

Revision of Reception Work										The boundary between revision of work covered in Reception and the introduction of new work may vary according to the programme used, but basic revision should include:									
all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent		consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent		vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent		the process of segmenting spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sounds		words with adjacent consonants		guidance and rules which have been taught		The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck		The /n/ sound spelt n before k		Division of words into syllables			
Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the spoken word. Words of more than one syllable often have an unstressed syllable in which the vowel sound is unclear.																			
New work for Year 1																			
-tch The /tʃ/ ('ch') sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.		The /v/ sound at the end of words English words hardly ever end with the letter v, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'.		Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs) If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s. If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es				Adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word -ing and -er always add an extra syllable to the word and -ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /ɪ/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed If the verb ends in two consonants (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.				Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word As with verbs (see left), if the adjective ends in two consonants (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.							
Vowel digraphs and trigraphs: Some should already be known, depending on the programme used, but some will be new.																			
ai, oi The digraphs ai and oi are never used at the end of English words		ay, oy ay and oy are used for those sounds at the end of words and at the end of syllables				a-e		e-e		i-e		o-e		u-e Both the /yoo/ and /loo/ sounds can be spelt u-e		ar			
ee		ea (/i:/, /eə/)		ea (/ɛ:/, /eə/)		er (stressed sound)		er (/ə/, unstressed schwa sound)				ir		ur		oo (/u:/) Very few words end with the letters oo, although the few that do are often words that primary children in year 1 will encounter, for example, zoo			
oo (/u:/, /uh/)		oa The digraph oa is rarely used at the end of an English word		oe		ou The only common English word ending in ou is you		ow (/aʊ/, /oʊ/), ow (/əʊ/, /oʊ/), ue, ew Both the /u:/ and /jʊ:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e, ue and ew. If words end in the /oo/ sound, ue and ew are more common spellings than oo.				ie (/aɪ/, /igh/)		ie (/i:/, /ee/)		igh			
or		ore		aw		au		air		ear		ear (/ɛə/, /aɪə/)		are (/ɛə/, /aɪə/)					
Words ending -y (/i:/ or /ɪ/, /ee/) depending on accent)		New consonant spellings ph and wh The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. fat, fill, fun).				Using k for the /k/ sound The /k/ sound is spelt as k rather than as c before e, i and y		Adding the prefix -un The prefix un- is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word		Compound Words Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.		Common exception words Pupils' attention should be drawn to the grapheme-phoneme correspondences that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far.							
New work for Year 2 As words with new GPCs are introduced, many previously-taught GPCs can be revised at the same time as these words will usually contain them.																			
The /dʒ/ ('j') sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ ('j') sound at the end of English words. At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ ('j') sound is spelt -dge straight after the /æ/ ('a'), /ɛ/ ('e'), /ɪ/ ('i'), /o/ ('o'), /u/ ('u') and /ʊ/ ('oo') sounds (sometimes called 'short' vowels). After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ ('j') sound is spelt as -ge at the end of a word. In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ ('j') sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The /dʒ/ ('j') sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.								The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y		The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.		The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.		The /l/ or /əl/ ('schwa-l') sound spelt -le at the end of words The -le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.					
The /l/ or /əl/ ('schwa-l') sound spelt -el at the end of words The -el spelling is much less common than -le. The -el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s.		The /l/ or /əl/ ('schwa-l') sound spelt -al at the end of words Not many nouns end in al, but many adjectives do.		Words ending -il There are not many of these words		The /aɪ/ ('igh') sound spelt y at the end of words This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.		Adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in -y The y is changed to i before -es is added.		Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it The y is changed to i before -ed, -er and -est are added, but not before -ing as this would result in ii. The only ordinary words with ii are skiing and taxing.									
Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before it The -e at the end of the root word is dropped before -ing, -ed, -er, -est, -y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. Exception: being.				Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the /æ/ ('a'), /ɛ/ ('e'), /ɪ/ ('i'), /o/ ('o') and /ʊ/ ('uh') sound (i.e. to keep the vowel 'short'). Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled: mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes.				The /ɔ:/ ('or') sound spelt a before I and II The /ɔ:/ sound ('or') is usually spelt as a before I and II.		The /ʌ/ ('u') sound spelt o		The /i:/ ('ee') sound spelt ey The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (donkeys, monkeys etc.).							
The /b/ ('o') sound spelt a after w and qu a is the most common spelling for the /b/ ('hot') sound after w and qu.		The /ɜ:/ ('ur') sound spelt o after w There are not many of these words.		The /ɔ:/ ('aw') sound spelt ar after w There are not many of these words.		The /ɜ:/ ('zh') sound spelt s		The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words. Exceptions: (1) argument (2) root words ending in -y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.				Contractions In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. can't - cannot). It's means it is (e.g. It's raining) or sometimes it has (e.g. It's been raining), but it's is never used for the possessive.							
The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		Words ending in -tion		Homophones and near-homophones It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.		Common exception words Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others - e.g. past, last, fast, path and bath are not exceptions in accents where the a in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in cat. Great, break and steak are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt ea.													
New work for Years 3 and 4 Revision of work from years 1 and 2 (Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.)																			
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled before any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.		The /ɪ/ ('i') sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words These words should be learnt as needed.		The /ʌ/ ('u') sound spelt ou These words should be learnt as needed.		More Prefixes Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below. Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il. Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-. Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-. re- means 'again' or 'back'. sub- means 'under'. inter- means 'between' or 'among'. super- means 'above'. anti- means 'against'. auto- means 'self' or 'own'.				The suffix -ation The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.		The suffix -ly The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply. The suffix -ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words. Exceptions: (1) If the root word ends in -y with a consonant letter before it, the y is changed to i, but only if the root word has more than one syllable. (2) If the root word ends with -le, the -le is changed to -ly. (3) If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word publicly. (4) The words truly, duly, wholly.							
Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ ('zhuh') or /tʃə/ ('chuh') The ending sounding like /ʒə/ is always spelt -sure. The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt -ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in /tʃ/ with an er ending - e.g. teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.		Endings which sound like /ʒən/ ('zhun') If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as -sion.		The suffix -ous Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word. -our is changed to -or before -ous is added. A final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of 'g' is to be kept. If there is an /ɪ/ sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.				Endings which sound like /ʃən/ ('shun'), spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian Strictly speaking, the suffixes are -ion and -ian. Clues about whether to put t, s, ss or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. -tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te. -ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit. -sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend - attention, intend - intention. -cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.				Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		Words with the /ʃ/ ('sh') sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)					
Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin)		Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two sounds rather than one - /s/ /k/.				Words with the /eɪ/ ('ay') sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		Possessive apostrophe with plural words The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; -s is not added if the plural already ends in -s, but is added if the plural does not end in -s (i.e. is an irregular plural - e.g. children's).				Homophones or near-homophones							
New work for Years 5 and 6 Revise work done in previous years																			
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ ('shus') spelt -cious or -tious Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in -ce, the /ʃ/ sound is usually spelt as c - e.g. vice - vicious, grace - gracious, space - spacious, malice - malicious. Exception: anxious.		Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ ('shul') -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/ ('a') or /eɪ/ ('ay') 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/ ('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.				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 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.							
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:/ ('ee') 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).				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.				Homophones and other words that are often confused In some 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.							

Revision of Reception Work													
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all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent	consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent	vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent	the process of segmenting spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sounds	words with adjacent consonants	guidance and rules which have been taught	The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	The /n/ sound spelt n before k Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the word	Division of words into syllables Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the spoken word. Words of more than one syllable often have an unstressed syllable in which the vowel sound is unclear.					
