

Year 3 (Practice Book 3) short-term revision mapping

Unit	Content	Rule/explanation	Examples	Extra Practice Zone Activities
Unit 1	Adding the prefixes dis- and in-	A prefix is a group of letters we can add to the front of a root word to change its meaning. A prefix is easy to add as we do not have to change the root word. The prefixes dis- and in- both mean ‘not’ or ‘opposite’.	dislike, disagreed, disappearing etc. invisible, incomplete, independent etc.	Spell the Root
Unit 2	Adding im- to root words beginning with m or p	We can add im- to root words beginning with m or p . It changes a root word into its opposite .	impatient, impossible, immortal etc.	Spell the Root
Special focus 1	Orange words: <i>answer, island, February, length, strength, business</i>	These are common words that even some adults find tricky to spell. We have to work extra hard to learn them.	<i>See orange words in column B</i>	<i>Silent Letters (Y5-6)</i>
Unit 3	Adding the suffix -ous	We can just add -ous to some words to make adjectives. If a root word ends in e , we drop the e before adding -ous . <i>Some words ending in -ous don’t have a complete word as a root.</i>	dangerous, mountainous etc. famous etc. enormous, jealous, tremendous etc.	Swap, Double or Drop? Rule Breakers Spell the Root
Unit 4	Adding the suffix -ly (to adjectives to form adverbs)	We can add the suffix -ly to a root word to make an adverb. <i>If a word ends with a y, we usually change the y to an i before adding -ly.</i>	suddenly, carefully, finally, completely, nicely etc. merrily etc.	Swap, Double or Drop? Rule Breakers Spell the Root
Unit 5	Words ending in -ture	The ending that sounds like chuh can be spelt -ture .	adventure, mixture, nature, picture, creature etc.	
Special focus 2	Homophones: <i>no/know, write/right, where/wear, meet/meat, great/grate, bear/bare, break/brake, week/weak</i>	Words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings are called homophones .	<i>See homophones in column B</i>	Sounds the Same
Unit 6	Adding -ation to verbs to form nouns	Adding the suffix -ation to some verbs changes them into nouns. If the verb ends in a consonant, we usually just add -ation . If the verb ends in e , we must drop the e before adding -ation .	temptation, information, alteration etc. adoration, preparation, admiration etc.	Swap, Double or Drop?
Unit 7	Words with the c sound spelt ch	Sometimes the c sound is spelt ch . It can come at the beginning, middle or end of a word.	chemist, character, school, scheme, mechanic, stomach etc.	<i>Odd Sound Out (Y5-6)</i>
Unit 8	Words with the sh sound spelt ch	Sometimes the sh sound is spelt ch . It can come at the beginning, middle or end of a word.	chef, machine, moustache, brochure, chalet etc.	<i>Odd Sound Out (Y5-6)</i>
Special focus 3	The short i sound spelt y	Sometimes the letter y in a word (other than at the end) makes the short i sound.	myth, Egypt, gym, pyramid, mysterious etc.	Spell the Vowel
Unit 9	Adding the suffix -ion (to root words ending in t or te)	We can add -ion to some root words to make a verb into a noun. If the root word ends in t , just add -ion to make -tion . The new ending sounds like shun . If the root word ends in te , drop the e before adding -ion .	action, collection, invention, injection etc. hesitation, location, concentration etc.	Swap, Double or Drop? Spell the Root
Unit 10	Adding the suffix -ian (to root words ending in c or cs)	When we add the suffix -ian to root words ending in c or cs , the new ending sounds like shun and is spelt -cian . If the root word ends in c , just add -ian . If the root word ends in cs , drop the s before adding -ian .	musician, electrician etc. politician, mathematician etc.	Swap, Double or Drop? Spell the Root
Unit 11	Adding the prefix re-	The prefix re- means ‘again’ or ‘for a second time’.	rearrange, reappear, recycle, redecorate etc.	Spell the Root
Special focus 4	Homophones: <i>not/knot, ball/bawl, plain/plane, whether/weather, scene/seen, hear/here, week/weak, male/mail, be/bee</i>	Words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings are called homophones .	<i>See homophones in column B</i>	Sounds the Same
Unit 12	Adding the prefix anti-	The prefix anti- means ‘against’ or ‘opposite’. We can just add it to the front of a root word without changing its spelling.	anticlockwise, antifreeze, antisocial etc.	Spell the Root
Unit 13	Adding the prefix super-	Adding the prefix super- to words shows that someone or something is out of the ordinary, greater or more powerful than others.	superhero, superstar, supermarket etc.	Spell the Root
Unit 14	Adding the prefix sub-	The prefix sub- means ‘under’ or ‘beneath’. We can just add it to the front of a word without changing its spelling.	subway, submarine, subtitle etc.	Spell the Root