



## English Spelling Year 5 Summer 2

	Week 1 <b>Common Exception Words</b>	Week 2 <b>Singular and plural possessive apostrophe</b>	Week 3 <b>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</b>	Week 4 <b>Verb prefixes: dis-, mis-, de-, re-, over</b>	Week 5 <b>Homophones and other words that are often confused</b>	Week 6 <b>Personal Spelling log</b>
Words	convenience conscious desperate determined environment especially frequently harass hindrance identity individual language necessary nuisance occur opportunity persuade prejudice suggest	Africa's artists' Barbados's Basquiat's brushes' children's deer's elephants' giraffes' hunters' Jamina's Jean-Michel's Kenya's Lucas's people's Savannah's Thomas's waterhole's	ceiling conceit conceive deceit deceive perceive receipt receive	disarm dislocate disloyal disorientate displease disqualify miscalculate misfeed misinform misinterpret misjudge misspell misunderstand decamp deconstruct deflate deforest defrost dehydrate reactivate refrigerate rehydrate reproduce revise overcharge oversimplify overstretch overthink overturn	altar alter bridal bridle compliment complement heard herd led lead past passed farther father guessed guest aloud allowed morning mourning	

Key teaching point:

If the noun is plural but doesn't end in s (e.g. children), just add apostrophe and s as with single nouns.

If the noun is pluralised with an s (e.g. ladies), add the apostrophe at the end of the word after the final s.

If a singular noun ends in an s (e.g. James), add the apostrophe and a possessive s after the s.

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.

The prefixes dis-, mis-, de-, re-, over- are used to modify the meanings of verbs.

The prefixes dis- and mis- have negative meanings.

The prefix de- means to remove or separate; re- means again; over- means either too much, on, above or on top of.

- **guessed:** past tense of the verb guess
- **guest:** visitor
- **heard:** past tense of the verb hear
- **herd:** a group of animals
- **led:** past tense of the verb lead
- **lead:** present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead)
- **morning:** (noun) a time of day after the sun rises until midday/noon
- **mourning:** (noun) great sadness felt after someone has died or (verb) the process of grieving
- **past:** noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. in the past) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. he walked past me)
- **passed:** past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. I passed him in the road)
- **aloud:** (adverb) similar to loudly, to say something out loud
- **allowed:** (verb) to let someone have or do something
- **altar:** (noun) a table in a church
- **alter:** (verb) to change something
- **bridal:** (adjective) related to brides or newly married couples
- **bridle:** (noun) headgear used to control a horse
- **compliment:** (noun) praise expressed to someone
- **complement:** (verb) to make something else better by combining with it
- **farther:** further
- **father:** a male parent