

English Programme of study Spelling Year 6		Holy Trinity CE VA Academy	
Revise work done in previous years			
Statutory Requirements	Rules/Guidelines(Non-statutory)	Example Words (non-statutory)	
Endings which sound like /shul/	- cial is common after a vowel 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.	official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential	
Adding suffixes beginning with vowels 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.	referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred reference, referee, preference, transference	
Use of the hyphen to link words	Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel and the root word also begins with one.	e.g. co-ordinate, re-iterate, pre-eminent, co-own	
Words with ‘silent’ letters (i.e. letters which 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, the k was sounded as /k/ and the gh used to represent the sound that ‘ch’ now represents in the Scottish word loch.	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight	





Revise work done in previous years

Statutory Requirements

Non-statutory

**Homophones and other words
that are often confused**

In these pairs of words, 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.

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

aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane)
isle: an island

aloud: out loud
allowed: permitted

affect: usually a verb (e.g. The weather may affect our plans.)
effect: usually a noun (e.g. The weather may have an effect on our plans.). If a verb, it means 'bring about' (e.g. He will effect changes in the running of the business.).

altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church
alter: to change

ascent: the act of ascending (going up)
assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun)

bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding morning: before noon
bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse mourning: grieving for someone who has died

cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal)
serial: adjective from the noun series – a succession of things one after the other



Revise work done in previous years

New Work

Rules/Guidelines

Example Words

**Homophones and other words
that are often confused**

compliment: to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun)
 complement: related to the word complete – to make something complete or more complete (e.g. Her scarf complemented her outfit.)

descent: the act of descending (going down)
 dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun)

desert: as a noun – a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb
 dessert: (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main course of a meal

disinterested: not having a personal stake in the matter (a World Cup referee must be disinterested, i.e. must not be from one of the countries playing in the match)
 Uninterested :not uninterested, bored a referee should be interested, not interested, in football)

draft: noun – a first attempt at writing something; verb – to make the first attempt; also, to draw in someone (e.g. to draft in extra help)
 draught: a current of air

eligible: suitable to be chosen or elected
 illegible: not legible (i.e. not readable)

eliminate: get rid of/exclude
 illuminate: light up

farther: further
 father: a male parent

guessed: past tense of the verb guess
 guest: visitor



Revise work done in previous years

Statutory Work

Non-statutory work

Homophones and other words that are often confused

led: past tense of the verb lead

lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead)

morning: before noon

mourning: grieving for someone who has died

past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. *In the past*) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. *he walked past me*)

passed: past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. *I passed him in the road*)

precede: go in front of or before

proceed: go on

principal: adjective – most important (e.g. *principal ballerina*) noun – important person (e.g. *principal of a college*)

principle: basic truth or belief

profit: money that is made in selling things

prophet: someone who foretells the future

stationary: not moving

stationery: paper, envelopes etc.

steal: take something that does not belong to you

steel: metal

wary: cautious

weary: tired

who's: contraction of *who is* or *who has*

whose: belonging to someone (e.g. *Whose jacket is that?*)



Word List

accommodate	embarrass	recommend
accompany	exaggerate	restaurant
according	frequently	sacrifice
achieve	guarantee	secretary
aggressive	harass	shoulder
amateur	Identity	sincere(ly)
appreciate	interfere	soldier
awkward	interrupt	stomach
category	language	symbol
cemetery	necessary	system
committee	neighbour	
controversy	occupy	
correspond	occur	
criticise (critic + ise)	physical	
curiosity	prejudice	
definite	privilege	
desperate	profession	
determined	programme	
dictionary	pronunciation	
disastrous	recognise	