

Aa

Spelling

Silent letters- written for spelling but not said! k, b, g, h, e...

Prefix - before

im, in, ir, il, dis, un- not
mis- wrong
anti-against
de, un- oposite
under- not enough
super- better, above
sub- under
re- again
auto- independent, self

Suffix - after

ation, tion, sion, cian -verb -> noun
ed- has happened
s, es - plural, more than one
ally/ly- noun -> adjective /adjective-> adverb



two/too/to there/their/they're
hear/here your/you're
weather/whether



Rules

-cious and -tious
-cial and -tial
-sure, ture, (t)cher
-k, ch or que
-sh or ch
-g or gue
-s or ss, ce, c
-ee or ei, eigh, ie, ey



Tools

-**Dictionary-** to check spelling
and meaning of words



Apostrophe

spell using the apostrophe for
contractions (*can't, won't*) and to show
ownership/possession for regular and
irregular plurals (*girl's, princess'*)

Punctuation



- **Full stop** – end of sentences
- ! **Exclamation mark-** excitement
- ? **Question mark-** questions
- ; **Comma-** separate clauses
- ' **Apostrophe-** possession/contractions
- ... **Ellipses-** cliff-hangers
- “ ” **Speech marks-** to indicate speech, other punctuation must go inside the speech marks
- **Bullet points-** for items in a list
- ABC Capital letters-** to start sentences and for proper nouns (names of people and places) and the pronoun I

Grammar



Verb agreements- the verb and pronoun must match.
eg. 'you walk' not 'you walks'

Audience- who the writing is for, who will read it

Purpose- what the writing is for – to entertain, to inform or to persuade

Plural- more than one, shown by changing the spelling of the singular form of the noun

Singular- only one

Possession- belonging to someone. Shown by using an apostrophe at the end of the word if plural or by adding 's if singular.
eg. girl's princess'

Tense- shows when something happens

Tenses:

Simple past

I walked

Simple present

I walk

Simple Future

I will walk

Past perfect

I had walked

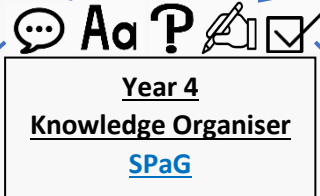
Present perfect

I have walked

Future present

I will have walked

Direct speech- Speech that records exactly what is said by somebody within speech marks.
eg. The boy said "this is easy!"



Sentences

phrase- no verb

clause- must have a verb

The boy, who lived across the road, watched as the girl threw the ball across the room

Main clause- Makes complete sense – 'the boy watched'

Subordinate clause- supportive, doesn't make sense on its own

Relative clause- gives extra info, uses w words, relates back to the noun

Phrase/Noun phrase- group of words surrounding a noun without a verb

Paragraphs- sections of writing for a new **topic/idea**, use a new line and an indent

Organisational devices- lay out- headings, bullet points, subheadings

Fronted adverbials – adverbials used to begin sentences with a comma afterwards. *Yesterday, I swam.*

Cohesion – the way that writing flows, makes sense and is easy to follow.

Expanded noun phrases convey complicated information concisely

'the big red bus' is more concise than "the bus is red and big"

Word Classes



Noun- things, people, places - common, proper, abstract, collective

Adjective- describes the noun

Verb- indicates an action or something being done

Adverb- describes how, where or when the verb is done

Adverbial- group of words acting as an adverb

Pronouns- replace a noun (the boy -> he)

relative pronouns for relative clauses (w-words: who, which, whose)

Preposition- tells you about position

Determiner- tells you about how many

Conjunction- joins clauses together

co-ordinating- For And Nor But Or Yet So- **join main clauses**

subordinating- although, because, while- **join main clause to subordinate clause**

Homophone- sound the same, but the spelling and meaning differ

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Year 3 & 4 Spelling Words

accident
accidentally
actual
actually
address
answer
appear
arrive
believe
bicycle
breath
breathe
build
busy
business
calendar
caught
centre
century
certain
circle
complete

consider
continue
decide
describe
different
difficult
disappear
early
earth
eight
eighth
enough exercise
experience
experiment
extreme
famous
favourite
February
forward
forwards
fruit
grammar

group
guard
guide
heard
heart
height
history
imagine
increase
important
interest
island
knowledge
learn
length
library
material
medicine
mention
minute
natural
naughty

notice
occasion
occasionally
often
opposite
ordinary
particular
peculiar
perhaps
popular
position
possess
possession
possible
potatoes
pressure
probably
promise
purpose
quarter
question
recent

regular
reign
remember
sentence
separate
special
straight
strange
strength
suppose
surprise
therefore
though
although
thought
through
various
weight
woman
women