

Year 5/6 Spellings Overview - 2022-2023



Autumn 1

1	Ing and ed	<p>Some words, we just add -ed or -ing (easy!) o Look Looked Looking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some words, we need to remove the final e (when a word ends in e) o Pile Piled Piling Pileing Some words, we need to double the last consonant before the suffix (when a word has a short vowel sound with a consonant after it) o Shop Shopped Shopping Shopping 	<p>Determined Equipped Lightning Developed Criticised Suggested Sacrificed Shouldered Queues Polishing Offering</p>
2	Er and est	<p>Some words, we just add -er or -est (easy!) o Fast Faster Fastest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some words, we need to remove the final e (when a word ends in e) o Late Later Latest Lateest Some words, we need to double the last consonant before the suffix (when a word has a short vowel sound with a consonant after it) o Hot Hotter Hottest Hottest 	<p>Fitter Sweetest Closest Grimmer Braver Flattest Bigger Largest Angrier Silliest Hotter</p>
3	ough	<p>ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</p>	<p>Doughnut Throughout Ought Breakthrough Thoughtful Coughing Brought Although Through Enough</p>
4	ous	<p>Sometimes there is no obvious root word. -our is changed to -or. Keep the 'e' for words ending in -ge. If there is an 'ee' sound before the -ous, it is usually spelt 'i', but a few words have 'e'.</p>	<p>Poisonous Dangerous Famous Mountainous Courageous Outrageous Serious Obvious Curious Hideous</p>
5	N spelt as kn	<p>Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in knight, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word loch.</p>	<p>Night Knight Knead Need Knew New Knitting</p>
6	Revise all rules learnt, informal spelling bee or test.		

Autumn 2

1	tial and cial	<p>-cial and -tial words are adjectives, they describe things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Use -cial after a vowel, like after the vowel 'o' in social, 'e' in special, 'i' in beneficial. o Use -tial after a consonant, especially, after 'n' in substantial, essential, and 'r' in partial. <p>-cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province).</p>	<p>Facial Special Substantial Beneficial Confidential Crucial Influential Initial Financial Commercial</p>
2	ive words	<p>The suffix -ive changes nouns and verbs into adjectives. It adds the meaning "tending to" or "doing" or "being."</p> <p>Often an adjective that ends in -ive comes to be used also as a noun. For instance, the verb execute becomes the adjective executive, which is then used as a noun, as in "She is an executive in a computer company."</p>	<p>Executive Illusive Representative Sensitive Destructive Impulsive Talkative Affective Invasive Proactive</p>
3	Able ible	<p>This pattern usually changes verbs into adjectives. For example, reverse becomes reversible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Double up the consonant before the -able to stop the magic e effect if needed: E.g. Forgettable, not Forgetable o Change the y to I before the suffix: E.g. Reliable, not Relyable o Drop the e before the suffix: E.g. Valuable, not Valueable <p>But sometimes we keep the e before the suffix. You must just learn the spelling of these words: Changeable not changable Sizeable not sizable Likeable not likable Nameable not namable</p>	<p>Illegible Responsible available Eligible respectable Incredible comfotrable Reversible Invincible sustainable</p>
4	Ably ibly	<p>The -ably/-ibly patterns change adjectives ending in -able/-ible into adverbs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o If the root word ends in -able, we use -ably. o If the root word ends in -ible, we use -ibly. 	<p>Invetiably Unsuitably Laughably Avoidably Terribly Horribly Sensibly Incredibly Impossibly responsibly</p>
5	Y makes I sound	<p>Some words are spelled with a y but sound like an i.</p> <p>If there is a short I vowel sound in the middle of the word, it may be spelled with a y. Spotting these can be particularly tricky. Children need to learn these as exceptions and spot them when they encounter them in reading.</p>	<p>Rhyme Rhythm Physical Symbol System mystery Gymnastics Lyrics Crystal Syrup</p>
6	Revise all rules learnt, informal spelling bee or test.		

Spring 1

1	I before e exception	<p>The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. Exceptions: protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).</p> <p>When the sound is /ee/, put i before e, unless it follows a c. For all other sounds, use -Ei- ... unless you know that it's wrong.</p>	<p>Achieve Ceiling Believe Deceive Greif Friend Receive Tier Yield Inconceivable</p>
2	Ly or ally	<p>The -ly suffix changes an adjective (describing word) into an adverb (word that changes the meaning of a verb, adjective or other adverb). Adjective: The Ferocious dog. Adverb: The dog barked ferociously. Children must also know that not all adverbs end in ly (yesterday) and not all words that end in ly are adverbs (muscly). Easy Rules for -ly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words ending in a consonant are easy. Just add -ly. Independent + ly = Independently • Words ending in -ful are also easy. Add -ly. Beautiful + ly = Beautifully • Words ending in -l, you must add just -ly. Final + ly = Finally • Words with a magic e, we keep the e and add ly! Love + ly = Lovely Trickier -ly Rules: We change the e to y with words that end with [consonant]le (e.g -ble, -tle -ple).</p>	<p>Especially Frequently Immediately Sincerely Awkwardly Muscly Ferociously Accidentally Actually Occasionally Beautifully</p>
3	Augh or ough sounds or	<p>The grapheme 'ough' and 'augh' are very rare spelling variations of the or phoneme, but these words are used very commonly.</p>	<p>Taught Caught Bought Fought Sought Thoughtless Nought Daughter Distraught Fraught</p>
4	Eigh or ey	<p>Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey</p>	<p>vein weigh eight neighbour they obey overweight reign sleigh prey</p>
5	plurals	<p>Add an s, if end in y add ies, add es if ends in o. Some irregular e.g. men and women.</p>	<p>Tomatoes Women Babies Cherries Parties Bisuits Tables Geese Flies adventures</p>
6	Revise all rules learnt, informal spelling bee or test.		

