning	Homophones/ Near Homophones long i (Y1/2) some words sound the same as another but are spelt differently or have a different meaning	Homophones/ Near Homophones some words sound the same as another but are spelt differently or have a different meaning	Homophones/ Near Homophones some words sound the same as another but are spelt differently or have a different meaning	Irregular past tense 'd' to 't' The 'd' changes to 't' to form the past tense in these words.	Irregular past tense 'eep' to 'ept' 'eep' changes to 'ept' to form the past tense in these words.	Singular to plural These words are the same in the singular and plural form.
Spring 1	Plural possessive apostrophe The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word, no -s is added	Plural possessive apostrophe -s is added if the plural does not end in -s (irregular)	Plural possessive apostrophe For plurals ending -ies,, apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word, no -s is added	Suffix -ous If there is a long 'e' sound before -ous, it is usually spelt as 'i'	Suffix -ous Add 'ous' to the root word unless it ends in 'e', then drop the e and add 'ous'	Suffix -ous If the word ends in 'e'- drop the e and add 'ous', unless the 'dge' sound made by 'g' is to be kept.	
Spring 2	Words ending -ssion -ssion is used if the root word ends in -ss or -mit	Words ending -cian -cian is used if the root word ends in -c or -cs	Words ending -tion (Y2/3)-tion is used if the root word ends in -t or -te	Words ending -sion Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'se'	Words ending -sion Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'd' or 'de'		
Summer 1	Prefix 'super' 'super' means 'over or above'. Prefix 'sub' 'sub' means 'under or below'.	Prefix 'inter' 'inter' means 'between or among'.	Prefix 'anti' 'anti' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'against' or 'opposed to'.	Prefix 'auto' 'auto' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'self', 'own' or 'same'.	Prefix 'non' 'non' means 'not'. When added, it will give the word the opposite meaning.	Prefix 'in' (Y3) 'in' means 'not'. When added as a prefix it will give the word the opposite meaning.	
Summer 2	Prefix 'im' When the root word starts with a 'p' 'in' becomes 'im'	Prefix 'im' When the root word starts with an 'm' 'in' becomes 'im' giving a double 'm'	Prefix 'de' 'de' comes from Latin and means 'undo' or 'do the opposite of'.	Prefix 're' 're' comes from Latin and means 'again' or 'back' (think of repeat)	Suffixes-beginning with a vowel In multi-syllabic words, if the last syllable is stressed and the word ends in one consonant with one vowel letter before, double the consonant before adding the suffix	Suffixes-beginning with a vowel In multi-syllabic words, if the last syllable is unstressed the consonant letter is not doubled	Suffix- ation For words ending 'e', drop the 'e' to add 'ation'.



Year 4 Spellings - Autumn 1



Children 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 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Spelling pattern	Words with the 'k' sound spelt 'que' (French in origin)	Words with the 's' sound spelt 'sc' (Latin in origin)	Words ending 'ture'	Words ending 'er' If the root word ends in 'ch', use -er ending	Words with the 'k' sound spelt 'ch' (Greek in origin)	Words with the 'sh' sound spelt 'ch' (French in origin)	Words with the 'g' sound spelt 'gue' (French in origin)
	SF Rule: 17	SF Rule: 18	SF Rule: 9		SF Rule: 15	SF Rule: 16	SF Rule: 17
1	unique	science	creature	teacher	scheme	chef	league
2	antique	scene	furniture	stretcher	chorus	chalet	tongue
3	boutique	discipline	picture	richer	chemist	machine	plague
4	mosque	fascinate	nature	catcher	echo	brochure	dialogue
5	plaque	crescent	adventure	scorcher	character	charade	rogue
6	cheque	ascend	feature	searcher	school	crochet	vague
7	opaque	descend	fracture	sketcher	ache	parachute	catalogue
8	grotesque	scissors	puncture	watcher	monarch	champagne	monologue
	Spellingframe CEW 28	Spellingframe CEW 29	Spellingframe CEW 29	Spellingframe CEW 30	Spellingframe CEW 30	Spellingframe CEW 31	Spellingframe CEW 31
9	famous	guide	history	imagine	knowledge	medicine	notice
10	experience	forward	guard	increase	learn	mention	often
11	experiment	fruit	heard	important	length	minute	occasionally
12	extreme	grammar	heart	interest	library	naughty	opposite
13	favourite	group	height	island	material	natural	various



