



## Spelling: **Able/Ible**



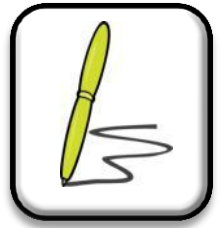
Words ending in **-ible** or **-able** can often be spelled incorrectly.

<b>-able</b>	<b>-ible</b>
• enjoyable	• horrible
• miserable	• responsible
• probable	• possible
• reliable	• reversible
• valuable	• terrible
• adorable	• indestructible
• breakable	• legible
• manageable	• invincible

**Make sure you learn these spellings!**



## Spelling: Comparatives and Superlatives



**Comparatives** say what is **bigger**,  
**better** or **worse**.

For short words like **'smart'** and **'slow'**, put the **suffix '-er'** on the end, and then add **'than'**.

Dogs are **smarter than** cats.



Jack is **slower than** Jane.

For longer words you need to put **'more'** or **'less'** in front and **'than'** afterwards.

Bob is **less** cheerful  
**than** Anna.



Josh is **more** interesting  
**than** Sam.



## Spelling: **Comparatives and Superlatives**



**Superlatives** say what is **biggest**,  
**best** or **worst**.

To say something is the **most** of something, with **short words** you put  
**'-est'** on the **end** of the word.

I'm the fast**est** runner.



Your dog is the cut**est**.

For longer words you need to use **'most'** or **'least'**.

She is the **most**  
interesting teacher.

Luke has had the **least**  
success.

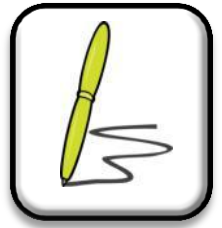


Never use 'most' and 'est' together and  
**DON'T** say 'bestest' – it isn't a word!





## Spelling: **Comparatives and Superlatives**



**Special superlatives:** bad – worst, good – best, little – least, much/many - most

Complete these sentences by using the words in brackets to form **comparatives**.

1. Apples are ..... than crisps. (*healthy*)
2. Max is ..... In maths exams than science exams. (*successful*)
3. This year's fireworks were ..... than last year's. (*fantastic*)
4. Jack is ..... at baking than Jenny. (*good*)
5. I like my tea ..... than Matt does. (*weak*)



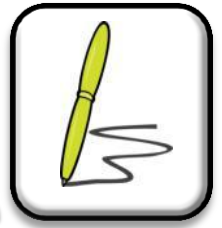
Break the word

Complete the table below:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
	less	
Much/many		
		worst
	better	



## Spelling: -Cian/ -Sion/ -Tion



Some **word endings** sound the **same** but are spelt **differently**.



Read, write, cover, check

Make sure you learn these ones:

Musician	politician	collision	fraction	direction
Confusion	demonstration	translation	completion	repetition
Emotion	promotion	extension	pollution	possession

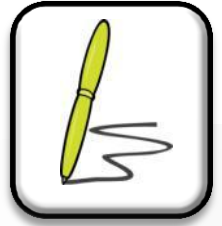
Rewrite the sentences with the misspelt words spelt correctly.

1. The mosion of the roller coaster made him sick.
2. The politisian was not very popular.
3. His collician with the wall was painful.
4. It was a special occation.
5. I tried to escape the attentician.





## Spelling: **Commonly Misused Words**



Get out of **bad habits** by learning these **rules**:

'Anyway' and 'anybody' are both one word.

'No one' is two words but 'nobody' is one word.

'Into' and 'in to' mean different things.

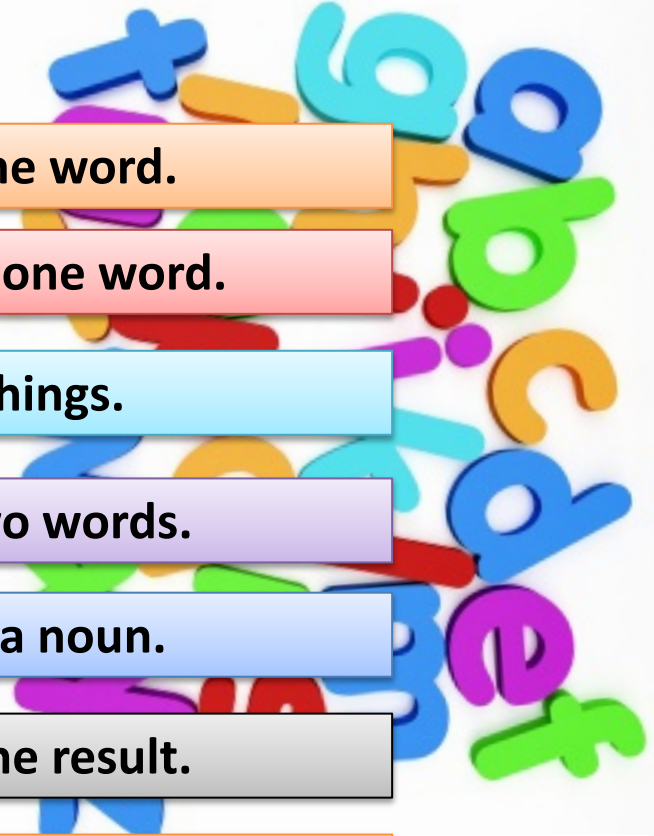
'A lot' and 'thank you' are always two words.

'Practise' is a verb, but 'practice' is a noun.

'Affect' is the action, but 'effect' is the result.

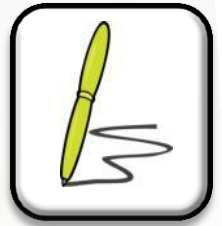
'Lend' something to someone, 'borrow' it from them.

'Off' means 'not on' – the rest of the time use 'of'.





## Spelling: **Commonly Misused Words**



Use the letters **'c'** and **'s'** to fill in the gaps correctly.

1. Matthew devi...ed a way of learning his spellings.
2. Aaron found his homework easier after taking his teacher's advi...e.
3. I'm going to be late for netball practi...e.
4. The photo on my driving licen...e is so embarrassing.
5. Mr Smith began to practi...e his Christmas carols in May.

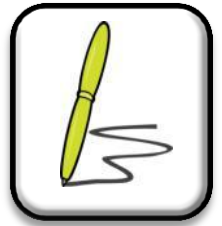
Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. It doesn't seem to have any ..... on me. (affect/effect)
2. I'm sorry we don't ..... credit cards (accept/except)
3. Playing more sport will definitely ..... your health. (affect/effect)
4. Alan likes all sweets ..... orange flavoured ones. (accept/except)





# Spelling: **Subject Specific Vocabulary**



For **AO2** you need to use appropriate **subject terminology**.



Read, write, cover, check

Make sure you learn to spell these words:

Onomatopoeia	Metaphor	Personification	Simile
Alliteration	Assonance	Rhyme	Stanza
Imagery	Juxtapose	Sibilance	Enjambment
Adjective	Character	Foreshadowing	Irony

Identify the technique used in these sentences:

1. The lights blinked in the distance.
2. The evening was aflame with a glorious sunset.
3. The darkening sky ushered in a forbidding, sombre mood that set the scene for the grim news lying in wait for us.

