



Golden Eagles Spellings Autumn 1 2021

Each week on Monday, a new spelling pattern will be introduced in class. These same spellings will be assessed at the end of the week. On some occasions, it will be a list of spelling words, rather than a spelling pattern.

Spelling Homework will be to revise these new spelling patterns each week with their specific list of 10 words.

The children will be assessed on the spellings of the words in **BOLD**.

Spellings will be taught by

- spotting patterns and making links *i.e. what happens to words with short vowel sounds?*
- segmenting into syllables *in / fe / tious*
- learning common suffixes and prefixes *-tious or dis-*
- learning the roots of words *quart means 4 so quarter means 4 pieces*

We have included some general spelling information at the end of this list, which may be helpful.

	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
W/c 13th Sept	<p>Adding the suffixes + ed and +ing to 3 different types of verbs</p> <p><i>General Spelling Rule: Verbs with a short vowel sound add a double consonant when adding a suffix</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. stop = stopped 2. grab = grabbed 3. admit = admitted 4. commit = committed <p>Verbs ending in y, drop the y and add i when +ed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. cries / cry = cried / crying 6. hurry = hurried / hurrying 7. spies / spy = spied / spying 	<p>Add the suffix + tious or +cious (where ci makes an s sound), which makes the ush sound.</p> <p>** this is quite an uncommon suffix**</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Caution = Cautious 2. Infect = Infectious 3. Space = Spacious 4. Grace = Gracious 5. Lush = Luscious 6. Fury = furious 7. Pretend = Pretentious 8. Scrumptious 	<p>Y5/6 will have the same spelling rules, however Y6s need to ensure they know the Y5 spellings first and then learn these additional words based on the same rule.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ridicule = ridiculous 2. Nourish = nutritious 3. Torture = torturous 4. Repeat = repetitious

	<p>Irregular verbs</p> <p>8. think = thought</p> <p>9. catch = caught</p> <p>10. fight = fought</p>	<p>9. Contest = Contentious</p> <p>10. delicious</p>	
<p>Week 3</p> <p>W/c</p> <p>20th</p> <p>Sept</p>	<p>Add the suffix -ation, which changes a verb to a noun.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. aggravate = aggravation 2. cooperate = cooperation 3. decorate = decoration 4. inform = information 5. adore = adoration 6. sense = sensation 7. prepare = preparation 8. admire = admiration 9. dedicate = dedication 10. situate = situation <p>Online games for this spelling rule:</p> <p>https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/list-127.htm</p>	<p>Add the suffix +cial and +tial</p> <p>The rule is +cial is when it follows a vowel (<i>offi</i> = <u>official</u>) and +tial is when it follows a consonant (<i>par</i>= <u>partial</u>).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family word: Office official 2. Family word: specific special 3. Artificial (learn this by separating into 4 syllables art-i-fi-cial) 4. Part = partial 5. Confide = confidential 6. Essence = essential 7. Impart = impartial 8. Crucial (learn this by separating into 2 syllables cru-cial) 	<p>Y5/6 will have the same spelling rules to follow.</p> <p>Y6s need to ensure they know the Y5 spellings first and can learn these additional ones which are exceptions!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Initial 2. Financial 3. Commercial

		<p>9. base word: torrent torrential</p> <p>10. Influence = influential</p>	
<p>Week 4 w/c 27th Sept</p>	<p>Adding suffix -ly, which is added to an adjective to create an adverb. <u>(words ending in y change to i)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> crazy = crazily happy = happily angry = angrily <p><u>(words ending in e)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> gentle = gently simple = simply disagree = disagreeably <p><u>(words ending in ic + ally)</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Basic = basically Frantic = frantically Drama = dramatically family word ambition ambitiously 	<p>Adding the suffix + ant makes a noun to indicate a 'person who' or 'thing that'.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Observe = observant Expect = expectant Hesitate = hesitant Tolerate = tolerant Assist = assistant Account = accountant 7/8 Occupy = occupant / occupancy Adamant dormant 	<p>As Y5, however once these + ant words are secure, look at the new words that can be created by adding + ancy and +ance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> expectancy hesitancy pregnancy hesitance substance
<p>WEEK 5 w/c 4th Oct</p>	<p>Learning Review and Strategy Practice</p>		
	<p>Choose 10 spellings from the preceding weeks - can you recall the spellings correctly? Are you remembering to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> say the word clearly out loud. Snip the word in to syllables diff i cult Say and write the spellings in each syllable d i f f i c u l t Check for any tricky spelling rules (<i>double consonant after short vowel -iff</i>) Use base word to check the root is correct 		

