

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 20th April 2018

Prefix 'super', 'sub', 'inter'

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'super', 'sub' and 'inter' mean 'above', 'below' and 'between'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

<i>(list 4:1)</i>	Practise 1 <i>(copy into space)</i>	Practise 2 <i>(fold and hide)</i>	Can spell word <i>(check and correct)</i>
Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix 'super' means 'over or above'. It shows something is bigger or better than usual.</i>		
<i>superman</i>			
<i>supermarket</i>			
<i>superstar</i>			
<i>supervisor</i>			
<i>superimpose</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix 'sub' means 'under or below'. It shows something is less or beneath.</i>		
<i>subway</i>			
<i>subtract</i>			
<i>submerge</i>			
<i>subheading</i>			
<i>submarine</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix 'inter' means 'between or among'.</i>		
<i>interact</i>			
<i>interfere</i>			
<i>intercity</i>			
<i>interlock</i>			
<i>interrupt</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 27th April 2018

Prefix 'anti', 'non', 'auto'

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'anti', 'non' and 'auto' mean 'against', 'not' and 'self'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix 'anti' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'against' or 'opposed to'.</i>		
(list 4:2)	Practise 1 (copy into space)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
<i>antifreeze</i>			
<i>antiseptic</i>			
<i>antibiotic</i>			
<i>antisocial</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>'non' means 'not'. When added (as a prefix) it will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>		
<i>nonstarter</i>			
<i>nonsense</i>			
<i>nonfiction</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix 'auto' comes from Ancient Greek and means 'self', 'own' or 'same'.</i>		
<i>automatic</i>			
<i>autograph</i>			
<i>automobile</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>'mis' means 'wrong' or 'the opposite of'. It will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>		
<i>misplace</i>			
<i>misread</i>			
<i>misinform</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 4th May 2018

Prefix 'pre', 'de', 're'

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'pre', 'de' and 're' have Latin roots and mean 'before', 'undo' and 'redo'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix 'pre' comes from Latin and means 'before'.</i>		
(list 4:3)	Practise 1 (copy into space)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
<i>prepare</i>			
<i>preheat</i>			
<i>predict</i>			
<i>precook</i>			
<i>previous</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix 'de' comes from Latin and means 'undo' or 'do the opposite of'.</i>		
<i>deflate</i>			
<i>decrease</i>			
<i>demist</i>			
<i>defrost</i>			
<i>defuse</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>The prefix 're' comes from Latin and means 'again' or 'back' (think of repeat) .</i>		
<i>replace</i>			
<i>refresh</i>			
<i>recycle</i>			
<i>reform</i>			
<i>return</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 11th May 2018

Prefix 'in', 'im'

- A **prefix** is a letter or letters added to the start of a word to change its meaning.
- The prefixes 'in' and 'im' have Latin roots and mean 'not' or 'the opposite of'.
- Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any change in spelling.

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>'in' means 'not'. When added as a prefix it will give the word the opposite meaning.</i>		
(list 4:4)	Practise 1 (copy into space)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
<i>inactive</i>			
<i>incredible</i>			
<i>invisible</i>			
<i>incorrect</i>			
<i>inaccurate</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>When the root word starts with a 'p' 'in' becomes 'im'.</i>		
<i>impractical</i>			
<i>imperfect</i>			
<i>impossible</i>			
<i>important</i>			
<i>impure</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>When the root word starts with an 'm' 'in' becomes 'im' giving a double 'm'.</i>		
<i>immature</i>			
<i>immigrate</i>			
<i>immoral</i>			
<i>immortal</i>			
<i>immobile</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 18th May 2018

Vowel suffix 'ing'

These words change tense by adding 'ing' to a verb (doing word).

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('a' as in 'tap') or a **long sound** ('a' as in 'tape').
- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- **Verbs** are 'doing' words or actions (run, skip, jump, shout etc).
- **Syllables** are the beats in a word: 'do' (1 beat), 'do-ing' (2 beats), 'un-do-ing' (3 beats).

