

Year 5/6 – Spellings

Year 5 should learn the patterns, sounds and rules for each group in each week.

Year 6 should consolidate spellings rules and investigate etymology - root words, origins and meanings.

Spellings should be linked explicitly to SPaG work at the beginning of each Literacy lesson or combined when teaching how to write these words cursively in handwriting.

Autumn term (begin with revision from Year 3 and 4)

Week	Sound/pattern or rule of the week	Taught	Test
1	Words with 'ough' 'ought' and 'aught' Year 6 - to investigate words that have common letter strings but different pronunciations, e.g. rough, cough, bough; boot, foot; weight height; near learn	cough though, although, dough through bough Ought Bought Thought Nought Fraught Slaughter	rough, tough, enough thorough, borough plough Sought Brought Fought Taught Caught
2	Words ending in 'ify' Year 6: investigate other words that end in 'ify'	Intensify Justify Beautify Certify Signify	Exemplify Notify Glorify Specify Pacify Terrify
3	Words ending in 'acy' and 'asy' -ant -ance -'ancy' and -ent, -ence 'ency'	Accuracy Conspiracy Legacy Lunacy Fantasy Aristocracy observant, observance expectant hesitant, hesitancy frequent, frequency confident, confidence	Supremacy Delicacy Pharmacy Privacy Ecstasy tolerant, tolerance substance, innocent, innocence, decent, decency, obedient, obedience assistant, assistance independent, independence
4	Words ending in 'ence'	Experience Evidence Difference	Absence Audience Coincidence

	Words ending in 'ance'	<p>Science Sentence Sequence Consequence Existence</p> <p>Elegance Significance Fragrance Circumstance Disturbance Guidance Reluctance Ambulance</p>	<p>Confidence Insistence Innocence Circumference</p> <p>Performance Importance Balance Distance Appearance Entrance</p>
5	<p>Words ending in 'ery'</p> <p>Year 6 look at other -ry endings i.e category, dictionary, secretary</p> <p>Words ending in 'ise'</p>	<p>Cemetery Snobbery Mystery Scenery Discovery Delivery</p> <p>Advertise Promise Compromise Advise Improvise Prise (open)</p>	<p>Crockery Slippery Jewellery Flattery Monastery</p> <p>Exercise Revise Televise Supervise Surprise Authorise</p>
6	Adding -ful or -fully	<p>Dreadful /Dreadfully Cheerful/cheerfully Faithful/Faithfully Mouthful Hope/hopeful Harm/harmful Scorn/scornful Doubt/doubtful</p>	<p>Skilful/Skilfully Powerful/Powerfully Delightful/delightfully Cupful Boast/boastful Colour/ colourful Beauty/beautiful Mercy/merciful</p>
7	<p>Adding a suffix to 'y'. 'Y' becomes an 'I' unless adding 'ing'.</p> <p>To investigate and learn spelling rules: words ending in y preceded by a consonant change y to ie when adding a suffix, e.g. flies, tried – except for the suffixes ly or ing, e.g. shyly, flying</p>	<p>Happiness (Happy) Prettiest Readily Mysterious Applying Delaying</p> <p>Adjectives happy happiness happier happiest happily</p> <p>pretty prettiness prettier prettiest prettily</p> <p>Verbs supply supplying supplied applicant supplier</p>	<p>Merciless (Mercy) Hurrying Relaying Business Luxurious Portraying</p> <p>Adjectives heavy heaviness heavier heaviest heavily</p> <p>empty emptiness emptier emptiest emptily</p> <p>Verbs marry marrying married marriage</p>

		carry carrying carried carrier carriage	try trying tried trial
8	Endings which sound like shus spelt –cious or –tious Year 6 -Exception – anxious Endings which sound like shul spelt -cial	vicious, precious, conscious fictitious, infectious, nutritious official, special, artificial	delicious, malicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious partial, confidential, essential
9	Words ending in –able and –ible Words ending in –ably and –ibly	adorable/adorably (adoration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration) changeable, legible dependable, comfortable, understandable available possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly,	applicable/applicably (application) considerable/considerably (consideration) noticeable, forcible, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable visible/visibly incredible/incredibly sensible/sensibly
10	Adding -ing • words ending with a single consonant preceded by a short vowel double the consonant before adding ing	<u>Constrasting sets</u> hop hopping hopped hope hoping hoped hid hide hidden ride rider ridden <u>Doubled letters</u> beg begged beggar big bigger biggest <u>Undoubled letters</u> beep beeping beeped blast blasting blasted	<u>Constrasting sets</u> dine diner dinner write writer written care caring careful carry carrying carried <u>Doubled letters</u> sunny sunnier fit fitter fittest <u>Undoubled letters</u> disgust disgusted disgusting dream dreamer dreaming
11	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer Year 6: Investigate and add others you can find	referring, referred, referral, preferring, transferred, referee	preferred, transferring, reference, preference, transference transferred
12	<u>General spelling test:</u> Amateur, bargain, curiosity, definite, equip, familiar, government, hindrance, interfere, language, muscle, physical		

