

<b>Year Group: 4 Term: Autumn 1</b>				
<b>Week Commencing</b>	<b>Spelling Strategy/Pattern</b>	<b>Spelling Rule or teaching point</b>	<b>Example words</b>	
<b>8th September 2025</b>  <b>Week 1</b>	Year 3 and 4 common exception words	There is no spelling rule – these are words which are the exceptions	actual arrive busy certain enough fruit height mention occasionally	often opposite ordinary peculiar remember strange surprise weight
<b>15<sup>th</sup> September</b> <b>Week 2</b>	Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est to words of one syllable ending in vowel consonant (Y2*) Adding -ing -ed to words ending in -e with a consonant before it (Y2*) Adding -ing -ed to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it (Y2*)	Key spelling rule: If the final two letters are a single vowel followed by a single consonant, double the last consonant before adding -ed and -ing  Key spelling rule: The -e at the end of the root word is dropped before adding -ing, -ed.	Example words with either ed or ing as the suffix.  apply, blog, breathe, bully, dance, describe, envy, experience, hurry, increase, joke, mad, make, pity, plod, ready, separate, shimmy, shop, shred, shrug, skid, slide, smile, steady, stroke, wave, write	<b>For example:</b>  blog > blogger separate > separated breathe > breathing hurry > hurried envy > envied
<b>22<sup>nd</sup> September</b> <b>Week 3</b>	Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est to a root word ending in -y and words ending in -e (Y2*)	Key spelling rule: The -e at the end of the root word is dropped before adding -er, -est  Key spelling rule: The y is changed to an i before adding -er, -est	Example words with either ed, er, est or ing as the suffix.  busy, close, crazy, drive, fine, huge, large, late, lazy, lonely, messy, nosy, pretty, rare, shy, simple, steady, strange, vote, wavy, wise	<b>For example:</b>  busy > busier large > largest lonely > lonelier strange > strangest nosy > nosiest

<b>29<sup>th</sup> September Week 4</b>	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable (Part 1)	Key spelling rule: If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled before -ed or -ing e.g. admitting. The consonant letter is not doubled if the last syllable is unstressed, e.g. marketing.	Example words with any suffix at the end  acquit, alter, benefit, credit, darken, equip, incur, input, gallop, happen, kidnap, omit, open, transmit, worship	<b>For example:</b>  acquit > acquitted alter > altering benefit > benefitted credit > credited darken > darkening
<b>6<sup>th</sup> October Week 5</b>	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable (Part 2)	Key spelling rule: If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled before -ed or -ing, e.g. admitting.  • The consonant letter is not doubled if the last syllable is unstressed, e.g. marketing.	Example words with any suffix at the end  acquit, alter, benefit, credit, darken, equip, incur, input, gallop, happen, kidnap, omit, open, transmit, worship	<b>For example:</b>  acquit > acquitted alter > altering benefit > benefitted credit > credited darken > darkening
<b>13<sup>th</sup> October Week 6</b>	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch	Key spelling rule: Some words spelt with a ch make a /k/ sound because they are Greek in origin. Most words with a ch spelling make the sound like ch in chip but this set are exceptions.	ache anchor arachnid Christmas echo orchid	chaos character chemist chord chorus scheme