

year 3 spelling and grammar medium term plan				
week	spelling teaching point for parents	Spelling pattern list - 10 words	exception words - 5 words (links to grammar points in parenthesis) DO YEAR 1 AND 2 CE WORDS FIRST	sentences for dictation
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aut1	Question words usually start wh, take care not to mix up 'went' which is not a question word and is spelt as it is sounded so no 'h' after the 'w'. Lots of commonly used 'ere' words. 'Er' sound used lots in words beginning ex (also answer)	when, why, who, what, which, where, here, there, therefore, went (not putting 'h' in went unlike question words)	(possible sentence starter words linking to grammar point and questions) question, answer, exercise, experience, extreme (ex and er sounds)	1) The question is, who was here? 2) Where can I have an extreme experience? 3) When he went to exercise there he fell. 4) why, what, which, therefore, answer,
aut2	RULE prefix Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.. EXPLANATION Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling,	unwell, unhappy, unable, dislike, disappear, disagree, disobey, misbehave, mismatch, misplace	eye, old, island, off, of	1) An unhappy old man misplaced his eye. 2) An island disappeared off the edge of Spain. 3) I dislike it when you disobey and misbehave. 4) unwell, unable, disagree, mismatch,
aut3	RULE prefix re. EXPLANATION re- means 'again' or 'back'.	re-: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate, rebuild, reflect, repeat, remind	are, our, was, were, child, children (singular and plural words plus the singular/plural auxiliary verbs)	1) Are our children going to reappear? 2) His return was a repeat of hers. 3) Were you ready to remind me? 4) redo, refresh, redecorate, reflect, child
aut4	RULE prefix sub. EXPLANATION sub- means 'under'. super- means 'above'.	sub-: subgroup, subheading, submarine, submerge, subject super-: supermarket, superman, superstar, superhuman, superpower	one, once, some, come, love	1) Submerge the submarine once it is ready. 2) I love to come to some supermarkets. 3) Superman has one superhuman superpower. 4) subgroup, subheading, subject, superstar
aut5	RULE prefix inter. EXPLANATION inter- means 'between' or 'among'.	inter-: interact, interactive, interface, intercity, international, interview, interchange, interfere, interlock, internet	house, school, friend, today, ask	1) I will ask my friend to interchange socks today. 2) I interact with international schools. 3) The internet interferes with my house work. 4) interactive, interface, intercity, interview, interlock
aut6	RULE prefix anti. EXPLANATION anti- means 'against'. RULE prefix auto. EXPLANATION auto- means 'self' or 'own'.	anti-: antiseptic, anticlockwise, antisocial, antifreeze, antibiotic , auto-: autobiography, autograph, automatic, autopilot	said, says, climb, because, kind, behind	1) The doctors said use antiseptic and antibiotics. 2) Climb anticlockwise behind the automatic door. 3) Mum says kind things because she cares. 4) antisocial, antifreeze, autobiography, autograph, autopilot
aut7	RULE common exception words and homophones. EXPLANATION used a lot but don't necessarily follow a pattern.	we're, were, your, you're, their, there, they're	most, floor, wild, pass, path, plant, sugar, sure	1) I'm sure we're your most kind class. 2) They're going to plant sugar on the path over there. 3) You're going to pass the floor where their Nan lives. 4) Were they wild?
aut8	RULE ending 'sure'. EXPLANATION The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure.	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure, closure, leisure, exposure, pressure, composure,	minute, past, half, quarter, hour, fast	1) Pirates measure their treasure at a minute past the hour. 2) A fast way to find a quarter is half of a half. 3) The leisure park has a pleasure boat enclosure. 4) closure, exposure, pressure, composure
aut9	RULE ture/cher. EXPLANATION 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. teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.	creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure, capture, future, teacher, richer, stretcher	great, break, steak, class, grass	1) The teacher gives her class a break for great adventures. 2) furniture, capture future richer stretcher, steak 3) A picture of nature may have grass and creatures in it.
aut10	RULE Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin). EXPLANATION	scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character, chef, chalet, machine, brochure, parachute	could, should, would, again, whole	1) If I could parachute again I would. 2) The main character was a chef in a ski chalet. 3) The whole chorus of the song should echo in a cave. 4) scheme, chemist, machine, brochure
aut11	RULE Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin). EXPLANATION 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/.	science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent, scenery, descend, ascend, scent, scissors	even, every, everybody, both, only	1) Even if everybody only uses scissors it will be messy. 2) If you both ascend the hill you will have to descend. 3) Every scent fascinates my crescent shaped nose. 4) scene, scenery, discipline, science