Spring term

Week	Sound/pattern or rule of the week	Taught	Test
1	To identify word roots, derivations, and spelling patterns , e.g. sign, signature, signal; bomb, bombastic, bombard; remit, permit, permission, in order to extend vocabulary and provide support for spelling	act actor action activity react reaction child children childhood childlike childish childless electric electrical electricity electrician electronic electrocute take mistake mistaken	Rhyme, rhythm Cover, discover, discovery Give, given, forgiveness light lightning delighted prove approval disapprove relate relative relation
2	To recognise and spell the suffix: cian, etc. cian – where words end in c; common in occupations. sion – where the base word ends in d/de or s/se (e.g. explode, confuse). ssion – clear soft ‘sh’ sound. tion – the most common ending.	Cian Optician, Magician Sion Extension, Confusion Ssion Profession, percussion Tion Fraction, Attention,	Cian Politician, Electrician Sion Explosion, Corrosion ssion passion, possession tion proportion, direction
3	To recognise and spell the suffix: cian, etc. ation – long a is always followed by tion. otion/ution/etion – the base word usually contains the vowel, clearly pronounced. ution words are usually longer than three syllables; usion tends to be shorter. Year 6: other (Venetian, ocean, Asian, Russian)	Ation Explanation, pronunciation Etion Completion Ition Repetition, Competition Otion Motion, Lotion Ution Distribution, Pollution	Etion Deletion Ition Opposition, Position Otion Devotion, Emotion Ution Revolution, Contribution
4	Use of the hyphen 1. Hyphens can be used in words with prefixes 2. write numbers 3. to help clarify a phrase and show that words work together to modify another word	co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, post-1500 twenty-four, three-quarters hang-up, write-up	Re-formed, co-ordinator, co-own, pre-Roman Thirty-six, two-thirds break-in, eye-opener,
5	The ‘i before e except after c’ rule	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling, receipt	Achieve, variety Mischievous, soldier, chief, pierce

	Exceptions:	protein, caffeine, seize, eight	neighbour, leisure, foreign, ancient
6	Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight, whose, Christmas, parliament, stomach, environment	Aisle, cocoa, heir, autumn, building, business, whom, almond, receipt, pneumonia, knee.
7	<u>Homophones 1</u> Homophones and other words that are often confused Children should be tested on homophone by teacher saying the word within the sentence/context so the children know which homophone to spell.	rein rain reign you yew ewe rode road rowed too two to by buy bye their they're there sew so sow cent scent sent cell sell made maid	Advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy farther – further - father guessed - guest heard -herd: led -lead morning - mourning
8	<u>Homophones 2</u> Homophones and other words that are often confused Children should be tested on one of the homophone pairs by teacher saying the word within the sentence/context so the children know which homophone to spell.	Principal -principle Profit - prophet Stationary - stationery. Steal -steel Wary - weary who's – whose draft - draught desert –dessert descent – dissent precede – proceed	vain vein grate great waist waste hair hare plane plain here hear flour flower bean been right write week weak
9	<u>Homophones 3</u> Homophones and other words that are often confused Children should be tested on one of the homophone pairs by teacher saying the word within the sentence/context so the children know which homophone to spell.	key - quay scene – seen stair - stare board - bored know - no tail – tale dear deer main mane blue blew pane pain	hour our break brake knight night steel steal aloud allowed knot not past passed peace piece
10	Double consonants	accommodate accompany apparent committee community embarrass exaggerate	according aggressive appreciate attached communicate correspond excellent

		immediate marvellous necessary occupy recommend suggest	harass interrupt occur opportunity profession programme sufficient
11	To explore spelling patterns of consonants and formulate rules: • c is usually soft when followed by i, e.g. circus, accident	Ci – cinema cinnamon circuit circular circulation decimal incident disciple Ce – ceiling celebrity centipede recent centre certificate deceased decent Cy –bicycle cyclone cylinder fancy	Ci – circumference circus accident decision discipline recite, criticise Ce – century cereal ceremony incense descend deceit except Cy – cyclist cynical mercy lacy
12	General spelling test: awkward determined especially guarantee queue recognise , symbol thorough vegetable yacht		

