

Y5/6 Spelling Map

Spelling rule to be taught Statutory Requirements	Examples	Date(s) I was taught the spelling rule	Completed activities	Overall assessment
Revision from Year 4 Prefixes and their meanings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> re- means 'again' or 'back' sub- means 'under'. inter- means 'between' or 'among'. super- means 'above'. anti- means 'against'. auto- means 'self' or 'own'. 	re-: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate sub-: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge inter-: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) super-: supermarket, superman, superstar anti-: antiseptic, anticlockwise, antisocial auto-: autobiography, autograph			
Revision from Year 4 Prefixes and their meanings – It's not always 'in'... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il. Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-. Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-. 	illegal, illegible immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible			
Revision from Year 4 Words with the 'k' sound spelt ch (Greek in origin) Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin) Words with the 's' sound spelt sc (Latin in origin)	scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character league, tongue, antique, unique science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent			
Revision from Year 4 Endings which sound like 'shun' spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te. -ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit. -sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend – attention, intend – intention. -cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs (also tends to be occupations!) 	invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician			
Revision from Year 4 Possessive apostrophe with plural words The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; -s is not added if the plural already ends in -s, but is added if the plural does not end in -s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. children's).	girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's			
Year 5 Endings which sound like 'shus' spelt -cious or -tious If the root word ends in -ce, the 'sh' sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious. Exception: anxious.	vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious			
Year 5 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. The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.	referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred reference, referee, preference, transference			
Year 5 Endings which sound like 'shul' -cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial	official, special, artificial partial, confidential, essential			
Year 5 Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a /ay/ or /ai/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue. Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft c (s sound), soft g sound and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /s/ sound in the right position. There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.	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			
Year 5 Homophones and other words that are often confused 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 noun). bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding. bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse. cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal). serial: adjective from the noun series – a succession of things one after the other				
1 Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight			
2 Words containing the letter-string ough	ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought rough, tough, enough cough though, although, dough through thorough, borough plough, bough			
3 Words with the 'l' sound spelt ei after c The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. Exceptions: protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling			
4 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.	co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own			
5 Words ending in -able and -ible 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. Words ending in -ably and -ibly 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 -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).	adorable/adorably (adoration), applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably (consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration) changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly			