Spelling and Word Progression 2024-25

The table below focuses on Standard English and should be read in conjunction with the programmes of study as it sets out the statutory requirements. The table shows when concepts should be introduced first, not necessarily when they should be completely understood. It is very important, therefore, that the content in earlier years be revisited in subsequent years to consolidate knowledge and build on pupils' understanding. Teachers should also go beyond the content set out here if they feel it is appropriate.

KS2 Teachers will follow the curriculum guidance for Sounds and Syllables Spelling.

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Suffixes		Add regular plural suffixes to nouns – s, es. Add suffixes to verbs where no change is needed in the spelling of the root word -ing, -ed, -er, -est.	Form nouns using suffixes -ness, –er and by compounding (e.g. superman, whiteboard). Form adjectives using suffixes – ful, –less – er, - est. Form adverbs from adjectives using the suffix - ly.	Form a range of nouns, adjectives and adverbs using y3/4 suffixes from spelling Appendix 1 (e.gate, -ise, -ify, -ation, -ly, -ous, -ion, -ian, -sion, -cian, -er,), including when there is a change in the root word.	Spell a range of words using the y5/6 suffixes from Spelling Appendix 1 (i.eible/-able, -ance/-ence, -cial/-tial, -ent/-ant, -ment, -ably, -ibly,ancy/-ency, -cious/-sious, -ation, -ly, -ous, -ing after words ending in 'fer'.)		
Prefixes		Add the prefix un— to change the meaning of verbs and adjectives.	Add the prefix un— to change the meaning of verbs and adjectives.	Form a range of words using y3/4 prefixes from Spelling Appendix 1 (dis–, mis-, in-, il-, im-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-, auto-).	Form a range of words using y3/4 prefixes from Spelling Appendix 1 (dis–, mis-, in-, il-, im-, re-, sub-, inter-, super-, anti-, auto-), including when there is	Form verbs using a (e.g. dis-, de-, mis,	-

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
				Understand word	a change in the root word. families based on			
Word Families		•		common root wo words are related	rds, showing how I in form and ve, solution, solver,			
Synonyms & Antonyms						Understand how words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms (e.g. big, large, little) and use thesauri to search for suitable synonyms.		
Homophones			Spell a range of y2 homophones, and near homophones from Spelling Appendix 1.	and other words which are often		Spell a range of y5/6 homophones, and other words which are often confused, from Spelling Appendix 1.		
Hyphens							Use hyphens to join prefixes to root words.	
Spelling Lists	Spell irregular common words.	Spell y1 common exception words.	Spell y1 and y2 common exception words.	Spell words from the list, and use a diction the spelling of undambitious vocabulary.	tionary to check common or more	Spell words from the y5/6 spelling list, and use a dictionary to check the spelling of uncommon or more ambitious vocabulary.		
Spelling	Spell words using phonemes taught as part of RWI programme	Spell words usingthe GPCs taught as part of the RWI programme including words	Spell words containing the sound spelt as 'ge' and 'dge' at the end of words, and	Spell words conto elsewhere than a ends of words. Spell words with the 'ou' (e.g. young,	he sound spelt	Spell words endin tious. Spell words endin	g in –cious or – g in -cial and -tial. g in –ant, –ance/–	

Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.	with adjacent consonants Recognise alternative spelings taught as art of the RWI programme,	sometimes spelt as 'g' elsewhere in words before e,i and y (e.g. badge, bridge, age, huge, gem, giant, jog). Spell words containing the sound spelt 'c' before e, i and y (e.g. race, ice, cell). Spell words beginning with 'kn' and (less often) 'gn' (e.g. knock, know, knee) Spell words beginning with 'wr' (e.g. write, wrong, wrap). Spell words ending in '-le' (e.g. table, apple, bottle). Spell words ending in '-el' (e.g. travel, towel, tinsel). Spell words ending in '-al' (e.g. metal, petal, capital).	'eigh', or 'ey' (e.g	ig in -ture easure, adventure). ig in -sion and asion, television). the sound spelt all (e.g. echo, the sound spelt ch origin] (e.g. are, chef, chalet). the sound spelt all (e.g. antique, ongue). the sound spelt and spelt	ancy, —ent, —encency. Spell words endinably and —ibly. Spell words with estring 'ough'. Spell letters.	g in -able, -ible,- i after c. ning the letter-

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
			Spell words ending '-il' (e.g. pencil, fossil, nostril). Spell words ending in '-y' (e.g. cry, dry, fly). Add '-es' to nouns and verbs ending in '-y' (e.g. copies, babies, carries).				
Formal/ informal language			bubies, cumes).			The difference be typical of informa vocabulary apprespects and writing find out – discove go in – enter]	etween vocabulary Il speech and opriate for formal ng [for example, rr; ask for – request;
Terminology	Grapheme, diagraph, trigraph, letter, capital letter, word	Grapheme, diagraph, trigraph, letter, capital letter, word, singular, plural, suffix, syllable, vowel, consonant	As for Year 1	word family, prefix, consonant, consonant letter vowel, vowel letter			synonym, antonym,