

### St Mary's spelling scheme 2014-2015: Year 5

Date:	Objective/rule	Example words	Rules and guidelines	Common exception words or words to be learnt in addition
3/11/14	<b>More prefixes</b>  <b>(and next week)</b>	<b>dis-</b> , <b>mis-</b> , <b>in-</b> disappear, disappoint, disobey misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) inactive, incorrect illegal, illegible immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible <b>re-</b> : redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate <b>sub-</b> : subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge <b>inter-</b> : interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) <b>super-</b> : supermarket, superman, superstar <b>anti-</b> : antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antidote <b>auto-</b> : automatic, autograph	Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling. Like <b>un-</b> , the prefixes <b>dis-</b> and <b>mis-</b> have negative meanings. The prefix <b>in-</b> can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'. Before a root word starting with <b>l</b> , <b>in-</b> becomes <b>il</b> Before a root word starting with <b>m</b> or <b>p</b> , <b>in-</b> becomes <b>im-</b> . Before a root word starting with <b>r</b> , <b>in-</b> becomes <b>ir-</b> . <b>re-</b> means 'again' or 'back'. <b>sub-</b> means 'under'. <b>inter-</b> means 'between' or 'among'. <b>super-</b> means 'above'. <b>anti-</b> means 'against'. <b>auto-</b> means 'self' or 'own'.	accommodate affection analyse ancient apparent appreciate atmosphere attitude average awkward
10/11/14	<b>Continue from last week</b>			bargain believe blemish boundary bruise career celebrate century challenge committee
17/11/14	<b>The suffix <i>-ation</i></b>	information, adoration, sensation, preparation, admiration	The suffix <b>-ation</b> is added to verbs to form nouns. The rules already learnt still apply.	convince correspond coward create curious debate deceive

				decimal definite demonstrate
24/11/14	<b>Endings which sound like /shun/, spelt –tion, –sion, –ssion, –cian</b>	invention, inflation, injection, action, completion, exception, expression, discussion, confession, permission, transmission, admission expansion, extension, comprehension, tension, musician, electrician, politician, magician, mathematician	Strictly speaking, the endings are <b>–ion</b> and <b>–ian</b> . Clues about whether to put <b>t</b> , <b>s</b> , <b>ss</b> or <b>c</b> before these endings often come from the last letter or letters of the root word. <b>–tion</b> is the most common spelling. It is used if the root word ends in <b>t</b> (invent) or <b>te</b> (inflate). <b>–ssion</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>ss</b> (express) or <b>–mit</b> (permit). <b>–sion</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>d</b> or <b>se</b> (Exceptions: <i>attend – attention; intend – intention</i> ) <b>–cian</b> is used if the root word ends in <b>c</b> or <b>cs</b> (e.g. <i>music – musician, politics – politician</i> ).	deprive destroy develop electric embarrass emigrate encounter encourage endure engineer
1/12/14	<b>Words with the /ai/ sound spelt ei, eigh, or ey</b>	vein, weigh, eight, neighbour, they, obey		enrol envelope equator equip especially estimate Europe European evidence exaggerate
8/12/14	<b>Possessive apostrophe with plural words</b>	girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an 's' use the 's notation e.g. Cyprus's population)	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; <b>– s</b> is not added if the plural already ends in <b>s</b> , but <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in <b>s</b> (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children's</i> ).	excavate exceed explanation favour familiar festival flavour forbid foreign forty
12/1/15	<b>Homophones or near-homophones</b>	accept/except, affect/effect, ball/bawl, berry/bury, brake/break, fair/fare, grate/great, groan/grown, here/hear, heel/heal/he'll, knot/not, mail/male,		fruit garage genuine germ govern(ment)

