**Weekly grid Year 3 Term Autumn 1 week 1 (this is a duplicate of Y2 summer 2 and a revisit and review of the whole of Y2)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review** | | **Teach and practise** | | | | **Practise and apply** | |
| **Words – 3 or 4 different each day** | **Challenge words – 2 same for week** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words - 3 new each day** | **Example definitions and sentences word class** | **New challenge word – 2 same for week** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching – suffix s es ing ed er est  R+R focus el and le endings | Table Apple Bottle Little | Because children | Adding ies to nouns and verbs ending in y | Flies tries babies | A bird flies across the sky.  Everyone tries hard at school.  The babies were crying loudly for their food. | Most sure | Global Warming – weather  Most children learn about the North and South poles. They learn that scientists are sure that the massive ice sheets are melting because of global warming. The saddest thing is that not everyone believes this. World Leaders have cried out to people to recognise climate change and how people can be happiest if they begin to help the planet. Babies deserve to grow up in a healthy world. | Most children learn about the North and South poles. |
| Middle wobble multiple dazzle | Because children | Adding suffix ed er est to a word ening in y with a consonant before it | Copier cried happiest | A copier machine is used in schools.  The man cried with happiness when he got married.  It was the happiest day of their lives. | Most sure | . They learn that scientists are sure that the massive ice sheets are melting because of global warming. |
| Camel tunnel squirrel travel | Because children | Adding suffix to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant after a single vowel- s es ing ed er est | Patted humming saddest | I patted my pocket to find my pencil.  The humming bird’s wings beats very quickly.  It is the saddest time when we leave school. | Most sure | World Leaders have cried out to people to recognise climate change and how people can be happiest if they begin to help the planet. |
| Towel tinsel bagel vowel | Because children | Adding suffix ing ed er est y to words ending in e with a consonant before it | Hiking hiked hiker | The man was hiking up a hill.  He hiked to the very top.  The hiker was tired. | Most sure | Babies deserve to grow up in a healthy world. |
| **Review** | **Quick quiz -**  10 words  2 from R+R focus and challenge  2 from New challenge  4 from New Spelling rule  Table bagel  Because children  Most sure  Flies cried saddest hiker | Most – word class – word classes in a sentence – Children love spelling quizzes the most. (noun verb adjective noun determiner adverb)  Sure – word class – word class in a sentence – The runner was sure he won. (determiner noun verb model-verb pronoun verb)  [**most (adj.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/most#etymonline_v_18404) etymology  Old English *mast* "greatest in number, amount, or extent; largest," earlier *mæst*, from Proto-Germanic *\*maistaz* (source also of Old Saxon *mest*, Old Frisian *mast*, Old Norse *mestr*, Dutch *meest*, German *meist*, Gothic *maists* "most"), superlative form of Proto-Germanic *\*maiz*, root of Old English *ma, mara* (see [**more**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/more?ref=etymonline_crossreference)). Used in Old English as superlative of *micel* "great, large" (see [**mickle**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/mickle?ref=etymonline_crossreference)), hence, in later use, superlative of [**much**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/much?ref=etymonline_crossreference). The vowel has been influenced by *more*. Original sense of "greatest" survives in phrase ***for the most part*** (mid-14c.; late Old English had *þa mæste dæl*). Slang ***the most*** meaning "the best, extremely good" is attested from 1953. Also used as an adverb in Old English and in late Old English as a noun, "the greatest or greater number." The sense of "greatest value or advantage" in the phrase ***make the most of*** (something) is by 1520s. Related: *Mostly*. Double superlative ***mostest*** "greatest amount or degree" is by 1849 in U.S. Southern and African-American vernacular. The formula for victory in battle attributed to famously unschooled Confederate Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest is first attested (1886) as *Git thar the fastest with the mostest men*. From 15c.-17c. English also had *mostwhat* "for the most part," *mostwhen* "on most occasions," *mostwhere* "in most places."  [**sure (adj.