

# Stoneferry Primary School



Spelling for Years 1-6

Summer Term Week Eleven (6<sup>th</sup> July)

Spelling across the school is taught through Rising Stars which follows the spelling rules set out in the National Curriculum.

This pack contains the spelling rules for all year groups for the next week along with ideas and templates for activities. In addition to this, common exception words for all phases are listed at the bottom. Children should be able to read and spell most of these by the end of each phase.

Packs will be updated weekly and added to the school website.

Suggested activities:

- Look at each word list - what do they children notice? Discuss the rule.
- Look, cover, write, check grids.
- Find the meaning of each word (younger children could draw an image to show what the word means).
- Picture match - have a picture to represent each word and ask the child to match it to the correct word.
- Write each word in a sentence.
- Be the teacher - an adult writes a paragraph containing focus words (some spelled correctly, others spelled incorrectly) and ask the child to spot the mistakes.

*Twinkl is currently offering free resources and has plenty of worksheets for each rule.*

## Year 1

### Adding the prefix un-

A prefix is a letter or group of letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning. The prefix *un-* is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word and changes the meaning of the root word to its opposite.

#### **Word list**

unhappy	unlock	unclip	unfit	unsafe
undo	unwise	unbox	unkind	untie
unload	uncut	uncover	unpack	unwise
unfair	unafraid	undid	unpin	

### Activity

- *Word cards.* Cut out the cards and place them face down. Choose one at a time. Read it. Re-write it with the prefix *un-* then put it into a sentence.

happy

pack

fair

do

cut

lock

did

clip

## Year 2

### Possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)

*name's*

The possessive apostrophe is used to show that something belongs to someone. We never use an apostrophe for the possessive of the word *it*, i.e. *its*.

#### **Word list**

Megan's

Ravi's

the girl's

the child's

the man's

#### Activity

- *Belonging sums.* Look at the name and object. Write the phrase to show belonging. For example: Ravi's pencil.

Ravi +  = \_\_\_\_\_

Rosie +  = \_\_\_\_\_

George +  = \_\_\_\_\_

The girl +  = \_\_\_\_\_

Aisha +  = \_\_\_\_\_

The man +  = \_\_\_\_\_

Dan +  = \_\_\_\_\_

Keir +  = \_\_\_\_\_

Millie +  = \_\_\_\_\_

The monkey +  = \_\_\_\_\_

## Year 3

### *im- and -ir prefixes*

Prefixes are groups of letters that can go at the beginning of a word. They usually change the meaning of the root word. The prefixes *im-* and *ir-* mean *not*, like *in-* and *il-*. When a root word starts with 'r', the prefix used to turn the word into a negative is *ir-* rather than *im-*.

#### **Word list**

immature

impolite

irregular

irresistible

impossible

imperfect

irrelevant

irresponsible

impatient

immobile

irrational

### Activity

- *Change the word.* Add the correct prefix to the word in brackets to complete each sentence.

## Change the word

- a) It is (polite) \_\_\_\_\_ to talk with your mouth full.
- b) It is (possible) \_\_\_\_\_ to keep your eyes open when you sneeze.
- c) I felt quite (patient) \_\_\_\_\_ because I had been waiting for ages.
- d) The large slice of chocolate cake was completely (resistible) \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) 'A fear of spiders is (rational) \_\_\_\_\_,' the scientist explained.





## Year 4

### Prefixes: un-, dis-, mis- and re-

Prefixes are groups of letters that can be placed at the beginning of a word. Prefixes often change the meaning of a word. In this unit, the focus prefixes are *un-* and *dis-* (meaning *not*), *mis-* (meaning *wrong*) and *re-* (meaning *again* or *back*).

#### **Word list**

disable	disappoint	dismal	displease	dispose	dissatisfied
dissimilar	disturb	misbehave	mischievous	miserable	misfit
misplace	misprint	misspell	mistake	recycle	refund
remember	renew	repeat	research	unable	unbelievable
uncertain	undecided	uneven	unfinished	unnecessary	unofficial

### Activity

- *Scramble, unscramble.* Can you work out which word Spelling Fox has jumbled up? Ask an adult to scramble some more of the focus words. Put each into a sentence.

# Scramble Unscramble



Can you unscramble this word from your word list?



