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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** | criticise  individual  relevant  government  embarrass  parliament  temperature | curiosity  interfere  restaurant  according  community  equipped  familiar | interrupt  rhyme  achieve  twelfth  sincerely  thorough  committee | rhythm  aggressive  determined  leisure  average  physical  yacht | amateur  develop  lightning  secretary  explanation  soldier  communicate | dictionary  shoulder  apparent  disastrous  muscle  variety  frequently | mischievous  signature  appreciate  sacrifice  ancient  profession  vehicle |
| **Round 2: Homophones** | father  farther  aisle  isle | led  lead  aloud  allowed | morning  mourning  affect  effect | altar  alter  past  passed | ascent  assent  precede  proceed | heard  herd  principal  principle | draft  draught  whose  who’s |
| **Round 3: Spelling Rule** | **Suffix: -cious/-tious**  suspicious  anxious\*  precious  unconscious  delicious | **Suffix: -cial/-tial**  social  potential evidential  essential  special | **Suffix: -ant, -ance/ -ent, -ence**  nuisance  conscience  existence  frequent  assistant\* | **Suffix: -able/ -ably/**  comfortable  understandably  reliable  changeable  noticeable | **Suffix: -ible/ -ibly**  sensible  possible  visibly  incredible  terribly | **Use of the hyphen**  three-quarters  co-ordinate  re-enter  well-known forty-eight | **Words with the ‘ee’ sound spelt ei after c**  deceive  receive  ceiling  protein\*  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)*.* |