

St Mary's Catholic Primary School
Spelling Medium Term Plan - Year 1

	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)
Revision of Reception Work				
Y1 Entering	-ff (coffee)	The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck	The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	cliff sniff stiff huff puff stuff off
	-ll (bell)			ball call fall hall tall wall bell fell hell sell tell well yell
	-ss (dress)			hiss kiss miss bless dress less mess press cross across moss fuss
	-zz (fizz)			buzz fizz frizz fuzz jazz whizz
	-ck (duck)			back pack rack sack kick lick pick sick tick deck neck peck lock rock sock duck luck muck suck tuck back crack lack rack stack track flick block clock rock shock smock duck stuck truck
	-nk (ink)	The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k		bank blank plank sank stank tank blink drink ink pink sink stink wink
	-tch (watch)		The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.	catch hatch latch match patch thatch watch sketch fetch stretch itch pitch stitch switch witch kitchen clutch hutch
	-ve (sleeve)		English words hardly ever end with the letter v, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'.	have live give
	e:ea (bread)			bread dead head instead read ready spread thread meadow deaf health measure pleasure treasure breath death feather weather leather heaven heavy
	ph (dolphin)	New consonant spellings ph and wh	The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. fat, fill, fun).	dolphin alphabet autograph elephant geography graph nephew paragraph phase phrase photocopy photograph physical sphere telephone
	wh (wheel)			whale what wheat when where whether which while whine whisker whisper whistle white who whole whose why anywhere everywhere somewhere
	ee:ea (beach)		<i>cup of tea</i>	sea beach each peach reach teach lead read (<i>present</i>) speak weak deal real clean cheap beat eat cheat heat meat neat seat treat ease speak steal steam cream dream scream team mean please east beast feast easy eager appear disappear disease decrease increase reason season breathe defeat repeat retreat treatment
	oi (coin)		<i>Spoil the foil</i> The digraph oi is never used at the end of English words.	coil coin foil join oil point soil toil choice voice rejoice avoid spoil spoilt toilet joint point disappoint noise poison

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Y1 Developing	a-e (tape)		Make a cake	made cage page cake lake make take care came game name same date gate late mate gave save wave shade brake flake shake flame shame plane grape shape plate grave shave slave care fare share square stare
	i-e (kite)		Nice smile	tide wide bike hike like time fine line mine pine wine pipe wise bite kite size wise inside smile stile while chime crime slime shine spine fire hire shire spire tire wire alive drive live prize
	o-e (note)		Phone home	coke joke poke woke hole dome home cope hope pope rope hose nose roe vote broke broken choke smoke spoke spoken woken stone throne close those chose chosen froze frozen
	u-e NPS		Huge brute Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e.	cube tube rude duke tune cute chute use abuse fuse brute huge
	or: aw (saw)		Yawn at dawn	claw draw flaw in-law jaw law outlaw paw raw saw straw lawn yawn awkward awful
	ur (fur)		nurse with a purse	disturb church murmur burn burnt return Saturn turn surprise purpose nurse purse burst Thursday Saturday hurt further urgent
	ir: er (teacher)		better letter unstressed schwa sound : under	under over never silver river sister another brother mother father together paper water after brighter farmer faster fighter lighter neater prouder reader slower starter stronger teacher tighter weaker worker baker braver closer dancer driver larger later liner maker nicer rider ripper ruder timer wider
	ir: er (fern)		Her serve stressed sound : her	her herb verb term stern verse nerve serve
	ir: ear (*shirt)	Not in 2014 curriculum	Early earthworm	early earn earth earthquake earthworm heard learn pearl search
	ow (cow)		Brown cow	allow brow cow how now brown clown crown down drown town crowd powder towel owl growl flower power shower tower bow
	ai (snail)		Snail in the rain The digraph ai is never used at the end of English words.	wait Gail hail nail pail sail again brain drain pain grain paint plain rain saint train faith afraid against bargain Britain certain complain curtain entertain fountain obtain praise raise remain repair
	oa (boat)		Goat in a boat The digraph oa is very rare at the end of an English word.	load road toad loaf cloak oak soak soap boat coat float gloat goat oat throat approach poach coach goal groan loan moan boast coast roast toast
	oo: ew (screw)		Chew the stew Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as ew . If words end in the /oo/ sound,	blew chew crew dew drew few flew grew Jew new renew screw stew threw

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			ew is a more common spelling than oo .	
	oe (*nose)		<i>Toe goes in a sock</i>	toe goes dominoes echoes heroes mangoes potatoes tomatoes volcanoes
	oo: ue (glue)		<i>A true clue</i> Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as ue . If words end in the /oo/ sound, ue is a more common spelling than oo .	blue clue true rescue Tuesday
	igh: ie (*tiger)		<i>Tie up a pie</i> Links to past tense rule for a word ending in a y. Change the y to i.	lie tie pie applied cried denied fried lied relied replied satisfied spied tried
	ee: ie (*me)		<i>Believe to achieve</i>	achieve belief believe brief chief field friend grief mischief niece piece pier relief shield shriek thief
	or: or (fork)		<i>Torn corn</i>	or cord fork form worn fort deform storm born corn morning torn horse north port short snort sort sport
	or: ore (*saw)		<i>Score more</i>	more score before wore shore
	or: au (sauce)		<i>Autumn sauce</i>	sauce saucer fault haul autumn trauma haunt launch laundry taunt applause august <u>because</u> cause pause author
	ee: -y (pony)			bony flaky greasy lazy nosy prickly rosy scary shiny slimy smiley smoky sparkly spiky stony tasty wavy
Y1 Secure	ire		Some letters that split the digraph result in a slightly different pronunciation.	fire, wire, tire. (also - tile, mile, file)
	ear (ear)		<i>Hear with your ear</i>	dear ear fear hear near spear year
	air: are (hair)		<i>Care and share</i>	bare dare care share scared square aware
	air: ear (*hair)		<i>Wear a bear!</i>	bear pear wear
	-s	Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)	If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s . If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es .	cats hats nets nuts pets pots rats cups mops pips beds lids pads rods vans bins hens bags legs pigs boasts boats books chairs coins goals rooms seeds shops teams bikes games homes shapes tubes cages noises pages prizes roses sizes cooks thinks sweets screams speaks waves hopes hates slides likes angles bubbles diseases farmers flowers horses houses markets nights nurses parks puppets shirts streams surprises
	-es			benches lunches beaches peaches gases buses brushes bushes crashes fishes wishes classes dresses glasses kisses boxes foxes sixes taxes buzzes coaches teaches

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				preaches reaches fishes rushes wishes crushes hisses fizzes churches
	-ing	Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word	–ing and –er always add an extra syllable to the word and –ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt –ed . If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on. hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper	beating boiling coaching fishing floating joining looking painting preaching reading sailing shooting sleeping teaching thinking burning counting discovering disturbing drawing filtering frightening gleaming hurting murmuring parking returning starting streaming throwing watering working
	-ed			asked blocked called camped crossed killed packed passed pecked picked pressed puffed rocked sacked sniffed tricked walked enjoyed joined moaned nailed opened played sailed looked cooked soaked booted floated heated invented noted painted pointed shifted waited dented dusted ended funded grunted handed hunted landed lifted listed melted mended planted rusted tested assorted crowded disobeyed disturbed flawed frightened marked powered sorted turned discovered started revisited remained repaired complained
	-er			hunter jumper buzzer boxer runner walker singer
	-er	Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word	As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	colder longer older richer smaller smoother sweeter taller braver closer ripper safer wider wiser
	-est			coldest longest oldest richest smallest sweetest bravest safest brightest fastest kindest neatest slowest strongest weakest wildest bravest closest largest latest nicest ripest rudest
	c: k (kitten)	Using k for the /k/ sound	The /k/ sound is spelt as 'k' rather than as c before e, i and y.	Kent kept kill king kiss skid skill skin skip sky kit sketch
	un-	Adding the prefix –un	The prefix un– is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word.	unable unbeaten unblock uncover uncut undo unfair unfit unfold unhappy unkind unload unlucky unpack unselfish unwell unwilling unwind unaware unbeaten unbelievable unbreakable uncertain ungrateful uninterested unofficial unpleasant unpopular unsociable unusual
		compound words	Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.	bedroom blackbird bonfire cloakroom clockwise cupboard database football goalkeeper goodnight grandfather handbag household joystick outside paintbrush playground popcorn sandwich tablecloth upstairs waterproof weekend windmill
Additional Words to be taught at Year 1				
		Common exception words	Pupils' attention should be drawn to the grapheme-phoneme correspondences that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far.	<i>the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, 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 - and/or others, according to the programme used</i>

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