

Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2	Spring 2
Week 1 Spelling Test on Weds 1st March	Week 2 Spelling Test on Weds 8th March	Week 3 Spelling Test on Weds 15th March	Week 4 Spelling Test on Weds 22nd March	Week 5 Spelling Test on Weds 29th March	
Rule: Adding suffixes beginning with a vowel to polysyllabic words. For words that end in <u>one vowel</u> then <u>one consonant</u> , the final consonant is usually doubled before a <u>suffix beginning with a vowel</u> if the <u>last</u> syllable is stressed . i.e. forgettable limited Double the final consonant if the <u>last</u> syllable is stressed .	Rule: cial / tial The 'shul' sound at the end of a word is usually spelt 'cial' or 'tial'. What do you notice about the letter before each spelling of the 'shul' ending? <i>Confidential partial</i> <i>Beneficial facial</i> Remember: "Vowels are spec - i - al!"	Rule: able / ible / ably / ibly 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. The suffixes 'ably' and 'ibly' are used to form adverbs . NOTE: If the <u>root word</u> ends in 'e', this is usually dropped when 'able' is added.	Rule: cious / tious 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'. THINK: Does the <u>root word</u> end in 'ce'? - cious Can the <u>root word</u> have a 'tion' ending? - tious	Rule: ent / ant ence / ance ency / ancy Look for <u>root words</u> that end in a soft 'c' or 'g' ('s' or 'j' sound); these often use 'ent' & 'ence' / 'ency'. Use 'ant' & 'ance' / 'ancy' after root words that could end in '-ation'. 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.	
1. Permitted 2. Regretted 3. Committing 4. Admitted 5. Upsetting 6. Darkened 7. Happened 8. Visiting 9. Deepening 10. Hardened EXCEPTIONS Some words do not follow the rule: <i>travelled</i> <i>cancelled</i> <i>labelled</i> For words ending in 'c', add a 'k' to keep the 'hard' 'k' sound at the end of the <u>root word</u> . <i>picnicked</i> <i>trafficking</i> <i>panicked</i>	1. potential 2. essential 3. residential 4. influential 5. sequential 6. consequential 7. official 8. artificial 9. beneficial 10. racial EXCEPTIONS There are a few exceptions which must be learnt separately. Commonly used exceptions: initial financial Less commonly used exceptions: provincial spatial	1. considerable 2. acceptable 3. comfortable 4. valuable 5. respectable 6. possible 7. compatible 8. permissible 9. legible 10. edible EXCEPTIONS 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').	1. malicious 2. ferocious 3. audacious 4. conscious 5. precocious 6. infectious 7. nutritious 8. pretentious 9. superstitious 10. contentious EXCEPTIONS 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': suspicion. Other exceptions are: anxious noxious	1. significant 2. restaurant 3. relevant 4. performance 5. appearance 6. expectancy 7. president 8. evidence 9. influence 10. emergency EXCEPTIONS '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).	