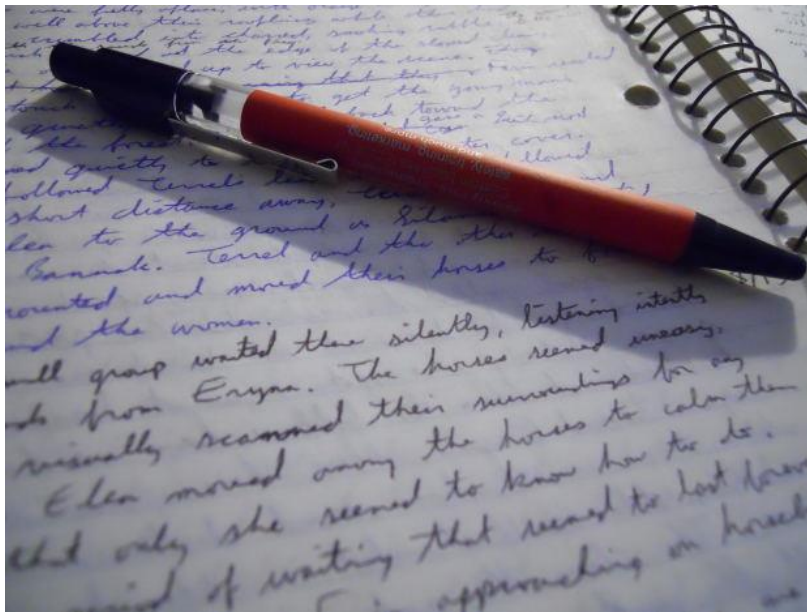


Year 5

Handwriting booklet



Spring 1

Week 1 Spring 1 At school

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.

referring, referred, referral

preferring, preferred

transferring, transferred

reference, referee

preference, transference

Week 1 Spring 1 At home

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.

referring, referred, referral

preferring, preferred

transferring, transferred

reference, referee

preference, transference

Week 2 Spring 1 At school

Use of the 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.

co-ordinate

re-enter

co-operate

co-own

co-ordinate

re-enter

co-operate

co-own

co-ordinate

re-enter

co-operate

co-own

Week 2 Spring 1 At home

Use of the 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.

co-ordinate

re-enter

co-operate

co-own

co-ordinate

re-enter

co-operate

co-own

co-ordinate

re-enter

co-operate

co-own

Week 3 Spring 1 At school

Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c. The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/.

Exceptions: protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).

deceive

conceive

receive

perceive

ceiling

deceive

conceive

receive

perceive

ceiling

Week 3 Spring 1 At home

Words with the /i:/ sound spelt ei after c. The 'i before e except after c' rule applies to words where the sound spelt by ei is /i:/.

Exceptions: protein, caffeine, seize (and either and neither if pronounced with an initial /i:/ sound).

deceive

conceive

receive

perceive

ceiling

deceive

conceive

receive

perceive

ceiling

Week 4 Spring 1 At school

Words containing the letter-string ough.

Ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.

ought

bought

thought

nought

brought

fought

rough

tough

enough

cough

Week 4 Spring 1 At home

Words containing the letter-string ough.

Ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.

ought

bought

thought

nought

brought

fought

rough

tough

enough

cough

Week 5 Spring 1 At school

Words containing the letter-string ough.

Ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.

though

although

dough

through

thorough

borough

plough

bough

Words containing the letter-string ough.

Ough is one of the trickiest spellings in English - it can be used to spell a number of different sounds.

though

although

dough

through

thorough

borough

plough

bough

Week 6 Spring 1 At school

Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word) Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in knight, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word loch.

doubt

island

lamb

solemn

thistle

knight

doubt

island

lamb

solemn

thistle

knight

Week 6 Spring 1 At school

Words with 'silent' letters (i.e. letters whose presence cannot be predicted from the pronunciation of the word) Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in knight, there was a /k/ sound before the /n/, and the gh used to represent the sound that 'ch' now represents in the Scottish word loch.