Spring 2

1	Gue and que	Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt '-gue' and the /k/ sound spelt '-que.' These words are French in origin	Tongue Unique Mosque Antique Intrigue Cheque Vague Rogue Fatigue league
2	prefixes	Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings. The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'. Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il. Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-. Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-. re- means 'again' or 'back'. sub- means 'under'. inter- means 'between' or 'among'. super- means 'above'. anti- means 'against'. auto- means 'self' or 'own'.	disagree Misbehave Incorrect Illegal Immature Refresh Submerge International Superstar Antiseptic
3	Suffix ation	The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	Information Adoration Sensation Preparation Admiration Organisation Position Ambition Imagination revolution
4	Ch sounds like k	The ch spelling pattern usually makes the sounds as heard in church. It can also make the k sound (as in bake). These words are usually Greek in origin. The ch pattern can be at the beginning or end of the word. (e.g. chaos or ache) Children need to learn these as exceptions and spot them when they encounter them in reading.	Stomach Technician Architect Christian Ache Character Chemistry Orchestra Chemical Scheme Chorus
5	Ence or ance	The suffix -ance or -ence are the same and the difference in spelling is brought about by the vowels that precede them. Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue. Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /ɛ/ sound in the right position. There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.	Consequence Experience Patience Confidence Difference Endurance Alliance Appearance Tolerance Significance
6	Revise all rules learnt, informal spelling bee or test.		

Summer 1

1	-ent, or -ant	<p>Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue.</p> <p>Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /ɛ/ sound in the right position.</p> <p>There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.</p>	<p>Immigrant Tolerant Irritant Exfoliant Vacant Resident Indulgent Emergent Tangent Intelliegent</p>
2	ge or dge	<p>The spelling -dge is used straight after short vowel sounds. After all other sounds it is spelt -ge at the end of words</p>	<p>Badge Age Huge Change Bridge Dodge Charge Village Fudge Cage</p>
3	le or el or al	<p>When the ending is a suffix it is al When the ending is not a suffix it is usually le</p>	<p>Hotel Muscle Available Understandable Unreachable Camel Eagle Bridal Global Comical</p>
4	ch or tch	<p>If the last 'ch' sound comes after a consonant, the ending is usually ch. Look at these examples - sear- ch, chur-ch. If the final 'ch' sound comes after a one-letter vowel, it is usually spelled - tch. For example: fe-tch, ca-tch, pi-tch, wa-tch, dispa-tch.</p>	<p>Switch Kitchen Clutch Witch Rich Snatch Which Porch Match Speech</p>
5	Revise all rules learnt, informal spelling bee or test.		

Summer 2

1	Tion, sion and cian	<p>-cian - words with this suffix are all <i>jobs</i> - e.g. clinician, politician, musician.</p> <p>-ssion - We usually use this suffix when the root word ends in <i>ss</i> or <i>mit</i>. e.g. transmit -> transmission, commit -> commission, success -> succession, profess -> profession</p> <p>-tion - words with this suffix are all nouns (things or ideas) - e.g. nation, attention.</p> <p>-sion - These words are not <i>usually</i> nouns. They are often formed from verbs which end with -d, -de, -se, -t. e.g. collide -> collision, televise -> television, suspend -> suspension, exception: occasion</p>	<p>Competition Explanation Pronunciation Vision Variation Magician Admission Electrician Possession Discussion</p>
2	Double consonants (fer rule)	<p>The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added. The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.</p>	<p>Transferred Deferred Inferred Conference Reference Preferred Transference</p>
3	S sounds spelt as c	<p>The "Rule of c" covers the pronunciation of the letter "c", indicating when "c" stand for the /s/ sound. The rule is: The letter c represents /s/ before the letters e, i or y; otherwise it represents /c/.</p>	<p>audience centre century excellent exciting necessary notice silence participate precious currency</p>
4	Homophones	<p>In the pairs of words opposite, nouns end -ce and verbs end -se. Advice and advise provide a useful clue as the word advise (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt c</p>	<p>Advice Advise Device Devise Practice Practise Bridal Bridle Aloud Allowed</p>
5	Homophones	<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<p>Read Red Mourning Morning Cereal Serial Compliment Complement Steal steel</p>
6	Revise all rules learnt, informal spelling bee or test.		