

Year 6



# SPELLING OVERVIEW FOR 2015 - 2016

Weekly spelling coverage for year 6 based on the Bellenden Spelling Scheme

	spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	examples [www.morewords.com is a really useful site]	
<b>Revision of work from previous years</b>					
1	-cious	Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt –cious or –tious.	Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in –ce, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious.  <b>Exception:</b> anxious	conscious precious unconscious suspicious delicious vicious spacious gracious subconscious ferocious malicious judicious vivacious luscious atrocious precocious tenacious auspicious audacious	
2	-tious			ambitious cautious contentious infectious conscientious nutritious pretentious fictitious superstitious propitious vexatious fractious ostentatious facetious surreptitious unpretentious	
3	-cial	Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	–cial is common after a vowel letter  –tial after a consonant letter.  <b>Exceptions:</b> initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province).	social special official financial commercial crucial judicial artificial provincial racial beneficial superficial unofficial facial glacial especial psychosocial sacrificial prejudicial antisocial multiracial	
4	-tial			potential essential initial substantial residential presidential partial influential differential spatial confidential martial sequential impartial preferential consequential celestial existential circumstantial prudential torrential referential exponential palatial inertial inconsequential insubstantial interstitial experiential quintessential evidential deferential	
5	-ant	Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency	Use –ant and –ance/–ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /e?/ sound in the right position; –ation endings are often a clue.	important significant defendant servant assistant constant sergeant relevant tenant pleasant peasant consultant merchant giant infant applicant brilliant participant accountant dominant warrant instant distant covenant unpleasant elephant pregnant protestant reluctant elegant inhabitant variant ant irrelevant attendant descendant claimant migrant occupant informant ignorant dependant extravagant pollutant triumphant	
6	-ance			performance importance finance distance insurance balance advance	

			<p>appearance circumstance dance glance  significance assistance resistance  alliance entrance substance allowance  acceptance instance enhance assurance  appliance attendance stance ambulance  relevance guidance compliance  inheritance disturbance ignorance  renaissance romance nuisance  utterance clearance surveillance  tolerance resemblance abundance  reassurance annoyance avoidance  elegance grievance reliance  maintenance</p>	
7	-ancy		<p>pregnancy fancy redundancy consultancy  tenancy expectancy discrepancy  vacancy accountancy occupancy infancy  truancy malignancy conservancy  ascendancy constancy militancy  hesitancy poignancy vibrancy buoyancy</p>	
8	-ent	<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 /?/  sound in the right position.  There are many words, however, where  the above guidelines don't help. These  words just have to be learnt.</p>	<p>government development different went  moment management present  department president patient movement  event student agreement environment  treatment parent statement investment  employment argument extent represent  parliament equipment element comment  prevent client current document recent  payment accident assessment content  involvement commitment requirement  agent arrangement independent spent  improvement appointment settlement  experiment incident establishment  component rent sent</p>	
9	-ence		<p>experience evidence difference influence  defence science conference reference  presence sentence confidence existence  silence audience absence consequence  violence sequence offence licence  intelligence preference hence  independence essence fence residence  incidence competence correspondence  conscience interference pence  dependence negligence occurrence  emergence obedience coincidence  convenience commence insistence  excellence inference prominence  patience prevalence</p>	