Spelling tip:	<i>Multi-syllabic words with a short vowel followed by two or more consonants: just add 'ing'.</i>		
(list 4:5)	Practise 1 (copy into space)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
<i>extending</i>			
<i>rejecting</i>			
<i>finishing</i>			
<i>adjusting</i>			
<i>erupting</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>Multi-syllabic words with a short vowel followed by a final consonant: double the final letter.</i>		
<i>admitting</i>			
<i>upsetting</i>			
<i>forgetting</i>			
<i>beginning</i>			
<i>befitting</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>If the final syllable is unstressed the final consonant is not doubled.</i>		
<i>gardening</i>			
<i>carpeting</i>			
<i>frightening</i>			
<i>limiting</i>			
<i>beckoning</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 25th May 2018

Vowel suffix 'er', 'ed'

- **Vowels** are the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u', all other letters are **consonants**.
- Vowels can make a **short sound** ('a' as in 'tap') or a **long sound** ('a' as in 'tape').
- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- **Syllables** are the beats in a word: 'do' (1 beat), 'do-ing' (2 beats), 'un-do-ing' (3 beats).

Spelling tip:	<i>Multi-syllabic words with a short vowel followed by two or more consonants: just add 'er' or 'ed'.</i>		
(list 4:6)	Practise 1 (copy into space)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
<i>pretender</i>			
<i>rejected</i>			
<i>finished</i>			
<i>adjuster</i>			
<i>erupted</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>Multi-syllabic words with a short vowel followed by a final consonant: double the final letter.</i>		
<i>admitted</i>			
<i>permitted</i>			
<i>beginner</i>			
<i>befitted</i>			
<i>submitted</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>If the final syllable is unstressed the final consonant is not doubled.</i>		
<i>gardener</i>			
<i>carpeted</i>			
<i>frightened</i>			
<i>limited</i>			
<i>beckoned</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 8th June 2018

Suffix 'ous'

- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- The suffix 'ous' turns nouns and verbs into adjectives.
- 'ous' means 'having', 'full of' or 'possessing'.
- **Nouns** are 'naming' words (boy, dog, chair). **Verbs** are 'doing' words or actions (run, skip, jump, shout).
- **Adjectives** are 'describing' words (big, cool, old).

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>Some root words are obvious and the suffix 'ous' is just added (danger - dangerous).</i>		
(list 4:7)	Practise 1 <i>(copy into space)</i>	Practise 2 <i>(fold and hide)</i>	Can spell word <i>(check and correct)</i>
<i>dangerous</i>			
<i>treasonous</i>			
<i>poisonous</i>			
<i>ponderous</i>			
<i>murderous</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>'ous' is just added to words ending 'ge' if the soft 'g' sound is kept. Very few of these words.</i>		
<i>courageous</i>			
<i>outrageous</i>			
<i>gorgeous</i>			
<i>uncourageous</i>			
<i>advantageous</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>Words ending 'our' change to 'or' when adding 'ous' (glamour - glamorous).</i>		
<i>glamorous</i>			
<i>splendorous</i>			
<i>vigorous</i>			
<i>odorous</i>			
<i>humorous</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 15th June 2018

Suffix 'ous'

- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- The suffix 'ous' turns nouns and verbs into adjectives.
- 'ous' means 'having', 'full of' or 'possessing'.
- **Nouns** are 'naming' words (boy, dog, chair). **Verbs** are 'doing' words or actions (run, skip, jump, shout).
- **Adjectives** are 'describing' words (big, cool, old).

Copy each word then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

Spelling tip:	<i>If a root word ends with 'y', the 'y' changes to 'i' when 'ous' is added (fury – furious).</i>		
(list 4:8)	Practise 1 (copy into space)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
<i>various</i>			
<i>mysterious</i>			
<i>glorious</i>			
<i>furious</i>			
<i>luxurious</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>If there is a long 'ee' sound before the suffix 'ous', it is usually spelt as 'i'.</i>		
<i>hilarious</i>			
<i>serious</i>			
<i>tedious</i>			
<i>obvious</i>			
<i>curious</i>			

Spelling tip:	<i>A few words use 'e' to make the long 'ee' sound before the suffix 'ous'.</i>		
<i>gaseous</i>			
<i>erroneous</i>			
<i>hideous</i>			
<i>spontaneous</i>			
<i>simultaneous</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 22nd June 2018

Suffix 'tion', 'cian'

- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- **Nouns** are 'naming' words (boy, dog, chair). **Verbs** are 'doing' words or actions (run, skip, jump, shout).
- **Adjectives** are 'describing' words (big, cool, old).
- Adding '**tion**' or '**cian**' to a verb or adjective makes a noun: 'educate' (verb), 'education' (noun).
- The **suffix** 'tion' and 'cian' sound like 'shun'.
- The suffix 'tion' is far more common than the suffix 'cian'.

