

Miss Johnson's Spelling Group – Summer Term 2

(Week beginning 1st June 2026)

Week 1

The possessive apostrophe with plural words - To show possession when the noun is plural and already ends in 's', you just add an apostrophe to the end of the word. You don't need to add an extra 's'.
The girls' smiles said it all. (the smiles belonging to more than one girl)
The wolves' howls resounded through the forest. (the howls belonging to more than one wolf)

Week 2

The possessive apostrophe with plural words - Not all plural nouns end in 's'. Some are irregular and, in these cases, add an apostrophe and an 's' to the end of the word.
The children's books were on the table. The people's votes mattered.
The oxen's paddock smelt really bad.
child/children mouse/mice person/people man/men sheep/sheep
woman/women goose/geese louse/lice police/police ox/oxen

Week 3 – Homophones and Near-Homophones (revisited)

It is as important to know the difference in meaning between homophones and near homophones as it is to spell them correctly.
peace/piece plain/plane accept/except great/grate berry/bury

Week 4 - Red Tricky Words (revisited)

particular different favourite business separate thought
ordinary straight regular therefore

Week 5 - Red Tricky Words (a taste of year 5)

occur forty ancient critic bargain dictionary competition
communicate occupy disastrous

Week 7

ASSESSMENT – Friday 10th July 2026

PLURALS

Adding 's' – dog/dogs, pen/pens, chair/chairs

Adding 'es' – box/boxes, tax/taxes, bus/buses, fox/foxes

Adding 'ves' for nouns ending with an 'f' or 'fe' – wolf/wolves, calf/calves, knife/knives, wife/wives

Adding 'es' to nouns ending with an 'o' – mango/mangoes, potato/potatoes, volcano/volcanoes, tomato/tomatoes

Adding 's' to words ending with a 'y' preceded by a vowel – ray/rays, boy/boys, toy/toys, tray/trays

Adding 'ies' to words ending with a 'y' preceded by a consonant – baby/babies, city/cities, strawberry/strawberries, puppy/puppies

Changing 'us' to 'i' – cactus/cacti, fungus/fungi, nucleus/nuclei

Changing 'is' to 'es' – crisis/crises, diagnosis/diagnoses, thesis/theses

Changing 'on' to 'a' – criterion/criteria, phenomenon/phenomena

Nouns with a common singular and plural form – news/news, scissors/scissors, furniture/furniture, deer/deer, fish/fish

Irregular nouns – man/men, woman/women, ox/oxen, goose/geese, person/people, child/children, tooth/teeth, foot/feet, mouse/mice

HOMOPHONES AND NEAR HOMOPHONES

"I am enjoying the **peace** and quiet." Leave me in **peace**, his look seemed to say. Sally cut herself an enormous **piece** of cake.

"I'd like a **plain** burger please – no cheese, salad or ketchup." He wore a smart, **plain** blue shirt. We took a **plane** to get to Italy. The **plane** landed thirty minutes late.

ACCEPT – a verb that means 'receive' **EXCEPT** – a preposition that means 'excluding'

Suzy was happy to **accept** the gifts, **except** for the one from Alex. "I am thrilled to **accept** this award." All the cats were black, **except** Tiger, who was ginger.

I am going to **bury** my treasure in the garden. My favourite **berry** is a blackcurrant.

The children had a **great** time in the park.

GRATE (noun) – A horizontal metal grill through which water, ash or small objects can fall. A wood fire burned in the **grate**.

GRATE (verb) The recipe says, **grate** the cheese into the mixing bowl.