

# Supporting Spelling at Home.



## Spelling in School

At school, your child will:

- Be taught about spelling rules and patterns in discrete learning slots weekly
- Have regular opportunities to apply what they have learnt during English lessons and other aspects of the curriculum
- Have regular opportunities to edit and improve their writing, including spellings
- Have dictionaries and thesauruses readily available in their classrooms
- Be taught to use and be given regular opportunities to use the above.

## Why?

Spelling is an important part of the curriculum and provides your child with the language and skills needed to be competent writers when they leave school.

In Year 6, all children who sit SATs test will take a spelling test.

## Homework

Each week, your child will bring home a set of spellings as well as an activity matching these.

These are the same spellings that your child will learn that week in school.

## How can you help?

- Encourage your child to look at their spellings a number of times from Friday-Wednesday – once isn't enough!
- Have a dictionary at home and encourage your child to use it when they cannot spell a word or are unfamiliar with the meaning of a word
- Encourage your child to use a dictionary to find the meaning of their spelling words
- Discuss these with your child with enthusiasm and interest
- Encourage your child to use the words in the correct context and use them in conversation (when possible!)
- Encourage your child to practice spelling their given words using a range of different strategies – ideas for this can be found on the next page!



## Strategies to help practice spellings:

### Writing the Word

On someone's back.

On your desk.



With your eyes.



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### Speed Writing

How often can you  
write the word correctly  
in one minute?



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### Look For Small Words Inside the Word

**about** a, out, bout

**teacher** tea, each,  
her, ache

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### S U S

Study the word.



Underline the difficult part.

Say the word carefully.



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### Mnemonics

Making up a "story" to  
help spell a word.

sad - sally ate dumplings.



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### Syllables/Chunks

Breaking the words into parts.

Clapping the sounds.



jogging jogg ing

flying fly ing

returned re turn ed

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### Words That Look the Same

**Back** is like  
**pack** and **sack**.



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### Use of Colour

Use a different  
colour for each  
letter.

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### Different Sizes of Letters

Use different sizes of  
letters to help remember  
the letters in the word.



apple - ApPLE

painting - PaINTiNg

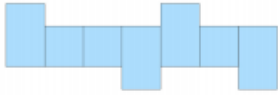


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## Shapes of Words

Draw the shape of the word.

display



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## Making Words With Letters

a h k l t y p o

Put a selection of letters in an arc.

See how many words you can make from the letters.

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## In Sand

Or using different materials;

paint, clay, paper.

Using different textures;

sandpaper.



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## Writing the Word in Fancy Letters

**BUBBLE**

*cursive*

*italics*

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## Visualising

Look at your word.

“Throw” it at the wall.

Can you still “see” it?

Spell it aloud.

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Look



Say



Cover



Write



Check



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## Pyramid Writing

Write your word in the shape of a pyramid.

d  
do  
dog



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## Consonant Circles

Write the word then circle all the consonants.

b e l i e v e

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## Blue Vowels

a e i o u

Write the word then go over each vowel in blue.

b e l i e v e

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## Recording Your Own Voice

Say the word.

Spell the word.

Listen.

Repeat.



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## Using Sticky Notes



Place sticky notes in suitable places around the room at eye level.

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## Three Times

Write the word three times and in different colours.

three three three

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## Words Without Vowels

Write each word with a line instead of each vowel.  
Go back later and fill in the missing vowels.

b \_ l \_ \_ v \_

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