

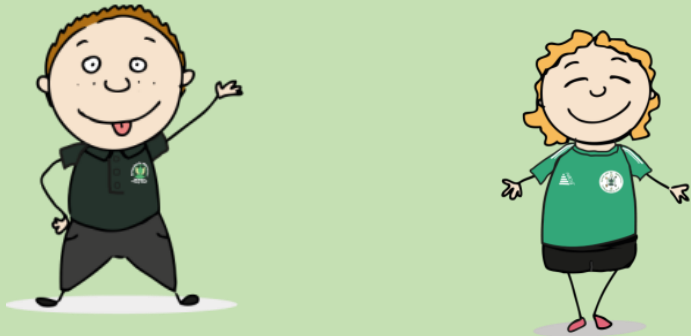
Nettlestone Spelling Map for Year 6

The green pages show the Statutory Spelling Patterns to be taught in each year group.

(You will find these in the National Curriculum document.)

All of the statutory objectives are written in **bold font**.

Together with these, you will find examples and explanations. These are non-statutory and intended to provide useful guidance only.




Each year, we are carefully analysing Common Spelling Errors made in the children's book work.

On the orange pages, for each year group, you will find lists of words children are commonly misspelling, and also the spelling patterns requiring revisiting.


All teachers are aware of these errors and actively use this analysis to inform teaching and learning in this area.



Year 6

Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
<p>Revise words with the /i:/ sound spelt 'ei' after 'c'. Example words: deceive, receive, perceive, ceiling, conceive</p> <p>Revise words with rare GPCs from the Year 5/6 word-list Example words: Amateur, ancient, attached, bargain, bruise, determined, embarrass, foreign, forty, necessary, guarantee, rhyme, rhythm, stomach, individual, language, leisure, lightning, neighbour, persuade, privilege, programme, queue, restaurant, shoulder, soldier, thorough, vehicle, yacht</p> <p>The /ʃəl/ sound, words ending 'tial' and 'cial' Example words: official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential</p>	<p>Confidently spell words from the Year 5/6 word-list, where identifying affixes can help with the spelling Example words: (Prefixes) accommodate, accompany, according, apparent, appreciate, conscience, conscious, correspond, recommend, interfere, interrupt (Suffixes) available, competition, explanation, pronunciation, profession, convenience, hindrance, criticise, curiosity, identity, opportunity, disastrous, marvellous, mischievous, environment, government, equipped/equipment, parliament, exaggerate, excellent, sufficient, relevant, existence, nuisance, especially, frequently, immediately, sincerely</p> <p>Revisit words containing the letter string '-ough' and the 7 different sounds this can make Example words: ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought rough, tough, enough cough though, although, dough through thorough, borough plough, bough</p>	
<p>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in '-fer'. (Double 'r' if 'fer' is still stressed when the ending is added; don't double if it's no longer stressed.) Example words: referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred reference, referee, preference, transference</p> <p>Endings that sound like /ous/ spelt '-cious' or '-tious' Example words: vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious, ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious Exception word: anxious</p>	<p>Revisit words ending '-able/ably', ✓ '-able' used if there is a related word ending in '-ation' ✓ (usually but not always) if a complete root word can be heard before it</p> <p>Example words: adorable/adorably (adoration) applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably (consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration) changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable</p> <p>Revisit words ending '-ible/ibly' -common if a complete root word can't be heard before it Example words: possible/possibly, horrible/horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/visibly, incredible/incredibly, sensible/sensibly</p>	<p>Words ending in '-ant', '-ance'/'-ancy' Example words: observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation), tolerant, tolerance (toleration), substance (substantial)</p> <p>Words ending in '-ent', '-ence'/'-ency' Example words: innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidential) assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence</p>
<p>Homophones and other words that are often confused -in particular words where the noun ends '-ce' and the verb ends '-se' Example words: advice/advise, devise/devise, licence/license, practice/practise, prophecy/prophesy</p>	<p>Homophones compliment/complement, desert/dessert, principal/principle, profit/prophet, stationery/stationary All homophones from KS2</p>	<p>Homophones and near homophones draft/draught, dissent/descent, precede/pro-ceed, wary/weary</p>

Year 6 Cohort-specific needs to be addressed 2022-2023

<p>Adding 'ly' to adjectives ending in 'y' clumsily luckily</p>	<p>Common words apologise colourful different everyone own previous someone successful suddenly themselves unfortunately until yesterday February (Year 3 and 4 list word)</p> 	<p>Grammar related terminology punctuation exclamation synonyms example</p>
<p>Forming the past tense of verbs ending in 'y' terrified</p>		<p>Text related vocabulary journey catastrophe evacuees panic</p>
<p>Rule for adding 'able' to verbs ending in 'e' to change them to adjectives If adding 'able' to words ending 'ce', or 'ge', keep the 'e', or 'c' and 'g' will take on their hard sounds knowledgeable loveable noticeable</p>	<p>Year 5/6 List words necessary vehicle</p>	<p>Contractions *Using the apostrophe *Correct formation of apostrophe *Correct positioning of apostrophe</p>
<p>Rule for adding 'able' to verbs where the final syllable is stressed and a clear short vowel sound can be heard in that syllable Double the final consonant of the root word forgettable</p>	<p>Homophones and near homophones to/two/too there/their of/off</p>	<p>Capitalisation Capital 'I' for first person Capitals for proper nouns</p>