

YEAR 5

Week	Statutory Requirements Spelling Rule	Rules and Guidance	Examples Statutory Word List in Red
1 2 3	Homophones or other words that are often confused.	<b>Examples</b> <b>aisle:</b> a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane) <b>isle:</b> an island <b>aloud:</b> out loud <b>allowed:</b> permitted <b>altar:</b> a table-like piece of furniture in a church <b>alter:</b> to change ascent: the act of ascending (going up) assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun) <b>bridal:</b> to do with a bride at a wedding <b>bridle:</b> reins etc. for controlling a horse <b>morning:</b> before noon <b>mourning:</b> grieving for someone who has died <b>cereal:</b> made from grain (e.g. <i>breakfast cereal</i> ) <b>serial:</b> adjective from the noun <i>series</i> – a succession of things one after the other <b>desert:</b> as a noun – a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb to abandon (stress on second syllable) <b>dessert:</b> (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal <b>draft:</b> noun – a first attempt at writing something; verb – to make the first attempt, to draw in someone (e.g. to draft in extra help) <b>draught:</b> a current of air.	<b>farther:</b> further <b>father:</b> a male parent <b>guessed:</b> past tense of the verb <i>guess</i> <b>guest:</b> visitor <b>heard:</b> past tense of the verb <i>hear</i> <b>herd:</b> a group of animals <b>led:</b> past tense of the verb <i>lead</i> <b>lead:</b> present tense of that verb, or else a metal ( <i>heavy as lead</i> ) <b>past:</b> noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. <i>in the past</i> ) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. <i>He walked past me</i> ) <b>passed:</b> past tense of the verb <i>pass</i> (e.g. <i>I passed him in the road.</i> not belong to you) <b>steel:</b> metal <b>wary:</b> cautious <b>weary:</b> tired <b>who's:</b> contraction of <i>who is</i> or <i>who has</i> <b>whose:</b> belonging to someone (e.g. <i>Whose jacket is that?</i> )
4	Statutory word list	Teach some words from the statutory word list -le words Add some individual common 'target words'	available, vegetable, vehicle, muscle
5 6 7	Word endings: -cious -tious	Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in <b>-ce</b> , the /sh/ sound is spelt as <b>c</b> , e.g. <i>vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious</i> . Exception: <i>anxious</i> .	vicious, precious, <b>conscious</b> , delicious, malicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious
8 9	Statutory word list	Teach some words from the statutory word list 'c' makes 's' sound before 'i', 'e' and 'y'	cemetery, convenience, criticise, excellent, existence, hindrance, necessary, prejudice, sacrifice.
<b>Revision x2 Weeks</b> (Teacher assessment to be used to decide which rules and patterns previously taught need further input)			
12 13 14	Words ending in: -able -ible -ably -ibly	The <b>-able</b> ending is far more common than the <b>-ible</b> ending. 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> .  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 <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.  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 six examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i> , the	adorable (adoration), applicable (application), considerable (consideration), tolerable (toleration)  changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible  dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable

		complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the <b>y</b> changes to <b>i</b> in accordance with the rule.  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> ).	possible/possibly, horrible/horrible, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly
15	<b>Statutory word list</b>	<b>Teach some words from the statutory word list</b> - tion words - ous words	competition, explanation, profession, pronunciation. Disastrous, marvellous, mischeivous

#### Revision x2 Weeks

(Teacher assessment to be used to decide which rules and patterns previously taught need further input)

Week	Statutory Requirements Spelling Rule	Rules and Guidance	Examples <b>Statutory Word List in Red</b>
18 19 20	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 <b>ei</b> is a clear /ee/. Exceptions: <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> .	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling (+ deceit, conceit, receipt)
21 22	<b>Statutory word list</b>	<b>Teach some words from the statutory word list</b> Revision from Y3/4 Add some individual common 'target words' as appropriate	Word families <b>familiar, identity, signature, symbol</b> 'y' makes the 'i' as in 'bin' sound <b>physical, symbol, system</b>

#### Revision x2 Weeks

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Week	Statutory Requirements Spelling Rule	Rules and Guidance	Examples <b>Statutory Word List in Red</b>
25 26 27	Words ending –cial –tial	–cial is common after a vowel letter and –tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. <b>Exceptions:</b> <i>initial, financial, commercial, provincial</i> (the spelling of the last three is clearly linked to <i>finance, commerce and province</i> ).	Official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential.
28 29	<b>Statutory word list</b>	<b>Teach some words from the statutory word list</b> - Unstressed vowels	bruise, category, definite, desperate, dictionary, embarrass, environment, exaggerate, marvellous, nuisance, parliament, privilege, secretary, vegetable

#### Revision x2 Weeks

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32 33	<b>Statutory word list</b>	<b>Teach some words from the statutory word list</b> (These words are not linked by a particular pattern or rule)	amateur, awkward, bargain, controversy, curiosity, develop, guarantee, harass, hindrance, identity, interfere, interrupt, neighbour, queue, recognise, restaurant, yacht
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34	<b>Statutory word list</b>	Teach some words from the statutory word list -ie are adjacent	soldier, sufficient, variety, ancient foreign (an exception to the pattern)
<b>Revision Weeks</b> (Teacher assessment to be used to decide which rules and patterns previously taught need further input)			

\*\*The following words from the Y5/6 Statutory word list are cross curricular and should be taught explicitly throughout the year: average, foreign, forty, government, individual, language, leisure, lightning, muscle, persuade, programme, relevant, rhyme, rhythm, temperature, twelfth, stomach shoulder, vehicle.

