

Complex Speed Sounds

Consonant sounds

f	l	m	n	r	s	v	z	sh	th	ng
ff	ll	mm	nn	rr	ss	ve	zz	ti		nk
ph	le	mb	kn	wr	se		s	ci		
					c		se			
					ce					

b	c	d	g	h	j	p	qu	t	w	x	y	ch
bb	k	dd	gg		g	pp		tt	wh			tch
	ck				ge							
	ch				dge							

Vowel sounds

a	e ea	i	o	u	ay ā-e ai	ee y ea e	igh ī-e ie i y	ow ō-e oa o
---	---------	---	---	---	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------------	----------------------

oo ū-e ue ew	oo	ar	or oor ore aw au	air are	ir ur er	ou ow	oy oi	ire	ear	ure
-----------------------	----	----	------------------------------	------------	----------------	----------	----------	-----	-----	-----

New Curriculum Spelling List Years 3 and 4



Aa

accident
accidentally
actual
actually
address
answer
appear
arrive
although

Bb

believe
bicycle
breath
breathe
build
busy
business

Cc

calendar
caught
centre
century
certain
circle
complete
consider
continue

Dd

decide
describe
different
difficult
disappear

Ee

early
earth
eight
eighth
enough
enough
exercise
extreme
experience
experiment

Ff

famous
favourite
February
forwards
fruit

Gg

grammar
group
guard
guide

Hh

heard
heart
height
history

Ii

imagine
increase
important
interest
island

Kk

knowledge

New Curriculum Spelling List Years 3 and 4



Ll

learn
length
library

Mm

material
medicine
mention
minute

Nn

natural
naughty
notice

Oo

occasion
occasionally
often
opposite
ordinary

Pp

particular possession
peculiar possible
perhaps potatoes
popular pressure
position probably
possess promise
 purpose

Qq

quarter
question

Rr

recent
regular
reign
remember

Ss

sentence
separate
special
straight
strange
strength
suppose
surprise

Tt

therefore
though
thought
through

Vv

various

Ww

weight
woman
women

New Curriculum Spelling List Year 2

door	child	cold	pretty	grass	improve	parents	poor
wild	gold	beautiful	pass	sugar	Christmas	find	most
hold	after	plant	could	everybody	mind	both	told
fast	path	would	even	floor	children	every	last
bath	sure	because	climb	great	past	hour	eye
kind	only	break	father	move	should	behind	old
steak	class	prove	who	whole	many	busy	water
half	Mr	any	clothes	people	again	money	Mrs

Year 1 Common Exception Words

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

adjective

Adjectives describe nouns or pronouns.



delicious
cake



sparkly
diamond



beautiful
flower



verb

Verbs are doing or action words.
(This includes 'to be' and 'to have').



run



jump



talk



noun

Nouns are used to name people, animals, things, places, or ideas.



butterfly



dice



ball



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girl



pirate

pronoun

Pronouns are used to replace nouns or other pronouns.

this that it

one she

he these you



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conjunction

Conjunctions link words, phrases and clauses.

for



yet

so

I like chocolate and ice cream,
but it isn't very good for you.

nor

but

and

or



adverb

Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.



