

Testing period: week commencing	<u>5th January</u>	<u>12th January</u>	<u>19th January</u>	<u>26th January</u>	<u>2nd February</u>	<u>9th February</u>
Round 1: Key words	available equip neighbour stomach	especially nuisance sufficient awkward	exaggerate occupy suggest bargain	excellent occur symbol bruise	4 mystery key words learnt this term	3 mystery spellings from each of the rules this term
Round 2: Spelling Rule	<u>Suffix: -ible/-ibly</u> possibly horrible terribly visible incredibly	<u>Words ending in -fer</u> referral preferred transferring referee preference	<u>Use of the hyphen</u> co-ordinate re-enter make-up well-known forty-eight	<u>Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c</u> deceive receive ceiling protein* seize*	<u>Prefixes: re-, sub-, inter-</u> rewrite refill substitute subtitle interview	
Round 3: Mystery Spellings Learn the rule. You will be tested on 5 more words which follow this week's 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. <i>sensible</i>).	Adding suffixes beginning with vowel letters to words ending in -fer The r is doubled if the -fer is still stressed when the ending is added. The r is not doubled if the -fer is no longer stressed.	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 /i:/. Exceptions: <i>protein</i> , <i>caffeine</i> , <i>seize</i> (and <i>either</i> and <i>neither</i> if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).	Most prefixes are added to the beginning of root words without any changes in spelling re- means 'again' or 'back'. sub- means 'under'. inter- means 'between' or 'among'. We are revisiting a Year 4 rule this week.	
Round 4: Homophones	descent/dissent	desert/dessert	draft/draught	farther/father	steal/steel	