New work for Year 1													
-tch The /tʃ/ ('ch') sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.	The /v/ sound at the end of words English words hardly ever end with the letter v, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'.	Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs) If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s. If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es			Adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word -ing and -er always add an extra syllable to the word and -ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /ɪ/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed If the verb ends in two consonants (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.		Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word As with verbs (see left), if the adjective ends in two consonants (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.						
Vowel digraphs and trigraphs: Some should already be known, depending on the programme used, but some will be new.													
ai, oi The digraphs ai and oi are never used at the end of English words		ay, oy ay and oy are used for those sounds at the end of words and at the end of syllables		a-e	e-e	i-e	o-e	u-e Both the /yoo/ and /oo/ sounds can be spelt u-e	ar				
ee	ea (/i:/, /'ee'/)	ea (/ɛ:/, /'eh'/)	er (stressed sound)		er (/ə/, unstressed schwa sound)		ir	ur	oo (/u:/) Very few words end with the letters oo, although the few that do are often words that primary children in year 1 will encounter, for example, zoo				
oo (/ʊ/, /'uh'/)	oa The digraph oa is rarely used at the end of an English word		oe	ou The only common English word ending in ou is you		ow (/aʊ/, /'ou'/), ow (/əʊ/, /'oa'/), ue, ew Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e, ue and ew. If words end in the /oo/ sound, ue and ew are more common spellings than oo.		ie (/aɪ/, /'igh'/)	ie (/i:/, /'ee'/)	igh			
or	ore		aw		au		air		ear (/ɛə/, /'air'/)				
Words ending -y (/i:/ or /ɪ/, /'ee'/) depending on accent)	New consonant spellings ph and wh The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. fat, fill, fun).		Using k for the /k/ sound The /k/ sound is spelt as k rather than as c before e, i and y		Adding the prefix -un The prefix un- is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word		Compound Words Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.		Common exception words Pupils' attention should be drawn to the grapheme-phoneme correspondences that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far.				
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As words with new GPCs are introduced, many previously-taught GPCs can be revised at the same time as these words will usually contain them.													
The /dʒ/ ('j') sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ ('j') sound at the end of English words. At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ ('j') sound is spelt -dge straight after the /æ/ ('a'), /ɛ/ ('e'), /ɪ/ ('i'), /ɒ/ ('o'), /ʊ/ ('u') and /u/ ('oo') sounds (sometimes called 'short' vowels). After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ ('j') sound is spelt as -ge at the end of a word. In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ ('j') sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The /dʒ/ ('j') sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.				The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y		The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.		The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.		The /l/ or /əl/ ('schwa-l') sound spelt -le at the end of words The -le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.			
The /l/ or /əl/ ('schwa-l') sound spelt -el at the end of words The -el spelling is much less common than -le. The -el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s.		The /l/ or /əl/ ('schwa-l') sound spelt -al at the end of words Not many nouns end in al, but many adjectives do.		Words ending -il There are not many of these words		The /aɪ/ ('igh') sound spelt y at the end of words This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.		Adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in -y The y is changed to i before -es is added.		Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it The y is changed to i before -ed, -er and -est are added, but not before -ing as this would result in ii. The only ordinary words with ii are <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .			
Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before it The -e at the end of the root word is dropped before -ing, -ed, -er, -est, -y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. Exception: <i>being</i> .				Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the /æ/ ('a'), /ɛ/ ('e'), /ɪ/ ('i'), /ɒ/ ('o') and /ʊ/ ('u') sound (i.e. to keep the vowel 'short'). Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> .				The /ɔ:/ ('or') sound spelt a before I and II The /ɔ:/ sound ('or') is usually spelt as a before I and II.		The /ʌ/ ('u') sound spelt o		The /i:/ ('ee') sound spelt ey The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s ( <i>donkeys, monkeys</i> etc.).	