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aut12	RULE Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable. EXPLANATION 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.	forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited	move, improve, pretty, beautiful, money	1) I prefer the beginning of the song rather than the end. 2) The gardener will improve your pretty garden to make it beautiful. 3) The rich man has forgotten there is limited money. 4) forgetting, beginner, preferred, gardening, limiting
aut13	RULE The suffix -ly. EXPLANATION 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.	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly), kindly, quickly, safely, rudely, sweetly	Mrs, father, Christmas, people, parents	1) Mrs Christmas and Father Christmas usually give people presents. 2) Sadly my parents were completely fed up and rudely shouted. 3) Finally he danced quickly and comically to the music. 4) Sweetly, kindly, safely
aut14	RULE common exception words. EXPLANATION	CHECK LISTS, choose ones the class is often getting wrong	all, always, you're, your, beautiful, because, believe, weird, why, difficult, definite, definitely, probably, extreme, extremely (possible list)	1) Why is it difficult to believe you're all beautiful? 2) It's probably extremely rude to say you are always weird. 3) I definitely like your parents because they're kind. 4) definite, extreme
aut 15	n/a	n/a	n/a	
spr1	RULE Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt - gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin). EXPLANATION	league, tongue, plague, vague, dialogue, antique, unique, mosque, opaque, technique	water, clothes, any, many, busy	1) Many busy people get the tired plague that makes your tongue spotty. 2) He had a vague idea of the technique needed to win the league. 3) The old mosque had unique antique windows which were opaque. 4) dialogue, any, water, clothes
spr2	RULE The suffix -ly. EXPLANATION (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. happily, angrily (2) If the root word ends with -le or 'e' remove this ending before adding -ly,	happily, angrily, lazily, busily, easily, greedily, moodily, gently, simply, humbly, wholly, truly, duly	actual, bicycle	1) Happily he was busily riding his bicycle uphill. 2) He simply looked at the actual map saying "We can easily find it." 3) I would truly love to gently rest wholly on the sofa. 4) angrily, lazily, greedily, moodily, humbly, truly, duly
spr3	RULE The suffix -ly. EXPLANATION (3) If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word publicly.	basically, frantically, dramatically, magically, tragically, comically, actually, accidentally, eventually, publicly	appear, arrive, consider, imagine, mention,	1) Eventually he frantically appears and dramatically says "Imagine I arrive magically". 2) Did he mention he tragically put his foot accidentally into the shark pool? 3) He basically needs to consider how to actually win 4) comically, publicly
spr4	RULE Possessive apostrophe with plural words. EXPLANATION 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. children's).	girls', boys', babies', potatoes', tomatoes', businesses', people's, children's, men's, mice's, (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the 's suffix e.g. Cyprus's population, with names it is optional, can have James' or James's)	earth, group, woman, women, business	1) These are the girls' potatoes and those are the boys' tomatoes. 2) The earth is important to the people's businesses. 3) The women held the babies' toys and one woman led the group. 4) the mice's feet, the men's shoes, the children's toys,
spr5	RULE The suffix -ous. EXPLANATION 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.	poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, tremendous, enormous, jealous, various, famous	knowledge, history, promise, February, century, thought, surprise (Nouns: abstract)	1) The history of the last century gives us knowledge of various famous people. 2) I thought I would promise to give you a tremendous surprise in February. 3) Enormous poisonous fruit is dangerous to eat. 4) mountainous, jealous
spr6	RULE The suffix -ous. EXPLANATION -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.	courageous, outrageous, humorous, glamorous, vigorous, curious, hideous, spontaneous, courteous, serious, obvious	separate, centre, disappear, interest,	1) The glamorous girl gave the hideous shirt a vigorous shake to separate the arms. 2) A curious money box makes coins disappear into the centre. 3) It is obvious that I have a serious interest in humorous toys. 4) courageous, outrageous, spontaneous, courteous
spr7	RULE common exception words. EXPLANATION focus on time words, when things happen	calendar, early, length, minute, after, fast, past, last, half, quarter, are, our, hour, occasionally, eight	(discuss how 'our' can be pronounced like 'are' or like 'hour' depending on the speaker and the word that follows it)	1) Occasionally we arrive early at half past seven or quarter to eight. 2) After an hour in the pool we are ready to swim our last length. 3) Give me a minute to write it down fast in the calendar.

