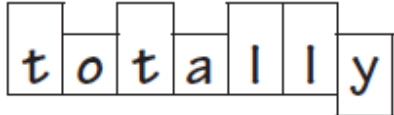



Spelling strategies

Different strategies will work for different children and for different words. Try to use a variety of methods to keep your child engaged and to find the best strategy for each group of words or spelling patterns.

Strategy #1 to Strategy #12 - No Nonsense Spelling strategies – there are copies of these strategies in the front of your child’s spelling book.

<p>Look, say, cover, write, check</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Trace, copy and replicate (and then check)</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Segmentation strategy</p>	<p>The splitting of a word into its constituent phonemes in the correct order to support spelling.</p>
<p>Quickwrite</p>	<p>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 /i:/ phoneme. This can be turned into a variety of competitive games including working in teams and developing relay race approaches.</p>
<p>Drawing around the word to show the shape</p>	<p>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.</p> 

<p>Drawing an image around the word</p>	<p>This strategy is all about making a word memorable. It links to meaning in order to try to make the spelling noticeable.</p>  <p>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.</p>
<p>Words without vowels</p>	<p>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:</p> <p>f _ _ _ ld</p>
<p>Pyramid words</p>	<p>This method of learning words forces you to think of each letter separately.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">p py pyr pyra pyram pyrami pyramid</p> <p>You can then reverse the process so that you end up with a diamond.</p>
<p>Other strategies</p>	<p>Other methods can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rainbow writing. Using coloured pencils in different ways can help to make parts of words memorable. You could highlight the tricky parts 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. • Making up memorable 'silly sentences' containing the word • Saying the word in a funny way – for example, pronouncing the 'silent' letters in a word • Clapping and counting to identify the syllables in a word.

Strategy #13 – Make the word from plasticine or playdough, trace over it with a finger - concentrating on each letter and name each letter. Finally, take a photograph of the word with your mind. You could also make a model of the word meaning and include this in your ‘photograph’.



Strategy #14 – Write the word in different types of material – in sand in a tray (or on the beach!), in chalk in the garden or on the pavement, in the condensation on a window, in flour on a work surface – just be creative and keep it fun!

Strategy #15 – Find words within words (e.g. believe has the word ‘lie’ in it, young has the word ‘you’ in it).

Strategy #16 – Split words up into syllables, clapping each one. E.g. ex/trav/a/gant Talk about how the sound of each syllable could be made. Refer to GPC (grapheme-phoneme correspondence) chart on next page. These charts help to show all the different ways that sounds can be written.

Strategy #17 – Split words up into their building blocks (prefix, root word and suffix). E.g. ir-regular-ly, un-comfort-able, dis-respect-ful-ly

Strategy #18 – Understand word ‘families’ – words that are linked by meaning e.g. sign, design, redesign, redesigning, signal, signalling, significant, etc.

Strategy #19 – Know common letter ‘strings’ – e.g. –ould (should, would, could), -ight (light, might, sight, tight), -ious (delicious, suspicious, mysterious)

Strategy #20 – Use various spelling websites to practise spelling words, play games and test yourself. Here are a couple of examples:

- <https://spellingframe.co.uk/>

- <https://www.spellingcity.com/>

These are just a few ideas! You could also cut letters from coloured paper, make flash cards, make word searches or other word puzzles or anything else that embeds spellings in your child’s mind. Good luck!