

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 procession for Easter.	procession
words with the /k/ sound spelt 'ch'	Unripe fruit can cause stomach ache .	ache
words with the /ʃ/ sound spelt 'ch'	The man placed the dirty clothes in the washing machine .	machine
words ending with the /g/ sound spelt 'gue' and the /k/ sound spelt 'que'	The children were learning to tell the time on an analogue clock.	analogue
words with the /s/ sound spelt 'sc'	Science was Sarah's favourite subject.	science

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