Year 4 Spellings - Autumn 2



Children 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 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Spelling pattern	Homophones/ Near Homophones long ó some words sound the same as another but are spelt differently or have a different meaning	Homophones/ Near Homophones long i some words sound the same as another but are spelt differently or have a different meaning	Homophones/ Near Homophones some words sound the same as another but are spelt differently or have a different meaning	Homophones/ Near Homophones some words sound the same as another but are spelt differently or have a different meaning	Irregular past tense 'd' to 't' The 'd' changes to 't' to form the past tense in these words.	Irregular past tense 'eep' to 'ept' 'eep' changes to 'ept' to form the past tense in these words.	Singular to plural These words are the same in the singular and plural form.
	SF Rule: 23		SF Rule: 21/22	SF Rule: 21/24			
1	groan	site	medal	fair	bend	keep	aircraft
2	grown	sight	meddle	fare	bent	kept	offspring
3	road	time	accept	weather	lend	sweep	species
4	rode	thyme	except	whether	lent	swept	sheep
5	thrown	tire	berry	who's	send	sleep	moose
6	throne	tyre	bury	whose	sent	slept	fish
7	lone	drier	ball	rain	spend	creep	salmon
8	loan	dryer	bawl	reign	spent	crept	deer

Common exception words Year 3/ Year 4

	Spellingframe CEW 32	Spellingframe CEW 32	Spellingframe CEW 33	Spellingframe CEW 33	Spellingframe CEW 34	Spellingframe CEW 35	Spellingframe CEW 36
9	ordinary	position	probably	recent	separate	therefore	Random selection of Year 3/ Year 4 words.
10	particular	possess	promise	regular	special	through	
11	peculiar	possession	purpose	reign	strange	thought	
12	perhaps	possibly	quarter	remember	strength	though	
13	popular	potatoes	question	sentence	suppose	woman	
14					surprise	women	

Words in yellow boxes can be practised using Spellingframe <https://spellingframe.co.uk/>



Year 4 Spellings - Spring 1



Children 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 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Spelling pattern	Plural possessive apostrophe The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word, no -s is added	Plural possessive apostrophe -s is added if the plural does not end in -s (irregular)	Plural possessive apostrophe For plurals ending -ies, the apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word, no -s is added	Suffix -ous Add 'ous' to the root word unless it ends in 'e', then drop the e and add 'ous'	Suffix -ous If the word ends in 'e'- drop the e and add 'ous', unless the 'dge' sound made by 'g' is to be kept.	Suffix -ous If the word ends in 'y' change it to an 'i' and add 'ous' In words with 'our', change to 'or' before adding 'ous'	
	SF Rule: 20	SF Rule: 20		SF Rule: 11/12	SF Rule: 11/12	SF Rule: 11/12	
1	girls'	people's	babies'	danger	fame	vary	
2	boys'	children's	ladies'	dangerous	famous	various	
3	dogs'	men's	families'	mountain	adventure	humour	
4	rabbits'	women's	armies'	mountainous	adventurous	humorous	
5	parents'	mice's	parties'	poison	outrage	glamour	
6	farmers'	geese's	galaxies'	poisonous	outrageous	glamorous	
7	teachers'	teeth's	berries'	hazard	courage	vigour	
8	friends'	postmen's	discoveries'	hazardous	courageous	vigorous	
9	learn	through	extreme	favourite	height	accident	
10	heard	thought	exercise	history	eight	appear	
11	heart	breath	experience	library	eighth	accidentally	
12	earth	breathe	century	reign	weight	address	
13	length	bicycle	circle	build	enough	answer	