nbuael



## Year 5

### Can we make a dictionary?

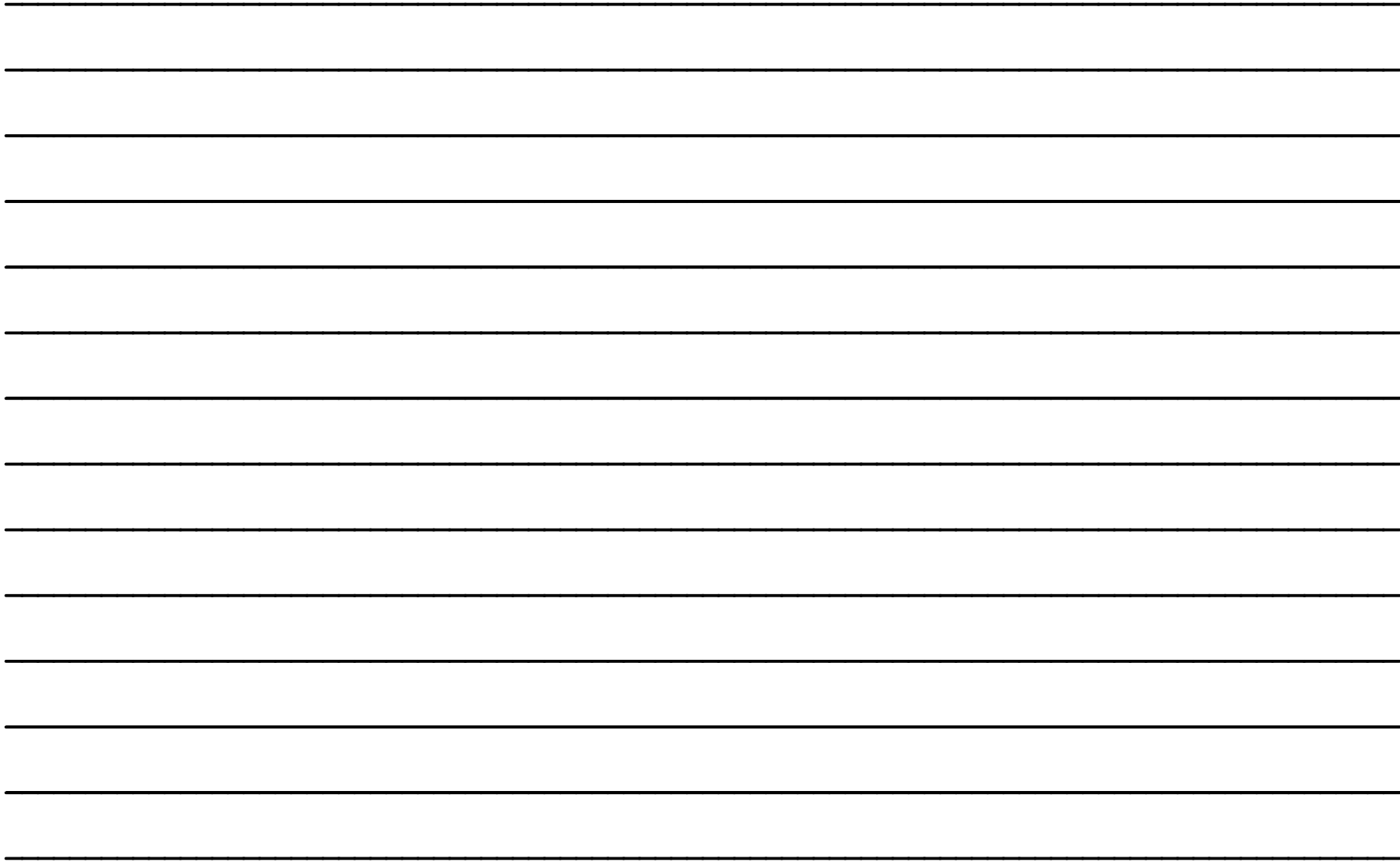
The children have previously been given an opportunity to look at technical vocabulary across the curriculum. In this unit, the focus is on technical vocabulary within English – taken largely from the list of terminology within the English Programme of Study – to be introduced, learned and used. The children’s task, working in groups, is to compile a class dictionary of these terms and, in the process, to learn how to spell them.

#### **Word list**

letter	noun	apostrophe	dash	modal verb
capital letter	phrase	comma	hyphen	subject
word	question	preposition	synonym	object
sentence	exclamation	conjunction	antonym	adverbial phrase
singular	command	clause	ellipsis	passive voice
plural	verb	consonant	colon	active voice
punctuation	suffix	vowel	semi-colon	parenthesis
full stop	prefix	inverted comma	determiner	paragraph
question mark	adverb	pronoun	possessive apostrophe	syllable
exclamation mark	tense	bracket		connective

#### Activity

- *Dictionary.* Choose 10 of the words from above. Write their meanings and create a dictionary. Remember to put them in alphabetical order.



## Year 6

### Technical vocabulary

Through their studies, children have been acquiring and using a technical vocabulary to describe language: a meta-language that should now be embedded in their discussion in English.

This activity provides them with an opportunity to realise what they have learned, and to check that they can spell the vocabulary they have acquired.

### Activity

- *Give us a clue!* Read each clue. Can you work out what each one is?

*Stuck? Take a quick look at Year 5's task this week. It may help!*

## Give us a clue!

Use the clues to find the answers for the crossword.