she shouted
loudly



he ate
slowly



Alternative Adjectives

small				big				bad				nice			
tiny	minute	miniature	pocket-sized	enormous	gigantic	mammoth	thundering	appalling	awful	gross	tiny	enjoyable	marvellous	lovely	delightful
microscopic	meagre	modest	insufficient	monumental	whopping	colossal	giant	dreadful	frightful	horrendous	hideous	great	wonderful	excellent	brilliant
slight	diminutive	petite	teensy	large	huge	sizeable	vast	nasty	terrible	unacceptable	shocking	pleasant	charming	pleasurable	swell
quiet				loud				fast				slow			
silent	peaceful	muted	soft	deafening	intense	raucous	resounding	speedy	rapid	brisk	nimble	gradual	moderate	reluctant	leisurely
hushed	muffled	mute	reserved	roaring	thundering	booming	crashing	swift	dashing	flashing	hurried	sluggish	crawling	dawdling	idle
noiseless	speechless	soundless	inaudible	ear-piercing	piercing	deep	boisterous	hypersonic	agile	quick	racing	plodding	slack	creeping	lagging
old				young				hard (not easy)				angry			
ancient	aged	decrepit	elderly	youthful	infant	juvenile	tender	puzzling	challenging	difficult	tricky	enraged	resentful	irate	wound up
mature	debilitated	getting on	seasoned	childish	budding	inexperienced	new	mind-boggling	complicated	complex	laborious	worked up	indignant	seething	furious
venerable	enfeebled	wasted	fossil	blooming	blossoming	fledgling	recent	problematic	arduous	troublesome	tough	touchy	grumpy	infuriated	bitter

good				pretty				ugly				cold			
kind	well-behaved	acceptable	upright	beautiful	attractive	stunning	picturesque	hideous	disgusting	repulsive	vile	freezing	frosty	wintry	biting
decent	respectable	obedient	virtuous	cute	good-looking	eye-catching	appealing	horrendous	foul	abhorrent	gross	ice-cold	chilly	bitter	crisp
moral	noble	worthy	wholesome	lovely	gorgeous	striking	beguiling	revolting	unsightly	shocking	repellent	stone-cold	arctic	shivery	brisk
happy				sad				hot				surprised			
overjoyed	joyous	blissful	exultant	unhappy	woeful	miserable	gloomy	boiling	scorching	sweltering	scalding	astonished	stunned	flabbergasted	startled
ecstatic	delighted	pleased	jovial	blue	despondent	melancholy	forlorn	fiery	sizzling	searing	stifling	amazed	dazed	staggered	bewildered
thrilled	cheerful	content	elated	depressed	down	distressed	heartbroken	muggy	oppressive	sultry	blazing	astounded	overwhelmed	shocked	alarmed

Punctuation Power!	
A	Capital letters for the start of sentences, names and places.
.	A full stop at the end of a sentence.
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks for questions.
'	Apostrophes for showing something belongs to someone and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
,	Commas to separate items on a list.
""	Inverted commas to show direct speech.

Fantastic Ways to Show Time, Place and Cause in Your Sentences		
Subordinating Conjunctions		
when	before	because
after	while	
Prepositions		
in	during	because of
over	near	until
above	behind	
Adverbs		
next	soon	then
therefore		

Can you squeeze in some co-ordinating conjunctions?	
F	for
A	and
N	nor
B	but
O	or
Y	yet
S	so

Know your Prefixes
un- means not
pre- means before
mis- means wrong
super- means above
re- means again
sub- means under
inter- means between
anti- means against
auto- means self
im/ir/in/il- mean not

Which is Witch? Don't Muddle Your Homophones
there/their/they're
our/are
two/too/to
your/you're
here/hear

Writing Mat Expected Year 3

Super Spellings... I need to know most of these:					
accident	centre	experience	important	ordinary	reign
accidentally	century	experiment	interest	particular	remember
actual	certain	extreme	island	peculiar	sentence
actually	circle	famous	knowledge	perhaps	separate
address	complete	favourite	learn	popular	special
although	consider	February	length	position	straight
answer	continue	forwards	library	possess	strange
appear	decide	fruit	material	possession	strength
arrive	describe	grammar	medicine	possible	suppose
believe	different	group	mention	potatoes	surprise
bicycle	difficult	guard	minute	pressure	therefore
breath	disappear	guide	natural	probably	though
breathe	early	heard	naughty	promise	thought
build	earth	heart	notice	purpose	through
busy	eight	height	occasion	quarter	various
business	eighth	history	occasionally	question	weight
calendar	enough	imagine	often	recent	woman
caught	exercise	increase	opposite	regular	women

Don't forget to organise your writing into **paragraphs**. Each one needs a few sentences linked to the same theme.

