



Subject: Spelling Year Group: 1

I should already be able to...

- Write my own name correctly
- Form most of my letters accurately
- Identify sounds in words and represent these with letters
- Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others
- Spell most tricky words from Phase 2 and some from Phase 3

Vocabulary:

| | |
|----------|-----------|
| Grapheme | Consonant |
| Phoneme | Vowel |
| Letter | Plural |
| Sound | Suffix |
| Alphabet | Prefix |
| Syllable | Compound |

At the end of Year 1 I will be able to...

- Spell words containing each of the 40+ phonemes already taught
- Spell some common exception words
- Spell the days of the week
- Name the letters of the alphabet in order
- Use letter names to distinguish between alternative spellings of the same sound
- Add some prefixes and suffixes to words e.g. un-, -s, -es, -ing, -ed, -er, -est where no changes are needed in the spelling of the root word

Spelling strategies I will learn...

Segmentation, identifying the tricky part of the word, using the working wall to find correct spellings of high frequency and common exception words and using an alphabetically-ordered word bank.

Spelling content to be taught:

| Autumn term | Spring term | Summer term |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Common exception words the, a, do, to, today, of, said</p> <p>Double consonants ff, ll, ss, zz and ck <i>The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.</i> Example words: off, well, miss, buzz, back</p> <p>'nk' words bank, think, honk, sunk</p> <p>Division of words into syllables pocket, rabbit, carrot, thunder, sunset</p> <p>-tch <i>The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.</i> Example words: catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch</p> <p>The /v/ sound at the end of words <i>English words hardly ever end with the letter v, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'.</i> Example words: have, live, give</p> <p>Common exception words says, are, were, was, is, his</p> | <p>Common exception words has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we</p> <p>Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs) <i>If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s. If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es. If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s. If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es.</i> Example words: cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches</p> <p>Adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word <i>-ing and -er always add an extra syllable to the word and -ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed. If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.</i> Example words: hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper</p> <p>Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word <i>As with verbs, if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.</i> Example words: grander, grandest, fresher, freshest, quicker, quickest</p> <p>Common exception words: no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where</p> | <p>Common exception words love, come, some, one, once, ask,</p> <p>Words ending -y (/i:/ or /ɪ/) very, happy, funny, party, family</p> <p>New consonant spellings ph and wh <i>The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. fat, fill, fun).</i> Example words: dolphin, alphabet, phonics, elephant, when, where, which, wheel, while</p> <p>Using k for the /k/ sound <i>The /k/ sound is spelt as k rather than as c before e, i and y.</i> Example words: Kent, sketch, kit, skin, frisky</p> <p>Adding the prefix -un <i>The prefix un- is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word.</i> Example words: unhappy, undo, unload, unfair, unlock</p> <p>Compound words <i>Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.</i> Example words: football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry</p> <p>Common exception words friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our</p> |