

St Mary's spelling scheme 2014-2015: Year 3

Date:	Objective/rule	Example words	Rules and guidelines	Common exception words or words to be learnt in addition
3/11/14	The /igh/ sound spelt y at the end of words	cry, fly, fry, try, reply, July	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	Door, floor, poor, kind, find, behind
10/11/14	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant –y <i>'change the y to an i and add –es'</i>	cries, flies, replies, copies, babies, carries	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	Wild, most, every, laugh (laugh and you get happy), aunt, autumn
17/11/14	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to root words ending in consonant–y	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ... but copying, crying, replying	The y is changed to i before –ed, –er and –est are added, but not before –ing as this would result in ii . The only ordinary words with ii are <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .	Great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful (b-e-a-u-tiful), hour
24/11/14	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in vowel-consonant–e	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny	The –e at the end of the root word is dropped before –ing, –ed, –er, –est, –y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel is added.	Sure, climb, thumb, castle, listen, Could, should, would (O U lucky duck)
1/12/14	Words ending –il	pencil, fossil, nostril	There are not many of these words	Surround, weary, though, independent, inquire, benefit
8/12/14	The // or schwa-// sound spelt el at the end of words	camel, tunnel, squirrel, tinsel, travel, towel	The –el spelling is much less common than –le . The –el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w	Would, should, could, their, there, they're
12/1/15	The suffixes –ment,	enjoyment,	If a suffix starts with a consonant, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words. Exceptions:	Different, approve, accident, describe, early, earn

			(1) <i>argument</i> (2) root words ending in a consonant followed by y	
19/1/15	The suffixes–ness,	Happiness, emptiness, brightness, forgiveness, correctness, bitterness, weakness, witness, sadness		First, recite, register, quality, guide, library
26/1/15	The suffixes–ful, <i>'full becomes ful'</i>	Wonderful, spiteful, disgraceful, colourful, doubtful, beautiful, powerful, boastful, awful, grateful, skilful, mouthful, pitiful, hopeful, thankful, playful, harmful, careful, fearful, faithful, handful		Guard, immediate, grammar, certain, building, advertise
2/2/15	The suffixes–less,	Careless, thoughtless, homeless, lifeless, fearless, jobless, thankless, headless, speechless, endless, merciless, happiness, aimless, thankless		Check previous weeks
9/2/15	Contractions	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, who's	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't</i> – <i>cannot</i>). <i>It's</i> means <i>it is</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> raining) or sometimes <i>it has</i> (e.g. It's been raining), but <i>it's</i> is never used for the possessive.	Congratulate, February, half, heart, improve, increase
23/2/15	Homophones and near-homophones	There/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, cheap/cheep, night/knight	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	Laugh, February, library, different, because, although

2/3/15	The /ee/ sound spelt ey	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, honey	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (<i>donkeys, monkeys etc.</i>).	Opposite, breathe, knowledge, sew, situate, strength
9/3/15	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)	Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's		Earth, educate, explore, extreme, material, discover
16/3/15	Words ending in -tion	station, fiction, motion, national, section		Mention, medicine, produce, promise, recover, difficult
13/4/15	Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words of more than one syllable	forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation	If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant is doubled before any ending beginning with a vowel is added. The consonant is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.	Concentrate, often, island, interest, continue, chocolate
20/4/15	Spelling the prefixes dis- and mis-	dis-, mis- disappear, disappoint, disobey misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)	Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling. Like un- , the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.	Nephew, paragraph, particular, dictionary, bicycle, behave
27/4/15	The suffix -ly	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), comically (comical + ly) happily, angrily, gently, simply, humbly, nobly, basically, frantically, dramatically	The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply: The -ly suffix starts with a consonant, so it is added straight on to most root words unless they end with y . If the root word ends with y , the y is changed to i . Exceptions: 1. If the root word ends with -le ,	Check previous weeks

			<p>the -le is changed to -ly.</p> <p>2. If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word <i>publicly</i>.</p> <p>3. The words <i>truly, duly, wholly</i>,</p>	
4/5/15	Words with endings sounding like /zhuh/ or /chuh/	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure picture, adventure, creature, furniture, departure, mixture	<p>The ending sounding like /zhuh/ is always spelt -sure.</p> <p>The ending sounding like /chuh/ 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>.</p>	Remember, strength, regular, sure, surprise, thought
11/5/15	Endings which sound like /zhun/	invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television	If the ending sounds like /zhun/, it is spelt as -sion division,	Bicycle, excite, experiment, injure, punctuate, quarter
18/5/15	Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)	science, scene, scissors, muscle, disciple, fascinate	The Romans probably pronounced the sc in the Latin words from which these words come as /sk/, so mentally pronouncing these words that way may help with spelling – e.g. the pronunciation /skene/ can be used when learning to spell <i>scene</i> .	Junior, property, position, multiply, decorate, disturb.
1/6/15	Words with the /ai/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey	vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey		Every, quiet, quite, climb, decorate, mention
8/6/15	The suffix -ous	poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, nervous, famous, various, tremendous, enormous, obvious, pompous, previous, ravenous humorous, glamorous, vigorous courageous, outrageous, serious, previous, obvious, furious, envious	<p>Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowels.</p> <p>Sometimes there is no obvious root word.</p> <p>-our is changed to -or before -ous is added.</p> <p>A final 'e' must be kept if the /j/</p>	Through, calendar, inquire, possess, occasion, independent

			<p>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 (e.g. spontaneous, hideous, piteous)</p>	
15/6/15	Contractions	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, who's	<p>In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't</i> – <i>cannot</i>). <i>It's</i> means <i>it is</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> raining) or sometimes <i>it has</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> been raining), but <i>it's</i> is never used for the possessive.</p>	Although, grammar, knowledge, improve, increase, concentrate
22/6/15	Words ending in -tion	station, fiction, motion, national, section		Educate, separate (there's a rat in separate), excite, quarrel, building, benefit
29/6/15	Endings which sound like /shun/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian	invention, inflation, injection, action, completion, exception, expression, discussion, confession, permission, transmission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension, musician, electrician, politician, magician, mathematician	<p>Strictly speaking, the endings are -ion and -ian. Clues about whether to put t, s, ss or c before these endings often come from the last letter or letters of the root word.</p> <p>-tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t (invent) or te (inflate).</p> <p>-ssion is used if the root word ends in ss (express) or -mit (permit).</p> <p>-sion is used if the root word ends in d or se (Exceptions: <i>attend</i> – <i>attention</i>; <i>intend</i> – <i>intention</i>)</p> <p>-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs (e.g. <i>music</i> –</p>	Occasion, experience, benefit, paragraph, nephew, multiply

			<i>musician, politics – politician).</i>	
29/6/15	Assess and review			
6/7/15	Assess and review			