Capital Letters

Capital letters are used at the start of a sentence.

Once upon a time...

Capital letters are used for names of people and places.

I have a pen pal in Canada called Philip White.

Capital letters are used for days of the week & months.

The first of December is a Sunday.

Capital letters are used for the pronoun 'I'.

I played on my bike.

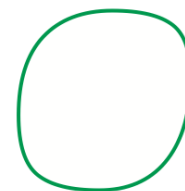
Capital letters are used for titles.

My favourite teacher was Mrs Kemp.

I love reading 'Holes'.

We watched 'Up' at the cinema.

Full Stop



To show us when a sentence is finished.

For example:

I'm so sad that this is over.

Apostrophe



don't

Allows us to join two words together, or to demonstrate possession.

For example:

do not becomes don't.

The dog that belongs to Ben becomes Ben's dog.

Comma



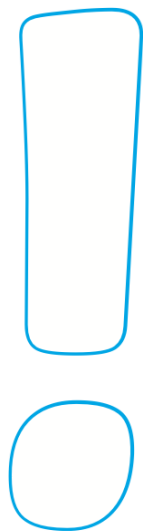
apples,

Help us to organise different parts of a sentence. They separate clauses, partition items in lists and define dialogue in direct speech.

For example:

'I have bought some more apples, bananas, oranges and mangos,' replied Lucy.

