## Glossary

Blending- Blending is the process of combining syllables from their phonemes in the correct order to read whole words.

Digraph= A digraph is a two-letter grapheme that represent one phoneme/ sound. For example /sh/ represents one phoneme/sound in 'shop' and the vowel digraph /oa/ represents one phoneme/sound in 'boat'.

Exception Words- Words which don't follow the rules and patterns and are therefore often misspelt.

Homograph= Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings (and may or may not have different pronunciations). For example the word, 'read', "He read that whole book!" compared to "I like to read in bed".

Homophone- Homophones are words which sound the same but are spelt differently such as 'there', 'their' and 'they're'.

Phoneme- A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a word.

Segmenting= "I want to spell frog, what phonemes can I hear, and what graphemes are those phonemes represented by?" It is the reverse skill to blending, and also called spelling.

Spelling Pattern- Spellings which follow a particular pattern, such as double consonant words.

Spelling Rule- A rule that can be applied to many rules to help with remembering different spelling patterns, e.g. i before e, except after c.

Split Digraph= A split digraph is where another letter comes in between the two graphemes of a single phoneme/sound, for example, the ' K ' in 'make' separates the digraph /ae/, creating split digraph /a_e/.


## Curriculum expectations in Year 5/6

"Pupils should learn to spell new words correctly and have plenty of practice in spelling them.

As in both Key Stage One and Lower Key Stage Two, pupils should continue to be supported in understanding and applying the concepts of word structure.

Pupils need sufficient knowledge of spelling in order to use dictionaries efficiently."

The word lists in Year 3/4 and 5/6 are statutory and contain a mixture of words that pupils frequently use $n$ their writing as well as those that they commonly misspell.

## -National Curriculum (2014)

Not only will children receive these lists for practice at home, they will also receive lists based on spelling rules and patterns that they will need to learn, consolidate and then, most importantly, apply to their writing.

## Different Learning Styles

- Verbal- reading, speaking and writing
$\Rightarrow$ Writing out words using different handwriting and letter styles.
$\Rightarrow$ Writing dictation sentences with the spelling words
- Mathematical- logical
$\Rightarrow$ Grouping the words (letters/syllables/consonants)
$\Rightarrow$ Putting words in order of easiest and most difficult to spell and analysing why they were ordered that way.
- Visual/spatial- art, shape and space
$\Rightarrow$ Create artwork based on the spellings
$\Rightarrow$ Rainbow Words - spell words using different coloured markers or crayons for each letter.
- Kinaesthetic- physical and 'hands on'
$\Rightarrow$ Hop on one foot as spelling the words. Or you could skip!
$\Rightarrow$ Play Google Spell Up
- Musical- rhythm and pulse
$\Rightarrow$ Write a song based on the spelling words
$\Rightarrow$ Create a hand clapping chant (or you could rap the words!)
- Interpersonal- working in groups
$\Rightarrow$ Mystery Letters - in pairs write words with missing letters. Child must figure out which letters are missing
$\Rightarrow$ Children to design their own spelling games for others to use.
- Intrapersonal- working independently
$\Rightarrow$ Use 'Look, Write, Cover, Check'
$\Rightarrow$ Organise your words into alphabetical order
$\Rightarrow$ Use your spellings to write a story




## Year 5/6 Useful Websites <br> Google Spell-up- https://spellup.withgoogle.com/

BBC Bitesize KS2 English—https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/subjects/ zu48q6f

Eduplace.com—http://www.eduplace.com/kids/hmsv/smg/
Spelling Frame- https://spellingframe.co.uk/
Spelling Bee- https://spelling-bee.com/?fca=1\&success=0\#/
Spelling City-https://www.spellingcity.com/
Skills Wise- http://primarygamesarena.com/Play/SpellingLetter-patterns-games-1072

Fun Brain- https://www.funbrain.com/games/spellaroo
Year 5/6 Useful Apps
Spelling Shed (£2.99 Apple App Store)
Mr Thorne’s Spell book ( $£ 1.99$ Apple App Store)
Spelling Monster (£0.99 Apple and Google Play Stores)
Spelling Whizz (£0.99 Apple App Store)
Your Spelling, Ages 5-11 (£2.99 Apple App Store)

## Spelling Games and Activities

## ClappingSyllables

 Head'sup

Crossuond Spofpftere SpotPaftems Copy Them Fancy Fonts. WondSeanch ChantingSeffers

## Year 5/6 \$pelling Patterns

Endings which sound like / $\mathrm{jas} /$ spelt -
cious or - tious. 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 / $\int \mathrm{J} / /$-cial is common after a vowel letter (official, special, artificial ) and -tial after a consonant letter ( confidential, essential), 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 /œ/ or /ei/ sound in the right position; ation endings are often a clue , observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation),

Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft $c$ (/s/ sound), soft g (/d3/ sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear $/ \varepsilon /$ sound in the right position (innocent, innocence, decent, decency ).

Words ending in - able and -ible . Words ending in - ably and -ibly (adorable/adorably)

Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in - fer ( transferring, transferred). The $r$ is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed (reference, referee, preference, transference).

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).

Ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds, ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought rough, tough, enough cough though, although, dough.

Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word) -doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight.

Homophones and other words that are often confused. In the pairs of words opposite, 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 $c$.


