

Previously learned rules from Summer 1

- Rare GPCs from statutory word list
- Words ending in ‘ant’, ‘-ance and ‘-ancy’
- Year 5/6 non-negotiables

Summer 2 spelling rules:

- Homophones (draught/ draft, dissent/descent, precede/proceed, wary/ weary)
- commonly misspelt homophones
- Year 5/6 non-negotiables

Key vocabulary

Prefix	A prefix is added at the beginning of the word to alter the meaning of the word- e.g disappear.
Suffix	A suffix is an ‘ending’, used at the end of one word to turn it into another word- e.g teacher.
Root word	A root word is a word or word part that can form the basis of new words through the addition of prefixes and suffixes- acting- the root word is act.
Compound word	A compound word contains at least two root words- e.g whiteboard and bookshop.
Vowel	The letters a,e,i,o,u.
Consonants	Most of the letters of the alphabet represent consonants; the letters a, e, i, o, u are vowels.
Homophone	Two different words are homophones if they sound exactly the same when pronounced.
Homonym	Two different words are homonyms if they both look exactly the same when written, and sound exactly the same when pronounced.
Word class	Every word belongs to a word class which summarises the ways in which it can be used in grammar- e.g noun, adverb, adjective.
Etymology	A word’s etymology is its history, its origins in earlier forms of English or other languages, and how its form and meaning have changed.
Morphology	A word’s morphology is its internal make-up in terms of root words and suffixes or prefixes.
GPC	Grapheme Phoneme Correspondence.

Year 5 and Year 6 Non-Negotiable Spelling List

It is expectation that pupils in Year 5 and 6 understand the meaning of and are able to spell the following words fluently.

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

How can you support your child’s spelling practice?

Each week, your child should practise their spellings in their homework books. They will be given a spelling home learning sheet with their spelling rule for that week and their spellings will be recorded in their planners. In order to practise this half term’s spellings, you could try the following strategies that are most appropriate for this half term’s spellings.

Homophones

Silly sentences

The milkman needed to practise his football skills before he went to football practice.

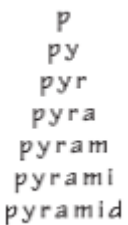
This strategy is useful in showing that your child has understood the rule based on word class.

Drawing an image around the word



This strategy is all about making a word memorable. It links to meaning in order to try to make the spelling noticeable.

Year 5/6 non-negotiables



Pyramid words

This method of learning words encourages pupils to think of each letter separately.