

Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1	Spring 1
Week 1 Spelling Test on Thursday 7th Jan	Week 2 Spelling Test on Thursday 14th Jan	Week 3 Spelling Test on Thursday 21st Jan	Week 4 Spelling Test on Thursday 26th Jan	Week 5 Spelling Test on Thursday 4th Feb	Week 6 Spelling Test on Thursday 11th Feb	Week 7 NO TEST HALF TERM
<p>Rule: able / ible / ably / ibly</p> <p>The ‘able’ and ‘ible’ endings are usually used to form adjectives from nouns. The suffix ‘able’ is usually used after a <u>stem</u> that is a <u>complete word</u> in itself.</p> <p>The suffixes ‘ably’ and ‘ibly’ are used to form adverbs.</p> <p>NOTE: If the <u>root word</u> ends in ‘e’, this is usually dropped when ‘able’ is added.</p>	<p>Rule: cious / tious</p> <p>The ‘shus’ sound at the end of a word is usually spelt ‘cious’ or ‘tious’. ‘tious’ is often used if the <u>root word</u> would take the suffix ‘tion’ in its noun form. ‘cious’ is often used if the root word ends in ‘ce’.</p> <p>THINK: Does the <u>root word</u> end in ‘ce’? - cious Can the <u>root word</u> have a ‘tion’ ending? - tious</p>	<p>Rule: ent / ant ence / ance ency / ancy</p> <p>Look for <u>root words</u> that end in a soft ‘c’ or ‘g’ (‘s’ or ‘j’ sound); these often use ‘ent’ & ‘ence’ / ‘ency’.</p> <p>Use ‘ant’ & ‘ance’ / ‘ancy’ after root words that could end in ‘-ation’.</p> <p>THINK: Can the <u>root word</u> end in ‘-ation’? - ant etc. Does the <u>root word</u> end in a soft ‘c’ or ‘g’? - ‘ent’ etc.</p>	<p>Rule: Adding suffixes beginning with a vowel to root words ending in ‘fer’</p> <p>For <u>root words</u> that end in ‘fer’, the final ‘r’ is usually doubled before a <u>suffix beginning with a vowel</u> if the <u>last</u> syllable is stressed. <u>referring</u> <u>preferred</u> <u>transferring</u> <u>offered</u> <u>reference</u> <u>buffering</u></p>	<p>Rule: ‘ei’ or ‘ie’</p> <p>i before e <u>except</u> after c (when the sound is ee)</p> <p>Lots of these words can be written with different suffixes and prefixes!</p> <p><i>mischief receipts</i> <i>relieved conceited</i></p> <p>FURTHER EXCEPTIONS Seize weird protein caffeine seize neither either</p>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Considerable 2. Acceptable 3. Comfortable 4. Valuable 5. Respectable 6. Possible 7. Compatible 8. Permissible 9. Legible 10. Edible <p>EXCEPTIONS</p> <p>The ‘e’ at the end of a <u>root word</u> is kept for <u>root words</u> ending in ‘ee’ or in ‘ce’ or ‘ge’ so the ‘g’ or ‘c’ maintains its ‘soft’ sound of ‘j’ or ‘s’. For words ending in ‘y’, the ‘y’ changes to an ‘i’ (as usual for suffixes after a ‘y’).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malicious 2. Ferocious 3. Audacious 4. Conscious 5. Precocious 6. Infectious 7. Nutritious 8. Pretentious 9. Superstitious 10. Contentious <p>EXCEPTIONS</p> <p>The only word with a ‘cious’ ending that has a noun that ends with the ‘shun’ sound is ‘suspicious’, however this is spelt ‘cion’ not ‘tion’: <u>suspicion</u>.</p> <p>Other exceptions are: <u>anxious</u> <u>noxious</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Significant 2. Restaurant 3. Relevant 4. Performance 5. Appearance 6. Expectancy 7. President 8. Evidence 9. Influence 10. Emergency <p>EXCEPTIONS</p> <p>‘Dependant’ is a noun (a child) and ‘dependent’ is an adjective (reliant on). The word ‘currant’ is a noun (a berry) and ‘current’ can be a adjective (recent) or a noun (flow). Many words end in the suffix ‘ment’ (payment etc.); very few words end in ‘mant’ (adamant, claimant, dormant are the only common ones).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Referring 2. Deferred 3. Conferred 4. Preferring 5. Transferred 6. Offered 7. Reference 8. Buffering 9. Referee 10. Inference <p>EXCEPTIONS</p> <p>Be aware of words where the stress changes depending on which suffix they are matched with. <u>referring</u> v <u>referee</u> <u>preferred</u> v <u>preference</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chief 2. Niece 3. Retrieve 4. Achieve 5. Hygiene 6. Perceive 7. Receipt 8. Ceiling 9. Deceive 10. Conceit <p>EXCEPTIONS</p> <p>Words that end in ‘cy’ may change to ‘cie’ when suffixes such as ‘er’, ‘ed’, ‘es’ are added. E.g. fancy > fancied. There are many other words spelt with ‘ei’ or ‘ie’ that do not make the ‘ee’ sound, e.g. their, science.</p>	<p>Please revise all spellings/rules from Summer 1</p> <p>You will be doing a spelling test of 25 spellings taken from Summer 1</p> <p>Good Luck!</p>	