Year 4 Spellings - Spring 2



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	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5		
Spelling pattern	Words ending -ssion -ssion is used if the root word ends in -ss or -mit	Words ending -cian -cian is used if the root word ends in -c or -cs	Words ending -tion -tion is used if the root word ends in -t or -te	Words ending -sion Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'd' or 'de'	Words ending -sion Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'se'		
	SF Rule: 13/14	SF Rule: 13/14	SF Rule: 13/14	SF Rule: 10	SF Rule: 10		
1	permit	electric	complete	divide	confuse		
2	permission	electrician	completion	division	confusion		
3	admit	magic	dictate	invade	televise		
4	admission	magician	dictation	invasion	television		
5	express	mathematics	relate	collide	fuse		
6	expression	mathematician	relation	collision	fusion		
7	confess	politics	rotate	decide	supervise		
8	confession	politician	rotation	decision	supervision		
	Spellingframe CEW 25	Spellingframe CEW 26	Spellingframe CEW 26	Spellingframe CEW 27	Spellingframe CEW 27		
9	believe	calendar	build	early	continue		
10	bicycle	breath	caught	earth	decide		
11	actual	breathe	centre	circle	describe		
12	actually	busy	century	complete	different		
13	arrive	business	certain	consider	difficult		



Year 4 Spellings - Summer 1



Children 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 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Spelling pattern	Prefix 'super' 'super' means 'over or above'. Prefix 'sub' 'sub' means 'under or below'.	Prefix 'inter' 'inter' means 'between or among'.	Prefix 'anti' 'anti' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'against' or 'opposed to'.	Prefix 'auto' 'auto' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'self', 'own' or 'same'.	Prefix 'non' 'non' means 'not'. When added, it will give the word the opposite meaning.	Prefix 'in' 'in' means 'not'. When added as a prefix it will give the word the opposite meaning.	
	SF Rule: 6	SF Rule: 5	SF Rule: 5	SF Rule: 5			
1	subdivide	city	clockwise	biography	sense	visible	
2	supernatural	intercity	anticlockwise	autobiography	nonsense	invisible	
3	subheading	act	septic	graph	stop	dependent	
4	superhuman	interact	antiseptic	autograph	nonstop	independent	
5	submarine	national	social	focus	fiction	accurate	
6	supermarket	international	antisocial	autofocus	nonfiction	inaccurate	
7	subtotal	related	freeze	pilot	starter	ability	
8	superstar	interrelated	antifreeze	autopilot	nonstarter	inability	
Common exception words Year 3/ Year 4							
9	surprise	centre	accident	caught	question	interest	
10	suppose	certain	address	naughty	possession	increase	
11	sentence	often	appear	although	notice	imagine	
12	separate	complete	arrive	though	woman	important	

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Year 4 Spellings - Summer 2



Children 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 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	
Spelling pattern	Prefix 'im' When the root word starts with a 'p' 'in' becomes 'im'	Prefix 'im' When the root word starts with an 'm' 'in' becomes 'im' giving a double 'm'	Prefix 'de' 'de' comes from Latin and means 'undo' or 'do the opposite of'.	Prefix 're' 're' comes from Latin and means 'again' or 'back' (think of repeat)	Suffixes-beginning with a vowel In multi-syllabic words, if the last syllable is stressed and the words ends in one consonant with one vowel letter before, double the consonant before adding the suffix	Suffixes-beginning with a vowel In multi-syllabic words, if the last syllable is unstressed the consonant letter is not doubled	Suffix- ation For words ending 'e', drop the 'e' to add 'ation'.	
	SF Rule: 4	SF Rule: 4		SF Rule: 6	SF Rule: 1	SF Rule: 1	SF Rule: 7	
1	perfect	mature	deflate	redo	begin	garden	inform	
2	imperfect	immature	demist	refresh	beginning	gardener	information	
3	patient	mortal	defrost	return	beginner	gardening	adore	
4	impatient	immortal	decrease	reappear	forget	gardened	adoration	
5	possible	moral	defuse	redecorate	forgetting	limit	prepare	
6	impossible	immoral	deactivate	recycle	forgotten	limiting	preparation	
7	proper	mobile	decode	replace	prefer	limited	admire	
8	improper	immobile	deforestation	reuse	preferred	limitation	admiration	
Common exception words Year 3/ Year 4								
9	experiment	remember	decide	recent	pressure	early	continue	
10	quarter	material	describe	ordinary	probably	island	answer	
11	medicine	minute	calendar	different	promise	perhaps	believe	
12	women	mention	consider	opposite	disappear	therefore	guide	
13	February	grammar	popular	peculiar	particular	natural	position	