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/sure#etymonline_v_22407)  early 13c., "safe against attack, secure," later "firm, reliable" (c. 1300); "mentally certain, confident" (mid-14c.); "firm, strong, resolute" (c. 1400), from Old French *seur*, *sur* "safe, secure; undoubted, dependable, trustworthy" (12c.), from Latin *securus* "free from care, untroubled, heedless, safe" (see [**secure**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/secure?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_23092) (adj.)). Pronunciation development is that of [**sugar**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/sugar?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_22320) (n.). As an affirmative meaning "yes, certainly" it dates from 1803, from Middle English meanings "firmly established; having no doubt," and phrases like *to be sure* (1650s), *sure enough* (1540s), and *for sure* (1580s). The use as an adverb meaning "assuredly" goes back to early 14c. *Sure-footed* is from 1630s, literal and figurative; *sure thing* dates from 1836. In 16c.-17c., *Suresby* was an appellation for a person to be depended upon (see [**rudesby**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/rudesby?ref=etymonline_crossreference)).  **Create questions and mark schemes for these words – model this as an example - Explain where these children have gone wrong with their spelling** | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 3 Term Autumn 1 week 2**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated | |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching – homophones and near homophones  R+R focus – al ending | Metal pedal capital hospital | Behind climb | Homophones | There their they’re | There is a dog running around the field.  Their school is wonderful.  They’re very happy to be friends. | Every everybody | Global Warming – weather  Bangladesh is quite a hot and fertile country. Every year it rains for around nine months. Too much rain causes floods and these floods are getting more violent every year. They’re especially dangerous for Bangladeshis who live on sandy islands. Floods wash away their homes and quite a few islands vanish under water. | Bangladesh is quite a hot and fertile country. |
| Animal oval local royal | Behind climb | Homphones | Too two to | There was too much food to eat.  My sister has just turned two years old.  When shall we get to the zoo? | Every everybody | Every year it rains for around nine months. |
| Final medal vocal coral | Behind climb | Homophones | Knight night here hear | The battle took place between the knight and the king.  The moon was bright last night.  I can hear the birds singing.  Here is the book you wanted to read. | Every everybody | Too much rain causes floods and these floods are getting more violent every year. |
| Tidal regal nasal loyal | Behind climb | Near homophones | Quiet quite | It is quiet outside in the playground.  I have had quite enough food for today. | Every everybody | They’re especially dangerous for Bangladeshis who live on sandy islands. |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**  Animal final  Behind Climb  Every Everybody  Knight two quite their | everybody - word class and word class in a sentence – Everybody laughed at the funny joke. (noun verb preposition determiner adjective noun)  every – word class and word class in a sentence – Christmas happens every year. (noun verb adjectives noun)  [**everybody (n.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/everybody#etymonline_v_38475)  "every person, every individual of a body or mass of persons," late 14c., from [**every**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/every?ref=etymonline_crossreference) + [**body**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/body?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_13683) (n.) in obsolete sense of "person."  [**every (adj.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/every#etymonline_v_11710)  "each, considered indefinitely as a unitary part of an aggregate; all, of a collective or aggregate number, taken one by one;" early 13c., contraction of Old English *æfre ælc* "each of a group," literally "ever each" (Chaucer's *everich*), from [**each**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/each?ref=etymonline_crossreference) with [**ever**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/ever?ref=etymonline_crossreference) added before it for emphasis. The word still is felt to want emphasis; as in Modern English *every last ..., every single ...*, etc. Also a pronoun to Chaucer, Shakespeare, Spenser, "each of any number of persons or things; every one." Compare [**everybody**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/everybody?ref=etymonline_crossreference), [**everything**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/everything?ref=etymonline_crossreference), etc. The word *everywhen* is attested from 1843 but never caught on; neither did *everyhow* (1837). ***Every now and then*** "repeatedly, at short intervals" is from 1660s. ***Every once in a while***, U.S. colloquial, "now and then, from time to time," is attested from 1814 (Bartlett calls it "A singular though very common expression"). Slang phrase ***every Tom, Dick, and Harry*** "every man, everyone" dates from at least 1723, from the common English given names.  **Create questions and mark schemes for these words – model this as an example - Explain where these children have gone wrong with their spelling** | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 3 Term Autumn 1 week 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated | |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching – suffixes ment ness ly ful  R+R focus - il ending | Pencil fossil nostril pupil | Great steak | Suffix ment | Enjoyment argument merriment | The enjoyment was seen on the faces of the children.  The teacher won the argument.  There was a merriment on the school trip. | Break father | Global Warming – weather  Kenya is a great country on the equator. Some parts are hot and wet, but much of it is dry. Merriment is found when it rains as people are cheerful as it is used for drinking and watering their crops. Sadness is growing though as the rains are becoming less and less reliable. Quickly, crops that once were plentiful are now scarce. | Kenya is a great country on the equator. Some parts are hot and wet, but much of it is dry. |
| Fulfil until basil lentil | Great steak | Suffix ness | Happiness  Sadness  Plainness | The happiness of the class was the teacher’s priority.  There was sadness when the lesson ended.  The plainness of the food was clear as it really needed some flavour. | Break father | Merriment is found when it rains as people are cheerful as it is used for drinking and watering their crops. |
| Gerbil peril devil | Great steak | Suffix ful | Playful  Plentiful  Cheerful | The dog was in a playful mood.  There was a plentiful food at the picnic.  “What a cheerful class!” said the headteacher. | Break father | Sadness is growing though as the rains are becoming less and less reliable. |
| Brazil stencil civil | Great steak | Suffix ly | Happily  Slowly  Quickly | They happily sang the songs in the choir.  Slowly, the snail moved across the leaf.  Quickly, the hare raised through the fields. | Break father | Quickly, crops that once were plentiful are now scarce. |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**  Pencil until  Great steak  Break father  Enjoyment happiness playful  slowly | break - word class and word class in a sentence – During break, children go outside. (adverb noun noun verb preposition)  father – word class and word class in a sentence – My father is lovely. (determiner noun verb adjective)  [**father (n.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/father#etymonline_v_1154)  Old English *fæder* "he who begets a child, nearest male ancestor;" also "any lineal male ancestor; the Supreme Being," and by late Old English, "one who exercises parental care over another," from Proto-Germanic *\*fader* (source also of Old Saxon *fadar*, Old Frisian *feder*, Dutch *vader*, Old Norse *faðir*, Old High German *fatar*, German *vater*; in Gothic usually expressed by *atta*), from PIE *\*pəter-* "father" (source also of Sanskrit *pitar-*, Greek *pater*, Latin *pater*, Old Persian *pita*, Old Irish *athir* "father"), presumably from baby-speak sound "pa." The ending formerly was regarded as an agent-noun affix.The classic example of Grimm's Law, where PIE "p-" becomes Germanic "f-." Spelling with *-th-* (15c.) reflects widespread phonetic shift in Middle English that turned *-der* to *-ther* in many words, perhaps reinforced in this case by Old Norse forms; spelling caught up to pronunciation in 1500s (compare [**mother**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/mother?ref=etymonline_crossreference) (n.), [**weather**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/weather?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_4877) (n.), [**hither**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/hither?ref=etymonline_crossreference), [**gather**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/gather?ref=etymonline_crossreference)). As a title of various Church dignitaries from c. 1300; meaning "creator, inventor, author" is from mid-14c.; that of "anything that gives rise to something else" is from late 14c. As a respectful title for an older man, recorded from 1550s. ***Father-figure*** is from 1954. ***Fathers*** "leading men, elders" is from 1580s.  [**break (v.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/break#etymonline_v_17079)  Old English *brecan* "to divide solid matter violently into parts or fragments; to injure, violate (a promise, etc.), destroy, curtail; to break into, rush into; to burst forth, spring out; to subdue, tame" (class IV strong verb; past tense *bræc*, past participle *brocen*), from Proto-Germanic *\*brekanan* (source also of Old Frisian *breka*, Dutch *breken*, Old High German *brehhan*, German *brechen*, Gothic *brikan*), from PIE root [**\*bhreg-**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/*bhreg-?ref=etymonline_crossreference) "to break."Closely related to [**breach**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/breach?