



Broom Barns Progression of Skills In Spellings

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 and Year 4	Year 5 and Year 6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck eg. off, well, miss, buzz, back • The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k - bank, think, honk, sunk • Division of words into syllables – pocket, rabbit, carrot, thunder, sunset • -tch e.g catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch • The /v/ sound at the end of words – have, live, give • Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs) cats, dogs, catches, foxes • Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word (hunting, hunted, hunter) • Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word (quicker, quickest) • ai, oi, oy (rain, wait, oil, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y /dʒ/ badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge, huge, change, gem, magic, jacket, jar, jog • The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y – race, ice, cell, city, fancy • The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words – knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw • The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words – write, wrong, wrap • The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words – table, apple, bottle, little, middle • The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words – camel, tunnel, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable - forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred, gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation • The /s/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words // - myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery • The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou - young, touch, double, trouble, country • More prefixes - Like un–, the prefixes dis– and mis– have negative meanings. dis–: disappoint, disagree, disobey, mis–: misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) • The prefix in– can mean both ‘not’ and ‘in’/‘into’. In the words given here it means ‘not’. in–: inactive, incorrect • Before a root word starting with l, in– becomes il. - illegal, illegible • Before a root word starting with m or p, in– becomes im–.immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect • Before a root word starting with r, in– becomes ir–.irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible • re– means ‘again’ or ‘back’.re–: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate • sub– means ‘under’.sub–: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge • inter– means ‘between’ or ‘among’.inter–: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) • super– means ‘above’.super–: supermarket, superman, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endings which sound like / əs/ spelt –cious or –tious - vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious • Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ - cial, -tial - official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential • Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation), tolerant, tolerance (toleration), substance (substantial) innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidential) assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence • Words ending in –able and –ible, Words ending in –ably and –ibly - adorable/adorably (adoration), applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably (consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration) changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly • Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer- The r is doubled if the –fer is still stressed when the ending is added - referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred, The r is not doubled if the –fer is no longer stressed - reference, referee, preference, transference • Use of the hyphen to join a prefix to a root word, especially if



