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| **Testing period: week commencing** | **Tue 4th January** | **10th January** | **17th January** | **24th January** | **31st January** | **7th February** | **14th February** |
| **Round 1:** **Key Words** | criticiseindividualrelevantgovernmentembarrassparliamenttemperature | curiosityinterfererestaurantaccordingcommunityequippedfamiliar | interruptrhymeachievetwelfthsincerelythoroughcommittee | rhythmaggressivedeterminedleisureaveragephysicalyacht | amateurdeveloplightningsecretaryexplanationsoldiercommunicate | dictionaryshoulderapparentdisastrousmusclevarietyfrequently | mischievoussignatureappreciatesacrificeancientprofessionvehicle |
| **Round 2: Homophones** | fatherfartheraisleisle | ledleadaloudallowed | morningmourningaffecteffect | altaralterpastpassed | ascentassentprecedeproceed | heardherdprincipalprinciple | draftdraughtwhosewho’s |
| **Round 3: Spelling Rule** | **Suffix: -cious/-tious**suspicious anxious\*preciousunconsciousdelicious | **Suffix: -cial/-tial**social potential evidential essentialspecial | **Suffix: -ant, -ance/ -ent, -ence**nuisanceconscienceexistencefrequentassistant\* | **Suffix: -able/ -ably/** comfortable understandablyreliablechangeablenoticeable | **Suffix: -ible/ -ibly**sensible possible visibly incredibleterribly | **Use of the hyphen**three-quarters co-ordinate re-enter well-known forty-eight | **Words with the ‘ee’ sound spelt ei after c** deceivereceiveceilingprotein\*seize\* |
| **Testing period: week commencing** | **Tue 4th January** | **10th January** | **17th January** | **24th January** | **31st January** | **7th February** | **14th February** |
| **Round 4: Mystery Spellings****Learn the rule****You will be tested on 6 more words which follow this week’s rule.** | If the root word ends in **–ce**, the “sh” sound is usually spelt as **c**e.g. *vice – vicious*, *grace – gracious*, *space – spacious*, *malice – malicious.* \*This is an exception! | **–cial** is common after a vowel letter and **–tial** after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions.  | Use **–ant** and **–ance** if there is a related word with a short **a** vowel or **ay/a\_e** sound in the right position; –**ation** endings are often a clue.Use **–ent** and **–ence** after soft **c,** soft **g** and **qu**, or if there is a related word with a clear short **e** vowel in the right position.\*Other words with these suffixes don’t have any clues to help you. This is one of these words. | The **– able** ending is used if there is a related word ending in **–ation**. If the **–able** ending is added to a word ending in **–ce** or **–ge**, the **e** after the **c** or **g** must be kept as those letters would otherwise have their ‘hard’ sounds (as in *cap* and *gap*) before the **a** of the **–able** ending.The **–able** ending is usually but not always used if a complete root word can be heard before it, even if there is no related word ending in **–ation**. In *reliable*, the complete word *rely* is heard, but the **y** changes to **i** in accordance with the rule. | The **–ible** ending is common if a complete root word can’t be heard before it but it also sometimes occurs when a complete word *can* be heard (e.g. *sensible*). | Hyphens can be used to join a prefix to a root word, especially if the prefix ends in a vowel letter and the root word also begins with one. They are also used for numbers and compound words. | The ‘**i** before **e** except after **c**’ rule applies to words where the sound spelt by **ei** is ‘ee’. **Exceptions**: *protein*, *caffeine*, *seize* (and *either* and *neither* if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound)*.*  |