Summer term

Week	Sound/pattern or rule of the week	Taught	Test
1	<p><u>Pluralisation 1</u></p> <p>To investigate, collect and classify spelling patterns in pluralisation, construct rules for regular spellings, e.g. add s to most words; add es to most words ending in s, sh, ch; when y is preceded by a consonant, change to -ies; when y is preceded by a vowel, add s</p>	<p>dog dogs hiss hisses city cities house houses bus buses try tries</p> <p>meal meals church churches lorry lorries</p> <p>boy boys fish fishes lolly lollies</p>	<p>sister sisters lunch lunches cry cries school schools fox foxes baby babies</p> <p>balloon balloons dish dishes worry worries</p> <p>girl girls patch patches jelly jellies</p>
2	<p><u>Pluralisation 2</u></p> <p>Ending in 'y'. Words ending in y preceded by a consonant, change the y to i and add es or ed. Words ending in y preceded by a vowel, just add s.</p>	<p>Library - Libraries Army - Armies Defy - Defies Supply - Supplies</p> <p>Delay - Delays Convey - Conveys</p>	<p>Industry - Industries Theory - Theories Sky - Skies Rely – Relies</p> <p>Employ - Employs Valley - Valleys</p>
3	<p><u>Pluralisation 3</u></p> <p>To investigate, collect and classify spelling patterns in pluralisation, e.g. change f to ves</p> <p>irregular plurals</p>	<p>Calf – calves Self – selves Theif – thieves Half – halves</p> <p>Goose – geese Man – men Mouse – mice Child - children</p>	<p>Wolf – wolves Knife – knives Loaf – loaves Life – lives</p> <p>Tooth – teeth Die – dice Woman - women Sheep – sheep Scissors - scissors</p>
4	<p>To examine the properties of words ending in vowels other than the letter e</p>	<p>kangaroo disco kiwi pizza solo radio tattoo camera tarantula</p>	<p>anaconda corgi haiku patio yoyo cuckoo igloo piano banana</p>
5	<p>To examine the properties of words ending in vowels other than the letter e</p>	<p>buffalo/es domino/es hero/es torpedo/es flamingo/es</p>	<p>volcano/es cargo/es echo/es mango/es</p> <p>criteria fungi phenomena</p>

		antennae bacteria macaroni ravioli	spaghetti
6	Prefixes 1 Investigate prefixes: aqua-water, aero-air, super-greater, micro-small, audi-hear, port-carry, prim-first,	aquarium aquatic aeroplane aerodynamic supernatural supernova microscope microphone audible audience transport portable import export transport transplant transfer prime primary primate automatic autograph autobiography	aquarium aeroplane supernatural microscope audible audience import export transfer primary autograph autobiography
7	Prefixes 2 Investigate prefixes: phobia-fear, ology-study, tele-far off, graph-to write, re-again, pre-before.	claustrophobia arachnophobia archaeology biology geology zoology telephone television teleport autograph telegraph photograph replay reply repeat preview prehistoric previous prevent	claustrophobia arachnophobia archaeology biology telephone autograph photograph repeat preview previous prevent
8	Prefixes 3 To collect and investigate the meanings and spellings of words using the following prefixes: auto, bi, trans, tele, circum Auto means 'self'; circum means 'round', 'about'; bi means 'two' or 'twice'; tele means 'distant'; trans means 'across' con together/with	autograph circumference biceps telephone transmit autopsy circumnavigate telegraph transfer conscience conscious	autobiography circumstance bicycle telescope transport automobile circumvent bifocals television transparent controversy convenience
9	Prefixes 4 To recognise the spelling and meaning of the prefixes: in, im, ir, il, pro, sus in means 'not'. ir means 'not' – add to the beginning of words beginning with	In – inactive, indecent Im – immature, impossible Ir – irregular, irrational	In – incapable, inconvenient Im – impatient, impolite Ir – irresponsible, irresistible

	<p>r, thus producing double r. Note several exceptions, however, e.g. unreasonable.</p> <p>il means 'not' – add to beginning of words beginning with l, thus producing double l. Note several exceptions, however, e.g. dislike, unload.</p> <p>im means 'not' – add to the beginning of words beginning with m and p. Note several exceptions, however, e.g. unmade, displease.</p> <p>*Note the double letters created when the prefix is added to words beginning with the same letter.</p>	Il – illegal, illiterate	Il – illegible
10	<p>Prefixes 5</p> <p>To recognise the spelling and meaning of the prefixes: in, im, ir, il, pro, sus</p> <p>sus – a version of sub meaning 'under', but the meaning has drifted from being 'under the spotlight' in suspect to being 'held up' in suspend.</p> <p>pro means 'ahead'.</p> <p>*Note the double letters created when the prefix is added to words beginning with the same letter.</p>	<p>Pro – proactive, project, propose</p> <p>Sus – suspect, suspense</p>	<p>Pro – provide, produce, proceed, propeller</p> <p>Sus – suspicion, suspend, sustain</p>
11	<p>General spelling test: temperature, system, shoulder, relevant, persuade, forty, identity, lightning, signature, develop</p>		
12	<p>General spelling test: Average, bruise, disastrous, frequently, individual, prejudice, privilege, restaurant, sacrifice, sincere, twelfth, vehicle</p>		

(Words are taken from Spelling Appendix 1: National Curriculum 2016 and the Literacy Strategy Spelling Bank – Years 5/6)