doubt

island

lamb

solemn

thistle

knight

doubt

island

lamb

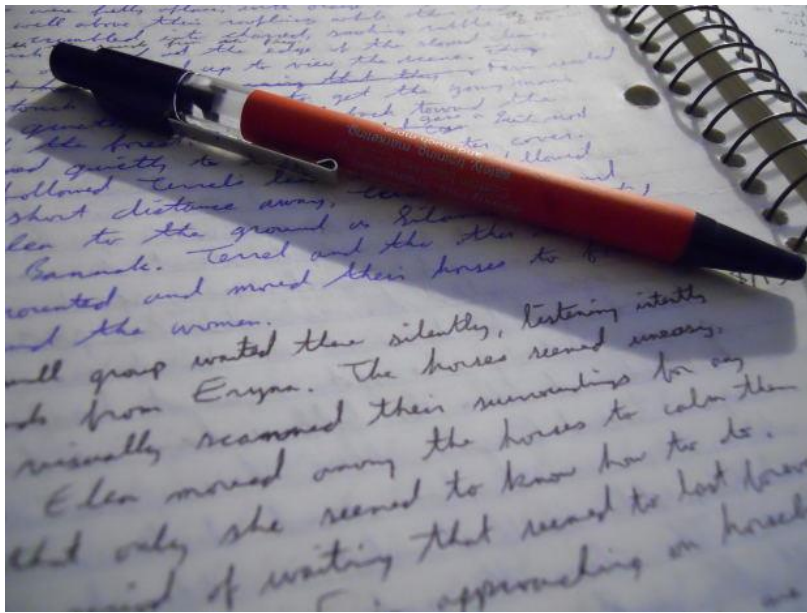
solemn

thistle

knight

Year 5

Handwriting booklet



Spring 2

Week 1 Spring 2 At school

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

In the pairs of words below, nouns end -ce and verbs end -se. Advice and advise provide a useful clue as the word advise (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound - which could not be spelt c.

advice/advise

device/devise

licence/license

practice/practise

prophecy/prophesy

Week 1 Spring 2 At home

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

In the pairs of words below, nouns end -ce and verbs end -se. Advice and advise provide a useful clue as the word advise (verb) is pronounced with a /z/ sound - which could not be spelt c.

advice/advise

device/devise

licence/license

practice/practise

prophecy/prophesy

Week 2 Spring 2 At school

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

More examples:

aisle: a gangway between seats (in a church, train, plane).

isle: an island.

aisle

isle

aloud: out loud.

allowed: permitted.

aloud

allowed

affect: usually a verb (e.g. The weather may affect our plans).

effect: usually a noun (e.g. It may have an effect on our plans).

If a verb, it means 'bring about' (e.g. He will effect changes in the running of the business).

affect

effect

altar: a table-like piece of furniture in a church.

alter: to change.

altar

alter

Week 2 Spring 2 At home

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

More examples:

ascent: the act of ascending (going up).

assent: to agree/agreement (verb and noun).

ascent

assent

bridal: to do with a bride at a wedding.

bridle: reins etc. for controlling a horse.

bridal

bridle

cereal: made from grain (e.g. breakfast cereal).

serial: adjective from the noun series - a succession of things one after the other.

cereal

serial

compliment: to make nice remarks about someone (verb) or the remark that is made (noun).

complement: related to the word

compliment

complement

Week 3 Spring 2 At school

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

More examples:

complete - to make something

complete or more complete (e.g. her scarf complemented her outfit).

complete

complemented

farther: further

father: a male parent

farther

father

guessed: past tense of the verb guess

guest: visitor

guessed

guest

heard: past tense of the verb hear

herd: a group of animals

heard

herd

Week 3 Spring 2 At home

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

More examples:

led: past tense of the verb lead

lead: present tense of that verb, or else the metal which is very heavy (as heavy as lead)

led

lead

morning: before noon

mourning: grieving for someone who has died

morning

mourning

past: noun or adjective referring to a previous time (e.g. In the past) or preposition or adverb showing place (e.g. he walked past me)

passed: past tense of the verb 'pass' (e.g. I passed him in the road)

past

passed

precede: go in front of or before

proceed: go on

precede

proceed

Week 4 Spring 2 At school

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

More examples:

descent: the act of descending (going down).

dissent: to disagree/disagreement (verb and noun).

descent

dissent

desert: as a noun - a barren place (stress on first syllable); as a verb
- to abandon (stress on second syllable)

dessert: (stress on second syllable) a sweet course after the main
course of a meal.

desert

desert

dessert

draft: noun - a first attempt at writing something; verb - to make the
first attempt; also, to draw in someone (e.g. to draft in extra help)

draught: a current of air.

draft

draft

draught

Week 4 Spring 2 At home

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

More examples:

principal: adjective - most important (e.g. principal ballerina)

principal; noun - important person (e.g. principal of a college)

principle: basic truth or belief

principal

principle

profit: money that is made in selling things

prophet: someone who foretells the future

profit

prophet

stationary: not moving

stationery: paper, envelopes etc.

stationary

stationery

steal: take something that does not belong to you

steel: metal

steal

steel

Week 5 Spring 2 At school

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

More examples:

wary: cautious

weary: tired

wary

weary

who's: contraction of who is or who has

whose: belonging to someone (e.g. Whose jacket is that?)

who's

whose

heel; the heel of your foot

heal; to make someone better

he'll; meaning he will

heel

heal

he'll

Week 5 Spring 2

At home

Homophones and other words that are often confused.

More examples:

accept; To accept most commonly means to receive willingly.

except; Except usually means apart from or excluding.

accept

except

affect; used as a **verb**. Its main meaning is 'to influence or make a difference to'

effect; as a **noun**, **effect** means 'a result or an influence':

affect

effect

scene; a view of something ie the play has 4 scenes.

seen; the past of something you see, eg I have seen this movie.

scene

seen