# Spelling Parent Workshop





## Today's aim:

 To understand why some children find spellings so difficult, and which words are commonly misspelt.

 To share practical and fun spelling games and activities which can support your child's learning at home.





"In every job that must be done. There is an element of fun. You find the fun and snap, the job's a game." ~ Mary Poppins

## **The National Curriculum states:**

- most children *read* words *more accurately* than they can *spell* them. The younger children are, the truer this is.

 By the end of Year 1, children should be able to read lots of different words containing the GPCs that they have learnt, whether or not they have seen the words before.

 However, spelling is very different; once children have learnt more than one way to spell particular sounds, choosing the right letter depends on either making a conscious effort to learn the words or having absorbed them through reading.

 Younger children have not had enough time to learn or absorb the accurate spelling of all the words that they might want to write.

## argue - ar/g/ue

## arg<u>ew</u>

## arg<u>oo</u>



## Spelling is developmental –

- Pre-communicative stage
- Semi-phonetic stage (beginning of order)
- Phonetic stage (progress towards conventional writing)
- Transitional stage (this takes several years)
- Correct stage (not perfect, often misapply rules)





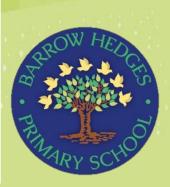
## How not to teach spellings!



Word	1st try	2nd try	3rd try
fair			
fare			
great			
grate			
groan			
grown			



When children learn from sight and by rote, they may do well in spelling tests however the spellings don't always commit to their long term memory. When children do not learn the meaning or context of the words they will make mistakes when it comes to applying these words in their independent work. Some children respond well to this method of practice, however, be mindful that they should explore these words further and other words with similar spelling rules in order to commit this to long term memory.



## How should spelling be taught?

Review previous learning;

Explicitly teach spelling rules;

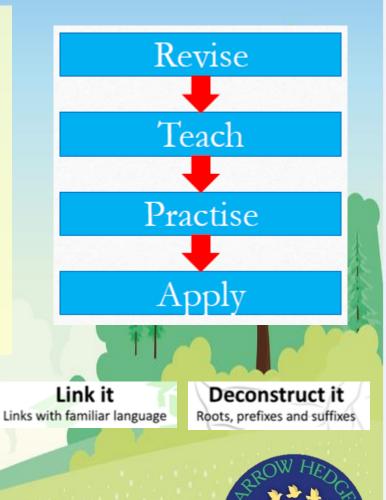
Plan opportunities for children to apply this to their learning

Define it

Definition and word class

Use it

Language in context





Read it

Word reading and decoding

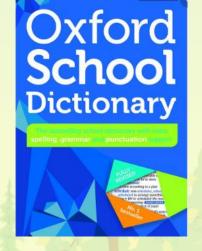




Look up the meaning in a dictionary.

Ask your child to write it in a sentence

I came up with a **great** idea. I am going to **grate** the cheese.



When you are reading with your child, talk about the words!



## What do all these words mean?

**Root word:** A basic word that can form the basis of new words through the addition of prefixes and suffixes. Once you pull off the prefixes and suffixes, the root words remains.

### usual

**Prefix:** A string of letters that go at the start of the root word.

#### unusual

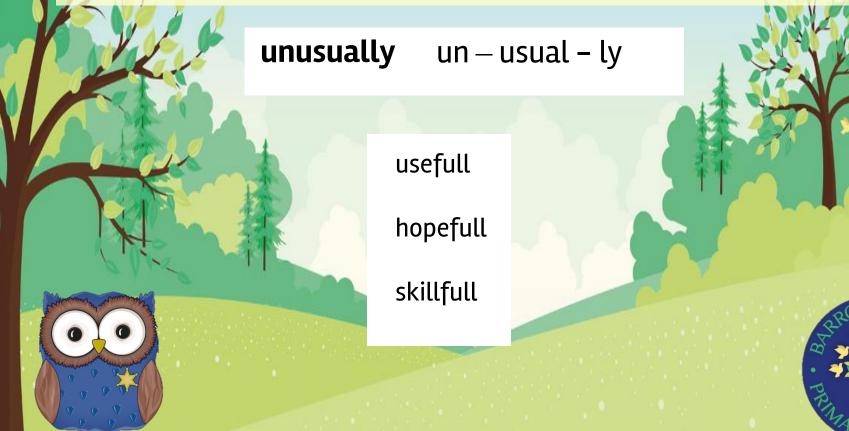
Suffix: A string of letters that go at the end of the root word. usually

# Why do some children find it so hard?

do	soft
does	soften
don't	
photograph	sign
photographic	signature
photography	assign



