

NSW STAGE 2 SYLLABUS MATCH



Sound Waves Components

The Sound Waves program (F–6) consists of online resources, Student Books, Decodable Readers and extra resources.

Use this document to understand how Years 3 and 4 of Sound Waves comprehensively meet the outcome and content for Spelling in the NSW Stage 2 Syllabus.









Outcome	C	ontent	Sound Waves Year 3	Sound Waves Year 4
SPELLING EN2-SPELL-01: selects, applies and describes appropriate phonological, orthographic and morphological	Phonological component	explain how to segment multisyllabic words into syllables and phonemes, and apply this knowledge when spelling	Units 1–36 Note: Students are explicitly taught to break words into syllables and phonemes as a strategy for spelling. Students practise and apply these strategies weekly in Units 1–36.	Units 1–36 Note: Students are explicitly taught to break words into syllables and phonemes as a strategy for spelling. Students practise and apply these strategies weekly in Units 1–36.
generalisations and strategies when spelling in a range of contexts.		identify differences in vowel phonemes (short, long, diphthong and schwa vowels)		Vowel phonemes: Unit 3:

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SPELLING EN2-SPELL-01: selects, applies and describes appropriate phonological, orthographic and morphological generalisations and strategies when spelling in a range of contexts. (continued)	Phonological component (continued)	recognise stressed and unstressed syllables in multisyllabic words and apply this knowledge when spelling	Unit 1: Getting Started Note: Students are taught how to segment words into syllables and phonemes in Unit 1: Getting Started. This includes identifying the schwa in unstressed syllables. Students apply this knowledge weekly in Units 2–36 when segmenting Focus Words.	Unit 1: Getting Started Note: Students are taught how to segment words into syllables and phonemes in Unit 1: Getting Started. This includes identifying the schwa in unstressed syllables. Students apply this knowledge weekly in Units 2–36 when segmenting Focus Words.	
		understand that the schwa occurs in an unstressed syllable and apply this knowledge when spelling			
	Orthographic component	understand that some graphemes are dependent on their position in a word in English and apply this knowledge when spelling	Graphemes: • Unit 4: ck, k • Unit 9: a • Unit 12: ge, dge • Unit 21: a • Unit 22: c, ce • Unit 23: or • Unit 32: tch	Graphemes: • Unit 4: ck, k, c • Unit 9: a • Unit 12: g	
		understand that graphemes can be explained by their etymology	Dedicated etymology lessons can be found in Years 5 and 6. However, Years 3 and 4 teachers are encouraged and supported to discuss etymology during the Read and sort the Focus Words step of Lesson 1. The Phoneme and Grapheme Tips in the Unit Overview section of Units 2–36 provide teachers with information about graphemes with etymological origins.	Dedicated etymology lessons can be found in Years 5 and 6. However, Years 3 and 4 teachers are encouraged and supported to discuss etymology during the Read and sort the Focus Words step of Lesson 1. The Phoneme and Grapheme Tips in the Unit Overview section of Units 2–36 provide teachers with information about graphemes with etymological origins.	

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SPELLING EN2-SPELL-01: selects, applies and describes appropriate phonological, orthographic and morphological generalisations and strategies when spelling in a range of contexts. (continued)	Orthographic component (continued)	apply knowledge of taught vowel graphemes when spelling	Vowel graphemes: • Unit 3: a for • Unit 5: e, ea, a, ai for • Unit 7: i, e, u, ui for • Unit 9: o, a for • Unit 11: u, o, ou for • Unit 13: ai, ay, a_e, a, ea, eigh for • Unit 15: ee, ea, y, ey, ie, i, eo for • ee e ea y ey • Unit 17: i_e, y, igh, i, ie, uy for • ie y igh i ie • Unit 19: oa, o_e, ow, o, oe for • Unit 21: ar, a, al, au, are for • Unit 23: ir, ur, or, er, ere, ear for • Unit 25: or, ore, a, aw, au, oor, ough, augh, ar, al, o for • or ore a aw au • Unit 27: oo, u, oul, o for • oo u • Unit 31: ou, ow, hou for • ou ow • Unit 33: oy, oi for • oy oi, eer, ear, ere for • eer ear • Unit 35: air, are, ear, ere, eir, ey're for • air are • Unit 36: er, ar, a, e, o, re, ure for • er ar or a e io u	Vowel graphemes: • Unit 3: a for • Unit 5: e, ea, a, ie for • Unit 7: i, e, u, ui for • Unit 9: o, a for • Unit 11: u, o, oo, ou for • Unit 13: ai, a_e, a, ea, ey, eigh for • Unit 15: ee, e, ea, y, ey, ie, eo for • Unit 17: i_e, y, igh, i, ie, uy, is, eye for • Unit 19: oa, o_e, ow, o, oe, ough for • Unit 21: ar, a, ear, al, au for • Unit 23: ir, ur, or, er, ere, ear, our for • Unit 25: or, ore, a, aw, au, oor, ough, augh, our, al, ure for • Or ore a aw au • Unit 27: oo, u, oul, o for • Ou ow • Unit 31: ou, ow, ough, hou for • Ou ow • Unit 33: oy, oi for • Oy oi, eer, ear, ere, ier for • ere ear • Unit 35: air, are, ear, ere, eir, ai, ar, a, ey're for • Unit 36: er, or, a, e, i, o, ai, ure, our for • er ar or a e i o u	
		proofread, identify and correct misspellings when creating written texts	Proofreading activities in the Student Book: • Units 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 21, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35	Proofreading activities in the Student Book: • Units 7, 14, 18, 19, 20, 25, 35	
		use spelling reference tools where required and recognise that spellcheck accuracy may depend on understanding the word	Students are explicitly taught to use the Sound Waves Student Chart (standard or extended) as a reference tool to support spelling attempts and corrections. Additionally, students are prompted to use a dictionary in some Student Book activities for support with spelling or word meanings.	Students are explicitly taught to use the Sound Waves Student Chart (standard or extended) as a reference tool to support spelling attempts and corrections. Additionally, students are prompted to use a dictionary in some Student Book activities for support with word meanings.	