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spr8	RULE Words with the /ei/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey. EXPLANATION	vein, weigh, weight, eighth, eightieth, neighbour, beige, sleigh, they, obey, prey, survey	reign, straight, height (lots of CE words in the rule)	1) I weigh the eggs to find the eighth biggest for our neighbour. 2) The survey shows they like straight beige colour trees with a tall height. 3) Obey the eightieth rule of sleigh riding so you are not prey for wolves. 4) reign, vein
spr9	RULE homophones and near homophones. EXPLANATION	accept/except, affect/effect, whose/who's, berry/bury, fair/fare, there/their/they're	guard, guide	1) I accept their fare for the ride at the fun fair except when they're poor. 2) Who's going to bury their berry seed in the earth over there? 3) The effect of the guard is to affect prisoner's behaviour for the better. 4) Whose guide book is this?
spr10	RULE prefix in, into or negative. EXPLANATION The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'. in-: inactive, incorrect	inbetween, inactive, inaccurate, incorrect, incredible, independent, indefinite, inability, incompatible, inflexible	sentence, grammar, answer, question, occasion	1) The answer to the question has incredible detail but is incorrect. 2) The grammar of the sentence is inaccurate showing an inability to use fullstops. 3) On this occasion you seem inflexible as you can't spin inbetween the gym bars. 4) inactive, independent, indefinite, incompatible
spr11	RULE common exception words. EXPLANATION time words, when things will/won't happen	calendar, early, minute, after, often, recent, regular, forwards, perhaps, probably, certain, favourite, popular,	length, strength	1) In recent days I often find a minute to watch my favourite films. 2) Regular exercise after dinner will probably make certain muscles gain strength. 3) Perhaps we should book an early calendar date for the film because it is popular. 4) length
spr12				
sum1	RULE prefix in, becoming il, im,ir, you double first letter of start . EXPLANATION Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il. Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-. Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-.	illegal, illegible, immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect, irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible	important, increase, opposite, special, ordinary	1) It is illegal to use illegible writing in class but my handwriting is imperfect. 2) The opposite of special is ordinary and it is impossible to be immortal. 3) It is important to know that children are impatient, immature and irresponsible. 4) irregular, irrelevant, increase
sum2	RULE homophones and near homophones. EXPLANATION	grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male, weather/whether	n/a	1) I hear this machine here is great to grate cheese with. 2) Whether you're a male or female postman, the bad weather stops the mail. 2) When I am grown up I will not groan if I get a knot in my laces. 4) He'll not stop scratching his broken heel so it won't heal up.
sum3	RULE suffix ation. EXPLANATION The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration, location, creation, relation, mutation, donation	remember, enough, though, although, through	1) That is enough information on the creation of mutations in superheroes. 2) Remember that although you are a relation of your cousin you can make a donation. 3) The location of the preparation for the party is through that door though it's busy. 4) adoration, admiration, sensation
sum4	RULE suffix sion.. EXPLANATION If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion.	divide, division, invade, invasion, confuse, confusion, decide, decision, collide, collision, possess, possession	possible, peculiar, strange	1) Division is where you divide things up and make a decision to decide who to give them too. 2) A viking invasion caused confusion among the people and the boats had collisions. 3) A strange person will possess peculiar possessions. 4) possible, invade, confuse, collide
sum5	RULE suffix sounding 'tion' spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian. EXPLANATION 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.	invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion expression, discussion, confession, permission, position	learn, heard, heart, suppose, purpose	1) I suppose the nurse has to position the needle to allow the completion of an injection. 2) I heard a discussion about the purpose of this invention. 3) Children learn that the expression of a heart is a confession of love. 4) action, hesitation, permission,
sum6	RULE . EXPLANATION -sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend - attention, intend - intention, -cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.	extend, extension, intend, intension, tense, tension, precise, precision, electric, electrician, magic, magician, mathematics, mathematician, musician	n/a	1) My intension is to be a precise electrician not a magic magician or mathematician. 2) An electric musician plays with precision to create tension in their music. 3) I intend to extend my thinking and be precise in my mathematics. 4) extension, tense

Based on Nelson Grammar pupil book 3 OUP, ISBN 978-1-4085-; give mnemonics and other ideas of how to learn tricky words e.g. big elephants can always understand small c

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sum7	RULE homophones and near homophones. EXPLANATION	meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen,	n/a	1) Let's meet quietly to cook a piece of meat in peace. 2) Hold the horse's rein in the wet rain as we watch the queen reign. 3) Don't meddle with my plain gold medal until we get on the plane. 4) In the film scene you couldn't be seen because there was mist so I missed you.
sum8	RULE common exception words, the left behinds EXPLANATION CE words that haven't fitted another pattern	address, believe, breath, breathe, build, caught, circle, complete, continue, decide, describe, different, difficult, fruit, library	n/a	1) It is difficult to continue to describe circle fruit. 2) I believe the address of the library is different. 3) I can hear your breath every time you breathe. 4) build, caught, complete, decide
sum9	RULE number words plus common exception words, the left behinds EXPLANATION CE words that haven't fitted another pattern	four, fourth, forty, two, twenty, five, fifty, fifth, eighty, eleven	material, medicine, natural, naughty, notice,	1) Twenty-two, forty-four, fifty-five and eighty-eight are in the eleven times table. 2) The naughty girls stole the fourth and fifth medicine bottles. 3) I notice that more people are using natural materials.
sum10				