# -Split up the word into its morphemes (smallest unit of meaning within a word)



#### Deconstruct it Roots, prefixes and suffixes

## Explore the effect that a prefix or suffix has on a root word.

	illegal	
5	illegible	The <b>prefix</b> mis- can be added to the word read to make the
	illiterate	word <u>misread</u> .
1	immature	What does the word misread mean?
	impatient	Tick one. to read quickly
	impolite	to read incorrectly
Alert C	imperfect	to read again
m	immobile	to read before
0		

## **Interrelated vocabulary**

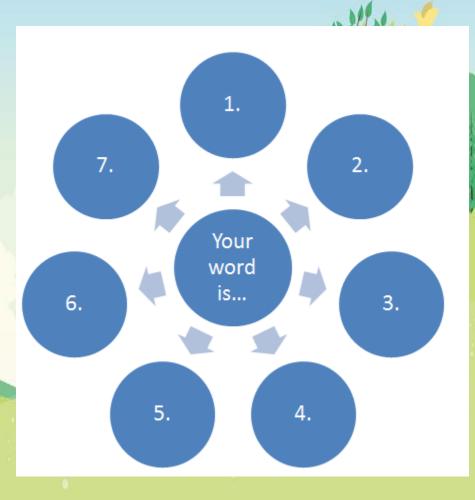
Look at the word '...'.

Which other words can you list that relate to this?

What has changed within the word?

How does this affect the overall meaning of the new words you have made?





## **Interrelated vocabulary**

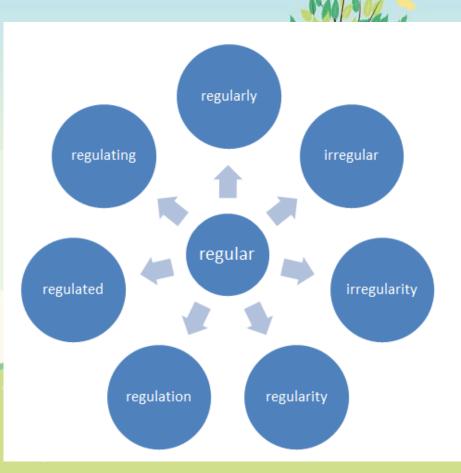
Look at the word 'regular'

Which other words can you list that relate to this?

What has changed within the word?

How does this affect the overall meaning of the new words you have made?

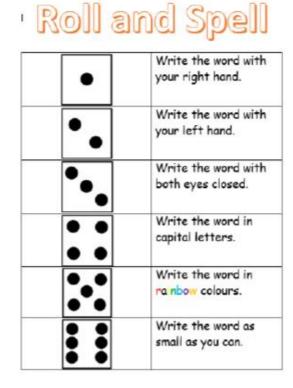




## **Roll and Spell**

Child rolls the dice and the number they get requires them to complete a particular task, for example:

- Write the word with your right hand
  Write the word with your left hand
  Write the word with eyes closed
  Write the word in capital letters
  Write the word in rainbow colours
  Write the word as small as you can
  Write the word in a sentence
- Write the word on somebody's back



## **Matching pairs**

Two sets of cards (e.g diamonds and spades)

Place the cards upside down on a table, along with the word list you are using (also upside down)

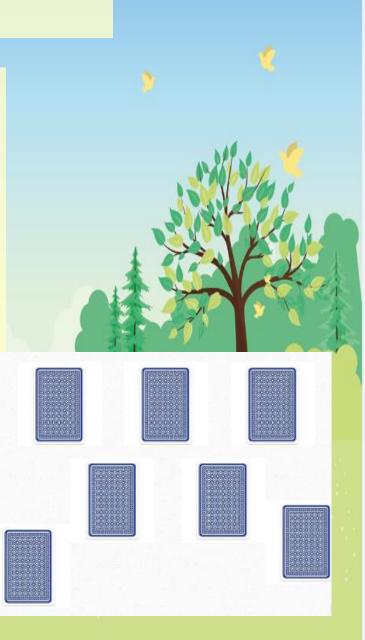
Child selects two cards and turns them round for parent to see, and if they are a pair (e.g two diamonds), parent selects a word from the list to ask the child to spell.

If your child spells the word correctly, they can keep the pair.

Whoever has the most cards at the end of the game wins!



