

Year Three Spelling Long Term Plan						
Autumn 1			Autumn 2			
Week 1,2,3,4		Week 5 and 6	Week 1 and 2	Week 3 and 4	Week 5 and 6	
<b>Rule</b>	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou	More prefixes Dis-	More prefixes Mis-	
<b>Rules and guidance</b>	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 any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	These words should be learnt as needed.	These words should be learnt as needed.	Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.	Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.	
<b>Example words</b>	forgetting forgotten beginning beginner begging huffed grabbed hopping hoping prefer preferred gardener gardening limiting limitation limited	myth gym egypt mystery pyramid cygnet lyric syrup system typical hymn crystal	touch young double trouble country trouble couple country cousin courage encourage flourish nourish	dishearten dislike dislodge disappoint disagree disappear displease disqualify dishonest disconnect disinfect miscount misdeal misfire misfortune mishear misinform misread misbehave misplace mistake miscalculate misplace		
Spring 1			Spring 2			
Week 1 and 2		Week 3 and 4	Week 5 and 6	Week 1 and 2	Week 3 and 4	Week 5 and 6
<b>Rule</b>	More prefixes Un-	More prefixes Im- In-	More prefixes: Ir- Il-	More prefixes – Re- Sub -	More prefixes: Inter- Super -	More prefixes Anti- Auto -
<b>Rules and guidance</b>		The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'. Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-.	Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-. Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il.	re- means 'again' or 'back'. sub- means 'under'.	inter- means 'between' or 'among'. super- means 'above'.	
<b>Example words</b>	unable unwell unhappy untidy untrained unlucky unpopular unpick unseen unusual undo untie unzip unofficial unusual undress	interactive internet international interrelated inactive incorrect indefinite incomplete immature immortal impossible impatient impolite impure	irregular irrelevant irresponsible illegal illegible	rebound rebuild recycle recall refill reform retreat redecorate return replace revisit replay rewrite submarine submerge subheading	superhero superman supermarket superstar interactive internet international interrelated	antiseptic antisocial anticlockwise autobiography autograph automatic automobile
Summer 1			Summer 2			
Week 1,2,3		Week 4,5,6		Week 1, 2 and 3	Week 4	Week 5 and 6
<b>Rule</b>	The suffix –ation	The suffix –ly		Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	The suffix –ous
<b>Rules and guidance</b>	The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	The suffix –ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply. The suffix –ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words. <b>Exceptions:</b> (1) If the root word ends in –y with a consonant letter before it, the y is changed to i, but only if the root word has more than one syllable. (2) If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly. (3) If the root word ends with –ic, –ally is added rather than just –ly, except in the word <i>publicly</i> . (4) The words <i>truly, duly, wholly</i> .		The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt –sure.  The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt –ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending – e.g. <i>teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher</i> .	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion.	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word. –our is changed to –or before –ous is added. A final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of 'g' is to be kept. If there is an /i:/ sound before the –ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.
<b>Example words</b>	information adoration sensation preparation admiration station preparation vibration decoration donation coronation duration registration population	sadly completely usually finally comically badly happily strangely really gently simply humbly nobly suddenly actually loudly quickly carefully probably unhappily easily luckily angrily basically frantically dramatically		measure treasure pleasure enclosure  adventure feature creature furniture mixture picture nature adventure  stretcher catcher  richer teacher	division invasion confusion decision collision television	poisonous dangerous mountainous famous various tremendous enormous jealous humorous glamorous vigorous  courageous outrageous serious  obvious curious  hideous spontaneous courteous