

Blessed Sacrament Spelling Overview - year 5

Y5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
RWI units to support teaching	Y6 – unit 6 Y6 – unit 7 Y4	Y5 – unit 10 Y5 – unit 11 Y5 – unit 12	Y5 – unit 6 Y5 – unit 7 Y5 – unit 9	Y5 – unit 2 Y5 – unit 3 Y5 – unit 5 Y6 – unit 10	Y6 – Unit 4 (1,2,3 ,5 also relate to suffixes)	Y6 – special focus 9
Spelling	<p>Revise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endings which sound like ‘shun’, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, cian Words with the ‘k’ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) E.G scheme Words with the ‘sh’ sound spelt ch (mostly French origin) E.G chalet Words ending with the ‘g’ sound spelt -gue and the ‘k’ sound spelt -que (French in origin) E.G league, unique Words with the ‘s’ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) E.G science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endings which sound like <i>ses</i> spelt -cious or -tious. <p>Not many common words end like this. If the root words ends in -ce, the s sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. <i>vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malic – malicious.</i></p> <p>Exception: anxious</p> <p>vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious. ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endings which sound like <i>sel</i> spelt -cial or -tial. <p>-cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions.</p> <p>Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency. <p>Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a <i>ae</i> or <i>ei</i> sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue.</p> <p>Observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation), tolerant, tolerance (toleration), substance (substantial).</p> <p>Use -ent and -ence/-ency after a softer c (s sound), soft g (<i>de</i> sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear <i>e</i> sound in the right position.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words ending in -able and -ible. Words ending in -ably and -ibly. <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>adorable/adorably (adoration), applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably (consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration) changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer. <p>The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added.</p> <p>referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred</p> <p>The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.</p> <p>reference, referee, preference, transference</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Words with the 'ay' sound spelt ei, igh or ey E.G vein, neighbour • Possessive apostrophe with plural words • Homophones and near-homophones 	<p>Official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential.</p>	<p>innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confidant, confidence (confidential) assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence.</p> <p>There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.</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. 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>dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable</p> <p>The -ible ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard</p>		
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				<p>before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word can be heard (e.g. sensible).</p> <p>possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly</p>		
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Word list - years 5 and 6

Weekly spelling test to include 5 spellings from the studied spelling rule and 5 from the statutory words.

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

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Notes and guidance (non-statutory)

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 guidance 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.