10	-ency			agency emergency currency efficiency tendency frequency constituency presidency consistency deficiency urgency dependency contingency insolvency potency decency inconsistency sufficiency transparency regency proficiency complacency delinquency latency solvency insurgency expediency insufficiency indecency residency fluency immunodeficiency competency excellency leniency patency clemency inefficiency	
11	-able	<b>Words ending in –able and –ible</b> <b>Words ending in –ably and –ibly</b>	<p>The –able/–ably endings are far more common than the –ible/–ibly endings. As with –ant and –ance/–ancy, the –able ending is used if there is a related word ending in –ation.</p> <p>If the –able ending is added to a word ending in –ce or –ge, the e after the c or g must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their ‘hard’ sounds (as in cap and gap) before the a of the –able ending.</p> <p>The –able 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 –ation. The first five examples opposite are obvious; in reliable, the complete word rely is heard, but the y changes to i in accordance with the rule.</p> <p>The –ible ending is common if a complete root word can’t be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word can be heard (e.g. sensible).</p>	adorable advisable agreeable avoidable capable breakable changeable comfortable disposable employable enjoyable fashionable identifiable inexcusable manageable miserable noticeable portable probable reliable remarkable replaceable respectable sociable valuable vegetable	
12	-ible			accessible audible credible destructible edible flexible horrible impossible indestructible invincible legible possible responsible reversible sensible susceptible terrible visible	
13	-ably			probably presumably reasonably inevitably considerably notably invariably remarkably comfortably preferably suitably arguably understandably uncomfortably unreasonably noticeably conceivably reliably irritably miserably predictably unmistakably undeniably unquestionably inextricably regrettably justifiably unbelievably profitably admirably inexplicably improbably unavoidably uncontrollably impeccably inescapably agreeably amiably ably appreciably	
14	-ibly			possibly terribly audibly forcibly sensibly visibly ostensibly horribly imperceptibly impossibly plausibly irresistibly indelibly invisibly responsibly flexibly perceptibly incredibly	

15	Suffixes	-fer stressed	<b>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer</b>	The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added.	conferring deferring inferring misinferring misreferring preferring referring retransferring transferring	
					conferred deferred inferred misinferred misreferred preferred referred retransferred transferred	
				conferral deferral referral transferral		
				referencing refereeing preferencing buffering chaffering coffering differing goffering offering proffering reoffering suffering chamfering interfering pilfering		
16		-fer unstressed		The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.	buffered chaffered chamfered coffered differed goffered interfered offered pilfered proffered reoffered suffered unbuffered conferencing	
				feral transferal		
				circumference conference countertransference deference difference indifference inference interference misreference nonconference non- interference preference reference teleconference transference videoconference		
17		- hyphen	<b>Use of the hyphen</b>	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. Compounds with these prefixes are sometimes (but not always) hyphenated to avoid doubling a vowel or tripling a consonant, and sometimes even to prevent initial misreading or mispronunciation. 1. To avoid doubling a vowel: anti-art anti-administration co-opt (but cooperation) de-emphasize 2. To avoid tripling a consonant: shell-like 3. To prevent initial reading or mispronunciation: re-cover vs. recover (I will re-cover the sofa when I recover from the flu.)	co-ordinate re-enter co-operate co-own	
18		ee:ei	<b>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</b>	The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. <b>Exceptions:</b> protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an	ceiling conceit deceive perceive receive receipt conceited conceive deceit	

			initial /i:/ sound).		
<b>19</b>	<b>-ough</b>	or	<b>Words containing the letter-string ough</b>	<b>ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</b>	ought bought thought nought brought fought
<b>20</b>		u f			rough tough enough chough
<b>21</b>		o			cough
<b>22</b>		o-e			though although dough
<b>23</b>		oo			through breakthrough
<b>24</b>		u			thorough borough
<b>25</b>		ow			plough bough
<b>26</b>	<b>silent</b>	<b>Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)</b>	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.	a - artistically logically musically romantically, b -bomb dumb lamb numb thumb doubt debt climb comb crumbs numb subtle tomb c - abscess ascend ascent conscience conscious crescent descend descent disciple fascinate fluorescent incandescent isosceles luminescent miscellaneous muscle obscene resuscitate scenario scene scent scissors d - Wednesday sandwich handsome edge bridge handkerchief e – breathe g – sign champagne gnaw reign align assign benign campaign cologne consign design feign foreign gnarl gnash gnat gnaw gnome gnu resign h - honest ghost heir hour what whether rhubarb rhyme ache anchor archaeology architect archives chaos character characteristic charisma chemical chemist chemotherapy chlorine choir cholera chord choreograph chorus Christian Christmas chrome echo leprechaun loch mechanical melancholy monarch monochrome orchestra orchid psychic scheme school stomach technical technique technology i - business k - knead knife knight knock knot know knack knapsack knave knead knee kneel knell knew knickers knife knit knob knoll	

