

Spelling - Book 6

Unit 1: Suffixes (1)

Usually you just add the suffix if the root word ends in a consonant.

help = helpful

cheer = cheerful

Change y to i before most suffixes.

happy = happiness

busy = busier



Double the final consonant after a short vowel.

forget = forgetting

occur = occurred

Drop the final e before adding a vowel suffix.

excite = exciting

hope = hoping

Unit 2: Suffixes (2)

-ible means can be possible, sensible.

-ant means being observant, assistant.

-est used to compare tallest, fastest, brightest.

-ing shows an action happening now
jumping, playing, shouting.

-y turns a noun into an adjective

cloudy, funny, messy

-er can mean more or a person who does something
taller, teacher, singer.

-out

lookout, hideout, washout.

-ed shows an action happened in the past
jumped, played, washed.

-tion often changes a verb into a noun
invention, action, collection.

-ous means full of or having
dangerous, poisonous, famous.

Unit 3: Suffixes (3)

-less means without
hopeless, fearless, careless.
The root word usually stays the same.

-ful means full of
helpful, joyful, careful.
There is only one l in -ful.

-ness means a state or quality
happiness, kindness, darkness
If a word ends in y after a consonant, change the y to an i.

-ly means in a particular way
quickly, calmly, cheerfully.

Unit 4: Suffixes (4)

Syllables are the beats or parts of a word that contain a vowel sound.

A multisyllabic word is a word that has two or more syllables (beats).

Many of these words double the final consonant before adding the suffix because the root word:

- has one syllable
stop = stoppable
wet = wettest
- ends with a stressed syllable
permit = permitting
prefer = preferred
refer = referring

Remember to think about whether you need to swap, double or drop any letters from the root word when you add the suffix.

Unit 5: Suffixes (5)

When a root word ends in a y after a consonant, the y often changes to i before adding a suffix:

try - tries

reply - replied

busy - busily

happy = happiness

Keep the y when adding -ing:

cry = crying

hurry = hurrying

reply - replying

Unit 6: The sh sound spelt ti or ci

The sh sound in the middle of a word is often spelt ti or ci.

nation, station, action, section, patient.

special, official, magician, musician.

ti is often found in words ending in -tion, -tial or -tient.

ci is often found in words ending -n -cial or -cian.

Unit 7: The sh sound spelt si or ssi

The sh sound in the middle of a word is often spelt si or ssi.

television, division, explosion, decision.

mission, discussion, permission.

si often makes the zh or sh sound in longer words, especially before endings such as -ion.

ssi often appears before -on or -ion and makes the sh sound.

Unit 8: Silent letters

Letters that cannot be heard when we say a word are called silent letters. We only know they are there when we spell and see the word.

gnome - g

knight - k, gh

calm - l

thistle - t

column - n



Unit 9: The spellings ei and ie

When ie or ei make the ee sound, the spelling rhyme can help?

i before e, except after c.

piece, relief, achieve, believe, niece.

perceive, deceive, ceiling, receive, conceit.

The rhyme works well for many words with the ee sound, but there are some exceptions.

Unit 11: Plural nouns (1)

A plural noun names more than one person, place, animal or thing.

If a noun ends in -s, -ss, -x, -sh, -tch or -ch, add -es to make it plural.

bus=buses glass=glasses box=boxes

brush=brushes watch=watches match=matches

If a noun ends in a consonant + y, change the y to an i before adding -es.

baby=babies city=cities family=families

Some nouns do not change when they become plural.
sheep, deer, salmon.

Unit 10: Words ending in -ible and -able

Many words end in -able or -ible, and both mean able to be or capable of being.

Most words ending in -able have an obvious root word.
enjoyable, comfortable.

Most words ending in -ible do not have an obvious root word.
possible, horrible, terrible.

If removing the ending leaves a complete root word, it is usually -able.

Sensible ends in -ible even though sense is an obvious root word.

Unit 12: Plural nouns (2)

A plural noun names more than one person, place, animal or thing.

If a noun ends in a consonant + o, we often add -es to make it plural.

potato = potatoes
tomato = tomatoes
hero = heroes
echo = echoes



If a noun ends in f or fe, we usually change the f or fe to v before adding -es.

loaf = loaves
leaf = leaves
wolf = wolves
knife = knives
life = lives

Some nouns change their spelling when they become plural.

woman = women
man = men
child = children
tooth = teeth
foot = feet

If a noun ends in a consonant + o, add -es.

If a noun ends in f or fe, change it to v and add -es.

Some plural nouns are irregular and must be learnt.

SF1: Words containing the letter-string ough

The letter-string ough can be pronounced in several different ways, making it one of the trickiest spelling patterns in English.

thorough, although, dough,

plough



SF2: Orange words

Proceed with caution!

These are common words that even some adults find tricky to spell. We have to work extra hard to learn them!

The root word is commit.

Commitment - keeps one t before -ment.

Committed - doubles the t before -ed.

Committee - contains tt and ee.

Committed follows the rule of doubling the final consonant after a short vowel.

SF4: Orange Words

profession - double s in the middle

sufficient - double f and ends in -cient

correspond - double r in the middle

apparently - double p and double r

opportunity - double p and double t

Look carefully for double letters, break the word into syllables and practise writing the words.

SF3: Homophones and other words that are often confused

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.

principal - principle

bridal - bridle

proceed - precede

weary - wary

When checking your spelling, read your sentence to make sure it makes sense.
Do I have the correct meaning?

SF5: Orange words

Circle the part of the word you think you will need to think extra hard about when spelling it.

guarantee

queue - four of the five letters are vowels!

vehicle

mischievous

foreign

amateur

hindrance



SF7: Orange words

leisure

language

privilege

restaurant

achieve

secretary

stomach

SF6: Homophones and other words that are often confused

Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings and spellings.

morning - mourning

compliment - complement

assent - ascent

draft - draught

Morning starts with morn, like the start of the day.

Compliment contains I for "I like what you said."

Ascent contains sc, like climbing a steep hill.

Draft is the first draft of your writing.

Remember: correct spelling depends on choosing the word with the correct meaning, not just the correct sound.

yacht

soldier

physical

Break the word into syllables to help you.

SF8: Orange words

Sometimes when we say a word, we do not pronounce all the sounds clearly. This can make spelling difficult because different vowels can make the "uh" sound.

Remember to circle the part of the word you think you will need to think extra hard about when spelling it.

available
category
explanation
identity
variety



This is why these words need extra practice - they cannot always be spelled by sounding them out.

SF9: Hyphens

A hyphen is a short line (-) that can join a prefix to a root word.

A hyphen is often used when:

- the prefix ends with a vowel
- the root word begins with a vowel.

co-operate
re-enter
re-open
co-ordinate

The hyphen helps make the word easier to read and prevents confusion when two vowels meet.

A hyphen can help avoid ambiguity (when a word or phrase could have more than one meaning).

Recover = get better after illness
Re-cover = cover again

Resign = leave a job
Re-sign = sign again

SF10: Common mistakes

Some words are often confused, particularly when they sound similar.

An apostrophe (') can show that some letters are missing.

Who's = who is

It's = it is

You're = you are

If you can replace the word with the longer version, use the apostrophe.

SF11: Orange words

Lots of words have silent or quiet letters. When we spell these words, we have to remember that the letters are there, even if we do not hear them clearly when we say the word.

- government
- conscience
- twelfth
- conscious
- environment
- parliament
- shoulder
- soldier

SF12: Homophones and other words that are often confused

Some words are near-homophones. They sound very similar but not exactly the same.

advice, advise, advised

practice, practise, practised.



Great Spelling!