Exclamation Mark



**To show that someone is
exclaiming or shouting something.**

**For example:
I am so excited!**

Question Mark



**To show that someone is asking
a question.**

**For example:
Do you have a pet dragon?**

Inverted Commas



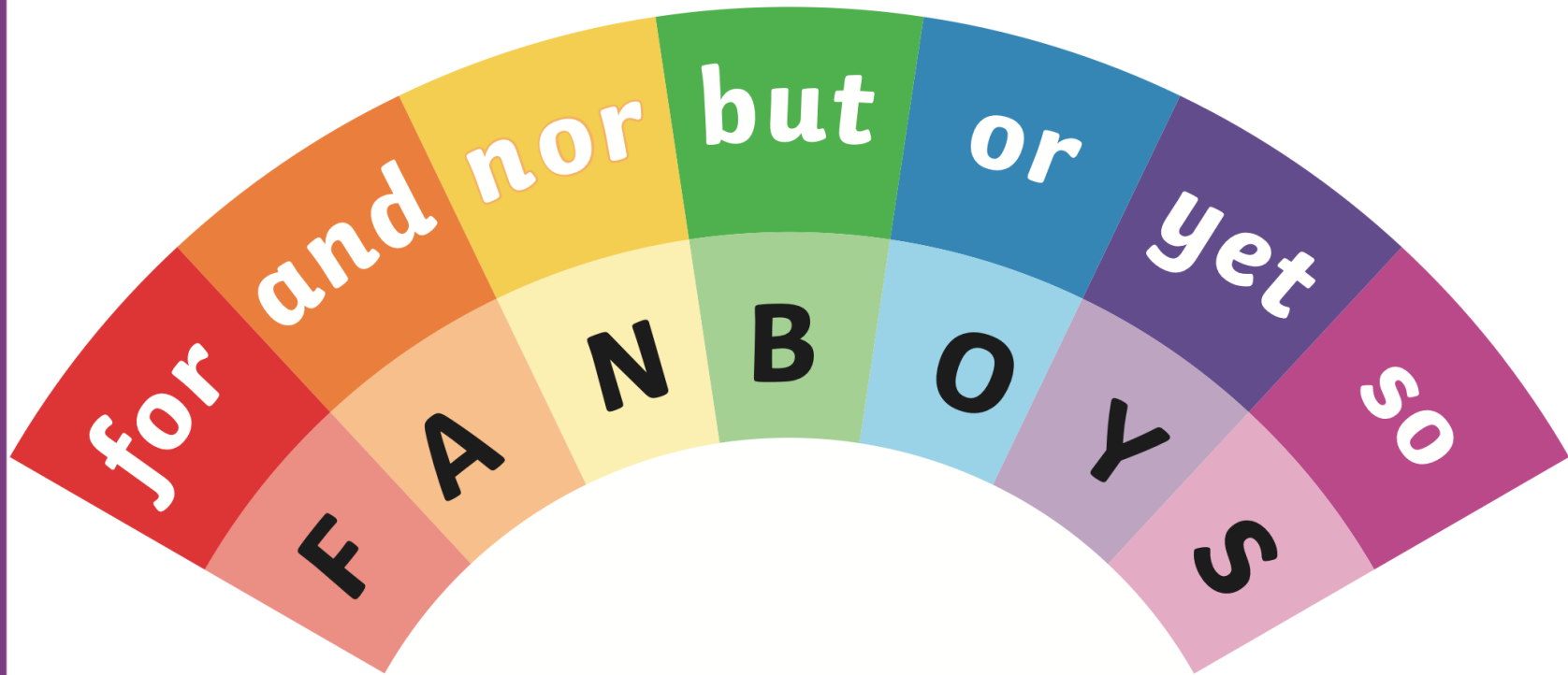
**To show us when someone
is talking.**

**For example:
'Hello,' said Susan.**

Punctuation Power!	
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“”	Inverted commas to show direct speech.