The /b/ ('o') sound spelt a after w and qu a is the most common spelling for the /b/ ('hot') sound after w and qu.		The /ɜ:/ ('ur') sound spelt or after w There are not many of these words.		The /ɔ:/ ('aw') sound spelt ar after w There are not many of these words.		The /ɜ:/ ('zh') sound spelt s		The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words. Exceptions: (1) argument (2) root words ending in -y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.		Contractions In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. can't - cannot). It's means it is (e.g. It's raining) or sometimes it has (e.g. It's been raining), but it's is never used for the possessive.			
The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		Words ending in -tion		Homophones and near-homophones It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.		Common exception words Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others - e.g. <i>past, last, fast, path</i> and <i>bath</i> are not exceptions in accents where the a in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in <i>cat, Great, break</i> and <i>steak</i> are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt ea.							
New work for Years 3 and 4													
Revision of work from years 1 and 2 (Pay special attention to the rules for adding suffixes.)													
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable If the last syllable of a word is stressed and ends with one consonant letter which has just one vowel letter before it, the final consonant letter is doubled before any ending beginning with a vowel letter is added. The consonant letter is not doubled if the syllable is unstressed.		The /ɪ/ ('i') sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words These words should be learnt as needed.		The /ʌ/ ('u') sound spelt ou These words should be learnt as needed.		More Prefixes Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling, but see in- below. Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il. Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-. Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-. re- means 'again' or 'back'. sub- means 'under'. inter- means 'between' or 'among'. super- means 'above'. anti- means 'against'. auto- means 'self' or 'own'.		The suffix -ation The suffix -ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.		The suffix -ly The suffix -ly is added to an adjective to form an adverb. The rules already learnt still apply. The suffix -ly starts with a consonant letter, so it is added straight on to most root words. Exceptions: (1) If the root word ends in -y with a consonant letter before it, the y is changed to i, but only if the root word has more than one syllable. (2) If the root word ends with -le, the -le is changed to -ly. (3) If the root word ends with -ic, -ally is added rather than just -ly, except in the word <i>publicly</i> . (4) The words <i>truly, duly, wholly</i> .			
Words with endings sounding like /ɜ:/ ('zhuh') or /tʃə/ ('chuh') The ending sounding like /ɜ:/ is always spelt -sure. The ending sounding like /tʃə/ is often spelt -ture, but check that the word is not a root word ending in /tʃə/ with an er ending - e.g. <i>teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher</i> .		Endings which sound like /ɜ:/ ('zhun') If the ending sounds like /ɜ:/, it is spelt as -sion.		The suffix -ous Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters. Sometimes there is no obvious root word. -our is changed to -or before -ous is added. A final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of 'g' is to be kept. If there is an /ɪ/ sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.			Endings which sound like /ʃən/ ('shun'), spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian Strictly speaking, the suffixes are -ion and -ian. Clues about whether to put t, s, ss or c before these suffixes often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. -tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te. -ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit. -sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: <i>attend - attention, intend - intention</i> . -cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.			Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		Words with the /ʃ/ ('sh') sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)	
Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin)		Words with the /s/ sound spelt sc (Latin in origin) In the Latin words from which these words come, the Romans probably pronounced the c and the k as two sounds rather than one - /s/ /k/.			Words with the /eɪ/ ('ay') sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		Possessive apostrophe with plural words The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; -s is not added if the plural already ends in -s, but is added if the plural does not end in -s (i.e. is an irregular plural - e.g. <i>children's</i> ).			Homophones or near-homophones			
New work for Years 5 and 6													
Revise work done in previous years													
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ ('shus') spelt -cious or -tious 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> .		Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ ('shul') -cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: <i>initial, financial, commercial, provincial</i> (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to <i>finance, commerce</i> and <i>province</i> ).		Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ ('a') or /eɪ/ ('ay') 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/ ('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.			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 <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 can be heard (e.g. <i>sensible</i> ).			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.			
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:/ ('ee') 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: <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).		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 <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> .			Homophones and other words that are often confused In some 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 c.				