

Year Five Spelling Long Term Plan

Autumn 1				Autumn 2		
	Week 1 and 2	Week 3 and 4	Week 5 and 6	Week 1 and 2	Week 3,4,5,6	
<u>Rule</u>	Endings which sound like /fəs/ spelt –cious or –tious	Endings which sound like /fəl/	Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy	Words ending in –ent, –ence/–ency	Words ending in –able and –ible	Words ending in –ably and –ibly
Rules and guidance	Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in –ce, the /f/ sound is usually spelt as c – e.g. <i>vice – vicious, grace – gracious, space – spacious, malice – malicious.</i> Exception: <i>anxious.</i>	–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 <i>finance, commerce and province</i>).	Use –ant and –ance/–ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; –ation endings are often a clue. There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.	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 /eɪ/ sound in the right position.	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 <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) 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 <i>reliable</i> , the complete word <i>rely</i> 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 <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. <i>sensible</i>).	
Example words	vicious precious conscious delicious malicious suspicious suspicious unconscious conscious precious ambitious cautious fictitious infectious nutritious ambitious superstitious nutritious surreptitious	official special artificial beneficial commercial crucial facial glacial social partial confidential essential initial partial essential potential	observant observance observation expectant expectation hesitant hesitancy hesitation assistant assistance tolerant tolerance toleration substance substantial	innocent innocence frequent frequency agency agent decent decency confident confidence obedient obedience independent independence	adorable adorably adoration applicable applicably application considerable considerably consideration tolerable tolerably toleration changeable noticeable dependable comfortable understandable reasonable enjoyable forcible legible reliable possible possibly horrible horribly terrible terribly visible visibly incredible incredibly sensible sensibly	
Spring 1				Spring 2		
	Week 1 and 2	Week 3,4,5,6		Week 1,2,3	Week 4, 5, 6	
<u>Rule</u>	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer	Use of the hyphen		Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)	
Rules and guidance	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.	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.		The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/. Exceptions: <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).	Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i> , there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i> . (words with silent 'w's are in Year 2 spellings)	
Example words	referring referred referral preferring preferred transferring transferred reference referee preference transference	co-ordinate co-operate co-own re-enter re-elect re-educate cross-reference cross-section ex-boyfriend ex-convict all-inclusive self-addressed non-refundable non-toxic self-esteem self-portrait mid-february mid-atlantic		conceit ceiling deceive perceive receipt deceit conceive receive achieve thief thief believe field shield priest relieve	doubt lamb limb tomb knight island solemn thistle whistle listen plumber gnome gnat gnash foreign sign column	
Summer 1				Summer 2		
	Week 1,2,3,4	Week 5 and 6		Week 1 and 2	Week 3 and 4	Week 5 and 6
<u>Rule</u>	Words containing the letter-string ough	Homophones and other words that are often confused		Homophones and other words that are often confused	More Homophones	More Homophones
Rules and guidance	ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	In the pairs of words opposite, 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 c.				
Example words	enough rough tough cough ought bought thought brought fought nought though although dough through thorough borough plough bough	advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy desert/dessert draft/draught principal/principle profit/prophet aisle/isle aloud/allowed affect/effect alter/altar ascent/assent bridal/bride stationary/stationery steal/steel wary/weary who's/whose			cereal/serial compliment/complement farther/father guessed/guest heard/herd lead/led morning/mourning past/passed precede/proceed descent/dissent	

Year 6 have no spelling LTP. They will review each year group's rules throughout the year, focussing in on those required.