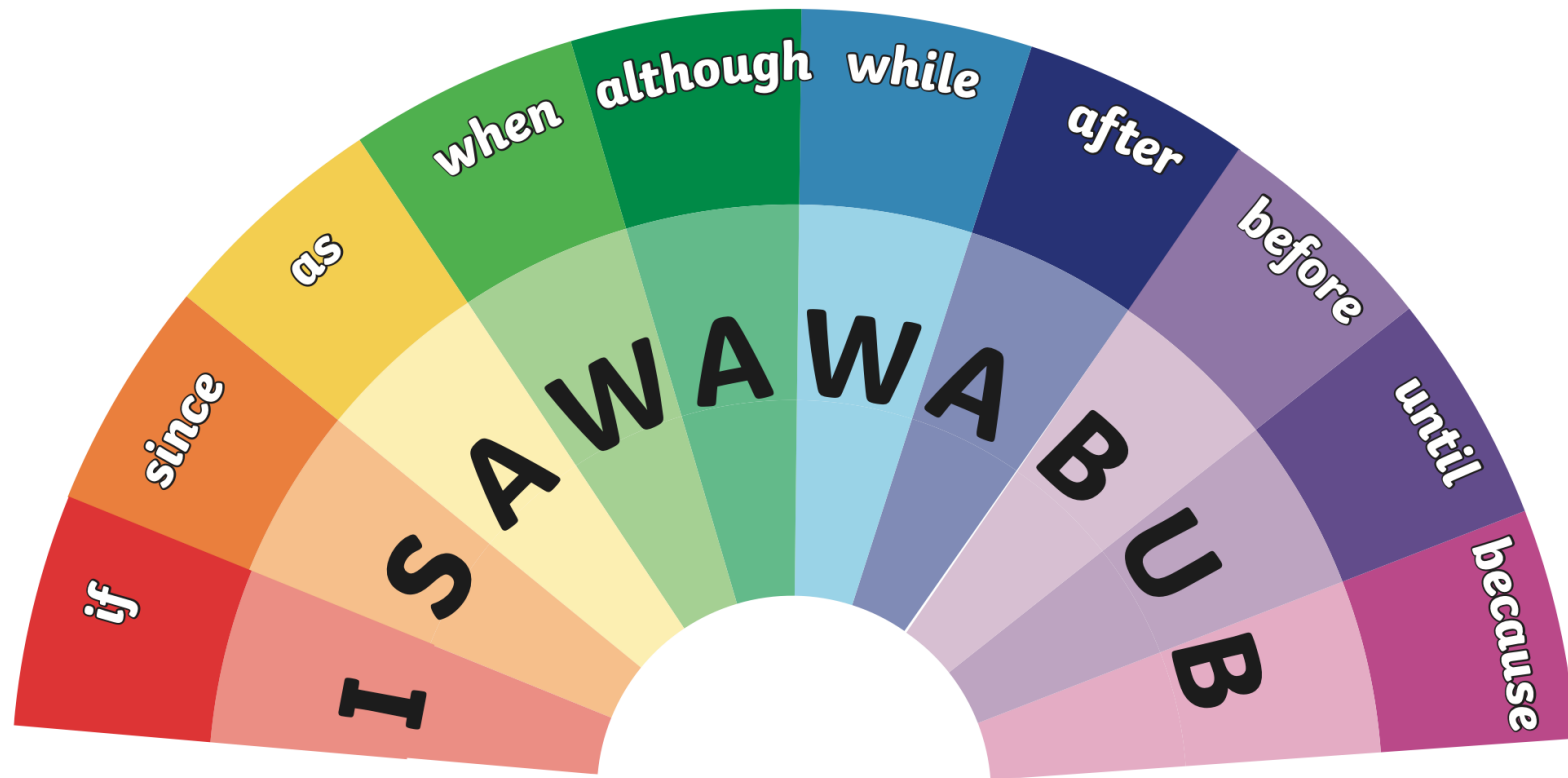
Co-ordinating Conjunctions

There are seven co-ordinating conjunctions.
They give equal importance to the words or sentences they connect.



Subordinating Conjunctions

Here are 10 of the most common subordinating conjunctions. They are used at the beginning of a subordinating clause which is a clause that doesn't make sense on its own.



Adverbs

How?

angrily	hungrily
anxiously	inquisitively
cautiously	irritably
cheerfully	joyously
courageously	loudly
crossly	madly
cruelly	merrily
defiantly	nervously
doubtfully	quickly
elegantly	sadly
enthusiastically	safely
foolishly	shyly
frantically	solemnly
gently	weakly
gladly	well
gracefully	wildly
happily	

When?

afterwards
again
before
beforehand
early
lately
never
now
often
punctually
recently
soon
then
today
tomorrow
yesterday

How often?

always
annually
constantly
daily
hourly
monthly
never
occasionally
often
once
regularly
repeatedly
sometimes
usually
yearly

Where?

above
around
away
below
down
downstairs
everywhere
here
inside
outside
there
up
upstairs
wherever

How much?

almost
completely
entirely
little
much
rather
totally
very

More useful adverbs

additionally
fittingly
insufficiently
appropriately
hence
suitably
consequently
however
therefore



Persuasive Writing

Introductions

I think...
For this reason...
I feel that...
I am sure that...
It is certain...
I am writing to...
Of course...
In the same way...
On the other hand...
In this situation...

Making your point

Firstly, secondly,
thirdly...
Furthermore...
In addition...
Also...
Finally...
Likewise...
Besides...
Again...
Moreover...
Similarly...
Surely...
Certainly...
Specifically...
If...then...
because...

Details

For example...
In fact...
For instance...
As evidence...
In support of this...

Endings

For these reasons...
As you can see...
In other words...
On the whole...
In short...
Without a doubt...
In brief...
Undoubtedly...

Other Words

reasons
arguments
for
against
unfair
pros
cons



Explanations Introduction

Explanations tell us how something happens or why something works.

Often about science or technology.

An explanation is **non-fiction**.

Structure of Explanation Texts:

- Title
- Introduction
- Paragraphs with different subheadings
- Diagrams or graphs
- Conclusion



Title Ideas

You could use a question to draw your audience in....

- How Do Flowering Plants Grow?
- Why Do Volcanoes Erupt?

Or, keep it simple:

- The Lifecycle of a Frog
- The Water Cycle

Top Tips:

- Use the present tense, third person (**it is** or **they are**)
- Use conjunctions
- Make your title a question
- Start a sentence with 'Did you know...'

