

Phase 6 Overview

Spelling Rules		Hf / Tricky words
Part 1	<p>Teach simple past tense -ed suffix e.g. I looked (teach the concept of what past tense is separately)</p> <p>Sometimes -ed is one phoneme (jumped) and sometimes two phonemes (wanted)</p> <p>Added to verbs, (e.g. hopped, rushed, wanted, planted)</p>	<p>Read: door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind</p> <p>Spell copied, cried, replied, relied, hiked,described, tiled, wanted, planted, started,</p>
Part 2	<p>Teach suffix -s , -es</p> <p>Added to nouns and verbs, (e.g. cats, runs, bushes, catches)</p> <p>-s is usually just added to the baseword. -es is used after words ending in s/ss, ch, sh, z/zz and when -y is used to replace - i, (e.g. buses, passes, benches, rushes, buzzes, babies).</p> <p>In words such as buses, passes, benches and catches, the extra syllable is easy to hear and helps with the spelling.</p> <p>In the following words, the change in spelling is obvious from the change in the pronunciation of the words - knife/knives, leaf/leaves, loaf/loaves.</p> <p>Some base words stay the same some change see p191</p>	<p>Read: behind, child, children, wild, climb, most, only</p> <p>Spell: simple -s cats runs -es buses, passes, benches, rushes, buzzes, -y to -i babies -f to -ve knives, leaves, loaves</p>
Part 3	<p>Teach -ing, -er, -est</p> <p>Add -ing to verbs, (e.g. walking, flying, spelling, falling)</p> <p>Add -er to verbs to show the person doing the action and to adjectives to give comparative form (e.g. runner, reader, bigger, slower)</p> <p>Add -est to adjectives, (e.g. biggest, slowest, happiest, latest)</p>	<p>Read: both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every</p> <p>Spell -ing walking, flying, spelling, falling, copying -er runner, reader, bigger, slower, fatter -est biggest, slowest, happiest, latest</p>
Part 4	<p>Teach -y, -en, -ful</p> <p>Add -y to nouns to form adjectives, (funny, smoky, sandy, windy)</p> <p>Add -ful to nouns (e.g. careful, playful, painful, mouthful)</p>	<p>Read: everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful</p> <p>Spell -y funny, smoky, sandy, windy -en written, bitten, loosen, tighten -ful careful, playful, painful, mouthful</p>
Part 5	<p>Teach -ly, -ment</p> <p>Add -ly to adjectives to form adverbs (e.g. sadly, happily, brightly, lately)</p>	<p>Read: after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass</p> <p>Spell -ly badly, wrongly, strangely, sadly, happily, brightly, lately</p>

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	Add -ment to verbs to form nouns (e.g. payment, advertisement, development, disappointment)	-ment payment, enjoyment, development, disappointment
Part 6	Teach -ness , Add -ness to adjectives to form nouns (e.g. darkness, happiness, sadness, playfulness)	Read: pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove Spell -ness darkness, happiness, sadness, playfulness
Part 7	Teach: rules doubling and dropping letters where necessary eg hop/hopping hope/hoping, hope/hopeful, carry/carried, happy/happiness	Read: improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would Spell doubling - dropping, hopping, humming, patting dropping - hope hoping, care caring, carry carried
Part 8	Teach: rules We do not use the letter v at the end of words unless it is an abbreviation (Rev). A letter e must be added after the letter v (e.g. have, give, live, love, above).	Read: who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water Spell Rev have, give, live, love, above
Part 9	Teach: rules ay and oy spellings are used at the end of a word and before suffixes e.g. play, played, playing, joy, joyful, enjoy, enjoying, enjoyment; ai and oi do not occur at the end of English words or immediately before suffixes; ai and oi are usually in the middle of words like rain, coin, etc. ai is most often spelled ai as in rain; or split digraph a-e as in date, or a-consonant-vowel as in bacon.	Read: again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents Spell ay -play, played, playing, oy -enjoy, enjoyed, enjoying, enjoyment ai - rain, etc oi - coin, join (joiner) ai is most often rain, date, bacon
Part 10	Teach: rules When o sound follows a letter w , it is frequently spelled with the letter a (e.g. was, wallet, want, wash, watch, wander). This is also often the case after the qu sound (e.g. quarrel, quantity, squad, squash)	Read: Revise common exception words Spell a sounds like o - was, wash, want, squash, wander, quarry
Part 11	Teach: rules When ur sound follows the letter w it is usually spelled or (e.g. worm, word, work, worship, worth)	Read: Revise common exception words Spell worm, work, worth, world, worship
Part 12	Teach: rules When or sound comes before the letter l , it is frequently spelled with the letter a (e.g. all, ball, call, always)	Read: Revise common exception words Spell all, ball, call, always, walk
Part 13	Teach rules: Don't teach i before e See explanation on p 188 of L&S if required. See page 189 of L&S for common misconceptions for adding the -ed ending.	Read: Revise common exception words Spell misconceptions of adding -ed know that it is a past tense word - hop/hopped soft, loft don't work because the are not verbs
Part 14	Teach: There are 3 rules for adding suffixes	Read: Revise common exception words Spell

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	<p>Teach the children to think in terms of base words and suffixes whenever appropriate.</p> <p>1. When a base word ends in a letter e which is part of a split digraph:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drop the e if the suffix begins with a vowel (e.g. hope/hoping, like/liked) - keep the e if the suffix begins with a consonant (hope/hopeful, safe/safely). <p>2. When a base word ends in a letter y preceded by a consonant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - change the y to an i before all suffixes except those beginning with an i (e.g. happy/happiness/happier, baby/babies, carry/carried) - keep the letter y if the suffix begins with an i (baby/babyish, carry/carrying). This is because ii is not allowed in English (except in taxiing and skiing) <p>3. If a base word ends in a single consonant letter preceded by a single vowel letter, and the suffix begins with a vowel, then double the consonant letter (hop/hopped, red/redder/redest, run/running, runner, hop/hopped).</p> <p>In ALL OTHER cases, the suffix can simply be added without any change being made to the spelling of the base word.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hope/hoping, like/liking 2. happy/happiest/happier 3. red/redder/redest
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Purple Mash spelling from Spring term onwards.