

Spelling Patterns

After the letter **c**, the /ee/ phoneme is spelt **ei**.

Example words: **ceiling, deceive, receive, receipt, conceit**



The 'ough' words and their pronunciations

/oa/	long /oo/	/off/	/uff/	/ow/	/or/	/u/	/up/
though	through	cough	rough	plough	bought	borough	hiccough
although		trough	tough	drought	fought	thorough	
dough			enough		thought		

Silent Letters

The silent **b** usually follows **m** but not always.

Example words: **climb, lamb, bomb, comb, thumb**

Other example words: **doubt, debt, subtle**

The silent **w** usually comes before **r**.

Example words: **write, wrestle, wrap, wreck**

The silent **g** and silent **k** usually come before **n**.

Example words: **knight, knife, knit, gnaw, gnat, gnome**

The silent **t** usually comes before **-le** or **-en**.

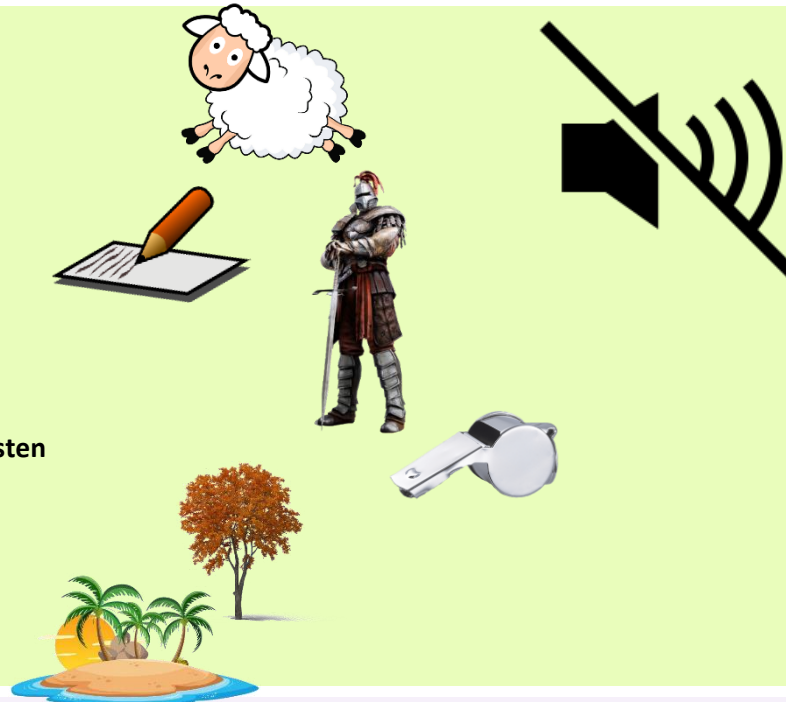
Example words: **thistle, wrestle, whistle, often, listen, fasten**

The silent **n** usually comes after **m**.

Example words: **solemn, hymn, column, autumn**

The silent **s** usually comes after **i**.

Example words: **island, isle, aisle, debris**



Homophones and near homophones

In homophone pairs ending **-ce** or **-se**, **-ce** usually is a noun and **-se** is a verb.

devise, device license, licence practise, practice prophesy, prophecy advise, advice

Example pairs to remember:

**aisle, isle
aloud, allowed
affect, effect
altar, alter
assent, ascent**

**bridle, bridal
cereal, serial
compliment, complement
dissent, descent
desert, dessert**

**draft, draught
father, farther
guessed, guest
heard, herd
led, lead**

**morning, mourning
past, passed
precede, proceed
principal, principle
prophet, profit**

**stationary, stationery
steel, steal
wary, weary
who's whose**

Key Vocabulary

Prefix	A prefix comes before the root word, it can change the word's meaning or word class.
Suffix	A suffix comes after the root word, it can change the word's meaning, tense or word class.
Common exception words	Words that do not follow spelling rules you have learnt. These are whole words you need to try to remember.
Homophones	Two or more words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.
Near homophones	Two or more words that have nearly the same pronunciation but different meanings or spellings.
Hyphens (spelling)	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.

Why are we learning this?

- To know spelling patterns and rules.
- To know how to spell the Year 5 and 6 common exception words.
- To have a strategy to spell unfamiliar words.

Why is it important?

So our writing can be read and understood.

GGA – Spelling Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 and 6

Suffixes

Adding **-cious** or **-tious** to a root word usually forms an adjective. If the root word ends in **-ce** or **-sh** use the **-cious** ending.

Example words: **delicious, malicious, suspicious, conscious, fictitious, nutritious, ambitious, infectious**

Usually add **-cial** after root words ending in vowel letters and **-tial** to root words ending in consonants.

Example words: **facial, official, beneficial, essential, partial, residential**

Adding **-ant, -ance** and **-ancy**.

Adding **-ent, -ence** and **-ency**.

	-ant	-ance	-ancy
observe	observant	observance	
hesitate	hesitant	hesitance	hesitancy
consult	consultant		consultancy
expect	expectant	expectance	expectancy
defy	defiant	defiance	

	-ent	-ence	-ency
consist	consistent	consistence	consistency
depend	dependent	dependence	dependency
intellect	intelligent	intelligence	
differ	different	difference	
reside	resident	residence	residency

	-able	-ably
adore	adorable	adorably
apply	applicable	applicably
tolerate	tolerable	tolerably
consider	considerable	considerably

	-ible	-ibly
horrid	horrible	horribly
sense	sensible	sensibly
possible	possible	possibly
legible	legible	legibly

When adding suffixes to words ending in **-ly**, double the **r** only if the sound is stressed.

Example words for doubled r: **referring, referral, deterring, transferred, preferring**

Example words for single r: **difference, offered, offering, interference**

Common Exception Words

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