Chronological or non-chronological?

a report on how bees are helpful pollinators



an explanation of what happens when a volcano erupts

Think!

P - What's the purpose?

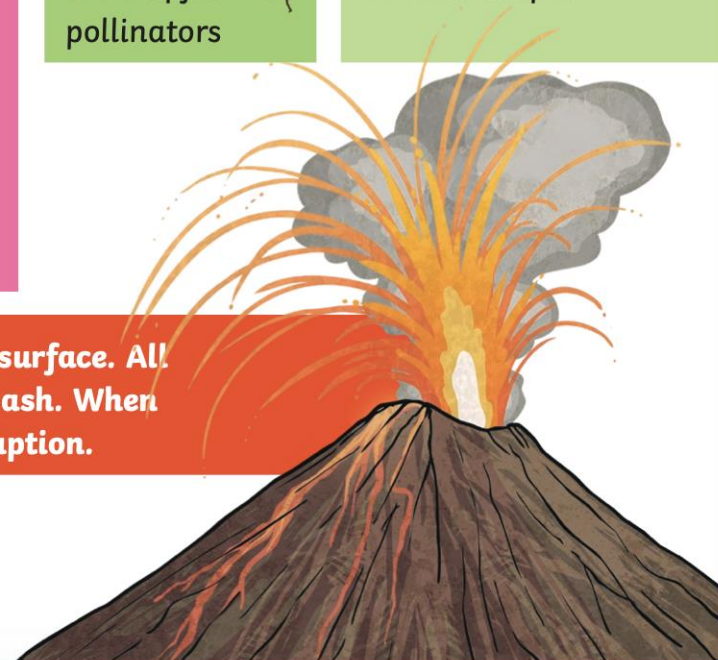
Share information with my reader about a topic.

A - Who is my audience?

Who do I need to tell?

Which language should I use?

Volcanoes are openings on the Earth's surface. All volcanoes can eject lava, rocks, gas or ash. When this happens, it is called a volcanic eruption.



Non-Chronological Reports

Purpose: to describe the way things are

Examples

- Letter
- Non fiction book
- Information leaflet
- Catalogue
- Magazine article

Structure

- Opening contains a general classification
- A description of their chosen subject
- Paragraphs about different aspects of the subject
- Conclusion

Language Features

- Present tense
- Technical vocabulary relevant to the subject
- Descriptive and factual language
- General language
- Third person



Inverted Commas

There are two places where inverted commas are needed when writing direct speech:

"What's the matter, Dina?" said Sid.

Inverted Commas

Inverted Commas

You need to **open** your inverted commas with a " (66) before the first word which is being spoken.

You need to **close** your inverted commas with a " (99) after the last word which is being spoken.

Imagine that inverted commas are like hands;
They hold within them **only** the words which are being spoken.

Back



"What's the matter, Dina?"



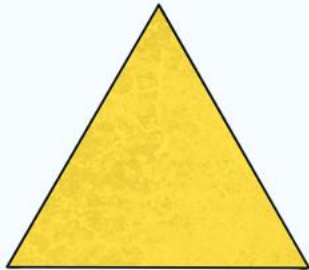
said Sid.

What are Word Families?

Word families are groups of words that link together through their **meaning**, **grammar** or **morphology** (roots, prefixes and suffixes).

