



Radiwriter Spelling

Curriculum alignment

for

England Programme of Study *English Appendix 1: Spelling*

Year 1 to Year 6

Introduction

At 3P Learning, we are committed to providing students, teachers and schools with high-quality learning resources that align with the most up-to-date curricula.

Our team of educators has created a Spelling and Vocabulary course that specifically follows the England Programme of Study *English Appendix 1: Spelling* so you can be assured that your students have access to relevant and targeted content.

This document outlines the curriculum alignment and acts as a useful guide when using **Radiwriter Spelling** in your school. Word lists and activities are aligned to every statutory requirement for Years 1 to 6.

Each word list is available in three levels (**core**, **entry** and **exit**) to assist teachers in providing differentiated content:

- The **core** level is the target level for the word list.
- The **entry** level is a shorter list and uses more common words and letter patterns.
- The **exit** level is designed to extend learners through more complex vocabulary and letter patterns.

Teachers have access to all other courses and word lists if further remediation or enrichment is required.

There are also sets of word lists for Common Exception Words (Year 1 and 2) and Mandatory Word Lists (Years 3-6).

3P Learning UK

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Reception

Following Letters and Sounds sequence

Statutory framework for the early years foundation stage	Example words	Word list titles
<p>Children use their phonic knowledge to write words in ways which match their spoken sounds.</p>	<p>at, sat, pat, tap, sap in, nip, pan, pin, tin, tan am, mat, map, dad, sad, tag, gag, gig, gap, nag, sag kick, sock, sack, dock, sick hop, hum, hit, hat, hug, puff, huff, cuff, bell, fill, doll jam, jet, jog yap, yes, yell, zip chip, chin, chug, check, such wait, hail, pain, sail, main feel, weep, feet, jeep, seem high, sigh, light, might coat, load, goat, loaf, road look, foot, cook, good, book too, zoo, boot, hoof, zoom car, bar, bark, card, cart fork, cord, cork, sort, born burn, burp, curl, hurt, surf now, down, owl, cow, howl oil, boil, coin, coil, join, soil dear, fear, hear, gear, near fair, hair, lair, pair, cairn sure, cure, pure, cure tooth, chair, sharp, torch</p>	<p>VC and CVC words: s, a, t, p VC and CVC words: + i, n VC and CVC words: + m, d CVC words: + g, o, c, k CVC words: + ck, e, u, r CVC words: + h, b, f, l CVC words: + ff, ll, ss CVC words: + j, v, w, x CVC words: + y, z, zz, qu CVC words: + ch, sh, th, ng</p> <p>ai words ee words igh words oa words short oo words long oo words ar words or words ur words ow words oi words ear words air words ure words all graphemes</p>
<p>They also write some irregular common words.</p>	<p>the, and, a, to, said, in, he, I, of, it</p>	<p>100 high frequency words</p>

Year 1

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
Revision of work covered in Reception: Letters and Sounds Phase 4 – adjacent consonants	CVCC words	dusk, bunch, shift gulf, sink, kept	CVCC words 1 CVCC words 2
	2 syllable CVCC words	coaster, children, thunder	polysyllabic CVCC words
	CCVC words	crab, crash, bring spin, grab, prop speck, flip, steep	CCVC words 1 CCVC words 2 CCVC words 3
	CCV words	clear, flee, stair	CCV words
	CCVCC words	grasp, crunch, stand	CCVCC and CCCVC words 1
	CCVCC and CCCVC words	street, brand, scrap	CCVCC and CCCVC words 2
	2 syllables word with adjacent consonants	blusher, slither, shortcut	polysyllabic words: adjacent consonants
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.	off, well, miss, buzz, back	ff words ll words ss words zz words words ending in ck
The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k		bank, think, honk, sunk	nk final blends
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.	pocket, rabbit, carrot, thunder, sunset	Syllable Sushi activity
-tch	The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.	catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch	tch words
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'.	have, live, give	words ending in ve
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.	cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches	add -s to make plural 1a add -s to make plural 1b add -es to make plurals 1 add -s to verb 1 add -es to verb 1

