

Year 4 Spellings Spring Term

- Your child will be told what group they are in for spellings
- They should practice their group's spellings in preparation for their spelling test
- Spelling tests in both Year 4 classes will be every Monday

Week beginning: 7th January 2019

These words all contain the letters 'sc'. Some of the words came from Latin, an old language spoken by the Romans. They probably pronounced 'sc' differently but we now say it as 's' in these words.

- Spelling in these words can seem strange and just need to be learned.
- The letters 'sc' makes a sound like 'sk' in most words or 's' in certain words.

Green	Yellow	Red
scab science scope discard describe	scab science scope discard describe scent scene descend ascent crescent	scab science scope discard describe scent scene descend ascent crescent scientist discipline fascinate scissors oscillate

Week beginning: 14th January 2019

These words all contain the long vowel 'a' sound (ay) made in different ways.

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('a' as in 'tap') or a **long sound** ('a' as in 'tape').
- The letters 'ei', 'eigh' and 'ey' can make a long 'a' sound in certain words.

vein veil feign reign foreign	vein veil feign reign foreign weigh weight sleigh freight neighbour	vein veil feign reign foreign weigh weight sleigh freight neighbour grey prey they obey survey
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Week beginning: 21st January 2019

These words all contain an apostrophe (') to show possession (who is the owner or what it belongs to). The apostrophe is often misused and confused with the plural forms of nouns (a dog's bone, two dogs, the dogs' bones).

- When it is one thing (singular noun) the apostrophe goes before the 's' (a dog's tail).
- When there is more than one (plural) the apostrophe goes after the 's' (the dogs' tails).
- The apostrophe for plural possession always comes after the plural form of the noun and never goes inside the word itself.

cats' keys' pigs' toys' books'	cats' keys' pigs' toys' books' churches' fishes' bosses' foxes' quizzes'	cats' keys' pigs' toys' books' churches' fishes' bosses' foxes' quizzes' cargoes' heroes' echoes' potatoes' tomatoes'
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Week beginning: 28th January 2019

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'in' and 'im' have Latin roots and mean 'not' or 'the opposite of'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

babies' berries' cities' stories' puppies'	babies' berries' cities' stories' puppies' scarves' leaves' knives' loaves' hooves'	babies' berries' cities' stories' puppies' scarves' leaves' knives' loaves' hooves' men's people's mice's teeth's children's
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Week beginning: 4th February 2019

Most past tense verbs in English end with '-ed', but many do not. Many do not follow the rule. They are called *Irregular Verbs*.

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('e' as in 'met') or a **long sound** ('e' as in 'meet').
- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- **Verbs** are doing words or actions (run, jump, shout etc).
- **Tenses** show when something happens and can be past (was, were), present (is, are) or future (will be).

keep weep sleep creep sweep	keep weep sleep creep sweep keeping weeping sleeping creeping sweeping	keep weep sleep creep sweep keeping weeping sleeping creeping sweeping kept wept slept crept swept
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Week beginning: 11th February 2019

- Review

describe vein keys' cities' creep	describe vein keys' cities' creep scent neighbour churches' knives' sweeping	describe vein keys' cities' creep scent neighbour churches' knives' sweeping fascinate obey tomatoes' children's kept
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Half Term

Week beginning: 25th February 2019

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('o' as in 'hop') or a **long sound** ('o' as in 'hope').
- A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same as another but is spelt differently.
- A **homophone** can also be spelt the same as another word but have a different meaning.
- Many homophones use the different spellings for long vowel sounds.

<p>moan groan toad road</p>	<p>moan groan toad road mown grown towed rowed</p>	<p>moan groan toad road mown grown towed rowed loan lone thrown throne moat mote</p>
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Week beginning: 4th March 2019

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('i' as in 'pip') or a **long sound** ('i' as in 'pipe').
- A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same as another but is spelt differently.
- A **homophone** can also be spelt the same as another word but have a different meaning.
- Many homophones use the different spellings for long vowel sounds.

<p>die tire stile time drier</p>	<p>die tire stile time drier dye dyre style thyme dryer</p>	<p>die tire stile time drier dye dyre style thyme dryer site sight mite might</p>
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Week beginning: 11th March 2019

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('a' as in 'tap') or a **long sound** ('a' as in 'tape').
- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- **Syllables** are the beats in a word: 'do' (1 beat), 'do-ing' (2 beats), 'un-do-ing' (3 beats).

pretender rejected finished adjuster erupted	pretender rejected finished adjuster erupted admitted permitted beginner befitted submitted	pretender rejected finished adjuster erupted admitted permitted beginner befitted submitted gardener carpeted frightened limited beckoned
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Week beginning: 18th March 2019

These words all came from the French language but we now use them. They use different letter patterns to make familiar sounds.

- Spelling in these words can seem strange and do not appear to follow any rule.
- Words like this just need to be learned but there are not many of them.

chalet chef machine brochure parachute	chalet chef machine brochure parachute vague plague league dialogue catalogue	chalet chef machine brochure parachute vague plague league dialogue catalogue plague cheque antique oblique unique
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Week beginning: 25th March 2019

Most past tense verbs in English end with '-ed', but many do not. Many do not follow the rule. They are called *Irregular Verbs*.

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('e' as in 'met') or a **long sound** ('e' as in 'meet').
- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- **Verbs** are doing words or actions (run, jump, shout etc).
- **Tenses** show when something happens and can be past (was, were), present (is, are) or future (will be).

bend send lend spend blend	bend send lend spend blend bending sending lending spending blending	bend send lend spend blend bending sending lending spending blending bent sent lent spent blent <i>(Note: 'blended' is far more common than 'blent')</i>
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Week beginning: 1st April 2019

- Review

groan drier pretender machine spend	groan drier pretender machine spend grown style beginner dialogue blending	groan drier pretender machine spend grown style beginner dialogue blending throne sight frightened unique bent
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