



# English Spelling Year 5 Spring 1

	Week 1 Common Exception Words	Week 2 Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	Week 3 Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c	Week 4 and 5 Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word)	Week 6 Endings which sound like /ʃəs/ spelt -cious or -tious
Words	attached category committee definite exaggerate excellent foreign interrupt lightning marvellous mischievous privilege relevant rhythm stomach symbol twelfth yacht	achieve belief believe chief convenience experience field fierce grief mischief mischievous relief siege shield yield pixie auntie calorie budgie genie	ceiling conceit conceive deceit deceive perceive receipt receive  agencies legacies pharmacies policies	bomb comb climb doubt lamb limb numb subtle thumb  knee knife knock knot knowledge knuckle  aisle debris island isle viscount admiration adoration alteration aspiration expiration floatation information inhalation preparation relaxation sensation variation	ambitious conscious delicious ferocious gracious malicious precious suspicious vicious ambitious cautious fictitious infectious nutritious superstitious anxious
Key teaching point:		The focus words this week follow the rule 'i before e except after c'. Each word contains the grapheme ie to represent the /i:/ (ee) sound.  N.B. None of these words have the /i:/ following a c so that pupils can focus on learning words with the grapheme ie first.	Some words follow the rule 'i before e except after c'. These words contain the grapheme ie to represent the /i:/ (ee) sound following every letter except c. Some words follow the rule 'i before e except after c'. These words contain the grapheme ei to represent the /i:/ (ee) sound following c. Some words don't follow the rule 'i before e except after c'. Some nouns contain the grapheme ie to represent the /i:/ (ee) sound following the letter c in words where the y at the end is changed to an i to make a plural.	Some words have silent letters – letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word. Hundreds of years ago these letters were pronounced. -ation can be added to verbs to form nouns.	The root of precious is old French 'precios' meaning worth and in Latin 'pretium' meaning cost, worth or price. This is where we get the words precious and appreciate from.  If the root word ends in -ce, the /ʃəs/ sound is usually spelt -cious. If the root word ends in -tion, the /ʃəs/ sound is usually spelt -tious.

