Summer 2 Spelling List Year 6				
Week 1: Words ending '-ent', '-ence' and	Frequency			
<u>'-ency'</u>	Confidence			
If the root verb ends in '-ere', for example interfere, then it takes '-ence'.	Decent			
If the root verb has a stressed '-er' ending, then it takes '-ence', for example, infer.  If the word contains the syllables 'cid', 'fid', 'sid' or 'vid' immediately before the ending, the correct suffix is '-	Urgency			
	Consequent			
	Agency			
ence', for example, confidence.	Ancient			
If the stem of the word ends in a soft 'c' (pronounced like 'c' in cell) or a soft 'g' (pronounced like 'g' in gel), then the ending will be '-ence', for example, innocence.	Independent			
	Innocence			
	Assistance			
Week 2: Homophones	Draught (a current of cool air in a room or			
Homophones are two or more words	other confined space)			
having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling, for example new and knew.	Draft (a preliminary version of a piece of writing)			
	Dissent (the holding or expression of opinions at variance with those commonly or officially held)			
	Descent (an act of moving downwards, dropping, or falling)			
	Precede (come before (something) in time)			
	Proceed (begin a course of action)			
	Wary (feeling or showing caution about possible dangers or problems)			
	Weary (feeling or showing extreme tiredness)			
Week 3: Words ending -sure /-ture	Pleasure			
If it is a 'sh' sound, it is spelt 'sure' (measure)	Measure			
If it has a 'ch' sound, it is often spelt	Treasure			
'ture' (creature) (unless it is a root word ending in 'tch' or 'ch' with an –er ending, such as 'teacher', 'catcher', 'richer' or 'stretcher')	Enclosure			
	Pressure			
	Creature			
	Furniture			

Picture

Nature

Adventure