(list 4:9)	Practise 1 (copy into space)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
Spelling tip:	If the root verb ends in 't' the suffix 'ion' forms 'tion' (invent – invention).		
<i>action</i>			
<i>invention</i>			
<i>direction</i>			
<i>injection</i>			
<i>eruption</i>			

Spelling tip:	A long 'a' sound is always followed by ' tion '. For words ending 'te', drop the 'e' to add 'ion'.		
<i>adoration</i>			
<i>relation</i>			
<i>inspiration</i>			
<i>rotation</i>			
<i>duration</i>			

Spelling tip:	' cian ' is used where base words end in 'c' or 'cs' and often relate to jobs/occupations.		
<i>magician</i>			
<i>electrician</i>			
<i>optician</i>			
<i>politician</i>			
<i>beautician</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 29th June 2018

Suffix 'sion', 'ssion'

- A **suffix** is a letter or letters added to the end of a word to make another word.
- **Nouns** are 'naming' words (boy, dog, chair). **Verbs** are 'doing' words or actions (run, skip, jump, shout).
- **Adjectives** are 'describing' words (big, cool, old).
- Adding 'sion' or 'ssion' to a verb or adjective makes a noun: 'explode' (verb), 'explosion' (noun).
- The **suffix** 'sion' or 'ssion' sounds like 'shun'.
- The suffix 'tion' also sounds like 'shun' and is far more common than 'sion' or 'ssion'.

(list 4:10)	Practise 1 (copy into space)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
Spelling tip:	Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 'd' or 'de' (divide - division).		
<i>invasion</i>			
<i>explosion</i>			
<i>division</i>			
<i>erosion</i>			
<i>conclusion</i>			

Spelling tip:	Many 'sion' words are formed from verbs ending in 's' or 'se' (confuse - confusion).		
<i>aversion</i>			
<i>tension</i>			
<i>inversion</i>			
<i>supervision</i>			
<i>repulsion</i>			

Spelling tip:	'ssion' words have a clear soft 'sh' sound and often base words ending 'ss' or 'mit'.		
<i>admission</i>			
<i>expression</i>			
<i>mission</i>			
<i>confession</i>			
<i>discussion</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 6th July 2018

Letter patterns

These words all came from the French language but we now use them. They use different letter patterns to make familiar sounds.

- Spelling in these words can seem strange and do not appear to follow any rule.
- Words like this just need to be learned but there are not many of them.

Copy each word twice, then try to write it without copying. Use the final column to correct any mistakes or to test each group of words.

<i>(list 4:12)</i>	Practise 1 <i>(copy into space)</i>	Practise 2 <i>(fold and hide)</i>	Can spell word <i>(check and correct)</i>
Spelling tip:	'ch' can make a sound like 'sh' (e.g. shoot-chute). Most of these words come from French.		
<i>chalet</i>			
<i>chef</i>			
<i>machine</i>			
<i>brochure</i>			
<i>parachute</i>			

Spelling tip:	'gue' at the end of a word can make a sound like 'g' . These words come from French.		
<i>vague</i>			
<i>plague</i>			
<i>league</i>			
<i>dialogue</i>			
<i>catalogue</i>			

Spelling tip:	'que' at the end of a word can make a sound like 'k' . These words come from French.		
<i>plaque</i>			
<i>cheque</i>			
<i>antique</i>			
<i>oblique</i>			
<i>unique</i>			

Weekly spellings – To be tested Friday 13th July 2018

Apostrophe for possession in plurals

These words all contain an apostrophe (') to show possession (who is the owner or what it belongs to).

The apostrophe is often misused and confused with the plural forms of nouns (a dog's bone, two dogs, the dogs' bones).

- When it is one thing (singular noun) the apostrophe goes before the 's' (a dog's tail).
- When there is more than one (plural) the apostrophe goes after the 's' (the dogs' tails).
- The apostrophe for plural possession always comes after the plural form of the noun and never goes inside the word itself.

(list 4:15)		Practise 1 (copy)	Practise 2 (fold and hide)	Can spell word (check and correct)
Singular	Plural form	For most nouns just add 's' to form the plural.		
cat's	cats'			
key's	keys'			
pig's	pigs'			
toy's	toys'			
book's	books'			

Singular	Plural form	Nouns ending 'ch', 'sh', 's', 'x', 'z' (hiss/buzz sounds) add 'es' to form the plural.		
church's	churches'			
fish's	fishes'			
boss's	bosses'			
fox's	foxes'			
quiz	quizzes'			

Singular	Plural form	Nouns ending 'o' add 'es' to form the plural.		
cargo's	cargoes'			
hero's	heroes'			
echo's	echoes'			
potato's	potatoes'			
tomato's	tomatoes'			