

Spelling Strategies

Look, say,
cover, write,
check (LSCWC)

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.

Trace, copy
and replicate
(and then
check)

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.

Segmentation
strategy

The splitting of a word into its constituent phonemes in the correct order to support spelling.

Drawing around the word to show the shape

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.

t o t a l l y

Drawing an image around the word

This strategy is all about making a word memorable. It links to meaning in order to try to make the spelling noticeable. 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.


Monarchy

Words without vowels

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:

f _ _ _ ld

Analogy

To learn my word, I can use words that I already know to help me.

could: would, should

Pyramid words

This method of learning words forces you to think of each letter separately.

p
py
pyr
pyra
pyram
pyrami
pyramid

You can then reverse the process so that you end up with a diamond.

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.

Mnemonics

To learn my word, I can make up a sentence to help me remember it.

people: people eat orange peel like elephants

Root words

To learn my word, I can find its root word.

smiling **smile + ing**
(root word)

Syllables

To learn my word, I can listen to how many syllables there are so I can break it into smaller bits to remember.

Sep-tem-ber
ba-by