

Year Four Spelling Long Term Plan

Autumn 1				Autumn 2			
		Week 1 and 2	Week 3,4,5,6	Week 1 and 2	Week 3 and 4	Week 5 and 6	
	Rule	The suffix –ous	Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)	Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)	
	Rules and guidance	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 .	Strictly speaking, the suffixes are –ion and –ian . Clues about whether to put t , s , ss or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. –tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te . –ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or –mit . –sion is used if the root word ends in d or se . Exceptions: <i>attend – attention, intend – intention</i> . –cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs .				
	Example words	poisonous dangerous mountainous famous various tremendous enormous jealous humorous glamorous vigorous courageous outrageous serious obvious curious hideous spontaneous courteous	invention injection action hesitation completion fraction detention mention expression discussion confession permission admission progression expansion extension comprehension tension session musician optician electrician magician politician mathematician	scheme chorus chemist echo character ache orchid architect orchestra mechanic stomach	chalet chef machine brochure parachute chute	league tongue catalogue dialogue epilogue vague rogue antique unique boutique picturesque mosque cheque	
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
	Rule	Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)	Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	Homophones and near-homophones	Homophones and near-homophones	
	Rules and guidance	In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two sounds rather than one – /s/ /k/.		The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; –s is not added if the plural already ends in –s , but is added if the plural does not end in –s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children’s</i>).			
	Example words	science scene discipline fascinate crescent scissors descend ascent	sleigh neigh eight weight neighbour vein they convey obey grey	girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s (note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the ‘s’ suffix e.g. cyprus’s population)	accept except affect effect ball bawl berry bury brake break fair fare	grate great groan grown here hear heel heal he’ll knot not	
Summer 1				Summer 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
	Rule	Homophones and near-homophones	Homophones and near-homophones	Homophones and near-homophones	Recap and review weeks		
	Rules and guidance						
	Example words	mail male main mane meat meet medal meddle missed mist	peace piece plain plane rain rein reign	scene seen weather whether whose who’s			

Year 6 have no spelling LTP. They will review each year group’s rules throughout the year, focussing in on those required.