	Review whichever week or select one of the weeks that you need to review again.		
Week 6 w/c 11th Oct	<p>Add the suffix +ous:</p> <p>When the base word ends in an 'e', drop and add ous.</p> <p>The base word is not always obvious.</p> <p>1. Outrage = outrageous (the e stays here as it follows a g)</p> <p>2. Hideous (remember the e in this one!)</p> <p>3. curious</p> <p>4. Observe = obvious</p> <p>5. serious (use syllables to learn these)</p> <p>6. Danger = dangerous</p> <p>7. fame = famous</p> <p>8. adventure = Adventurous</p> <p>9. Gorgeous</p> <p>10. Jealous</p>	<p>Add the suffix + ent + ency + ence , which often (but not always!)</p> <p>follows a soft g (g makes a j sound like gym, genius, ginormous)</p> <p>or</p> <p>soft c (c makes s sound like circle, cyst, centre)</p> <p>or</p> <p>qu</p> <p>1. innocent</p> <p>2. decent</p> <p>3/4. Frequent / frequency</p> <p>5/6. confide = confident / confidence</p> <p>7/8. obey = obedient / obedience</p> <p>9/10. Independent / independence</p>	<p>As Year 5</p> <p>1. Accident</p> <p>2. differ = different</p> <p>3. Magnificent</p> <p>4. Intelligent</p> <p>5. Persist =Persistent</p>
Week 7 w/c 18th Oct	<p>Add the suffix + sion</p>	<p>Adding the suffix able or ible</p> <p>+able is much more common than +ible</p>	<p>As Y5, but now creating adverbs from the nouns</p> <p>ible = ibly</p>

	<p>This changes a verb to a noun, so knowing the verb base word is always helpful here.</p> <p>Add sion when the base word ends in d or se</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compreh<u>end</u> = comprehension 2. Confuse<u>e</u> = confusion 3. Corrode<u>e</u> = corrosion 4. Decide<u>e</u> = decision 5. Erode<u>e</u> = erosion 6. Divide<u>e</u> = division 7. Expand<u>e</u> = expansion 8. Extend<u>e</u> = extension 9. Tense<u>e</u> = tension 10. Explode<u>e</u> = explosion 	<p>If a family word ends in +ation, then it will also end in +able</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adore = adorable (notice here that the 'e' is dropped, now a familiar rule) 2. Apply = applicable 3. Change = changeable (notice this doesn't drop the 'e' and is an exception!) 4. Notice = noticeable 5. Consider = considerable 6. Tolerate = tolerable 7. (Base word is less obvious when + ible) sensible 8. Possible 9. Horrible 10. Visible 	<p>Able = ably</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. incredible = incredibly 2. reliable = reliably 3. understandable = Understandably 4. Considerable = considerably 5. enjoyable = enjoyably
<p>Week 8</p>	<p>Adding suffix cian:-</p> <p>When we add cian to a noun, it now refers to a person linked to that noun.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Music = musician 2. Politic = politician 	<p>We can use a hyphen to join 2 words or more to make a new word. In this list, we have joined a prefix and a base word. This changes the meaning of the base word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. non -drip 2. non-smoker 	<p>As Y5, then investigate this spelling pattern - what hyphenated words can you make with...</p> <p>Anti -</p>

3. Electric = electrician 4. Mathematic = mathematician 5. Magic = magician 6. Technic = technician 7. Beauty = beautician 8. Statistic = statistician Only 8 this week!	3. non-starter 4. non-stick 5. non-stop 6. anti-virus 7. well-known 8. anti-clockwise 9. co-ordinates 10. multi-story	Re - Pre - Ex -
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Some of the key vocabulary, which we will learn in school to support our spelling strategies, is included here.

Base word : This is a standalone English word that can also form other **words** by adding prefixes to the front of the word and/or suffixes to the end of the word. So in the words **joyful**, **joyless**, **enjoyable** and **joyous**, the base word is always **joy**. Being able to identify the base word is a really useful spelling strategy as it helps learners break down the word into easier parts to spell. Identifying words which come from the same base word also helps children categorise spellings, which aids in remembering. There can also be **root words**, which are the Latin or Greek basis of a word that, generally speaking, can't be used as a standalone word.

Suffix: these are added to the end of the word and they change the meaning of the base word which comes before it, such as +ed (**played**), +ing (**playing**). There are 26 common suffixes, which we use in everyday speech!

Vowels: I'm sure you'll be familiar with *a e i o u* as the 5 vowels, but it is always useful to point these out when learning spellings with children as so many spelling rules change based on the presence of a vowel or not!

Syllable: It is part of a word which contains sounds but can also be described a *beat* within a word so the word spider contains 2 syllables (2 beats if I clapped the word aloud) spi-der, travel (2 syllables tra-vel), furious (3 syllables fur-i-ous). Again, being able to break entire words into each syllable helps identify what letters make those sounds.

Verb: This is an action word (to be, to have, to write, to explain)

Regular Verbs: these verbs follow the same pattern with usually no changes to the baseword.

Irregular verbs: These verbs change when the tense changes or when a suffix is added i.e. save + ed = saved, not saved **as we drop the e before we add ed**

Adjective: This is a describing word which describes the noun (empty, silent, beautiful)

Noun: This is an object/thing word (silence, table, space)

Any questions, please do ask us at the end of the day and we'll be able to clarify.

Mrs Thom and Mrs Haig