

## Year 5 Spellings Term 2 2020

Over the course of the term we will investigate, learn and practise different spelling rules and patterns. These rules are outlined below, with some example words. These are not necessarily the words which the children will be assessed against – we will be looking for application of the rules and patterns to a wide range of words.

We will also explore a range of spelling strategies and techniques to help children to attempt to spell new and unknown words independently. During the final week of term, we will review the rules we have covered before completing a final dictation.

Rule learnt w/b 2/11/20 Dictation 6/11/20	Rule learnt w/b 9/11/20 and 16/11/20 Dictation 13/11/20 and 20/11/20	Rule learnt w/b 23/11/20 Dictation 27/11/20	Rule learnt w/b 30/12/19 Dictation 4/12/20	Rule learnt w/b 7/12/20 Dictation 11/12/20
<p><b>Commonly confused homophones or near homophones</b></p> <p>Homophones are words that sound alike but have different spellings and meaning.</p> <p>These words will probably be easy for children to spell, but knowing which homophone to use in context is more challenging!</p> <p>These words will need to be learnt in isolation and within sentences.</p>	<p><b>Plurals Adding '-s', '-es' and '-ies'</b></p> <p>Most nouns add '-s' in the plural.</p> <p>Nouns ending in a hissing/buzzing/shushing sound add '-es'.</p> <p>Nouns ending in '-y' changes the 'y' to an 'i' and add '-es'</p> <p>Several nouns ending in '-o' add '-es', but newer nouns just add '-s'.</p>	<p><b>Apostrophes for contraction</b></p> <p>Contractions are used to combine two words to make a single, shorter word.</p> <p>An apostrophe is used to take the place of an omitted letter or group of letters.</p>	<p><b>Apostrophes for possession</b></p> <p>An apostrophe is usually used with the letter '-s' to show ownership or possession.</p> <p>With most singular nouns and proper nouns, add an apostrophe plus the letter '-s' to do this.</p> <p>If a plural noun already ends in '-s', just add an apostrophe on the end.</p> <p>An apostrophe is <b>never</b> used to make a plural noun.</p>	<p><b>Use of the hyphen</b></p> <p>A hyphen is used when a prefix is added which ends with the same vowel as the start of the root word.</p> <p>A hyphen is not needed when the added prefix ends with a different vowel from the start of the root word – although a hyphen is often used in these words too!</p>
<p>there, their, they're to, too, two our, are of, off new, knew where, wear, we're, were which, witch weather, whether</p>	<p>balloons<b>s</b>, words<b>s</b></p> <p>buses<b>s</b>, patches<b>s</b></p> <p>babies<b>s</b>, cities<b>s</b></p> <p>potatoes<b>s</b>, radios<b>s</b></p>	<p>aren't can't couldn't doesn't he'll I'm she'll who's</p>	<p>Catherine's house The cat's eyes The forest's light The tree's leaves</p> <p>The houses' chimneys The boys' costumes The ponies' diet The volcanoes' summits</p>	<p>co-operate co-ordinate</p> <p>re-enter re-emerge</p> <p>reinvent coexist</p>

Children will also be encouraged and supported to learn and use these 10 'Hot List' spellings:

accompany, communicate, conscience, conscious, curiosity, desperate, determined, marvellous, mischievous, symbol