

Y5/6 Spelling Long Term Curriculum Map 2022/23

Words shown in the blue boxes are example, non-statutory words

Year 5/6								
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8
Autumn 1 accommodate accompany according achieve aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward bargain bruise	Word list (see left)		Endings which sound like /jæs/ spelt -cious or -tious Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in -ce, the /j/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious. Exception: anxious.		Endings which sound like /jæl/ (-cial -tial) -cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province).		Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /e/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue. Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (/dʒ/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /e/ sound in the right position. There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.	
			vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious		official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential, official, crucial, beneficial, facial		observant, observation, (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	
Autumn 2 category cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience* conscious* controversy convenience correspond criticise (critic + ise) curiosity definite desperate determined develop dictionary disastrous	Word list (see left)		Words ending in -able and -ible Words ending in -ably and -ibly 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. 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 first five examples opposite are obvious; in reliable, the complete word rely is heard, but the y changes to i in accordance with the rule. 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).		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.		Year 5 Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, -ate; -ise; -ify] https://www.broadheath.coventry.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Wednesday-1-1.pdf	
			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		referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred reference, referee, preference, transference		Year 6 The difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter]	
Spring 1 embarrass environment equip (-ped, -ment) especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation familiar foreign forty frequently	Word list (see left)	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.	Words with the /i:/ 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).		Year 5 Verb prefixes [for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-] https://barlowsprimary.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Year-5-Adding-de-dis-and-mis-2.pdf		Homophones and other words that are often confused Here, nouns end -ce and verbs end -se. Advice and advise provide a useful clue as the word advise (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt c.	
		co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own https://files.schulio.com/worksheet/files/documents/spellings/grade/11/hyphen_prefixes.pdf	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, perceived, ceiling, receipt, deceit, deceitful, conceited,		Year 6 How words are related by meaning as synonyms and antonyms [for example, big, large, little]. Choose appropriate synonyms linked to text/writing/topic etc.		advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy	
Spring 2 government guarantee harass, hindrance identity immediate(ly) individual interfere interrupt language leisure lightning	Word list (see left)	Words containing the letter-string ough ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word) Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in knight, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word loch.		Revision from LKS2 as per gap analysis			
		ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through, thorough, borough, plough, bough	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight, autumn, build, receipt, ascend, disciple					
Summer 1 marvellous mischievous muscle necessary neighbour nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament persuade physical prejudice privilege profession programme pronunciation	Word list (see left)	Homophones and other words that are often confused	Homophones and other words that are often confused (continued)					
		aisle, isle, aloud, allowed altar, alter, ascent, assent farther, father	guessed, guest, heard, herd, morning, mourning past, passed, bridal, bridle					
Summer 2 queue recognise recommend relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere(ly) soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system temperature thorough twelfth variety vegetable vehicle yacht	Word list (see left)		Year 5 Revision of converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes [for example, -ate; -ise; -ify] https://www.broadheath.coventry.sch.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Wednesday-1-1.pdf Year 6 Revision of the difference between vocabulary typical of informal speech and vocabulary appropriate for formal speech and writing [for example, find out – discover; ask for – request; go in – enter]	Revision of identified gaps.	Revision of identified gaps.			