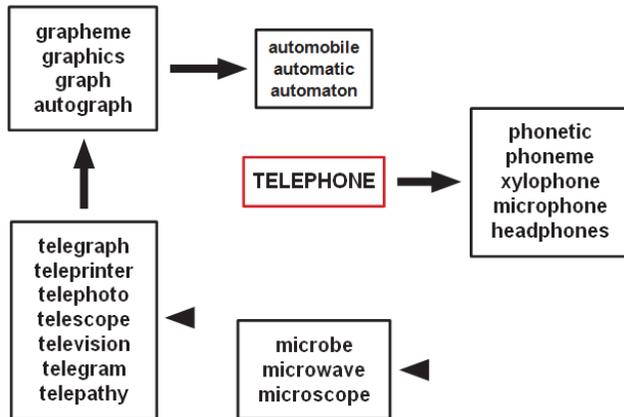


Please refer to the booklet we sent home: *How to Learn Spellings*, which is full of ideas of how to learn them. Also available on our website.

### Using dictionaries to create word webs

Many words belong to word families where the root word is used to create many other words.



Suggestion: Create a word web (like the one below) for any of the words from this list: definite/ unhelpfulness/ quadrilateral/ disaster/ signature/ microscope

### Plurals: adding '-s', '-es' and '-ies'

#### Rules for plurals:

For most nouns, just add -s.

Add -es to nouns that end in ch, sh, s, x and z.

For nouns ending in a y, change the y to an i and add -es. Unless there is a vowel before the y, then just add -s

Suggestion: Choose any nouns and practise using the rules to turn a singular into a plural e.g. one box, many boxes.

bus	cup	baby
balloon	box	fish
party	patch	word
worry	try	hiss
school	lunch	city
potato	meal	rope

### Year 5 Statutory Spellings

Children should regularly practise these so they can confidently read and spell them by the end of year 5.

apparent rhythm occur  
 leisure forty equip  
 equipment equipped  
 curiosity bruise twelfth  
 cemetery amateur secretary  
 persuade lightning  
 government excellent  
 desperate rhyme determined  
 communicate ancient  
 shoulder physical muscle  
 hindrance existence  
 vegetable explanation  
 develop community available  
 soldier programme neighbour  
 individual interfere familiar  
 dictionary conscience  
 average stomach queue  
 nuisance occupy language  
 foreign environment  
 convenience bargain  
 temperature recognise

Suggestion 1: practise spelling these words using rainbow write or pyramid writing.

### Apostrophe for contraction and possession

#### Examples to practise:

could have → could've  
 will not → won't  
 shall not → shan't  
 has not → hasn't  
 she will → she'll  
 let us → let's  
 they will → they'll



Suggestion: Get a partner to call out a contraction and call the contraction back to them as quickly as possible.

### Hyphenated Words

Generally, hyphenate two or more words when they come before a noun and they modify and act as a single idea

Examples to practise: part-time/ time-out/ two-faced/ head-on/ get-together/ follow-up/ deep-fried

Suggestion: Use the prefixes and root words below to create a list of hyphenated words e.g. co-own.

co	operate	exist
re	own	invent
-	enter	tell
	emerge	ignite
	ordinate	