				<p>knot knowledge knuckle  l – would should calf half salmon talk yolk  folk calm calf half  m – mnemonic  n - autumn column condemn damn hymn  solemn  o – colonel  p - corps coup pneumonia psychology  receipt pseudo psychiatrist psychiatry  psychotherapy psychotic receipt  r –  s- aisle island debris apropos bourgeois  t - asthma ballet castle gourmet listen  rapport ricochet soften apostle bristle  bustle fasten glisten hustle jostle listen  moisten mortgage often * nestle rustle  soften * thistle trestle whistle wrestle  u - guess guard guide guilt guitar baguette  biscuit build built circuit disguise guest  guide guild guile guillotine guilty guise  rogue silhouette  w - answer sword two whole wrist write  who awry playwright sword wrack wrangle  wrap wrapper wrath wreak wreath wreck  wreckage wren wrench wrest wrestle  wretch wretched wriggle wring wrinkle  wrist writ write writhe wrong wrote wrought  wrung wry  x – faux pas  z - rendezvous</p>	
27		<p><b>Homophones and other words that are often confused</b></p>	<p>In these pairs of words, 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.  advice/advise  device/devise  licence/license  practice/practise  prophecy/prophecy</p>	<p><b>Alphabetically</b>  aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane)  isle: an island  aloud: out loud  allowed: permitted  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.).  altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church  alter: to change  ascent: the act of ascending (going up)  assent: to agree/agreement (verb and</p>	

				<p>noun)</p> <p>bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding</p> <p>bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse</p> <p>cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>complement: related to the word complete – to make something complete or more complete (e.g. her scarf complemented her outfit)</p> <p>descent: the act of descending (going down)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>dessert: (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. to draft in extra help)</p> <p>draught: a current of air</p> <p>farther: further</p> <p>father: a male parent</p> <p>guessed: past tense of the verb guess</p> <p>guest: visitor</p> <p>heard: past tense of the verb hear</p> <p>herd: a group of animals</p> <p>led: past tense of the verb lead</p> <p>lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead)</p> <p>morning: before noon</p> <p>mourning: grieving for someone who has died</p> <p>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)</p> <p>passed: past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. I passed him in the road)</p>	
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				<precede: before<br="" front="" go="" in="" of="" or=""></precede:> proceed: go on principal: adjective – most important (e.g. principal ballerina) noun – important person (e.g. principal of a college) principle: basic truth or belief profit: money that is made in selling things prophet: someone who foretells the future stationary: not moving stationery: paper, envelopes etc. steal: take something that does not belong to you steel: metal wary: cautious weary: tired who's: contraction of who is or who has whose: belonging to someone (e.g. Whose jacket is that?)	
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**Word list for years 5 and 6**

accommodate accompany according achieve aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward  
bargain bruise  
category cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience\* conscious\* controversy convenience correspond criticise (critic + ise) curiosity  
definite desperate determined develop dictionary disastrous  
embarrass environment equip (-ped, -ment) especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation  
familiar foreign forty frequently  
government guarantee  
harass hindrance  
identity immediate(ly) individual interfere interrupt  
language leisure lightning  
marvellous mischievous muscle  
necessary neighbour nuisance  
occupy occur opportunity  
parliament persuade physical prejudice privilege profession programme pronunciation  
queue  
recognise recommend relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm  
sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere(ly) soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system  
temperature thorough twelfth  
variety vegetable vehicle  
yacht

Teachers should continue to emphasize to pupils the relationships between sounds and letters, even when the relationships are unusual. Once root words are learnt in this way, longer words can be spelt correctly if the rules and guidelines for adding prefixes and suffixes are also known. Many of the words in the list above can be used for practice in adding suffixes.

Understanding the history of words and relationships between them can also help with spelling. Examples:

Conscience and conscious are related to science: conscience is simply science with the prefix con- added. These words come from the Latin word scio meaning I know.

The word desperate, meaning 'without hope', is often pronounced in English as desp'rate, but the -sper- part comes from the Latin spero, meaning 'I hope', in which the e was clearly sounded.

Familiar is related to family, so the /ə/ sound in the first syllable of familiar is spelt as a.