

Year Five Spelling

Statutory Requirements

Converting nouns or adjectives into verbs using suffixes (for example -ate, -ise, -ify).

Verb prefixes (for example, dis-, de-, mis-, over- and re-)

Use -ant and -ance/ -ancy if there is a related word with a /ce/ or /ei/ sound in the right position; -ation endings are often a clue. Use -ent and -ence/-ency after soft c (/s/ sound), soft g (? Sound) and qu, or if there is a related word with a clear /ʔ/ sound in the right position.

There are many words, however, where the above guidance does not help. These words just have to be learnt.

-ent	-ence	-ency	-ant	-ance
transparent	innocence	transparency	tolerant	tolerance
innocent	frequency	decency	expectant	expectance
decent	coincidence	frequency	observant	observance
frequent			hesitant	
confident				
-ancy				
hesitancy				
<p>The -able/-ably endings are far more common than the -ible/-ibly endings. As with -ant and -ance/ -ancy, the -able ending is used if there is a related word ending in -ation. If the -able ending is added to 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 <i>cap</i> and <i>gap</i>) before the a of the -</p>		<p>Silent letters. Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago, e.g knight, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/ and the gh used to represent</p>	<p>Ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.</p>	



<p>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. The first five examples opposite are obvious; 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).</p>		<p>the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word 'loch'.</p>		
-able	-ible		-ough	
-ably	-ibly			
adorable	possible	knight	ought	enough
adorably	possibly	psalm	bought	cough
applicable	forcible	doubt	thought	though
applicably	legible	island	nought	although
considerable	horrible	lamb	brought	dough
considerably	horribly	solemn	fought	through
		thistle	rough	thorough
			tough	borough
			bough	plough
<p>-cial is common after a vowel letter and -tial after a consonant letter, but there are some exceptions. Exceptions: initial, financial, commercial, provincial (the spelling of the last three is clearly related to finance, commerce and province.</p>		<p>Not many common words end like this. If the root word ends in -ce, the ? sound is usually spelt as c, e.g vice - vicious, grace -</p>		



		gracious, space - spacious, malice - malicious. Exception: anxious.		
-cial	-tial	-cious	-tious	
official	partial	vicious	ambitious	
special	confidential	precious	cautious	
artificial	essential	conscious	fictitious	
		delicious	infectious	
		malicious	nutritious	
Use knowledge of morphology (study of forms/structure of words especially in term of morphemes) and etymology (it's origin and historical development from Greek "true sense of the word".				