Outcome	Content		Sound Waves Year 3	Sound Waves Year 4
SPELLING EN2-SPELL-01: selects, applies and describes appropriate phonological, orthographic and morphological generalisations and strategies when spelling in a range of contexts. (continued)	Morphological component	identify inflected suffixes, explaining when and how to treat base words when they are affixed, and apply this knowledge when spelling	Suffixes (inflectional): • Unit 2: ed, ing (double) • Unit 3: ed, ing (double) • Unit 4: es (plurals) • Unit 6: ed, ing (double) • Unit 7: ed, ing (double), s, es (verbs) • Unit 8: ed, ing (double) • Unit 9: er, est (double) • Unit 10: er, est (double) • Unit 11: s, es (verbs) • Unit 13: ed, ing (drop e) • Unit 15: s, es (change y) • Unit 16: s, es (change y) • Unit 17: ing (drop e), ed, es, ing (change y) • Unit 19: s, es (plurals), ed, ing (drop e) • Unit 22: s, es (change y) • Unit 25: er, est (double) • Unit 26: s (change f and fe) • Unit 30: s, es (change y, change f and fe)	Suffixes (inflectional): • Unit 2: ed, ing (double) • Unit 3: ed, ing (double) • Unit 5: s, es (verbs) • Unit 6: ed, ing (drop e) • Unit 7: er, est (double) • Unit 8: s, es (change y), s (change f and fe) • Unit 9: ed, ing, s, es (double) • Unit 10: ed, ing (double, drop e) • Unit 11: es (change y) • Unit 13: er, est (change y) • Unit 17: ed, ing (drop e, change y), s, es (change y) • Unit 19: s, es (change y, change f and fe) • Unit 23: er, est (change y) • Unit 30: s, es (change y, change f and fe)
		identify derivational suffixes such as -able, -ness, -ian and -ment, explaining when and how to treat base words when they are affixed, and apply this knowledge when spelling	Suffixes (derivational): • Unit 8: ful • Unit 10: ful • Unit 14: less • Unit 15: y • Unit 18: en • Unit 21: ness, ly • Unit 24: ist • Unit 30: y • Unit 36: er	Suffixes (derivational): • Unit 11: y • Unit 13: y • Unit 15: ly • Unit 16: er, ment • Unit 18: ness • Unit 20: ship • Unit 21: en • Unit 22: ous • Unit 23: y • Unit 26: wards • Unit 27: hood

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SPELLING EN2-SPELL-01: selects, applies and describes appropriate phonological, orthographic and morphological generalisations and strategies when spelling in a range of contexts. (continued)	Morphological component (continued)	identify derivational suffixes such as -able, -ness, -ian and -ment, explaining when and how to treat base words when they are affixed, and apply this knowledge when spelling (continued)		 Unit 28: ish Unit 32: ion Unit 36: er, or, ist Note: Students learn the suffix able in Year 5 and the suffix ian in Year 6. 	
		identify prefixes that require no change to the base word or root when they are affixed, and apply this knowledge when spelling	Prefixes: • Unit 11: un • Unit 16: mid, mis • Unit 20: pre, re • Unit 22: dis	Prefixes: • Unit 4: ex • Unit 6: mis, dis, un • Unit 7: in, im • Unit 8: fore • Unit 17: bi, tri • Unit 20: pre, re • Unit 22: sub • Unit 24: inter • Unit 29: super • Unit 31: out	
		correctly spell irregular plural words across a range of written contexts	Irregular plurals: • Unit 15	Irregular plurals are explicitly taught in Year 3 and are revised in Years 4, 5 and 6.	
		correctly spell taught homophones when creating written texts	Homophones: • Units 12, 13, 25, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35	Homophones: • Units 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 25, 30, 31, 34, 35	