



The Woodlands Community Primary School

Spelling Patterns Planning – Year 6

Autumn Term

Week 1 –

Rule: Use of the hyphen to link words. Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel and the root word also begins with one.

co-ordinate, re-iterate, pre-eminent, co-own, high-spirited, self-doubt, air-condition, high-pitched, build-up, well-being

Word List – develop, dictionary

Week 2 –

Rule: ‘able’ spellings. The –‘able’ ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it.

acceptable, advisable, available, flammable, inflatable, regrettable, untouchable, knowledgeable, transportable, representable

Word List – controversy, convenience

Week 3 –

Rule: ‘ible’ endings. 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.

bible, compatible, comprehensible, defensible, legible, digestible, deductible, impossible, invincible, indestructible

Word List – correspond, familiar, foreign

Week 4 –

Rule: Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in ‘fer’.

refer – referring, referred, prefer – preferring, preferred, transfer – transferring, transferred

Word List –excellent, existence, explanation

Week 5 –

Rule: Homophones or near homophones - One of two or more words, such as night and knight, that are pronounced the same but differ in meaning, origin, and sometimes spelling.

son/sun, need/knead, deer/dear, sale/sail, bare/bear, hair/hare, place/plaice

Word List – equip, equipped, equipment



Week 6 –

Rule: To understand that 'ough' can have different pronunciations.

thoughtful, drought, throughout, doughnut, fought, sought, trough, snowplough, bough

Word List – especially, exaggerate

Week 7 –

Teach to the gaps.

Half-term

Week 8 –

Rule: Suffix : 'tial'.

essential, substantial, preferential, impartial, potential, celestial, influential, providential, circumstantial, consequential

Word List – privilege, profession

Week 9 –

Rule: ending 'cial'.

social, special, official, financial, commercial, crucial, artificial, beneficial, superficial, facial

Word List – programme, secretary

Week 10 –

Rule: Homophones or near homophones - One of two or more words, such as night and knight, that are pronounced the same but differ in meaning, origin, and sometimes spelling.

advice/advise
device/devise
licence/license
practice/practise
prophecy/prophesy



Week 11 –

Rule: Homophones or near homophones - One of two or more words, such as night and knight, that are pronounced the same but differ in meaning, origin, and sometimes spelling.

eligible: suitable to be chosen or elected
illegible: not legible (i.e. unreadable)
eliminate: get rid of/exclude
illuminate: light up
farther: further
father: a male parent
guessed: past tense of the verb guess
guest: visitor
heard: past tense of the verb hear
herd: a group of animals

Week 12 –

Rule: Homophones or near homophones - One of two or more words, such as night and knight, that are pronounced the same but differ in meaning, origin, and sometimes spelling.

led: past tense of the verb lead
lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead)
morning: before noon
mourning: grieving for someone who has died
past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. In the past) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. he walked past me)
passed: past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. I passed him in the road)
precede: go in front of or before
proceed: go on
principal: adjective – most important (e.g. principal ballerina) noun – important person (e.g. principal of a college)
principle: basic truth or belief

Week 13 –

Rule: Homophones or near homophones - One of two or more words, such as night and knight, that are pronounced the same but differ in meaning, origin, and sometimes spelling.

profit: money that is made in selling things
prophet: someone who foretells the future
stationary: not moving
stationery: paper, envelopes etc.
steal: take something that does not belong to you
steel: metal
wary: cautious
weary: tired
who's: contraction of who is or who has
whose: belonging to someone (e.g. Whose jacket is that?)

Week 14 –

Teach to the gaps.



Spring Term

Week 1 –

Rule: ‘able’ spellings. The –‘able’ ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it.

acceptable, achievable, considerable, degradable, fable, favourable, inflammable, inflatable, inseparable, measurable

Word List – gaps.

Week 2 –

Rule: ‘ible’ endings. 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.

bible, collapsible, digestible, divisible, eligible, negligible, permissible, reversible, submersible, vendible, resistible

Word List – gaps.

Week 3 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 4 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 5 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 6 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 7 –

Teach to the gaps.

Half-term



Week 8 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 9 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 10 -

Teach to the gaps.

Week 11 -

Teach to the gaps.

Week 12 -

Teach to the gaps.



Summer Term

Week 1 –

Rule: 'able' spellings.

reliable, valuable, changeable, deplorable, achievable, applicable, preferable, incapable

Word List – gaps.

Week 2 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 3 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 4 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 5 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 6 –

Teach to the gaps.

Half-term

Week 7 –

Teach to the gaps.



Week 8 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 9 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 10 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 11 –

Teach to the gaps.

Week 12 –

Teach to the gaps.