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_17076) (n.), [**brake**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/brake?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_15717) (n.1), [**brick**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/brick?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_17102) (n.). The old past tense *brake* is obsolete or archaic; past participle is [**broken**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/broken?ref=etymonline_crossreference), but shortened form *broke* is attested from 14c. and was "exceedingly common" [OED] 17c.-18c.Of bones in Old English. Formerly also of cloth, paper, etc. Meaning "escape by breaking an enclosure" is from late 14c. Intransitive sense "be or become separated into fragments or parts under action of some force" is from late 12c. Meaning "lessen, impair" is from late 15c. Meaning "make a first and partial disclosure" is from early 13c. Meaning "destroy continuity or completeness" in any way is from 1741. Of coins or bills, "to convert to smaller units of currency," by 1882. In reference to the heart from early 13c. (intransitive); to ***break (someone's) heart*** is late 14c.***Break bread*** "share food" (with) is from late 14c. To ***break ground*** is from 1670s as "to dig, plow," from 1709 in the figurative sense "begin to execute a plan." To ***break the ice*** "overcome the feeling of restraint in a new acquaintanceship" is from c. 1600, in reference to the "coldness" of encounters of strangers. ***Break wind*** first attested 1550s. To ***break (something) out*** (1890s) probably is an image from dock work, of freeing cargo before unloading it.The ironic theatrical good luck formula ***break a leg*** (by 1948, said to be from at least 1920s) has parallels in German *Hals- und Beinbruch* "break your neck and leg," and Italian *in bocca al lupo*.  **Create questions and mark schemes for these words – model this as an example - Explain where these children have gone wrong with their spelling** | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 3 Term Autumn 1 week 4**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated | |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching – compound words  R+R – words ending y | Cry fly dry | Pretty beautiful | Compound word | Bedroom football eyebrow | The bedroom was full of books to read at night.  The football match was competitive.  Can you raise just one eyebrow? | Half hour | Global Warming – weather  Haiti is half of an island in the Caribbean. Between August and October is the hurricane season. Dangerous storms hit the island for hour after hour. They begin over the sea and are pretty dreadful for those living on the island. Their homes can be smashed, including their bedrooms and bathrooms. Their belongings can get flung across the land. Families then need to find their belongings by searching in the wreckage for their football, hairbrush and toothbrush. | Haiti is half of an island in the Caribbean. |
| Reply sly shy | Pretty beautiful | Compound word | Raindrop bookcase toothbrush | The raindrop fell onto windowsill.  All the classic books were on the bookcase.  The electric toothbrush kept his teeth clean. | Half hour | Between August and October is the hurricane season. Dangerous storms hit the island for hour after hour. |
| Sky multiply fry | Pretty beautiful | Compounds word | Lipstick newspaper pancake | A lipstick is a piece of make-up.  The newspaper headline grabbed their attention.  On pancake day, people make pancakes. | Half hour | Their homes can be smashed, including their bedrooms and bathrooms. Their belongings can get flung across the land. |
| Try terrify apply | Pretty beautiful | Compound words | Hairbrush  Bathroom  Sunlight | The hairbrush was used to detangle the horse’s mane.  Water was splashed all over the floor in the bathroom.  The sunlight shone through the rain creating a rainbow. | Half hour | Families then need to find their belongings by searching in the wreckage for their football, hairbrush and toothbrush. |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**  Cry reply  Pretty beautiful  Half hour  Raindrop bookcase sunlight pancake | Half – word class and sentence – Half of the cake was eaten by the teacher. (expanded noun phrases/ past tense verb / noun phrase)  hour – word class and sentence - The lesson lasted an hour. (Determiner noun verb determiner noun )  [**half**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/half#etymonline_v_1387)  Old English *half*, *halb* (Mercian), *healf* (W. Saxon) "side, part," not necessarily of equal division (original sense preserved in *behalf*), from Proto-Germanic *\*halba-* "something divided" (source also of Old Saxon *halba*, Old Norse *halfr*, Old Frisian, Middle Dutch *half*, German *halb*, Gothic *halbs* "half"), a word of no certain etymology. Perhaps from PIE root [**\*skel-**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/*skel-?