- 1) 'We went round the lake, over the bridge, through the woods and finally up a steep hill.' What word class are the underlined words?
- 2) A word used to connect words or phrases together: *and, but, so*.
- 3) A word which modifies a verb or phrase, and is sometimes 'fronted'.
- 4) 'When I meet meat, I'm not aloud/allowed to eat it.' What are these?
- 5) In children's, it always comes before the 's'.
- 6) Another term for *speech marks*.
- 7) If it's not the active voice, it's the \_\_\_\_\_ voice.
- 8) If it's not a vowel, it's a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) Not a hyphen, and another word for *rush*.
- 10) 'You look quite t\_\_\_\_\_', I said. 'Are you expecting something unpleasant to happen in the future?'  
'Not now,' she said. 'It's all in the past.'
- 11) Often called describing words, because they add detail to nouns.
- 12) A punctuation mark that is used to introduce a list.
- 13) Goodness gracious! A punctuation mark that makes your hair stand on end!
- 14) A punctuation mark that can be used to separate items in a list.
- 15) A group of letters attached to the end of a root word.
- 16) The kind of apostrophe that likes to keep things for itself.
- 17) A punctuation mark used to join two words together to make a single word.
- 18) A group of words containing a verb, but not important enough to be a sentence in its own right.



## Year 1 and 2 Common Exception Words

### Year 1

the	they	one
a	be	once
do	he	ask
to	me	friend
today	she	school
of	we	put
said	no	push
says	go	pull
are	so	full
were	by	house
was	my	our
is	here	
his	there	
has	where	
I	love	
you	come	
your	some	

### Year 2

door	gold	plant	clothes
floor	hold	path	busy
poor	told	bath	people
because	every	hour	water
find	great	move	again
kind	break	prove	half
mind	steak	improve	money
behind	pretty	sure	Mr
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
children	after	eye	parents
wild	fast	could	Christmas
climb	last	should	everybody
most	past	would	even
only	father	who	
both	class	whole	
old	grass	any	
cold	pass	many	



## Year 3 and 4 Common Exception Words

<b>Aa</b>	breath	consider	enough	group	island	natural	popular	<b>Rr</b>	surprise
accident	breathe	continue	exercise	guard	<b>Kk</b>	naughty	position	recent	<b>Tt</b>
accidentally	build	<b>Dd</b>	experience	guide	knowledge	notice	possess	regular	therefore
actual	busy	decide	extreme	<b>Hh</b>	<b>Ll</b>	<b>Oo</b>	possession	reign	though
actually	business	describe	<b>Ff</b>	heard	learn	occasion	possible	remember	thought
address	<b>Cc</b>	different	famous	heart	length	occasionally	potatoes	<b>Ss</b>	through
although	calendar	difficult	favourite	height	library	often	pressure	sentence	<b>Vv</b>
answer	caught	disappear	February	history	<b>Mm</b>	opposite	probably	separate	various
appear	centre	<b>Ee</b>	forward	<b>Ii</b>	material	ordinary	promise	special	<b>Ww</b>
arrive	century	early	forwards	imagine	medicine	<b>Pp</b>	purpose	straight	weight
<b>Bb</b>	certain	earth	fruit	increase	mention	particular	<b>Qq</b>	strange	woman
believe	circle	eight	<b>Gg</b>	important	minute	peculiar	quarter	strength	women
bicycle	complete	eighth	grammar	interest	<b>Nn</b>	perhaps	question	suppose	



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## Years 5 and 6 Statutory Spellings



### **Aa**

accommodate  
accompany  
according  
achieve  
aggressive  
amateur  
ancient  
apparent  
appreciate  
attached  
available  
average  
awkward

### **Bb**

bargain  
bruise

### **Cc**

category  
cemetery  
committee  
communicate  
community  
competition  
conscience  
conscious  
controversy  
convenience  
correspond  
criticise  
curiosity

### **Dd**

definite  
desperate  
determined  
develop  
dictionary  
disastrous

### **Ee**

embarrass  
environment  
equipment  
equipped  
especially  
exaggerate  
excellent  
existence  
explanation

### **Ff**

familiar  
foreign  
forty  
frequently

### **Gg**

government  
guarantee

### **Hh**

harass  
hindrance

### **Ii**

identity  
immediate  
immediately  
individual  
interfere  
interrupt

### **Ll**

language  
leisure  
lightning

### **Mm**

marvellous  
mischievous  
muscle

### **Nn**

necessary  
neighbour  
nuisance

### **Oo**

occupy  
occur  
opportunity

### **Pp**

parliament  
persuade  
physical  
prejudice  
privilege  
profession  
programme  
pronunciation

### **Qq**

queue

### **Rr**

recognise  
recommend  
relevant  
restaurant  
rhyme  
rhythm

### **Ss**

sacrifice  
secretary  
shoulder  
signature  
sincere  
sincerely  
soldier  
stomach  
sufficient  
suggest  
symbol  
system

### **Tt**

temperature  
thorough  
twelfth

### **Vv**

variety  
vegetable  
vehicle

### **Yy**

yacht