Year 6 SATs Spelling Quiz 4

1. The birthday cake had _____________ candles.

2. The food at the restaurant was _____________.

3. Flour is an _____________ ingredient when making bread.

4. The man spoke Spanish with great _____________.

5. The wicked witch was not very _____________.

### Spelling Quiz 4 Answers

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<td>endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt –cious or –tious</td>
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<td>words ending in -able and -ible</td>
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**Words with the /ei/ sound spelt ‘ei’, ‘eigh’, or ‘ey’**
The /ei/ sound can be made several ways in English: ‘ay’ as in day, ‘a_e’ as in mane, ‘ai’ as in rain, ‘ei’ as in feint, ‘eigh’ as in eight and ‘ey’ as in they. Children begin to learn these sounds in KS1 when learning phonics. Children often get confused with which /ei/ spelling to use so this needs to be practised a lot.

Words that could appear in the spelling test are:

- vein, abseil, beige, reign, eight, sleigh, freight, they, obey

**Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt –cious or –tious**
These words can be tricky! A tip to remember is if the root word ends in ce you use –cious to make this sound, such as:

- space + ious = spacious

Many have to be learnt individually but the majority of words ending in /ʃəs/ are spelt –cious. Words using these spelling patterns include:

- ambitious, cautious, infectious, superstitious, nutritious, spacious,
- gracious, malicious, unconscious, tenacious
Endings which sound like /ʃəl/ spelt -cial or -tial
If you're wondering why we have two spellings for this sound, it's because one is French and the other is from Latin. As a rule of thumb, use -cial after the vowels 'o', 'e' and 'i' such as social, special and beneficial. Use -tial after a consonant, especially after 'n', such as substantial, essential, partial.

social, essential, confidential, special, partial potential, official

Words ending in –ant, –ance, –ancy, –ent, –ence, –ency
Here are some rules to help your child choose between -ance / -ence and -ancy /-ency. However, as always in English, there are exceptions to the rules which have to be learnt separately.

If the root word ends in -ant, -ure, -ear or -y use -ance. For example:

significant = significance, assure = assurance, clear = clearance, apply = appliance.

Use -ence when the root word ends in -ere and -ent. For example:

adhere = adherence and absent = absence

-ancy is used when the root word ends in -ant and -ency is used when the root word ends in -ent. For example:

accountant = accountancy or fluent = fluency

Words ending in –able and –ible and words ending in –ably and –ibly
-ible and -able are both common spelling patterns for adjectives and usually sound the same. They mean ‘able to’ and ‘fit for’; however, knowing which one to use can be tricky. For these words it’s a matter of practice and checking using a dictionary. Usually, a good speller can see which one ‘looks right’. These words include:

enjoyable, probably, considerable, considerably, tolerable, tolerably, sensible, sensibly, horrible, horribly