

St Mary's Catholic Primary School
Spelling Medium Term Plan - Year 3

	Spelling (THRASS links)	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples (spelling homework words to be selected from word banks provided with the addition of common exception words from bottom of sheet)	Homophones to be taught alongside spelling pattern/rule			
Revision of work from years 1 and 2: Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.								
Y3 Entering	Plural y – ies Nouns	Adding –es to nouns and ending in –y	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	armies berried babies centuries cities countries diaries dictionaries enemies fairies factories families hobbies injuries jellies ladies libraries lollies lorries memories arties photocopies ponies puppies				
	Plural f – ves	+ irregular plural endings		children, hooves, wolves,				
	k: ch (school)	Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme chorus chemist echo character chord chemistry stomach ache anchor schedule arachnophobia mechanic hypochondriac chaos character choir Christmas chemistry chemical chorus chemotherapy chrysalis chronic architect orchestra scheme technology				
	sh: ch (chef)	Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef chalet machine brochure chaise cached parachute moustache				
	suffix –ly	+ly	The suffix –ly The suffix –ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply.	The suffix –ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words. Exceptions:	weekly wisely blindly bravely correctly fairly hardly kindly lively lonely loudly proudly sadly shyly slightly slowly suddenly sweetly accurately anxiously arguably conscientiously definitely entirely immediately in/accurately in/considerately in/decently in/sensitively in/significant in/sincerely necessarily patiently secretively separately strangely sufficiently surreptitiously suspiciously			
		y to an i					(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.	angrily clumsily easily happily heavily hungrily lazily luckily merrily noisily prettily readily speedily steadily wearily hungrily necessarily guiltily noisily
		le to ly					(2) If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly.	gently simply humbly nobly

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Y3 Developing	ay:ei	Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein abseil beige feign feint rein reign surveillance veil	vein, vain, vane rein, reign rain veil, vale	
	ay: eigh			weigh eight neighbour sleigh neigh inveigh freight	weigh, way, eight, ate	
	ay: ey			they obey		
	i: y middle	The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth gym Egypt pyramid mystery hymn crypt calypso crystal cygnet gypsy lyric mystery oxygen physics symbol system symptom syrup typical		
	u: ou	The /ʊ/ sound spelt ou	These words should be learnt as needed.	young touch double trouble country young enough couple cousin rough tough southern nourish courage		
	Prefixes	un-	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling	the prefix un– has a negative meaning	unable unbeaten unblock uncover uncut undo unfair unfit unfold unhappy unkind unload unlucky unpack unselfish unwell unwilling unwind unheard unaccompanied unachievable unannounced unappealing unarmed unashamedly unattached unattainable unattractive unaware unbeaten unbelievable unbreakable uncertain uncomfortable unconscious undisturbed ungrateful uninterested unmistakable unofficial unpleasant unpopular unqualified unsociable unusual	
		dis-		the prefix dis– has a negative meaning	disable disagree disarm disclose discover disease disgrace dislike disobey disorder disown displease disrepair distrust disuse disadvantage disallow disappear disappoint disapprove disassemble disbelief disbelieve discharge discolour discomfort disconnect disease disembark disembowel disfigure dishearten dishonest disinfect disinterested disjointed disobedient disqualify dissatisfy disadvantaged disappeared disappointed discontinued disqualified dissatisfied dissolved	
		mis		the prefix mis– has a negative meaning	misbehave misdeal misfire mishear mislead misplace misread misspell mistake misunderstand misuse misadventure miscalculate misfortune misinform misinterpret misjudge mismanage misunderstand misinformed misinterpreted mismanaged	
		re-		re– means ‘again’ or ‘back’.	refill reform refresh refuse repay replace replay return reuse revisit redo refresh react redo renew reject reheat repeat rewrite rewind remove retake recycle rebuild rewire	

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Y3 Secure	rules for -ous		The suffix –ous	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	poisonous dangerous mountainous famous perilous luminous marvellous adventurous nervous ridiculous miraculous mischievous carnivorous herbivorous omnivorous	
				Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	tremendous enormous jealous fabulous generous tempestuous scrupulous ominous	
		reg plural	Possessive apostrophe with plural words	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; –s is not added if the plural already ends in –s, but is added if the plural does not end in –s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. children's).	girls' boys' babies'	
		g: gue	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt –gue the		analogue league colleague catalogue dialogue plague vague fatigue intrigue vogue rogue monologue prologue synagogue	
		k: que	Words ending with the /k/ sound spelt –que (French in origin)		technique cheque unique critique antique torque plaque mosque picturesque baroque grotesque physique mystique opaque boutique oblique	
		-sure	Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt –sure.	measure treasure pleasure enclosure composure closure disclosure enclosure leisure pressure exposure reassure	
		-ture	The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt –ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending – e.g. teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.	The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt –ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in (t)ch with an er ending – e.g. teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.	picture feature adventure miniature signature temperature manufacture adventure capture creature figure furniture future manufacture mixture nature picture premature puncture signature temperature vulture	
		-sion	Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion	collision confusion conclusion corrosion decision division erosion exclusion explosion extension inclusion intrusion invasion occasion persuasion repulsion revision supervision television transfusion	

Year 3 – words to learn

actual(ly) answer breath breathe build busy/business caught centre century certain circle decide describe early earth eight/eighth enough February forward(s)fruit
interest increase learn mention minute natural often, ordinary perhaps popular position potatoes promise quarter recent regular sentence straight strange therefore
though/although thought through weight