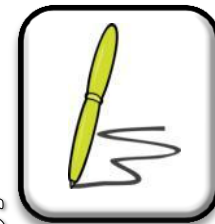




# Spelling: Homophones



A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same but is **spelt differently**.



Read, write, cover, check

## There / They're / Their

There he is over there.

They're going to the beach.

It was their fault not mine.

## Where / We're / Were

Where is the party?

We're going to the party.

We were really surprised.

## To / Too / Two

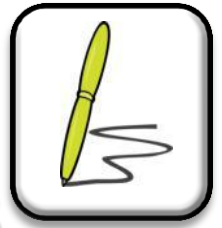
It is time to do something.

We were going too fast too.

There were two people.



## Spelling: Homophones



A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same but is **spelt differently**.



Read, write,  
cover, check

**There** – used to indicate place/position

**Their** – used to indicate possession / ownership

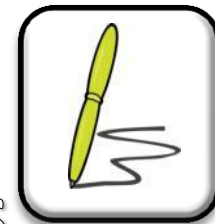
**They're** – the shortened version of 'they are'

1. **There / Their / They're** feeling is that something needs to be done now.
2. Without action, **there / their / they're** going to find it impossible to improve things.
3. Ultimately, **there / their / they're** will have to be a change and **there / their / they're** decision right now will be crucial.

Can you now write three sentences of your own in which you use each of these words correctly.



## Spelling: Homophones



A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same but is **spelt differently**.



Read, write, cover, check

**Where** –relating to a place or position.

**Were** – the past tense of the plural of the verb 'to be'

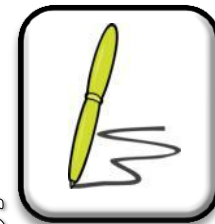
**We're** – the shortened version of 'we are'.

1. **Where / Were / We're** are we going to go to later?
2. **Where / Were / We're** really looking forward to meeting up in the future.
3. They **where / were / we're** exhausted after their journey, but they had finally reached **where / were / we're** they needed to be.

Can you now write three sentences of your own in which you use each of these words correctly.



## Spelling: Homophones



A **homophone** is a word that sounds the same but is **spelt differently**.



Read, write,  
cover, check

**To** – Used to show direction / relating to a place.

**Too** – Used to provide an indication of intensity or to mean 'as well'.

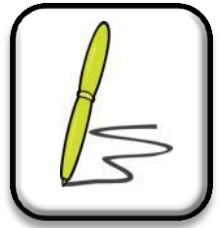
**Two** – This refers to the number 2.

1. He was **to / too / two** slow **to / too / two** do anything about it.
2. There were **to / too / two** other people going there **to / too / two**.
3. Without wanting **to / too / two** complain, everything is happening **to / too / two** fast at the moment.

Can you now write three sentences of your own in which you use each of these words correctly.



# Spelling: Hard and Soft 'C' Sounds



A **hard 'c'** is one that sounds like a **'k'**. A soft **'c'** is one that sounds like an **'s'**.



Read, write, cover, check

## Hard 'C' Sounds

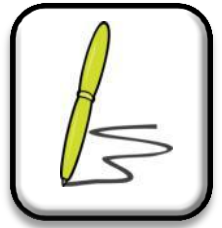
C	K	Ch
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cap</li> <li>• Cave</li> <li>• Candle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kite</li> <li>• Kidnap</li> <li>• Sketch</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monarch</li> <li>• Chemist</li> <li>• Christmas</li> </ul>

## Soft 'C' Sounds

recipe   city   centre   sauce   cellar   office   recent



## Spelling: Hard and Soft 'C' Sounds



A **hard 'c'** is one that sounds like a **'k'**. A soft **'c'** is one that sounds like an **'s'**.



Read, write,  
cover, check

Circle the soft 'c' sounds and underline the hard 'c' in the sentences below.

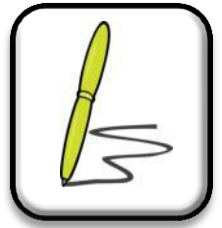
1. The chemist cuddled the cat in the middle of the cemetery.
2. Cairo and Canberra are capital cities on different continents.
3. A circle of clouds collected around the centre of canyon.

Circle the correct spellings of the words below.

- Acseptable/acceptable
- License/license
- Accidentall/acidentally
- Mussle/muscle
- Receive/reseive
- Experience/experiense
- Sensible/sencible
- Innoscence/innocence



# Spelling: Hard and Soft 'C' Sounds



A **hard 'c'** is one that sounds like a **'k'**. A soft **'c'** is one that sounds like an **'s'**.



Read, write, cover, check



A soft 'c' can change how you add suffixes.

If you're adding a **suffix** to a **root word** which ends in a **soft 'c'** and then **an 'e'** – you **don't drop** the 'e'...

Notice + **able**

Notice**able**

Service + **able**

Service**able**

Unless the **suffix** starts with an **'e'** or **'i'**.

Notice + **ing**

Notic**ing**



# Spelling: Hard and Soft 'C' Sounds



A **hard 'c'** is one that sounds like a **'k'**. A soft **'c'** is one that sounds like an **'s'**.



Read, write, cover, check



**A soft 'c' can change how you add suffixes.**

Add the suffixes to each of these root words:

Root Word	Suffix	New Word
Service	Able	
Fierce	Ly	
Price	Less	
Spice	Y	
Pronounce	Ed	
Replace	Ment	





## Spelling: Plural Spellings



Most words add **-s** to make them **plural**. Some words need **-es**.



Read, write,  
cover, check



One shoe.



Two shoes.

Nouns ending in hissing, buzzing or shushing sounds (**s/x/ch/sh**) usually add es to form the plural.



One fish.



Two fishes.



One fox.



Two foxes.



## Spelling: **Plural Spellings**



Most words add **-s** to make them **plural**. Some words need **-es**.



Read, write,  
cover, check

Some plurals are a bit trickier – make sure you learn these rules.

Nouns ending in a **vowel** then a **-y** just need an **-s**.

Birthd**ays**.

Cowb**oys**.

Jock**eys**.

Nouns ending in a **consonant** then a **-y** need to drop the **-y** and add **-ies**.

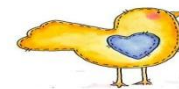
Aller**gy**

Aller**gies**

Ba**by**

Bab**ies**

SINGULAR / PLURAL





# Spelling: **Plural Spellings**



Most words add **-s** to make them **plural**. Some words need **-es**.



Read, write, cover, check

With these rules in mind, write the plural of the word next to the singular

Singular	Plural
• balloon	
• patch	
• school	
• guy	
• lady	
• lunch	
• meal	
• celebrity	
• sister	
• city	





## Spelling: **Past Tense**



**Short** vowel sound = **double** consonant.

**Long** vowel sound = **single** consonant.



The present tense tells us what **is happening**, while the past tense tells us what **happened**.

Short vowel sound = double consonant. I dro**pp**ed my bag.

Long vowel sound = single consonant. My phone bee**p**ed.



# Spelling: Past Tense



**Short** vowel sound = **double** consonant.

**Long** vowel sound = **single** consonant.



Complete the table to add form the past tense of the words:

Present	Past
• beg	begged
• beep	beeped
• drop	
• stop	
• help	
• hug	
• dream	
• burn	