Phase 1: Between 8<sup>th</sup> March 2021 and Easter we will consolidate skills previously taught during Autumn and Spring 1.

# YEAR 6

Week	Statutory Requirements Spelling Rule	Rules and Guidance	Examples Statutory Word List in Red
1 2	<b>Statutory word list</b>	Teach some words from the statutory word list - Suffixes and prefixes	<b>according, attached, criticise</b> (critic +ise), determined, equip (-ment, -ped), especially, frequently, <b>immediate (-ly)</b> , (un) <b>necessary</b> , sincere (-ly)
3 4 5 6	Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency	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.  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.  There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learned.	observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation), tolerant, tolerance (toleration), substance (substantial)  innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidential)  assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence
<b>Revision Week</b> (Teacher assessment to be used to decide which rules and patterns previously taught need further input)			
8 9 10	<b>Statutory word list</b>	Teach some words from the statutory word list - Double consonants	<b>accommodate, accompany, according, aggressive, apparent, appreciate, attached, committee, communicate, community, correspond, immediate(-ly), occupy, occur, opportunity, recommend, suggest</b>
11 12 13 14	<b>Homophones or other words that are often confused</b>	In these pairs of words, nouns end <b>-ce</b> and verbs end <b>-se</b> . <i>Advice</i> and <i>advise</i> provide a useful clue as the word <i>advise</i> (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt <b>c</b> .  <b>compliment</b> : to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun) <b>complement</b> : related to the word <i>complete</i> – to make something complete or more complete (e.g. <i>Her scarf complemented her outfit.</i> ) <b>descent</b> : the act of descending (going down) <b>dissent</b> : to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun)  <b>affect</b> : usually a verb (e.g. <i>The weather may affect our plans.</i> ) <b>effect</b> : usually a noun (e.g. <i>The weather may have an effect on our plans.</i> ). If a verb, it means 'bring about'	<b>advice/advise</b> <b>device/devise</b> <b>licence/license</b> <b>practice/practise</b> <b>prophecy/prophesy</b>  <b>eligible</b> : suitable to be chosen or elected <b>illegible</b> : not legible (i.e. not readable) <b>eliminate</b> : get rid of/exclude <b>illuminate</b> : light up <b>precede</b> : go in front of or before <b>proceed</b> : go on <b>principal</b> : adjective – most important (e.g. <i>principal ballerina</i> ); noun – important person (e.g.

		(e.g. <i>He will effect changes in the running of the business.</i> ).	<b>principal</b> of a college) <b>principle</b> : basic truth or belief <b>profit</b> : money that is made in selling <b>prophet</b> : someone who foretells the future <b>stationary</b> : not moving <b>stationery</b> : paper, envelopes etc. <b>steal</b> : take something that does
15	<b>Statutory word list</b>	Teach some words from the statutory word list -words originating from other countries.	conscience, conscious, <b>desperate</b> , yacht.
<b>Revision Week</b> (Teacher assessment to be used to decide which rules and patterns previously taught need further input)			
17 18 19	<b>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer.</b>	The <b>r</b> is doubled if the <b>-fer</b> is still stressed when the ending is added.  The <b>r</b> is not doubled if the <b>-fer</b> is no longer stressed	referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred  reference, referee, preference, transference
<b>Revision Week</b> (Teacher assessment to be used to decide which rules and patterns previously taught need further input)			

Week	Statutory Requirements Spelling Rule	Rules and Guidance	Examples <b>Statutory Word List in Red</b>
21 22	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. See also <a href="https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/punctuation/hyphen">https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/punctuation/hyphen</a> for examples and explanations of the correct use of hyphens in different contexts.	co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own
23 24 25	Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word.	Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i> , the <b>k</b> was sounded as /k/ and the <b>gh</b> used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i> .	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight
26	<b>Statutory word list</b>	Teach some words from the statutory word list - 'i' before 'e' except after 'c' when the sound is 'ee'	achieve, <b>convenience</b> , mischievous (regional pronunciation, e.g. if use the 'ee' sound)
<b>Revision Week</b> (Teacher assessment to be used to decide which rules and patterns previously taught need further input)			
28 29 30	<b>Words containing the letter-string ough</b>	<b>ough</b> is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough cough though, although, dough through <b>thorough</b> , borough

			plough, bough
<b>Revision Weeks</b> (Teacher assessment to be used to decide which rules and patterns previously taught need further input)			

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