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<p>coin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a_e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e (made, these, five, home, June) ar (car, start, park, arm) ee (see, tree, green) ea (sea, dream, each) er, ir, ur (better, sister, girl, bird, turn, hurt) oo long vowel - food, pool, moon and short vowel – book, took, foot oa – boat, coat, road oe – toe, goes ou – out, about, mouth ow – now, how, brown, ue, ew – blue, clue, new, few, threw ie – lie, tie, pie, cried, tried and chief, field, thief igh – high, night, light or, ore – for, short, born, more, score aw, au – saw, yawn, author, August air – fair, hair, pair ear – bear, pear, wear 	<p>travel, towel, tinsel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words – metal, hospital, animal, pedal Words ending –il – pencil, fossil, nostril The /aɪ/sound spelt –y at the end of words – cry, dry, try, reply, July Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y - flies, tries, copies, carries, babies, replies Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it – copied, copier, happier, happiest Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it – hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, shiny Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a 	<p>superstar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> anti– means ‘against’.anti–: antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antisocial auto– means ‘self’ or ‘own’.auto–: autobiography, autograph The suffix –ation - information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration The suffix –ly - sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly) <p>Exceptions:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly. gently, simply, humbly, nobly</p> <p>(3) If the root word ends with –ic, –ally is added rather than just –ly, except in the word publicly. basically, frantically, dramatically</p> <p>(4) The words truly, duly, wholly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words with endings sounding like /zə/ or /t ə/ The ending sounding like /zə/ is always spelt –sure. measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure. The ending sounding like /tjə/ is often spelt –ture creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure Endings which sound like /zən/ - division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television The suffix –ous - poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various, tremendous, enormous, jealous, humorous, 	<p>the prefix ends in a vowel and the root word also begins with one - co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c - deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling Words containing the letter-string ough - ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought , rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, thorough, borough, plough, bough Words with ‘silent’ letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word) doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight Homophones and other words that are often confused advice/advise, device/devise, licence/license, practice/practise, prophecy/prophesy <p>More examples:</p> <p>aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane). isle: an island.</p> <p>aloud: out loud. allowed: permitted.</p> <p>affect: usually a verb (e.g. The weather may affect our plans). effect: usually a noun (e.g. It may have an effect on our plans). If a verb, it means ‘bring about’ (e.g. He will effect changes in the running of the business).</p> <p>altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church. alter: to change.</p> <p>ascent: the act of ascending (going up). assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun).</p> <p>bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding. bridle: reins etc. for controlling a</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are – bare, dare, care • Words ending –y (/i:/ or /ɪ/) – very, happy, funny • New consonant spellings ph and wh – dolphin, elephant, when, where, while • Using k for the /k/ sound – sketch, kit, skin • Adding the prefix –un – unhappy, undo, unfair • Compound words e.g football, playground, farmyard, bedroom • Common exception words (according to the programme used) 	<p>single consonant letter after a single vowel</p> <p>letter – patting, patted, sadder, saddest, fatter, fatted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ɔ sound spelt a before l and ll /:/ - all, ball, call, walk, talk, always • The /ʌ/sound spelt o e.g other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday • The /i:/ sound spelt –ey e.g key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley • The /ɒ/sound spelt a after w and qu - want, watch, wander, quantity, squash • The /ɜ:/sound spelt or after w – word, work, worm, world, worth • The /ɔ:/sound spelt ar after w - war, warm, towards • The /ʒ/sound spelt s - television, treasure, usual • The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful, –less and –ly – enjoyment, sadness, plentiful, helpless, happily • Contractions – can’t, didn’t, hasn’t couldn’t • Possessive apostrophe 	<p>glamorous, vigorous, courageous, outrageous, serious, obvious, curious hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian - invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion, expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission, expansion, extension, comprehension, tension, musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician • Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) - scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character • Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) - chef, chalet, machine, brochure • Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin) league, tongue, antique, unique • Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent • Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey - vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey • Possessive apostrophe with plural words - girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s • Homophones and near-homophones - accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he’ll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein/reign, scene/seen, weather/whether, whose/who’s 	<p>horse.</p> <p>cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal). serial: adjective from the noun series</p> <p>farther: further father: a male parent</p> <p>guessed: past tense of the verb guess guest: visitor</p> <p>heard: past tense of the verb hear herd: a group of animals</p> <p>led: past tense of the verb lead lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead)</p> <p>morning: before noon mourning: grieving for someone who has died</p> <p>past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. In the past) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. he walked past me) passed: past tense of the verb ‘pass’ (e.g. I passed him in the road)</p> <p>precede: go in front of or before, proceed: go on</p> <p>compliment: to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun). complement: related to the word complete – to make something complete or more complete (e.g. her scarf complemented her outfit).</p> <p>descent: the act of descending (going down). dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun).</p> <p>desert: as a noun – a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb – to abandon (stress on second syllable) dessert: (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal.</p> <p>draft: noun – a first attempt at writing something; verb – to make the first attempt; also, to draw in someone (e.g. to draft in extra help)</p>
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	<p>(singular nouns) – Megan's, the man's, the girl's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homophones and near homophones – there/their, quite, quiet, see/sea, too, two• Common exception words - according to the programmer used		<p>draught: a current of air.</p> <p>principal: adjective – most important (e.g. principal ballerina) noun – important person (e.g. principal of a college) principle: basic truth or belief</p> <p>profit: money that is made in selling things prophet: someone who foretells the future</p> <p>stationary: not moving stationery: paper, envelopes etc.</p> <p>steal: take something that does not belong to you steel: metal</p> <p>wary: cautious weary: tired</p> <p>who's: contraction of who is or who has whose: belonging to someone (e.g. Whose jacket is that?)</p>
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