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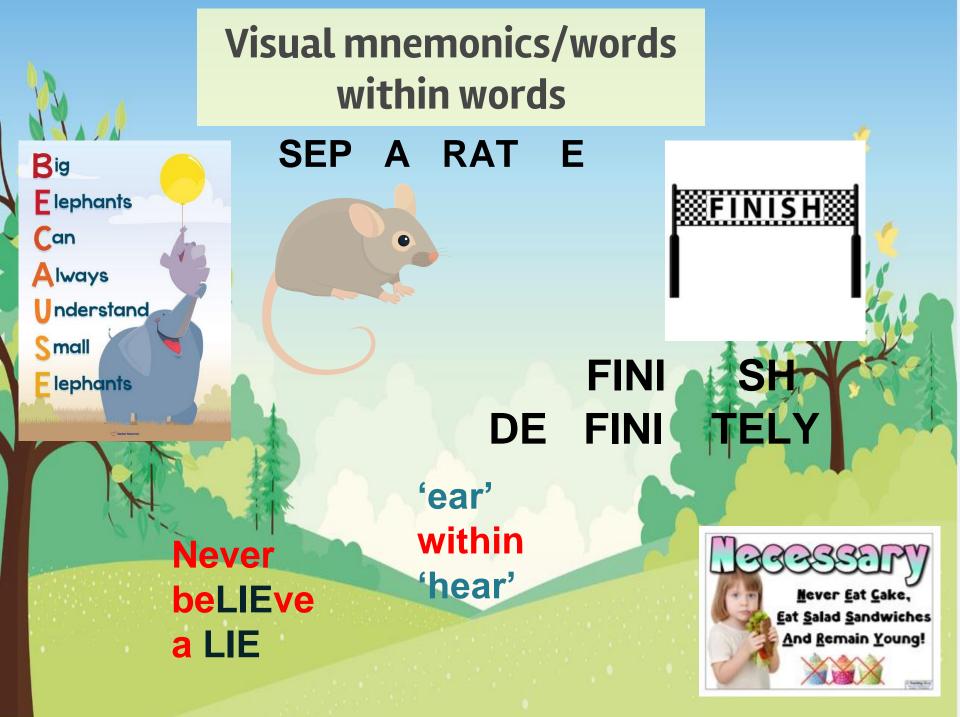
# The word spinner

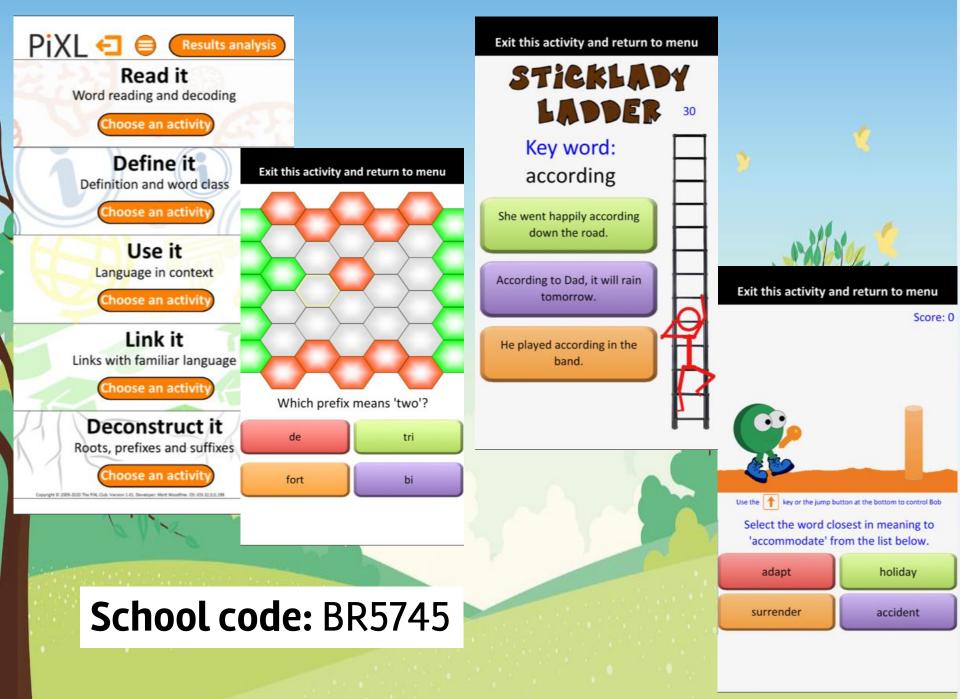
# Choose a word and spin the spinner:





A	Common mistakes						
	there	their	they're				
ł	who	your	you're	1			
	were	where	we're				
K	what	went	when	OCES .			
			TRIMARY SCH	100			





A good reader a good speller does not makes... but it helps!

# <image>

#### **Reading reminders:**

- Children should be reading aloud every night, for at least 15 minutes.
- If your child is on book bands, they should be changing these twice a week.
   Please write in the home-school books so we can track reading.
- If your child is a 'free reader' this doesn't mean you shouldn't be listening to them read.
- Your child may also bring home another book that they have chosen from school. Please look after them!
- WBD