



## Mill Hill Community Primary School

### Year 5 spelling rules

Spelling rules	Example words
<p><b>Prefixes</b></p> <p>A prefix is a letter or group of letters that can be added to the beginning of a word to make a new word. They can tell us useful information about a root word.</p>	
<p>'Under' (means under or too little)</p> <p>'Over' (means over or too much)</p> <p>'en' (sometimes means to put into)</p> <p>'em' (means the same as 'en' but is used when the root word starts with 'b' or 'p')</p> <p>'mid' (means middle)</p> <p>'pre' (means before)</p> <p>'fore' (means before)</p> <p>'non' (means not)</p> <p>Hyphenated prefixes ('re', 'pre', 'co', 'anti')</p>	<p>underpaid/ undervalue/ under qualified</p> <p>overgrown/ overload/ overcrowded/overpopulated</p> <p>enrage/endanger/ enforce/enact/ encourage</p> <p>empathise/ empower/ embrace/ embolden</p> <p>midfield/ midway/ midsummer/ midmorning</p> <p>premature/ preview / prehistoric/ preselected</p> <p>forethought/ foreground/ foresee/ forecourt</p> <p>nonadjustable/ nonsense</p> <p>re-examine/ re-discover/ pre-own/ co-own/ coordinate/ anti-ageing/ anti-aircraft/</p>
<p><b>Suffixes</b></p> <p>A suffix is a letter or group of letters that can be added to the end of a word to make a new word.</p>	
<p>The shun sound -tion / -sion / -cian / -ssion</p> <p>-tion usually used when the root word ends in a t or te</p> <p>-sion is used when the root word ends in d, de or s, se</p> <p>-cian is used when the root word ends in c or cs</p> <p>-ssion is used when the root word ends in ss or mit</p>	<p>Direct- direction/ friction complete- completion/ invite- invitation intend- intension/ televise- television/ expand- expansion/ conclude- conclusion music- musician / optics- optician</p> <p>possess- possession / express- expression</p>
<p>cious / tious / xious</p> <p>If the root words ends in '-ce', the /shus/ sound is spelt '-cious)</p>	<p>gracious / ferocious / conscious / spacious</p> <p>infectious / cautious / scrumptious / anxious / noxious</p>
<p>cial / tial</p> <p>The '-cial' spelling is common after a vowel. The '-tial' spelling is common after a consonant.</p>	<p>special / social / artificial / commercial / crucial / glacial / facial</p> <p>confidential / impartial / essential / influential / unsubstantial</p>
<p>able / ible</p> <p>The '-able' spelling is common when a complete root word can be heard before it.</p> <p>The '-ible' spelling is common when a complete root word can't be heard before it.</p>	<p>reliable / applicable / justifiable / fashionable / comfortable / questionable / reasonable</p> <p>incredible / visible / possible / terrible / edible / irresponsible / horrible</p>

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<p>ably / ibly These suffixes sound similar and there is no particular rule, so these words just need to be learned. Here are some examples.</p>	<p>admirably / acceptably / forgivably / tolerably / favourably / regrettably / acceptably irresistibly / audibly / terribly / legibly / possibly / feasibly / credibly / forcibly</p>
<p>Confusing words</p>	
<p>ei and ie words Remember: 'i' before 'e,' except after 'c' or when it doesn't rhyme with me.</p>	<p>field / science / wield / relieved / brief / believable receive / weight / neighbour / seize / freight</p>
<p>ough words Words with this pattern have the sounds 'or' / 'uff' / 'ow' / 'oo' .</p>	<p>bought / thought / although / rough / tough / thorough / bough / plough / drought through / breakthrough</p>
<p>silent letters Try group silent letters together to help you learn groups of words.</p>	<p>silent k: knee / knight / knife / knave silent u: guess / guard / guitar silent g: gnome/ gnat silent b: doubt</p>
<p>homophones Words that are pronounced the same but have different meanings or spellings are called homophones.</p>	<p>there/they're/their profit/ prophet desert/ dessert herd/heard</p>
<p>Use of hyphen 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.</p>	<p>co-ordinate/ re-enter/ co-operate/ co-own</p>