

Spelling Coverage Map

Band 1 (Year 1)	Band 2 (Year 2)	Band 3 & 4 (Year 3 & 4)	Band 5 & 6 (Year 5 & 6)
The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck	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	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable e.g. forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation	Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt –cious or –tious
The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k	The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y	The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	Endings which sound like /jəl/
Division of words into syllables	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	The /ʌ/ sound spelt ou	Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency
-tch	The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	More prefixes dis–: disappoint, disagree, disobey mis–: misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) in–: inactive, incorrect il–: illegal, illegible im–: immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect ir–: irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible re–: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate sub–: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge inter–: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) super–: supermarket, superman, superstar anti–: antiseptic, anti- clockwise, antisocial auto–: autobiography, autograph	Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly

The /v/ sound at the end of words	The // or /ə/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The suffix –ation	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer
Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)	The // or /ə/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	The suffix –ly	Use of the hyphen
Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word	The // or /ə/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/ e.g measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure	Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c
Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word	Words ending –il	Endings which sound like /ʒən/ e.g division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television	Words containing the letter-string ough
Vowel digraphs and trigraphs ai, oi ay, oy a–e e–e i–e o–e u–e ar ee ea (/i:/) ea (/ɛ/) er (/ɜ:/) er (/ə/) ir ur oo (/u:/) oo (/ʊ/) oa oe ou ow (/aʊ/) ow (/əʊ/) ue ew ie (/aɪ/)	The /aɔɪ/und spelt –y at the end of words	The suffix –ous poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various tremendous, enormous, jealous humorous, glamorous, vigorous courageous, outrageous serious, obvious, curious hideous, spontaneous, courteous	Words with ‘silent’ letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)

<p>ie (/i:/) igh or ore aw au air ear ear (/ɛə/) are (/ɛə/)</p>			
<p>Words ending –y (/i:/ or /ɪ/)</p>	<p>Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y</p>	<p>Endings which sound like /ʃən/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian e.g. invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension</p> <p>musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician</p>	<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy farther: further father: a male parent guessed: past tense of the verb <i>guess</i> guest: visitor heard: past tense of the verb <i>hear</i> herd: a group of animals led: past tense of the verb <i>lead</i> lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (<i>as heavy as lead</i>) morning: before noon mourning: grieving for someone who has died past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. <i>In the past</i>) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. <i>he walked past me</i>) passed: past tense of the verb ‘pass’ (e.g. <i>I passed him in the road</i>) precede: go in front of or before proceed: go on principal: adjective – most important (e.g. <i>principal ballerina</i>) noun –</p>

			<p>important person (e.g. <i>principal of a college</i>) principle: basic truth or belief profit: money that is made in selling things prophet: someone who foretells the future stationary: not moving stationery: paper, envelopes etc. steal: take something that does not belong to you steel: metal wary: cautious weary: tired who's: contraction of <i>who is</i> or <i>who has</i> whose: belonging to someone (e.g. <i>Whose jacket is that?</i>)</p>
New consonant spellings ph and wh	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character	
Using k for the /k/ sound	Adding the endings – ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	Words with the /f/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin) chef, chalet, machine, brochure	
Adding the prefix –un	Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt – gue and the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin) league, tongue, antique, unique	
Compound words e.g. football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent	
Common exception words (the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are,	The /ʌ/ sound spelt o	Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey	

were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our)		vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey	
	The /i:/ sound spelt -ey	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	
	The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	Homophones and near-homophones	
	The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w		
	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w		
	The /ʒ/ sound spelt s		
	The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly		
	Contractions		
	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		
	Words ending in -tion		
	Homophones and near-homophones e.g. there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight		
	Common exception words (door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children*, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas Note: 'children' is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is		

	included because of its relationship with 'child'.		
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