		main/mane, meat/meet, medal/meddle, missed/mist, peace/piece, plain/plane, rain/rein, scene/seen		gradual granite guarantee harass haughty
19/1/15	<b>Endings which sound like /shul/</b>	official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential	<b>-cial</b> is common after a vowel and <b>-tial</b> after a consonant, but there are some exceptions. <b>Exceptions:</b> initial, financial, commercial, provincial (though the spelling of the last three could be said to come from <i>finance</i> , <i>commerce</i> and <i>province</i> ).	haunt hearty height hinder hindrance hoax honour horizon humility hurricane
26/1/15	<b>Words ending in -ant, -ance/-ancy, -ent, -ence/-ency</b>	observant, observance, (observAtion), expectant (expectAtion), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitAtion), tolerant, tolerance (tolerAtion), substance (substAntial), innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidEntial), assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence	Use <b>-ant</b> and <b>-ance/-ancy</b> if there is a related word with a clear /a/ or /ai/ sound in the right position – <b>-ation</b> endings are often a clue. Use <b>-ent</b> and <b>-ence/-ency</b> after soft <b>c</b> (/s/ sound), soft <b>g</b> (/j/ sound) and <b>qu</b> , or if there is a related word with a clear /e/ sound in the right position. There are many words, however, where the above guidelines don't help. These words just have to be learnt.	identify illustrate imagine imitate immense impress imprison include index industry
2/2/15	<b>Words ending in -able and -ible</b>	adorable (adoration), applicable (application), considerable (consideration), tolerable (toleration) changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable,  reliable, possible, horrible, terrible, visible, incredible, sensible	The <b>-able</b> ending is far more common than the <b>-ible</b> ending. As with <b>-ant</b> and <b>-ance/-ancy</b> , the <b>-able</b> ending is used if there is a related word ending in <b>-ation</b> . If the <b>-able</b> ending is added to a word ending in <b>-ce</b> or <b>-ge</b> , the <b>e</b> after the <b>c</b> or <b>g</b> must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their 'hard' sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i> ) before the <b>a</b> of the <b>-able</b> ending. The <b>-able</b> ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in <b>-ation</b> . The first six examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i> , the complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the <b>y</b> changes to <b>i</b> in accordance with the rule.	inferior influence inhabitant instrument interfere interrupt interview introduce investigate jealous

			The <b>-ible</b> ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. sensible).	
9/2/15	<b>Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in -fer</b>	referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred reference, referee, preference, transference	The <b>r</b> is doubled if the <b>-fer</b> is still stressed when the ending is added. The <b>r</b> is not doubled if the <b>-fer</b> is no longer stressed.	juice junction jury knead knuckle lawyer lecture legend leisure length
23/2/15	<b>Use of the hyphen to link words</b>	e.g. co-ordinate, re-iterate, pre-eminent, co-own	Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel and the root word also begins with one.	lenient lightning liquid magazine majesty majority manage manufacture marvellous medium
2/3/15	<b>Words with the /ee/ sound spelt ei after c</b>	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling (+ deceit, conceit, receipt)	The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by <b>ei</b> is a clear /ee/. Exceptions: <i>protein, caffeine, seize</i> .	military mineral minor miracle mischief mischievous modern modest moisture mosquito
9/3/15	<b>Words containing the letter-string ough</b>	ought, bought, thought, nought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through thorough, borough, plough	<b>ough</b> is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	narrate nation natural ninth nuisance

				object observe occupy omit operate
16/3/15	<b>Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters which cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)</b>	doubt, island, lamb, solemn, thistle, knight	Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in <i>knight</i> , the <b>k</b> was sounded as /k/ and the <b>gh</b> used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word <i>loch</i> .	opinion organise origin parallel parliament permanent persevere phrase popular prefer
13/4/15	<b>Homophones and other words that are often confused</b>	advice/advise device/devise licence/license practice/practise prophecy/prophesy aisle/isle aloud/allowed affect/effect altar/alter ascent/assent eligible/illegible eliminate/illuminate farther/father guessed/guest heard/herd led/lead bridal/bridle cereal/serial compliment/complement descent/dissent desert/dessert disinterested/uninterested draft/draught morning/mourning past/passed precede/proceed principal/principle	In these pairs of words, nouns end <b>-ce</b> and verbs end <b>-se</b> . <i>Advice</i> and <i>advise</i> provide a useful clue as the word <i>advise</i> (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound – which could not be spelt <b>c</b> .	privilege pronunciation protect punctual purpose qualify quench query rapid realise

		profit/prophet stationary/stationery steal/steel wary/weary who's/whose		
20/4/15	As the week before			reason receive, receipt recent recommend refuse regret relevant remove request
27/4/15	<b>Words ending in –ant, –ance/–ancy, –ent, –ence/–ency</b>	observant, observance, (observAtion), expectant (expectAtion), hesitant, hesitancy (hesitAtion), tolerant, tolerance (tolerAtion), substance (substAntial), innocent, innocence, decent, decency, frequent, frequency, confident, confidence (confidEntial), assistant, assistance, obedient, obedience, independent, independence	Use <b>–ant</b> and <b>–ance/–ancy</b> if there is a related word with a clear /a/ or /ai/ sound in the right position – <b>–ation</b> endings are often a clue. Use <b>–ent</b> and <b>–ence/–ency</b> after soft <b>c</b> (/s/ sound), soft <b>g</b> (/j/ sound) and <b>qu</b> , or if there is a related word with a clear /e/ sound in the right position. There are many words, however, where the above guidelines don't help. These words just have to be learnt.	resemble resign restore revise rhyme rhythm ridiculous sandwich satisfy saucepan
4/5/15	<b>Adding suffixes beginning with vowels to words ending in –fer</b>	referring, referred, referral, preferring, preferred, transferring, transferred reference, referee, preference, transference	The <b>r</b> is doubled if the <b>–fer</b> is still stressed when the ending is added. The <b>r</b> is not doubled if the <b>–fer</b> is no longer stressed.	scheme seize severe sign similar sincere society solemn sphere statue
11/5/15	<b>Possessive apostrophe with plural words</b>	girls', boys', babies', children's, men's, mice's (Note: singular proper nouns ending in an 's' use the 's' notation e.g. Cyprus's population)	The apostrophe is placed after the plural form of the word; – <b>s</b> is not added if the plural already ends in <b>s</b> , but <i>is</i> added if the plural does not end in <b>s</b> (i.e. is an irregular plural – e.g. <i>children's</i> ).	stubborn style succeed success suggest suit

