## Year 4 Weekly Learning Update

Autumn 2, Week 3

Spelling	We are learning to spell words beginning with the prefixes ir-, im-, il-, and in- We are using different strategies to practise spellings.
English STRONG	We are reading the novel, Romans on the Rampage We are making inferences based on the text. We are learning to write in the present progressive tense (e.g. I am walking.) We are beginning to write a Roman narrative.
Maths	We are multiplying by 1, 0 and a number itself.  We are dividing by 1 and a number itself.  We are securing our multiplication and division facts for all times tables up to 12x12.

Look, say, cover, write, check!

Name:			

- 1. Look at the word and write it down.
- 2. Say the word and copy it down again.
- 3. Cover the word.
- 4. Write the words in one go.

- 5. **Check** the word. If it is right give it a tick, if it is not then write the correct spelling.
- 6. Use each word and write a sentence at the back.
- 7. Practice every day for 5 minutes.

Spellings	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
impractical				
irrelevant				
irreversible				
illuminate				
illegible				
invalid				

Remember to practice your spellings at home every day. You will be tested on Friday.

Look, say, cover, write, check	This is probably the most common strategy used to learn spellings.  Look: first look at the whole word carefully and if there is one part of the word that is difficult, look at that part in more detail.  Say: say the word as you look at it, using different ways of pronouncing it if that will make it more memorable.  Cover: cover the word.  Write: write the word from memory, saying the word as you do so.  Check: Have you got it right? If yes, try writing it again and again! If not, start again – look, say, cover, write, check.		
Trace, copy and replicate (and then check)	This is a similar learning process to 'look, say, cover, write, check' but is about developing automaticity and muscle memory.  Write the word out on a sheet of paper ensuring that it is spelt correctly and it is large enough to trace over. Trace over the word and say it at the same time. Move next to the word you have just written and write it out as you say it. Turn the page over and write the word as you say it, and then check that you have spelt it correctly.  If this is easy, do the same process for two different words at the same time. Once you have written all your words this way and feel confident, miss out the tracing and copying or the tracing alone and just write the words.		
Segmentation strategy	The splitting of a word into its constituent phonemes in the correct order to support spelling.		
Quickwrite	Writing the words linked to the teaching focus with speed and fluency. The aim is to write as many words as possible within a time constraint. Pupils can write words provided by the teacher or generate their own examples. For example, in two minutes write as many words as possible with the /iz/ phoneme.  This can be turned into a variety of competitive games including working in teams and developing relay race approaches.		
Drawing around the word to show the shape	Draw around the words making a clear distinction in size where there are ascenders and descenders. Look carefully at the shape of the word and the letters in each box. Now try to write the word making sure that you get the same shape.		

	This strategy is all about making a word memorable. It links to meaning in order to try to make the spelling noticeable.
Drawing an image around the word	Mönärchy
	You can't use this method as your main method of learning spellings, but it might work on those that are just a little more difficult to remember.
Words without vowels	This strategy is useful where the vowel choices are the challenge in the words. Write the words without the vowels and pupils have to choose the correct grapheme to put in the space. For example, for the word field:
	fld
	This method of learning words forces you to think of each letter separately.
Pyramid words	p pyr pyra pyram pyrami pyramid
	You can then reverse the process so that you end up with a diamond.
	Other methods can include:
Other strategies	<ul> <li>Rainbow writing. Using coloured pencils in different ways can help to make parts of words memorable. You could highlight the tricky part s of the word or write the tricky part in a different colour. You could also write each letter in a different colour, or write the word in red, then overlay in orange, yellow and so on.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Making up memorable 'silly sentences' containing the word</li> <li>Saying the word in a funny way – for example, pronouncing the 'silent' letters in a word</li> <li>Clapping and counting to identify the syllables in a word.</li> </ul>

## Statutory word list for Years 3 and 4

popular

position

accident(ally) February actual(ly) forward(s) address fruit answer grammar appear group arrive auard believe guide bicycle heard(h) breath heart breathe heiaht build history busy/business imagine calendar increase important cauaht centre interest century island knowledge certain circle learn complete lenath consider library continue material decide medicine describe mention different (Phase 5) minute difficult natural disappear naughty early notice occasion(ally) earth eight (h)/eighth often opposite enough exercise ordinary experience particular experiment peculiar extreme perhaps

possess(ion) possible potatoes pressure probably promise quarter question recent reaular reian (h) remember sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise therefore though/although thought (Phase 5) through (Phase 5) (h) various weight (h) woman/women



famous favourite