

<p><b><u>Unit 1: Suffixes (1)</u></b></p> <p>A suffix is a letter or group of letters that can be added to the end of a word to change its meaning. Suffixes can begin with a vowel sound. Here are some examples. –ing –ed –er –est –ible –able –ion –ian –ant –ent –ous –y</p> <p>asked, asking, floated, lighter, lighting, hunter, yawning, sweetest, prouder, neater</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 2: Suffixes (2)</u></b></p> <p>When we add suffixes beginning with a vowel to words ending in a consonant + e, we drop the final e from the root word.</p> <p>Weird Word Warning The letter e in the word ‘be’ is not dropped when we add the suffix –ing. be being</p> <p>creation, cycling famous, grimy making, appreciation persuaded, sensible sensed, slimy</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 3: Suffixes (3)</u></b></p> <p>Suffixes can also begin with a consonant. Here are some examples: –ful –less –ment –ness –ly</p> <p>Weird Word Warning For some words ending in y, we swap the y for an i before adding the suffixes –less, –ful, –ness and –ment.</p> <p>achievement amazement beautiful careful careless deceitful definitely gently government judgement</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 4: Suffixes (4)</u></b></p> <p>If we add suffixes beginning with a vowel to words with one syllable, we double the final consonant to keep the vowel short.</p> <p>Weird Word Warning: In words of more than one syllable, the consonant is only doubled if the stress is on the last syllable.</p> <p>admitting beginner committed forbidden forgetting forgotten permitting preferred stoppable regrettable</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 5: Suffixes (5)</u></b></p> <p>We have to swap the y for an i in the root words before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. The suffix –ing begins with the vowel letter i so we don’t change the y to an i when we add –ing</p> <p>applied beautifully busily business crying heavier hurries happiness mysterious reliable</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 6: The sh sound spelt ti or ci</u></b></p> <p>ti and ci can also make the sh sound at the beginning of all syllables except the first one in a word. Root words ending in t or te use ti to make the sh sound. Root words ending in c, cs or ce use ci.</p> <p>explanation direction competition caution especially delicious subtraction section politician official</p>
<p><b><u>Unit 7: The sh sound spelt si or ssi</u></b></p> <p>The sh sound spelt si never appears at the beginning of the first syllable of a word, It will only be found in the middle of words. Root words ending in se or d use si. Root words ending in de also use si in the suffix –sion but it makes the zh sound.</p> <p>admission collision compression decision discussion explosion expansion impression permission profession</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 8: Silent letters</u></b></p> <p>Letters that cannot be heard when we say a word are usually called ‘silent’ letters.</p> <p>subtlest rustled column doubt gnarled knowledge guessing guidance solemnly islander</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 9: The spellings ei and ie</u></b></p> <p>i before e except after c</p> <p>Weird Word Warning: There are some exceptions to this part of the rule e.g. ‘protein’, ‘caffeine’, ‘seize’, ‘neither’, ‘either’. Also, the rule doesn’t apply when ei makes the ay sound, like in ‘neighbour’ and ‘weigh’.</p> <p>achievement believe ceiling conceive mischievous deceived perceived receiving protein relieved</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 10: Words ending in –ible and –able</u></b></p> <p>1. Most words ending in –ible, don’t have an obvious root word: 2. Most words ending in –able, do have an obvious root word 3. More words end in –able than –ible.</p> <p>adorable comfortable considerable possible reasonable reliable responsible terrible understandable visible</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 11: Plural nouns (1)</u></b></p> <p>If a noun ends in s, ss, x, sh, ch (when pronounced ch) or tch we add –es to make it plural. When a noun ends in a consonant + y we must swap the y for an i before adding –es</p> <p>boxes coaches dishes identities opportunities matches parties spies trousers wishes</p>	<p><b><u>Unit 12: Plural nouns (2)</u></b></p> <p>Some singular nouns: –end in a letter that must be changed before we can add –es to make them plural – do not change at all when they become plural – change completely when they become plural.</p> <p>buffaloes calves deer echoes heroes loaves people scarves thieves women</p>