

# Year 6 SATs Spelling Quiz 3

1. In Madrid, they hold a large \_\_\_\_\_ for Easter.
2. Unripe fruit can cause stomach \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The man placed the dirty clothes in the washing \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The children were learning to tell the time on an \_\_\_\_\_ clock.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ was Sarah's favourite subject.

# Spelling Quiz 3 Answers

| Spelling Objective  | In a sentence  | Word              |
|---|--|-------------------|
| endings that sound like /ʃən/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian          | In Madrid, they hold a large <b>procession</b> for Easter.               | <b>procession</b> |
| words with the /k/ sound spelt 'ch'                                       | Unripe fruit can cause stomach <b>ache</b> .                             | <b>ache</b>       |
| words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt 'ch'                                       | The man placed the dirty clothes in the washing <b>machine</b> .         | <b>machine</b>    |
| words ending with the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que' | The children were learning to tell the time on an <b>analogue</b> clock. | <b>analogue</b>   |
| words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc'                                       | <b>Science</b> was Sarah's favourite subject.                            | <b>science</b>    |

## Endings that sound like /ʃən/, spelt -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian

The /ʃən/ sound in English can be made in several ways ( -tion, -sion, -ssion, -cian). Strictly speaking, the suffixes are -ion and -ian, the difficulty that children have is whether to place 't', 's', 'ss' or 'c' before the suffix. However, the last letter or letters of the root word can help them to decide.

tion: -tion is the most common and is used if the root word ends in 't' or 'te'. For example:

invention, injection, action, construction

sion: -sion is used if the root word ends in 'd' or 'se'. For example:

expansion, extension, comprehension

ssion: -ssion is used if the root word ends in 'ss'. For example:

discuss + sion = discussion or express + sion = expression

cian: -cian is used if the root word ends in 'c' or 'cs'. For example:

optic + ian = optician or electric + ian = electrician

## Words with the /k/ sound spelt 'ch'

Words with this spelling pattern are Greek in origin. They include words such as:

scheme, chorus, chemist, chaos, character, chemistry, architect, echo, stomach, ache

### **Words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt 'ch'**

Words where the /ʃ/ sound (as in the sh in wish) is spelt -ch are mostly French in origin. These include the following words:

chef, chalet, machine, brochure, parachute, chute

### **Words ending with the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que'**

These words are again mostly French in origin. The /g/ sound is spelt 'gue' as in league. The /k/ sound is spelt 'que' as in cheque. Your child will practise these words throughout KS2.

analogue, league, colleague, catalogue, dialogue, antique, plaque, mosque, picturesque, physique, opaque

### **Words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc'**

The words are Latin in origin. However, the Romans would have pronounced these letters as two separate sounds rather than one. We pronounce the 'sc' in these words as /s/ (as in seat). These words include:

scenery, scene, science, scientists, scissors, ascend, fascinate