



Term 1	Skills	Words	Special Skills
Week 1	Endings on split digraph words	pretty, beautiful, everybody	Homophones: to / too
Week 2	Endings on single-syllable words ending with consonant	great, break, steak	Homophones: there / their
Week 3	-ed endings that sound like /d/ /t/ and /ed/	once, water, parents	Homophones: one / won
Week 4	Words beginning wh and wr	whole, who, both	Homophones: hole / whole
Week 5	Words ending -le, -el, -al, -il	what, sure, sugar	Near Homophones: quite / quiet
Week 6	Suffixes -ful and -less	wild, child, climb	Possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)
Term 2			
Week 1	Suffixes -ment and -ness	address, arrive, colour	Homophones: to / too / two
Week 2	Negative prefix un-	earth, unearth	Homophones: there / their / they're
Week 3	Negative prefixes dis- / mis-	appear, disappear	Homophones: piece / peace
Week 4	/u/ sound spelt 'o'	often, perhaps, different	Homophones: son / sun
Week 5	/u/ sound spelt 'ou'	different, busy, Christmas	Homophones: here / hear
Week 6	Review & Consolidation		



Term 3	Skills	Words	Special Skills
Week 1	Adverbs ending -ly (no change to root word)	minute, early, interest	Near Homophones: were / where
Week 2	Adverbs ending -ly on words ending -y	accident / al / ly	Homophones: break / brake
Week 3	Adverbs ending -ly on words ending -le	probable / ly possible / ly	Homophones: main / mane
Week 4	/ch/ sound spelt 'ch' and 'tch'	actual / ly natural	Homophones: witch / which
Week 5	/che/ ending spelt 'ture' and 'tcher'	answer, February	Homophones: were / where / wear
Week 6	Review & Consolidation		
Term 4			
Week 1	Endings on multi-syllable words ending in consonant	heard, learn	Homophones: knot / not
Week 2	/j/ sound spelt /j/, /g/, /ge/ and /dge/	strange, important	Homophones: plane / plain
Week 3	/zhe/ sound (e.g. pleasure, treasure, usual)	forwards, woman, women	Homophones: bury / berry
Week 4	/zhun/ sound (e.g. vision, television, confusion)	occasion /al / ly	Homophones: meet / meat
Week 5	Prefix re-	build, difficult	Homophones: great / grate
Week 6	Review & Consolidation		



Term 5	Skills	Words	Special Skills
Week 1	/shun/ sound spelt '-tion' (e.g. action, invention, station)	describe, surprise	Homophones: groan / grown
Week 2	/shun/ sound spelt '-tion' and /zhun/ sound spelt 'sion'	remember, material	Homophones: mail / male
Week 3	/s/ sound spelt 's', 'ss', 'se', 'c', 'ce' and 'sc' (e.g. science, fascinate, scenery)	receive, excite, special	Homophones: seen / scene
Week 4	/k/ sound spelt 'ch' (e.g. school, echo)	promise, famous, favourite	Homophones: fair / fare
Week 5	/sh/ sound spelt 'ch' (e.g. chef, machine)	guide, guard, guest, delicious	Homophones: missed / mist
Week 6	Review & Consolidation		
Term 6			
Week 1	/ai/ sound spelt 'ei', 'eigh', 'aigh' 'ey'	naughty, thought, enough	Homophones: rain / rein / reign
Week 2	Prefixes super-, sub-	believe, heart, ocean	Near Homophones: breath / breathe
Week 3	Possessive apostrophes for regular plurals	bicycle, island, library	Homophones: ball / bawl
Week 4	Possessive apostrophes for regular and irregular plurals	group, fruit, juice	Possessive apostrophes for proper nouns ending 's'
Week 5	Review & Consolidation		
Week 6	Review & Consolidation		

The following Y3/4 National Curriculum Spelling objectives are not covered in Year 3 Spelling with the Jungle Club:

Statutory Requirements	Rules and Guidance (non-statutory)	Example Words
More prefixes	<p>The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in' / 'into'</p> <p>Before a root word starting with 'l', in- becomes il-</p> <p>Before a root word starting with 'm' or 'p', in- becomes im-</p> <p>Before a root word starting with 'r', in- becomes ir-</p>	<p>inactive, incorrect, insane, invalid, independent, inexpensive</p> <p>illegal, illegible</p> <p>impossible, impatient, immature, immortal</p> <p>irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible</p>
More prefixes	<p>inter- means 'between' or 'among'</p> <p>anti- means 'against'</p> <p>auto- means 'self' or 'own'</p>	<p>interact, intercity, international, interrelated</p> <p>antiseptic, anticlockwise, antisocial</p> <p>autograph, autobiography, automatic</p>
The suffix -ation	<p>The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules learnt still apply.</p>	<p>information, adoration, automation, sensation, preparation</p>
The suffix -ous	<p>Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.</p> <p>Sometimes there is no obvious root word.</p> <p>-our is changed to -or before adding -ous</p> <p>The final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the /j/ sound of 'g' is to be kept</p> <p>If there is an /i/ sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as 'i' but a few words have 'e'</p>	<p>poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various</p> <p>tremendous, enormous, jealous</p> <p>humorous, glamorous, vigorous</p> <p>courageous, outrageous</p> <p>serious, obvious, curious hideous, spontaneous, courteous</p>

The following Y3/4 National Curriculum Spelling objectives are not covered in Year 3 Spelling with the Jungle Club:

Statutory Requirements	Rules and Guidance (non-statutory)	Example Words
Endings which sound like /shun/	-ssion is used if the root word ends in 'ss' or -mit -sion is used if the root word ends in 'd' or 'se' -cian is used if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs'	expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician
Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' or the /k/ sound spelt 'que' (French)		league, tongue mosque, antique, unique