

Year 4 Spelling Planning – Autumn 1

Week	Grapheme / Spelling Lists	Lesson
1	or words and ore words	<p>Before setting spellings for homework Read the spelling words that we will be learning this week, without showing them to the children Ask children to think, pair, share which sound is common to all of the words and where in the word it comes (beginning, middle or end of the word) Show children the words for this week Ask them to think, pair, share which letters are used to represent the sound So the sound (or) is most often represented by the letters or when it comes in the middle of words and by the letters ore at the end of words</p> <p>Spelling test Read each word to children, putting each of them in a sentence to give them context Ask children if they missed any words and say these again Show children the words, and ask them to highlight any mistakes that they made on their own tests with a colouring pencil Remind children when writing the dictation sentences that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need a capital letter to start each sentence and for names • join their handwriting and make letters the correct size • leave a suitable sized space between each word • add in any punctuation • spell each word correctly <p>Read this week's dictation sentences, without showing them to the children Show children the dictation sentences, and ask them to highlight any mistakes that they made with a colouring pencil</p>
2	oar & our words and wor words	As in Lesson 1, but the (or) sound is represented by the letters oar or our in a very few words and putting the letter w in front of the letters or changes the sound that they represent
3	aw in the middle of end of words	As in Lesson 1, but the (or) sound is sometimes represented by the letters aw in the middle and at the end of words
4	au and all	As in Lesson 1, but the sound (or) is represented using the letters au in a very few words and the sound (orl) is most often represented using the letters all
5	wa, swa and squa and short (e) as ea 1	As in Lesson 1, but when the letter w comes before the letter a, the letter a represents the short (o) sound and quite a few word use the letters ea to represent the short (e) sound
6	Short (e) as ea 2 and (or) homophones	As in Lesson 5 Lesson on homophones with (or) sound e.g. poor / pour Explain how the term homophone means same sound Children to choose the correct homophones from pairs of homophones to fit a sentence and then write their own sentences to contain other given homophones
7	(f) as ph and (w) as wh	As in Lesson 1, but the sound (f) is represented in very few words by the letters ph and the sound (w) is represented by the letters wh in very few words