

## Year 5 & 6 (Appendix 1)

### Spellings

Revise work done in previous years

New work for Years 5 and 6

Statutory Requirements	Rules and Guidance (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -cious or -tious	<p>Not many common words end like this.</p> <p>If the root word ends in <b>-ce</b>, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as <b>c</b> – e.g. <i>vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious.</i></p> <p><b>Exception:</b> <i>anxious.</i></p>	<p>vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious</p> <p>ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious</p>
Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	<p><b>-cial</b> is common after a vowel letter and <b>-tial</b> after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to <i>finance, commerce</i> and <i>province</i>).</p>	<p>official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential</p>
Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency	<p>Use <b>-ant</b> and <b>-ance/-ancy</b> if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; <b>-ation</b> endings are often a clue.</p> <p>Use <b>-ent</b> and <b>-ence/-ency</b> after soft <b>c</b> (/s/ sound), soft <b>g</b> (/dʒ/ sound) and <b>qu</b>, 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>observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation), tolerant, tolerance (toleration), substance (substantial)</p> <p>innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidential)</p> <p>assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence</p>
<p>Words ending in -able and -ible</p> <p>Words ending in -ably and -ibly</p>	<p>The <b>-able/-ably</b> endings are far more common than the <b>-ible/-ibly</b> endings.</p> <p>As with <b>-ant</b> and <b>-ance/-ancy</b>, the <b>-able</b> ending is used if there is a related word ending in <b>-ation</b>.</p> <p>If the <b>-able</b> ending is added to a word ending in <b>-ce</b> or <b>-ge</b>, the <b>e</b> after the <b>c</b> or</p>	<p>adorable/adorably (adoration),</p> <p>applicable/applicably (application),</p> <p>considerable/considerably (consideration),</p> <p>tolerable/tolerably</p>

	<p><b>g</b> must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their 'hard' sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the <b>a</b> of the <b>-able</b> ending.</p> <p>The <b>-able</b> ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in <b>-ation</b>. The first five examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i>, the complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the <b>y</b> changes to <b>i</b> in accordance with the rule.</p> <p>The <b>-ible</b> ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. <i>sensible</i>).</p>	<p>(toleration)</p> <p>changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible</p> <p>dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable</p> <p>possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly</p>
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in <b>-fer</b>	<p>The <b>r</b> is doubled if the <b>-fer</b> is still stressed when the ending is added.</p> <p>The <b>r</b> is not doubled if the <b>-fer</b> is no longer stressed.</p>	<p>referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred</p> <p>reference, referee, preference, transference</p>
Use of the hyphen	<p>Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one.</p>	<p>co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own</p>
Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	<p>The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by <b>ei</b> is /i:/.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b> <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).</p>	<p>deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling</p>
Words containing the letter-string ough	<p><b>ough</b> is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</p>	<p>ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought</p> <p>rough, tough, enough</p> <p>cough</p> <p>though, although, dough</p> <p>through</p> <p>thorough, borough</p> <p>plough, bough</p>
Words with 'silent' letters	<p>Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of</p>	<p>doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight</p>

<p>(i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)</p>	<p>years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i>, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the <b>gh</b> used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i>.</p>	
<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<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>More examples:</p> <p>aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane). isle: an island.</p> <p>aloud: out loud. allowed: permitted.</p> <p>affect: usually a verb (e.g. The weather may affect our plans). effect: usually a noun (e.g. It may have an effect on our plans). If a verb, it means 'bring about' (e.g. He will effect changes in the running of the business).</p> <p>altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church. alter: to change.</p> <p>ascent: the act of ascending (going up). assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun).</p> <p>bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding. bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse.</p> <p>cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal). serial: adjective from the noun series – a succession of things one after the other.</p> <p>compliment: to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun). complement: related to the word complete – to make something complete or more complete (e.g. her scarf complemented her outfit).</p>	<p>advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy farther: further father: a male parent guessed: past tense of the verb guess guest: visitor heard: past tense of the verb hear herd: a group of animals led: past tense of the verb lead lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead) morning: before noon mourning: grieving for someone who has died past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. In the past) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. he walked past me) passed: past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. I passed him in the road) precede: go in front of or before proceed: go on</p>
<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused</p>	<p>descent: the act of descending (going down). dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun).</p> <p>desert: as a noun – a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb – to abandon (stress on second syllable) dessert:</p>	<p>principal: adjective – most important (e.g. principal ballerina) noun – important person (e.g. principal of a college) principle: basic truth or belief</p>

(continued)	<p>(stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal.</p> <p>draft: noun – a first attempt at writing something; verb – to make the first attempt; also, to draw in someone (e.g. <i>to draft in extra help</i>) draught: a current of air.</p>	<p>profit: money that is made in selling things prophet: someone who foretells the future</p> <p>stationary: not moving stationery: paper, envelopes etc.</p> <p>steal: take something that does not belong to you steel: metal</p> <p>wary: cautious weary: tired</p> <p>who's: contraction of who is or who has whose: belonging to someone (e.g. Whose jacket is that?)</p>
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