

Year 6 Spelling List - Term 4 2022

Practise Look/Say/Cover/Write/Check and using words in context

Testing period: week commencing	<u>Tue 1st March</u>	<u>7th March</u>	<u>14th March</u>	<u>21st March</u>	<u>28th March</u>	<u>4th April</u>
Round 1: Key Words	sincere attached environment necessary language definite guarantee	available equip neighbour stomach recommend accompany competition	especially sufficient awkward correspond immediately prejudice harass	exaggerate occupy suggest bargain identity recognise vegetable	occur symbol bruise queue foreign cemetery privilege	equipment opportunity system category hindrance controversy pronunciation programme
Round 2: Homophones	desert dessert wary weary	descent dissent steal steel	compliment complement stationary stationery	cereal serial profit prophet	bridal bridle guest guessed	to too two
Round 3: Spelling Rule	<u>ough: "aw" and "uh" sounds</u> brought thought rough enough thorough	<u>ough: "ow" sounds and exceptions</u> through* cough* plough though bough	<u>Silent letters: b, n and t</u> comb climb condemn listen often	<u>Silent letters: s, w and k</u> island knife knock write know	<u>Words ending in -fer</u> transferred preferring reference deferring conference	<u>Nouns ending -ce and verbs ending -se</u> advise devise practise choice* prophecy

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<p>Round 4: Mystery Spellings</p> <p>Learn the rule</p> <p>You will be tested on 6 more words which follow this week's rule.</p>	<p>ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</p> <p>This week, we are looking at words which rhyme with two different sounds:</p> <p>1) the /ɔ:/ sound: yawn at dawn.</p> <p>2) the /ʌ/ vowel sound: under, up, puddle</p>	<p>This week we are looking at a number of different sounds.</p> <p>1. words which rhyme with this phonic sound: <u>blow</u> the <u>snow</u></p> <p>2. words which rhyme with this phonic sound: brown <u>cow</u></p> <p>3. Exceptions*</p>	<p>Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago.</p> <p>The silent b often comes before <i>t</i>, or after <i>m</i> at the end of a word.</p> <p>The silent n often follows <i>m</i> at the end of a word.</p> <p>The silent t often comes before <i>s</i>.</p>	<p>Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago.</p> <p>Both of these silent letters are usually at the start of words.</p> <p>The silent s often comes before <i>l</i>.</p> <p>Silent k comes before <i>n</i>.</p> <p>Silent w comes before <i>r</i>.</p>	<p>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in <i>-fer</i></p> <p>The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added.</p> <p>The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.</p>	<p>In this week's pairs of words, nouns end -ce and verbs end -se. <i>Advice</i> and <i>advise</i> provide a useful clue as the word <i>advise</i> (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound - which could not be spelt <i>c</i>.</p> <p>*the second 'o' in the verb 'choose' is changed to an 'i' to create the noun.</p>