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
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 /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed. If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper	add -ing no change 1a add -ing no change 1b add -ed with no change add -er with no change
Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word	As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	grander, grandest, fresher, freshest, quicker, quickest	add -er with no change add -est with no change
ai, oi	The digraphs ai and oi are virtually never used at the end of English words.	rain, wait, train, paid, afraid oil, join, coin, point, soil	long a words 2 oi and oy words 2 ai making long a words* oi words 1*
ay, oy	ay and oy are used for those sounds at the end of words and at the end of syllables.	day, play, say, way, stay boy, toy, enjoy, annoy	long a words 2 oi and oy words 2 ay making long a words* oy words 1*
a–e		made, came, same, take, safe	long a words 2 a_e making long a 1*
e–e		these, theme, complete	e_e making long e words
i–e		five, ride, like, time, slide	i_e making long i words
o–e		home, those, woke, hope, hole	o_e making long o words
u–e	Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u–e.	June, rule, rude, use, tube, tune	u_e making long u words 1
ar		car, start, park, arm, garden	ar words
ee		see, tree, green, meet, week	ee making long e words
ea (/i:/)		sea, dream, meat, each, read (present tense)	ea making long e words
ea (/ɛ/)		head, bread, meant, instead, read (past tense)	ea making the short e sound
er (/ɜ:/)		(stressed sound): her, term, verb, person	er making the /ur/ sound

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
er (/ə/)		(unstressed <i>schwa</i> sound): better, under, summer, winter	add -er with no change er making the schwa sound*
ir		girl, bird, shirt, first, third	ir making the /ur/ sound
ur		turn, hurt, church, burst, Thursday	ur making the /ur/ sound
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.	food, pool, moon, zoo, soon	oo making the long /oo/ sound
oo (/ʊ/)		book, took, foot, wood, good	oo making the short /oo/ sound
oa	The digraph oa is very rare at the end of an English word.	boat, coat, road, coach, goal	oa making long o words
oe		toe, goes	oe making long o words
ou	The only common English word ending in ou is <i>you</i> .	out, about, mouth, around, sound	ou words
ow (/aʊ/) ow (/əʊ/) 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.	now, how, brown, down, town, own, blow, snow, grow, show, blue, clue, true, rescue, Tuesday, new, few, grew, flew, drew	ow words ue making long u words ew making long u words
ie (/aɪ/)		lie, tie, pie, cried, tried, dried	ie making long i words
ie (/i:/)		chief, field, thief	ie making long e words
igh		high, night, light, bright, right	igh making long i words
or		for, short, born, horse, morning	or making /or/ sound
ore		more, score, before, wore, shore	ore making /or/ sound
aw		saw, draw, yawn, crawl	aw making /or/ sound
au		author, August, dinosaur, astronaut	au making the /or/ sound
air		air, fair, pair, hair, chair	air words
ear		dear, hear, beard, near, year	ear words
ear (/ɛə/)		bear, pear, wear	words making the /air/sound

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
are (/ɛə/)		bare, dare, care, share, scared	are making the /air/ sound
Words ending -y (/i:/ or /ɪ/)		very, happy, funny, party, family	y making long e words
New consonant spellings ph and wh	The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. <i>fat, fill, fun</i>).	dolphin, alphabet, phonics, elephant, when, where, which, wheel, while	ph words wh words
Using k for the /k/ sound	The /k/ sound is spelt as k rather than as c before e, i and y.	sketch, kit, Kent, skin, frisky	k before e, i and y words
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.	unhappy, undo, unload, unfair, unlock	prefix un-
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.	football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry	compound words 1a compound words 1b compound words 1c
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.	the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here	Year 1 Exception Word List UK 1, 2, 3
*These word lists are not included in the course but are available through the word list search tool.			

Year 2

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	<p>The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ sound at the end of English words.</p> <p>At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt –dge straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʌ/ and /ʊ/ sounds (sometimes called ‘short’ vowels). After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the sound /dʒ/ is spelt as –ge at the end of a word.</p> <p>In other positions: In words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The /dʒ/ sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.</p>	<p>badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge</p> <p>age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village</p> <p>gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy</p> <p>jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust</p>	<p>dge saying /j/ words</p> <p>ge saying /j/ words</p> <p>g saying /j/ before e, i or y</p> <p>j saying /j/ before a, o or u</p>
The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y		race, ice, cell, city, fancy	c saying /s/ before e, i or 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.	knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw	kn or gn words
The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap	wr words
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The –le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	table, apple, bottle, little, middle	words ending in le
The /l/ or /əl/ 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.	camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel	words ending in el
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	Not many nouns end in –al, but many adjectives do.	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal	words ending in al
Words ending –il	There are not many of these words.	pencil, fossil, nostril	words ending in il
The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July	y making the long i words
Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries	change y to i and add -es 1 change y to i and add -es 2

