

Autumn 2 Spelling List Year 5

<p><u>-ous suffix</u></p> <p>Adding the suffix -ous turns a noun into an adjective. It means 'full of'.</p> <p>When the root word is unchanged, you just add -ous.</p>	<p>dangerous</p> <p>poisonous</p> <p>momentous</p> <p>joyous</p>
<p>Exception 1: When you add -ous to a word ending with 'e', drop the 'e'</p>	<p>adventurous</p> <p>famous</p> <p>infamous</p> <p>continuous</p>
<p>Exception 2: If the root word ends with a soft 'g' sound, keep the 'e' and add -ous</p>	<p>courageous</p> <p>outrageous</p>
<p>Exception 3: If there is an 'ee' sound before the 'ous' ending, it is usually spelt -ious</p>	<p>serious</p> <p>obvious</p> <p>curious</p>
<p>Exception 4: If the root word ends in a y, drop it and change to an i.</p>	<p>furios</p> <p>glorios</p>

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-sion suffix.

Words with /shun/ endings spelt with "-sion" (if root word ends in se, de or d).

division

invasion

confusion

decision

collision

television

revision

erosion

Apostrophe for singular possession.

Apostrophes are used to indicate that something belongs to something or someone else.

To indicate possession with a singular noun, add 's at the end of the word. This also applies to names and other proper nouns. The car's windscreen is foggy

The **car's** windscreen is foggy.

Rome's backstreets are charming.

A series of actions led to **Captain Cook's** demise.

The **princess's** role has become less traditional.

Statutory spellings covered this half term.

Year 5 will be encourage to incorporate these words in their writing.

aggressive

embarrassed

mischievous

prejudice

desperate

determined