Glenthorne Community Primary School
Spelling Overview- Year 5 and 6

| Week | Statutory Requirements | Spelling rules and guidance | Spelling words |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Endings which sound like sspelt -cious or -tious / os/ | Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in -ce, the sound is usually spelt as c-e.g. vice - vicious, grace gracious, space - spacious, malice - malicious. <br> Exception: anxious. /// | 1. vicious <br> 2. precious <br> 3. conscious <br> 4. delicious <br> 5. malicious <br> 6. suspicious <br> 7. ambitious <br> 8. cautious <br> 9. fictitious <br> 10. infectious |
| 2 | Endings which sound like | -cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. <br> Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province). | 1. official <br> 2. special <br> 3. artificial <br> 4. partial <br> 5. confidential <br> 6. essential <br> 7. substantial <br> 8. superficial <br> 9. potential <br> 10. industrial |
| 3 | Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency | Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a or /el/ sound in the right position: -ation endings are often a clue. /ce/ | 1. observant <br> 2. observance <br> 3. observation <br> 4. expectant <br> 5. expectation <br> 6. hesitant <br> 7. hesitancy |

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|  |  |  | 8. hesitation <br> 9. tolerant <br> 10. tolerance Additional words: toleration substance |
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| 4 | Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency | Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft 9 <br> sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear esound in the right position. <br> There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt. (/d3/ / / | 1. innocent <br> 2. innocence <br> 3. decent <br> 4. decency <br> 5. frequent <br> 6. frequency <br> 7. confident <br> 8. confidence <br> 9. confidential <br> 10. assistant <br> Additional words: <br> assistance <br> obedient <br> obedience <br> independent <br> independence |
| 5 | Words ending in -able and -ible <br> Words ending in -ably and -ibly | The -able/-ably endings are far more common than the -ible/-ibly endings. <br> As with-ant and -ance/-ancy, the -able ending is used if there is a related word ending in -ation. | 1. adorable <br> 2. adorably <br> 3. adoration <br> 4. applicable <br> 5. applicably <br> 6. application <br> 7. considerable <br> 8. considerably <br> 9. consideration |

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|  |  |  | 10. tolerable |
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| 6 | Words ending in -able and -ible | If the -able ending is added to a word ending in -ce or ge, the $\boldsymbol{e}$ after the $\boldsymbol{c}$ or $\boldsymbol{g}$ must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their 'hard' sounds (as in cap and gap) before the a of the-able ending. <br> 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. | 1. changeable <br> 2. noticeable <br> 3. forcible <br> 4. legible <br> 5. dependable <br> 6. comfortable <br> 7. understandable <br> 8. reasonable <br> 9. enjoyable <br> 10. reliable |
| 7 | Words ending in -able and -ible Words ending in -ably and -ibly | 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). | 1. possible <br> 2. possibly <br> 3. horrible <br> 4. horribly <br> 5. terrible <br> 6. terribly <br> 7. visible <br> 8. visibly <br> 9. incredible <br> 10. incredibly <br> Additional words: <br> sensible <br> sensibly |
| 8 | Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in-fer | The $r$ is doubled if the-fer is still stressed when the ending is added. <br> The $r$ is not doubled if the-fer is no longer stressed. | 1. referring <br> 2. referred <br> 3. referral <br> 4. preferring <br> 5. preferred <br> 6. transferring <br> 7. transferred <br> 8. reference |

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|  |  |  | 9. referee <br> 10. preference <br> Additional words: transference |
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| 9 | Use of the hyphen | 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. <br> In compound adjectives (single adjectives formed from two or more words) that appear before a noun For example: <br> - An up-to-date guide is a guide that is up to date. <br> - Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance is a benefit that is based on your income. <br> - An energy-efficient fridge is one that is energy efficient. <br> These hyphens are often necessary to avoid confusion. <br> To distinguish one word from a similar one <br> For example: <br> - re-sort, not resort <br> - co-op, not coop <br> - re-form, not reform <br> With prefixes <br> Some words formed with a prefix are always hyphenated. <br> For example: <br> - self-employed <br> - pro-family <br> - anti-aircraft | 1. co-ordinate <br> 2. re-enter <br> 3. co-operate <br> 4. co-own <br> 5. re-elect <br> 6. de-ice <br> 7. self-employed <br> 8. energy-efficient <br> 9. up-to-date <br> 10. twenty-seven |