				superior surprise syllable sympathy
18/5/15	<b>Endings which sound like /shul/</b>	official, special, artificial, partial, confidential, essential	<b>-cial</b> is common after a vowel and <b>-tial</b> after a consonant, but there are some exceptions. <b>Exceptions:</b> initial, financial, commercial, provincial (though the spelling of the last three could be said to come from <i>finance</i> , <i>commerce</i> and <i>province</i> ).	syrup talent telescope tempt terminate theatre thorough tomorrow tremendous triumph
1/6/15	<b>Words containing the letter-string ough</b>	ought, bought, thought, nought, rough, tough, enough, cough, though, although, dough, through thorough, borough, plough	<b>ough</b> is one of the trickiest spellings in English – it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.	twelfth tyrant umpire unite utter vacant variety (root word <i>vary</i> ) ventilate villain
8/6/15	<b>Words with the /ee/ sound spelt ei after c</b>	deceive, conceive, receive, perceive, ceiling (+ deceit, conceit, receipt)	The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by <b>ei</b> is a clear /ee/. Exceptions: <i>protein</i> , <i>caffeine</i> , <i>seize</i> .	virtue vocabulary volcano volume wardrobe whether wisdom wizard woollen wrench
15/6/15	Review weeks gone by			yacht yeast zero zone zoology

22/6/15	<p><b>More prefixes</b> <b>(and next week)</b></p>	<p><b>dis-, mis-, in-</b> disappear, disappoint, disobey misbehave, mislead, misspell (mis + spell) inactive, incorrect illegal, illegible immature, immortal, impossible, impatient, imperfect irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible <b>re-</b>: redo, refresh, return, reappear, redecorate <b>sub-</b>: subdivide, subheading, submarine, submerge <b>inter-</b>: interact, intercity, international, interrelated (inter + related) <b>super-</b>: supermarket, superman, superstar <b>anti-</b>: antiseptic, anti-clockwise, antidote <b>auto-</b>: automatic, autograph</p>	<p>Prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling. Like <b>un-</b>, the prefixes <b>dis-</b> and <b>mis-</b> have negative meanings. The prefix <b>in-</b> can mean both 'not' and 'in'/'into'. In the words given here it means 'not'. Before a root word starting with <b>l</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>il</b> Before a root word starting with <b>m</b> or <b>p</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>im-</b>. Before a root word starting with <b>r</b>, <b>in-</b> becomes <b>ir-</b>. <b>re-</b> means 'again' or 'back'. <b>sub-</b> means 'under'. <b>inter-</b> means 'between' or 'among'. <b>super-</b> means 'above'. <b>anti-</b> means 'against'. <b>auto-</b> means 'self' or 'own'.</p>	
29/6/15	<p><b>Words ending in -able and -ible</b></p>	<p>adorable (adoration), applicable (application), considerable (consideration), tolerable (toleration) changeable, noticeable, forcible, legible dependable, comfortable, understandable, reasonable, enjoyable, reliable, possible, horrible, terrible, visible, incredible, sensible</p>	<p>The <b>-able</b> ending is far more common than the <b>-ible</b> ending. As with <b>-ant</b> and <b>-ance/-ancy</b>, the <b>-able</b> ending is used if there is a related word ending in <b>-ation</b>. If the <b>-able</b> ending is added to a word ending in <b>-ce</b> or <b>-ge</b>, the <b>e</b> after the <b>c</b> or <b>g</b> must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their 'hard' sounds (as in <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the <b>a</b> of the <b>-able</b> ending. The <b>-able</b> ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in <b>-ation</b>. The first six examples opposite are obvious; in <i>reliable</i>, the complete word <i>rely</i> is heard, but the <b>y</b> changes to <b>i</b> in accordance with the rule. The <b>-ible</b> ending is common if a complete root word can't be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a</p>	

			complete word <i>can</i> be heard (e.g. sensible).	
29/6/15	Assess and review			
6/7/15				