

St Gilbert's R.C. Primary School

Spelling Bank

YEAR GROUP: SIX		TERM: AUTUMN
AUTUMN 1		
<p>Objective:</p> <p>To select and spell correctly the correct version of a homophone.</p> <hr/> <p>Rule:</p> <p>n/a</p>	<p>About the objective:</p> <p>Homophones are words that sound the same as other words but have different meanings and spellings.</p> <p>The words on face value look simple but this is an analytical spelling task requiring children not just to know the spellings but select the appropriate times to use them.</p> <p>In order to support them with these spellings when practising, you need to practice them in sentences and discuss the correct meanings in order to be successful.</p> <p>This has been an objective in Year 6 for many years and by tackling it first can set a good spelling precedent for the rest of the year.</p>	<p>Word Bank:</p> <p>rein rain reign you yew ewe rode road rowed too two to by buy bye their they're there sew so sow cent scent sent be bee see sea heard herd new knew no know might mite right write morning mourning place plaice through threw great grate eyes ice hole whole I eye for four are our in inn of have cell sell made maid cereal serial dear deer main mane key quay beach beech meet meat scene seen blue blew pane pain vain vein grate great peace piece waist waste hair hare plane plain fate fete here hear sum some flour flower herd heard read red bean been him hymn right write week weak hour our break brake leak leek knight night steel steal aloud allowed knot not stair stare board bored know no tail tale sun son</p>
Autumn 2		
<p>Objective:</p> <p>To spell words with apostrophes.</p> <hr/> <p>Rule: Apostrophes used to omit words or show possession. When word ends in s apostrophe only for possession.</p>	<p>About the objective:</p> <p>Apostrophes can be used to show: omission/contraction e.g. cannot – can't possession e.g. Jake's book</p> <p>The most common apostrophe error is the addition of an apostrophe where one is not needed. ... Do not use an apostrophe in the possessive pronouns whose, ours, yours, his, hers, its, or theirs. Do not use an apostrophe in nouns that are plural but not possessive, such as CDs, 1000s, or 1960s.</p>	<p>Word Bank:</p> <p>Don't Can't Won't Didn't Couldn't Haven't Its and it's</p>

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Spring 1																																														
Objective:	About the objective:	Word Bank:																																												
To spell compound connectives.	Beyond the simple sentence is the compound sentence and the complex sentence. A compound sentence is where two clauses are joined together using a connective. Children are very fond of using the connective 'and' in compound sentences but in Key stage 2, they will be encouraged to use more exciting alternatives.	furthermore however nonetheless because therefore moreover henceforward whenever meanwhile notwithstanding although nevertheless besides whatever consequently whoever whereas alternatively																																												
Rule:																																														
Spring 2																																														
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To transform words by changing tenses or word class.	Root words can be transformed by adding a prefix or suffix e.g. loved – unloved love - loving	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Base words</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Negation</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Verb to noun</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Noun to verb</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>love</td> <td>un</td> <td>tion</td> <td>ise</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hate</td> <td>de</td> <td>ism</td> <td>ify</td> </tr> <tr> <td>change</td> <td>dis</td> <td>ness</td> <td>ate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>class</td> <td>anti</td> <td>ity</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>press</td> <td>il</td> <td>ist</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>child</td> <td></td> <td>ir</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>educate</td> <td></td> <td>im</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>long</td> <td></td> <td>in</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>possible</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>reduce</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Base words	Negation	Verb to noun	Noun to verb	love	un	tion	ise	hate	de	ism	ify	change	dis	ness	ate	class	anti	ity		press	il	ist		child		ir		educate		im		long		in		possible				reduce			
Base words	Negation	Verb to noun	Noun to verb																																											
love	un	tion	ise																																											
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change	dis	ness	ate																																											
class	anti	ity																																												
press	il	ist																																												
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educate		im																																												
long		in																																												
possible																																														
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Summer 1																																														
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To spell words with prefixes: aero, aqua, audi, con, cred, duo, Log(o), micro, oct, photo, port, prim, tele, tri and ex.	The English language is rich with words from various cultures and time periods which effect language use and spelling today. These can often be found as root words, prefixes and suffixes e.g. 'micro' meaning small and 'aqua' meaning water	<p>Aqua: water aquarium Aquarius aquatic aquaplane aero: air aeroplane aerodrome aeronauts aerodynamic audi: hear audible audience audition auditorium con: together conspire, conclusion, confront, contents. Cred: belief: credible, creed, incredible Duo: dual, duplicate, duplex, duo, duet Log: logic, logical, logo, Micro: small microscope microfilm microphone microcosm Oct: octopus, October, octogenarian, octagon Photo: photograph, photography, photosynthesis, photocopy, photographer, photogenic Port: carry transport portable import export Prim: first prime primary primrose primate Tele: far off telephone television teleport telecom Tri: triple, tricycle, triplets, triangular, triptych Ex: exit, exhaust, excel, except, exceed, exchange, exclude, exist.</p>																																												
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Summer 2		
Objective: To identify word roots and their associated spelling patterns.	Lesson Ideas: The English language is rich with words from various cultures and time periods which effect language use and spelling today.	Word Bank: Dec, graphein, mikros, octo, skopein, annus, aqua, unus, insula, nun, naus, specere, Dictare, manus, mort, roi, presse voix, bloc, copie.
Rule: N/A		