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_52764) (1) "to cut," or perhaps a substratum word. Noun, adjective, and adverb all were in Old English. Used also in Old English phrases, as in modern German, to mean "one half unit less than," for example *þridda healf* "two and a half," literally "half third." The construction in *two and a half*, etc., is first recorded c. 1200. Of time, in *half past ten*, etc., first attested 1750; in Scottish, the *half* often is prefixed to the following hour (as in German, *halb elf* = "ten thirty"). To ***go off half-cocked*** in the figurative sense "speak or act too hastily" (1833) is in allusion to firearms going off prematurely; *half-cocked* in a literal sense "with the cock lifted to the first catch, at which position the trigger does not act" is recorded by 1750. In 1770 it was noted as a synonym for "drunk." Bartlett ("Dictionary of Americanisms," 1848) writes that it was "a metaphorical expression borrowed from the language of sportsmen, and is applied to a person who attempts a thing in a hurry without due preparation, and consequently fails."  [**hour (n.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/hour#etymonline_v_14502)  c. 1200, "divine office prescribed for each of the seven canonical hours; the daily service at the canonical hours;" c. 1300, "time of day appointed for prayer, one of the seven canonical hours," from Old French *ore*, *hore* "canonical hour; one-twelfth of a day" (sunrise to sunset), from Latin *hora* "an hour;" poetically "time of year, season," from Greek *hōra* a word used to indicate any limited time within a year, month, or day (from PIE *\*yor-a-*, from root *\*yer-* "year, season;" see [**year**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/year?ref=etymonline_crossreference)). Church sense is oldest in English. Meaning "one of the 24 equal parts of a natural solar day (time from one sunrise to the next), equal hour; definite time of day or night reckoned in equal hours," and that of "one of the 12 equal parts of an artificial day (sunrise to sunset) or night, varying in duration according to the season; definite time of day or night reckoned in unequal hours" are from late 14c. In the Middle Ages the planets were held to rule over the unequal hours. As late as 16c. distinction sometimes was made in English between *temporary* (unequal) hours and *sidereal* (equal) ones. Meaning "time of a particular happening; the time for a given activity" (as in *hour of death*) is mid-14c. The *h-* has persisted in this word despite not being pronounced since Roman times. Replaced Old English *tid*, literally "time" (see [**tide**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/tide?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_13311) (n.)) and *stund* "period of time, point of time, hour," from Proto-Germanic *\*stundo* (compare German *Stunde* "hour"), which is of uncertain origin. German *Uhr* likewise is from French. Greek *hora* could mean "a season; 'the season' (spring or summer)." In classical times it sometimes meant "a part of the day," such as morning, evening, noon, night. The Greek astronomers apparently borrowed the notion of dividing the day into twelve parts (mentioned in Herodotus) from the Babylonians. Night continued to be divided into four watches (see [**watch**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/watch?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_25448) (n.)); but because the amount of daylight changed throughout the year, the hours were not fixed or of equal length. As a measure of distance ("the distance that can be covered in an hour") it is recorded from 1785. ***At all hours*** "at all times" is from early 15c. For ***small hours*** (those with low numbers) see [**wee**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/wee?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_4885) (adj.).  **Draw pictures to show how compound words are created by adding words together – are there any pictures that can be used with a multitude of other pictures e.g. rain - rainbow / raincloud / raincoat etc.** | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 3 Term Autumn 1 week 5**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated | |
| **Words** | **Challenge words from this revision of half term challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching – apostrophe for contraction and for possession  R+R focus – words ending in tion | Station fiction motion | Should could | Apostrophe for contraction | Can’t  didn’t  hasn’t | We can’t go outside because of the storm.  We didn’t make the train because we were late.  It hasn’t been a record breaker. | Would whole | Global Warming – weather  The Philippines are a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean. The whole group experience some of the worst typhoons in the world. Global warming could be making these typhoons worse. They can’t be avoided and shouldn’t be underestimated. Villages can be lost under mudslides and a school’s building can be buried in just minutes. | The whole group experience some of the worst typhoons in the world. |
| National section addition | Should could | Apostrophe for contraction | Couldn’t wouldn’t shouldn’t | They couldn’t make the party.  They wouldn’t want to leave anyone out.  They shouldn’t worry about anything. | Would whole | Global warming could be making these typhoons worse. |
| Subtraction potion option | Should could | Apostrophe for possession | The man’s  The woman’s  The school’s | The man’s car would not start.  The woman’s car would not start.  The school’s minibus would not start. | Would whole | They can’t be avoided and shouldn’t be underestimated. |
| Introduction suction deduction | Should could | Apostrophe for possession | The dog’s  The cat’s  The rabbit’s | The dog’s bowl was filled with food.  The cat’s bowl was filled with food.  The rabbit’s bowl was filled with food. | Would whole | Villages can be lost under mudslides and a school’s building can be buried in just minutes. |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**  Station subtraction  Should Could  Would whole  Couldn’t shouldn’t wouldn’t dog’s | Would – word class and sentence – People would like to win the lottery. (noun model verb determiner noun)  Whole – word class and sentence - A whole apple was cut up to share. (Determiner adjective noun verb verb )  [**whole (n.)**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/whole#etymonline_v_41588)  "entire body or company; the full amount," late 14c., from [**whole**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/whole?ref=etymonline_crossreference#etymonline_v_7980) (adj.).  [**would**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/would#etymonline_v_10861)  Old English *wolde*, past tense and past subjunctive of *willan* "to will" (see [**will**](https://www.etymonline.com/word/will?ref=etymonline_crossreference) (v.)). *Would-be* (adj.) "wishing to be, vainly pretending" is first recorded c. 1300.  **Create questions and mark schemes for these words – model this as an example - Explain where these children have gone wrong with their spelling** | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 3 Term Autumn 1 week 6**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lesson focus** | Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated**Revisit and review** | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated **- all revisit and review of this half terms words** | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **~~New words~~** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **~~New challenge word~~** | **Investigate / detect** |
| No new teaching – all revisit and review  Time for filling gaps and meeting individual need | Camel middle table towel | Because children | Adding suffix to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant after a single vowel- s es ing ed er est | Patted humming saddest | I patted my pocket to find my pencil.  The humming bird’s wings beats very quickly.  It is the saddest time when we leave school. | Most sure | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *Childen pated there pockets becos they lost they’re money.* |
| Metal animal final tidal | Behind climb | Homophones | There their they’re | There is a dog running around the field.  Their school is wonderful.  They’re very happy to be friends. | Every everybody | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *Every body went to clim on there bike.* |
| Pencil fossil nostril pupil | Steak great | Suffix ful | Playful  Plentiful  Cheerful | The dog was in a playful mood.  There was a plentiful food at the picnic.  “What a cheerful class!” said the headteacher. | Break father | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *The grate big dog was cheerfull and playfull.* |
| Cry reply try sky | Pretty beautiful | Compound word | Raindrop bookcase toothbrush | The raindrop fell onto windowsill.  All the classic books were on the bookcase.  The electric toothbrush kept his teeth clean. | Half hour | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *The prety and butifull flowers wanted for the rain drop to fall on them.* |
| Station national introduction instruction | Should could | Apostrophe for contraction | Couldn’t wouldn’t shouldn’t | They couldn’t make the party.  They wouldn’t want to leave anyone out.  They shouldn’t worry about anything. | Would whole | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  They shud go to the skool but they wud’nt. |