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
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> .	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ... but copying, crying, replying	add -er to words ending in y add -ed to words ending in y add -est to words ending in y add -ing no change 1
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> .	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny	add -ing to words ending in e 1 add -ed to words ending in e add -er to words ending in e add -est to words ending in e add -y to words ending in e
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 sound /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/ and /ʌ/ (i.e. to keep the vowel 'short'). Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> .	patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny	double and add -ing double and add -ed double and add -er double and add -est double and add -y
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	The /ɔ:/ sound ('or') is usually spelt as a before l and ll.	all, ball, call, walk, talk, always	a making the /or/ sound
The /ʌ/ sound spelt o		other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday	o making the short u sound
The /i:/ sound spelt -ey	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (<i>donkeys, monkeys, etc.</i>).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley	ey making long e words
The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	a is the most common spelling for the /ɒ/ ('hot') sound after w and qu.	want, watch, wander, quantity, squash	a making the short o sound
The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w	There are not many of these words.	word, work, worm, world, worth	or making the /ur/ sound
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w	There are not many of these words.	war, warm, towards	ar making the /or/ sound
The /z/ sound spelt s		television, treasure, usual	s saying /zh/
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.	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly, merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily	add -ment no change add -ness no change add -ful no change add -ly no change add suffixes to words ending in y

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
Contractions	<p>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.</p>	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll	contractions 1
The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's	apostrophes 1
Words ending in –tion		station, fiction, motion, national, section	tion words
Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight	homophones 1
Common exception words	<p>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.</p> <p>Great, break and steak are the only common words where the /eɪ/sound is spelt ea.</p>		Year 2 Common Exception Word List UK 1, 2, 3, 4

Year 3 and 4

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
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.	forgetting, forgotten, beginning, beginner, prefer, preferred gardening, gardener, limiting, limited, limitation	double and add suffix add suffixes to unstressed syllables
The /ɪ/ sound spelt y elsewhere than at the end of words	These words should be learnt as needed.	myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery	y making the short i sound
The sound spelt /ʌ/ ou	These words should be learnt as needed.	young, touch, double, trouble, country	ou making the short u sound
More prefixes	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling but see in- below. Like un-, the prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.	disappoint, disagree, disobey	prefix dis-
		misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell)	prefix mis-
	The prefix in- can mean both 'not' and 'in' / 'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'.	inactive, incorrect	prefix in- 1
	Before a root word starting with l, in- becomes il.	illegal, illegible	prefix il-
	Before a root word starting with m or p, in- becomes im-.	immature, immortal, impossible, impatient	prefix im-
	Before a root word starting with r, in- becomes ir-.	irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible	prefix ir-
	re- means 'again' or 'back'.	redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate	prefix re-
	sub- means 'under'.	subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge	prefix sub-
	inter- means 'between' or 'among'.	interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related)	prefix inter-
	super- means 'above'.	supermarket, superman, superstar	prefix super-

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
	anti– means ‘against’.	antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antisocial	prefix anti-
	auto– means ‘self’ or ‘own’.	autobiography, autograph	prefix auto-
The suffix –ation	The suffix –ation is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration	add -tion to a verb
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.	sadly, completely, usually (usual + ly), finally (final + ly), comically (comical + ly)	add -ly no change
	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.	happily, angrily	add -ly to words ending in y
	(2) If the root word ends with –le, the –le is changed to –ly.	gently, simply, humbly, nobly	add -ly to words ending in le
	(3) If the root word ends with –ic, –ally is added rather than just –ly, except in the word publicly. The words truly, duly, wholly.	basically, frantically, dramatically	add -ally
Words with endings sounding like /ʒə/ or /tʃə/	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 (t)ch with an er ending – e.g. teacher, catcher, richer, stretcher.	measure, treasure, pleasure, enclosure creature, furniture, picture, nature, adventure	words ending in sure or ture
Endings which sound like /ʒən/	If the ending sounds like /ʒən/, it is spelt as –sion.	division, invasion, confusion, decision, collision, television	words ending in sion
The suffix –ous	Sometimes the root word is obvious and the usual rules apply for adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters.	poisonous, dangerous, mountainous, famous, various	add -ous
	Sometimes there is no obvious root word.	tremendous, enormous, jealous	add -ous no root word
	–our is changed to –or before –ous is added.	humorous, glamorous, vigorous	add -ous to words ending in our

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
	A final 'e' of the root word must be kept if the /dʒ/ sound of 'g' is to be kept.	courageous, outrageous	add -ous to words ending in ge
	If there is an /i:/ sound before the -ous ending, it is usually spelt as i, but a few words have e.	serious, obvious, curious, hideous, spontaneous, courteous	add -ous after long e sound
Endings which sound like /ʃən/, 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.		words ending in tion, sion, cian
	-tion is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in t or te.	invention, injection, action, hesitation, completion	words ending in tion
	-ssion is used if the root word ends in ss or -mit	expression, discussion, confession, permission, admission	words ending in ssion
	-sion is used if the root word ends in d or se. Exceptions: attend – attention, intend – intention.	expansion, extension, comprehension, tension	words ending in sion
	-cian is used if the root word ends in c or cs.	musician, electrician, magician, politician, mathematician	words ending in cian
Words with the /k/ sound spelt ch (Greek in origin)		scheme, chorus, chemist, echo, character	Greek origin ch for /k/
Words with the // sound spelt ch (mostly French in origin)		chef, chalet, machine, brochure	French origin ch for /sh/
Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt -gue and the /k/ sound spelt -que (French in origin)		league, tongue, antique, unique	French origin gue for /g/ French origin que for /k/
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/.	science, scene, discipline, fascinate, crescent	Latin origin sc for /s/
Words with the /eɪ/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey		vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey	ei, eigh or ey making long a

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
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).	girls’, boys’, babies’, children’s, men’s, mice’s (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an s use the ‘s suffix e.g. Cyprus’s population)	apostrophes 2
Homophones and near-homophones		accept, except, affect, effect	homophones 2
Word list – years 3 and 4		accident(ally), actual(ly), address, answer, appear, arrive, believe, bicycle, breath, etc.	Year 3 and 4 word lists 1–11

Year 5 and 6

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ 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.	vicious, precious, conscious, delicious, malicious, suspicious ambitious, cautious, fictitious, infectious, nutritious	words ending in cious or tious
Endings which sound like /ʃəl/	-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).	official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential	words ending in cial or tial
Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency	Use -ant and -ance/-ancy if there is a related word with a /æ/ or /eɪ/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue.	observant, observance, (observation), expectant (expectation), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitation), tolerant, tolerance (toleration), substance (substantial)	suffixes -ant, -ance and -ancy
	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 /ɛ/ sound in the right position.	innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidential)	suffixes -ent, -ence and -ency
	There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.	assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence	
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.	adorable/adorably (adoration), applicable/applicably (application), considerable/considerably (consideration), tolerable/tolerably (toleration)	suffix -able 1 suffix -ably suffix -ible suffix -ibly

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
	<p>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.</p>	<p>changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible</p>	<p>add -able to words ending in ce or ge</p>
	<p>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.</p>	<p>dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable</p>	<p>suffix -able 2</p>
	<p>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).</p>	<p>possible/ possibly, horrible/ horribly, terrible/terribly, visible/ visibly, incredible/ incredibly, sensible/ sensibly</p>	<p>suffix -ible suffix -ibly</p>
<p>Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in –fer</p>	<p>The r is doubled if the –fer is still stressed when the ending is added.</p> <p>The r is not doubled if the –fer is no longer stressed.</p>	<p>referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred</p> <p>reference, referee, preference, transference</p>	<p>add suffixes to words ending in fer</p>
<p>Use of the hyphen</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>co-ordinate, re-enter, co-operate, co-own</p>	<p>hyphens</p>
<p>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling</p>	<p>i before e rule 5</p>
<p>Words containing the letter-string ough</p>	<p>ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</p>	<p>ought, bought, thought, nought, brought, fought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through thorough, borough, plough, bough</p>	<p>ough words</p>

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words	Word list titles
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.	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight	silent letters
Homophones and other words that are often confused	In the pairs of words opposite, 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.	advice/advise device/devise licence/ license practice/ practise prophecy/ prophesy	homophones 5
Word list – years 5 and 6		accommodate, existence, recommend, restaurant, signature	Year 5 and 6 word list 1–10