



Year 4 Spelling LTP



	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Autumn 1	Prefix 'super' 'super' means 'over or above'. It shows something is bigger or better than usual.	Prefix 'sub' 'sub' means 'under or below'. It shows something is less or beneath.	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.
Autumn 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'.
Spring 1	Suffix- ation For words ending 'e', drop the 'e' to add 'ation'.	Words ending -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.	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
Spring 2	Words ending -sion Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'se'	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	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'	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 'd' or 'de'
Summer 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)
Summer 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.



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	Prefix 'super' 'super' means 'over or above'. It shows something is bigger or better than usual.	Prefix 'sub' 'sub' means 'under or below'. It shows something is less or beneath.	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	natural	divide	city	clockwise	biography	sense	visible
2	supernatural	subdivide	intercity	anticlockwise	autobiography	nonsense	invisible
3	human	heading	act	septic	graph	stop	dependent
4	superhuman	subheading	interact	antiseptic	autograph	nonstop	independent
5	market	marine	national	social	focus	fiction	accurate
6	supermarket	submarine	international	antisocial	autofocus	nonfiction	inaccurate
7	star	total	related	freeze	pilot	starter	ability
8	superstar	subtotal	interrelated	antifreeze	autopilot	nonstarter	inability
Common exception words Year 3/ Year 4							
9	surprise	special	centre	accident	caught	question	interest
10	suppose	straight	certain	address	naughty	possession	increase
11	sentence	strange	often	appear	although	notice	imagine
12	separate	strength	complete	arrive	though	woman	important

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





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	Week 8
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'.	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	SF Rule: 7
1	perfect	mature	deflate	redo	begin	garden	inform	fixate
2	imperfect	immature	demist	refresh	beginning	gardener	information	fixation
3	patient	mortal	defrost	return	beginner	gardening	adore	elevate
4	impatient	immortal	decrease	reappear	forget	gardened	adoration	elevation
5	possible	moral	defuse	redecorate	forgetting	limit	prepare	restore
6	impossible	immoral	deactivate	recycle	forgotten	limiting	preparation	restoration
7	proper	mobile	decode	replace	prefer	limited	admire	inflamm
8	improper	immobile	deforestation	reuse	preferred	limitation	admiration	inflammation
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	



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	Words ending -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.	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	Words ending -sion Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'se'
	SF Rule: 11/12	SF Rule: 11/12	SF Rule: 11/12	SF Rule: 20	SF Rule: 20		SF Rule: 10
1	fabulous	danger	fame	girls'	people's	babies'	confuse
2	tremendous	dangerous	famous	boys'	children's	ladies'	confusion
3	enormous	mountain	adventure	dogs'	men's	families'	televise
4	curious	mountainous	adventurous	rabbits'	women's	armies'	television
5	hideous	poison	outrage	parents'	mice's	parties'	fuse
6	courteous	poisonous	outrageous	farmers'	geese's	galaxies'	fusion
7	obvious	hazard	courage	teachers'	teeth's	berries'	supervise
8	serious	hazardous	courageous	friends'	postmen's	discoveries'	supervision
9	group	favourite	height	learn	through	extreme	accident
10	purpose	history	eight	heard	thought	exercise	appear
11	regular	library	eighth	heart	breath	experience	accidentally
12	knowledge	reign	weight	earth	breathe	century	address
13	difficult	build	enough	length	bicycle	circle	answer



Year 4 Spellings - Spring 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		
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	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'	Words ending -sion Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'd' or 'de'		
	SF Rule: 13/14	SF Rule: 13/14	SF Rule: 13/14	SF Rule: 11/12	SF Rule: 10		
1	permit	electric	complete	vary	divide		
2	permission	electrician	completion	various	division		
3	admit	magic	dictate	humour	invade		
4	admission	magician	dictation	humorous	invasion		
5	express	mathematics	relate	glamour	collide		
6	expression	mathematician	relation	glamorous	collision		
7	confess	politics	rotate	vigour	decide		
8	confession	politician	rotation	vigorous	decision		
	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 5	Week 6
Spelling pattern	Words ending -sion Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'd' or 'de'	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 'g' sound spelt 'gue' (French in origin)
	SF Rule: 13/14	SF Rule: 17	SF Rule: 18	SF Rule: 9		SF Rule: 15	SF Rule: 17
1	extend	unique	science	creature	teacher	scheme	league
2	extension	antique	scene	furniture	stretcher	chorus	tongue
3	expand	boutique	discipline	picture	richer	chemist	plague
4	expansion	mosque	fascinate	nature	catcher	echo	dialogue
5	comprehend	plaque	crescent	adventure	scorcher	character	rogue
6	comprehension	cheque	ascend	feature	searcher	school	vague
7	attend	opaque	descend	fracture	sketcher	ache	catalogue
8	attention**	grotesque	scissors	puncture	watcher	monarch	monologue
Common exception words Year 3/ Year 4							
	Spellingframe CEW 27/28	Spellingframe CEW 28	Spellingframe CEW 29	Spellingframe CEW 29	Spellingframe CEW 30	Spellingframe CEW 30	Spellingframe CEW 31
9	disappear	famous	guide	history	imagine	knowledge	notice
10	eight	experience	forward	guard	increase	learn	often
11	eighth	experiment	fruit	heard	important	length	occasionally
12	enough	extreme	grammar	heart	interest	library	opposite

13	exercise	favourite	group	height	island	material	various
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Year 4 Spellings - Summer 2



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	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	

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