

Year 6 SATs Spelling Quiz 1

1. His bike was his greatest _____.
2. She had _____ to close the gate when leaving the garden.
3. The _____ at Giza are wonders of the ancient world.
4. Kate was very _____ when she first visited France.
5. The scientist looked through the _____.

Spelling Quiz 1 Answers

Spelling Objective	In a sentence	Word
Common exception words	His bike was his greatest possession.	possession
Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable	She had forgotten to close the gate when leaving the garden.	forgotten
The /i/ spelt 'y' other than at the end of words	The pyramids at Giza are wonders of the ancient world.	pyramids
The //v spelt 'ou'	Kate was very young when she first visited France.	young
Prefixes	The scientist looked through the microscope.	microscope

Common exception words

These are words that children are expected to be able to spell at different points in KS2. They are known as common exception words. They are lists of words that children often misspell, which may be due to exceptions to spelling rules, or words which use a particular combination of letters to represent sound patterns in a rare and unique way.

The following resources can be used to support your child with the KS2 common exception words:

www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-2485-going-for-gold-year-3-and-4-spelling-booklet-checklist

www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-e-2486-going-for-gold-year-5-and-6-spelling-booklet-checklist

Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words of more than one syllable

A suffix is a group of letters added to the end of a root word to either change or add to the original word's meaning. Suffixes beginning with vowel sounds are: -er, -ed, -ing, -able, -al, -ary and -est. This could include words such as:

focused, gardening, accidental, gardener, acceptable, imaginary, happiest.

For these spellings, your child will need to know the conventions for changing the ending of root words based on the suffix added. For example:

happy + est = happiest

In this case the 'y' changes to 'i' when the suffix is added.

The /i/ spelt 'y' other than at the end of words

The letter 'y' often makes a vowel sound within a word. For example, in the middle it can be 'a' long /i/ as in thyme or it can be a short /i/ sound like gym. Your child will have learnt this spelling pattern at some point during KS2. The words could include:

myth, gym, Egypt, pyramid, mystery, hymn, system, symbol, lyric, typical.

The // sound spelt 'ou'

The // sound is pronounced 'u' as in but or up. However, this sound can be spelt 'ou' in some words such as in young. Your child will need to learn the words where // is spelt 'ou'. Here is a list of some of those words:

young, touch, double, trouble, country, rough, enough, tough, courage.

Prefixes

Throughout KS2, your child will learn to spell and use a range of words with different prefixes which will be tested in the KS2 Spelling test. Prefixes are groups of letters added to the beginning of a word, changing its meaning. The following prefixes are taught throughout KS2:

Years 3 and 4

dis- (disappoint), mis- (misbehave), in- (inactive), il- (illegal),

im- (immature), irr- (irregular), re- (reappear), sub- (subheading),

inter- (international), super- (supermarket), anti- (anticlockwise),

auto- (autobiography)

Years 5 and 6

bi- (bicycle), aqua- (aquarium), aero- (aeroplane), micro- (microscope), audi- (audible), trans- (transport), prim- (primary), auto- (automatic)

tele- (telephone), re- (replay), pre- (prehistoric)