

St Mary's spelling scheme 2014-2015: Year 6

Date:	Objective/rule	Example words	Rules and guidelines	Common exception words or words to be learnt in addition
3/11/14	Endings which sound like /shun/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian	invention, inflation, injection, action, completion, exception, expression, discussion, confession, permission, transmission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension, musician, electrician, politician, magician, mathematician	Strictly speaking, the endings are –ion and –ian . Clues about whether to put t , s , ss or c before these endings often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. –tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t (invent) or te (inflate). –ssion is used if the root word ends in ss (express) or –mit (permit). –sion is used if the root word ends in d or se (Exceptions: <i>attend – attention; intend – intention</i>) –cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs (e.g. <i>music – musician, politics – politician</i>).	
10/11/14	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns) Contractions Possessive apostrophe with plural words	Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, who's girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an 's' use the 's notation e.g. Cyprus's population)	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't – cannot</i>). <i>It's</i> means <i>it is</i> (e.g. <i>It's raining</i>) or sometimes <i>it has</i> (e.g. <i>It's been raining</i>), but <i>it's</i> is never used for the possessive. The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; – s is not added if the plural already ends in s , but <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in s (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children's</i>).	
17/11/14				
24/11/14	Dropping the 'e' to add ing	List 1		

	Words ending in -ly	List 2		
1/12/14	'i' becomes 'e' when the sound is 'ee' Double the final consonant when adding a suffix which begins with a vowel	List 3 (believe, pierce: previous SATs words) List 4		
8/12/14	Homophones or near-homophones	accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male, main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein, scene/seen		
12/1/15	Endings which sound like /shul/	official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential	-cial is common after a vowel and -tial after a consonant, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (though the spelling of the last three could be said to come from <i>finance</i> , <i>commerce</i> and <i>province</i>).	
19/1/15	Change the 'y' to and 'i' Words with silent letters	List 5 List 6		
26/1/15	Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in -fer	referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred reference, referee, preference, transference	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.	
2/2/15	'le' sounds like 'ul' or 'el' 'ight' sounds like 'ite' or 'ate	List 8 List 9		
9/2/15	Words containing the letter-string ough	ought, bought, thought, nought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through thorough, borough, plough (List 12)	ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	

23/2/15	Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters which cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight, strength, castles, climbing, different, environment, hedges, interesting, knowledge, known, participate, should, stretched, surprise, wrestling (all previous SATs words)	Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i> , the k was sounded as /k/ and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i> .	
2/3/15	Soft 'C'	List 13		
	Double consonants	List 14		
9/3/15	'en' or 'on	List 15		
	'or' words	List 16		
16/3/15	Soft 'g'	List 17		
13/4/15	More prefixes	dis-, mis-, in- disappear, disappoint, disobey misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) inactive, incorrect illegal, illegible immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible re- : redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate sub- : subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge inter- : interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) super- : supermarket, superman, superstar anti- : antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antidote auto- : automatic, autograph (List 30)	Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling. Like un- , the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings. The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'. 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- . re- means 'again' or 'back'. sub- means 'under'. inter- means 'between' or 'among'. super- means 'above'. anti- means 'against'. auto- means 'self' or 'own'.	
20/4/15	'aught' words	List 22		
	'que'	List 23		
27/4/15	'sign'	List 24		

	'ph' sounds like 'f'	List 25		
	tricky words	List 29		
4/5/15	Recap and revise			
11/5/15	Recap and revise			
18/5/15				
1/6/15				
8/6/15				
15/6/15				
22/6/15				
29/6/15				
29/6/15	Assess and review			
6/7/15	Assess and review			