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|  |  | With some prefixes, a hyphen is not necessary but is preferable to help <br> with pronunciation, avoid a double vowel, or stop a word looking odd. <br> For example: <br> - co-ordinate <br> - re-enter <br> - de-ice <br> When numbers between 21 and 99 are written out in full <br> For example: <br> - twenty-one <br> - ninety-nine <br> - one hundred and thirty-four (Note that only 'thirtyfour' is hyphenated.) |  |
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| 10 | Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c | The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. <br> Exceptions: protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound). | 1. deceive <br> 2. conceive <br> 3. receive <br> 4. perceive <br> 5. ceiling <br> 6. piece <br> 7. receipt <br> 8. receive <br> 9. achieve <br> 10. conceit |
| 11 | Words containing the letter-string ough | ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds. | 1. ought <br> 2. bought <br> 3. thought <br> 4. nought |

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|  |  |  | 8. practise <br> 9. prophecy <br> 10. prophesy |
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| 14 | Homophones and other words that are often confused | More examples: <br> aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane). isle: an island. <br> aloud: out loud. allowed: permitted. <br> 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). <br> altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church. alter: to change. <br> ascent: the act of ascending (going up). assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun). <br> bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding. bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse. <br> cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal). serial: adjective from the noun series - a succession of things one after the other. <br> 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). | 1. aisle <br> 2. isle <br> 3. aloud <br> 4. allowed <br> 5. affect <br> 6. effect <br> 7. altar <br> 8. alter <br> 9. cereal <br> 10. serial |
| 15 | Homophones and other words that are often confused | 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 | 1. farther <br> 2. father <br> 3. heard <br> 4. herd <br> 5. led <br> 6. lead <br> 7. mourning <br> 8. morning |

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|  |  | has died <br> past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. <br> 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 | 9. passed <br> 10. past |
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| 16 | Homophones and other words that are often confused | descent: the act of descending (going down). dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun). desert: as a noun - a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb - to abandon (stress on second syllable) dessert: (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal. 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) draught: a current of air. who's: contraction of who is or who has whose: belonging to someone (e.g. whose jacket?) | 1. descent <br> 2. dissent <br> 3. desert <br> 4. dessert <br> 5. draft <br> 6. draught <br> 7. who's <br> 8. whose <br> 9. there <br> 10. their |
| 17. | Homophones and other words that are often confused | principal: adjective - most important (e.g. principal ballerina) noun - important person (e.g. principal of a college) principle: basic truth or belief <br> profit: money that is made in selling things prophet: someone who foretells the future <br> stationary: not moving stationery: paper, envelopes etc. steal: take something that does not belong to you steel: metal wary: cautious weary: tired | 1. principal <br> 2. principle <br> 3. profit <br> 4. prophet <br> 5. stationary <br> 6. stationery <br> 7. steal <br> 8. steel <br> 9. wary <br> 10. weary |
| 18 |  | Revision of spelling rules. <br> Spellings taken from the complete Year 5 and 6 spelling list. | 1. accommodate <br> 2. accompany <br> 3. according <br> 4. achieve <br> 5. aggressive |

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|  |  |  | 4. nuisance <br> 5. occupy <br> 6. occur <br> 7. opportunity <br> 8. parliament <br> 9. persuade <br> 10. physical |
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| 25 |  | Revision of spelling rules. <br> Spellings taken from the complete Year 5 and 6 spelling list. | 1. prejudice <br> 2. privilege <br> 3. profession <br> 4. programme <br> 5. pronunciation <br> 6. queue <br> 7. recognise <br> 8. recommend <br> 9. relevant <br> 10. restaurant |
| 26 |  | Revision of spelling rules. <br> Spellings taken from the complete Year 5 and 6 spelling list. | 1. rhyme <br> 2. rhythm <br> 3. sacrifice <br> 4. secretary <br> 5. shoulder <br> 6. signature <br> 7. sincerely <br> 8. soldier <br> 9. stomach <br> 10. sufficient |

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| 27 | Revision of spelling rules. <br> Spellings taken from the complete Year 5 and 6 spelling <br> list. |
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1. suggest

Spellings taken from the complete Year 5 and 6 spelling
2. symbol
3. system
4. temperature
5. thorough
6. twelfth
7. variety
8. vegetable
9. vehicle
10. yacht