These words...

triangle



tricycle



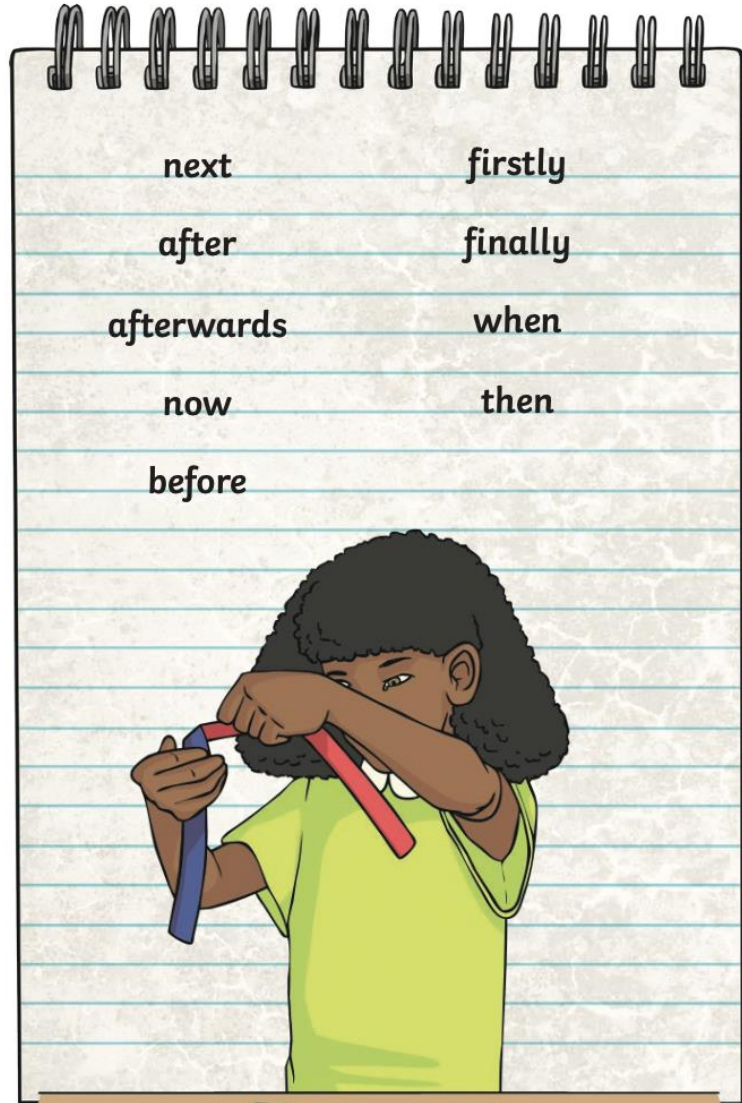
tripod



...all come from the root 'tri', which means 'three' in the ancient language of Latin.

Can you see why these words might need a 'three' in them?

Y3 Instructions Word Mat



method	steps	equipment	recipe
ingredients	you will need	how to	add
mix	place	cut	measure
prepare	use	enjoy	rinse
boil	melt	attach	fold
heat	squeeze	slice	spread
because	when	if	as
after	while	before	so
but			



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Year 3 Recount: Newspaper Report

what

why

who

when

where

witness

police

woman women

man men

incident

event



went

was

were

explained

reported

described

claimed

wanted

found

investigated

happened

finished

started



first

eventually

the next day

then

finally

the following morning

next

after that

because

when

while

after

before

as

that

if



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Features of a newspaper article.

Name of feature	What is it?
Headline	Newspapers use the headline to try to grab the readers' attention. It might even use a pun, rhyme or alliteration.
Introductory paragraph	A newspaper report begins with an introductory paragraph that includes the five <u>Ws</u> . What happened? When did it happen? Where did it happen? Who was involved? Why did it happen?
Captions and Pictures	Photos and captions will help to tell the story by giving the reader a snapshot of what has happened, where it happened or who it happened to. A caption explains to the reader what is happening in a picture.
Facts about the main events	A newspaper must give information that is factually correct about the events.
Past tense	They are written in the past tense as the event has already taken place.
3 rd person	Write about what happened to others (e.g. he, she, they, them, it), not from your own perspective.
Quotes	Quotations tell us what has been said and who has said it. They can help to make the story credible by giving the reader the opinions of the people involved. Remember to use inverted commas.
Concluding paragraph	A concluding paragraph is often used to tell the reader what might happen next or summaries what has happened.

