

PAGHS Literacy Spelling Guide Booklet 1

'WORD POWER'



Introduction for parents

Parents often express concerns over their children's spelling. At PAGHS, we employ a whole school approach to improving your child's spelling, involving not only the English Department but work with tutors and all other subject areas.

If your child is to consolidate and improve her spelling, it must also be reinforced at home. We would therefore ask you to be actively involved in encouraging your child to:

- use phonics to allow them to sound out difficult spellings.
- use spelling strategies that work for them
- use a dictionary in class and at home
- learn using dictionary at the back of this book
- use the subject specific lists especially for homework.

SECTION 1

Spelling Strategies



SPELLING STRATEGY 1

Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check

Look	at the word carefully
Say	the word aloud
Cover	so the word cannot be seen
Write	the word from memory
Check	what has been written

ACTIVITY try it with these words. .

- phonological
- metamorphosis
- Analytical

Will this strategy help to improve your spelling?

SPELLING STRATEGY 2

Using a dictionary - will help you to check and learn spellings as well as definitions.

Have you got a dictionary? Do you use it in lessons? Do you use it for homework?

ACTIVITY

- Complete dictionary worksheet (next page) then collect a merit
- Use your dictionary in 3 lessons and list the subjects here

1

2

3

Will this strategy improve your spelling?

How fast are you at finding the information you need? Faster than your partner (parent / other family member)?

You need

- a partner
- a pen
- a piece of paper
- and a dictionary
- to read all instructions before you start



STEP ONE

Open the dictionary at any page



STEP TWO

Write the page number in the margin of your paper



STEP THREE

Close your eyes and jab your finger on the page.



STEP FOUR

See what word you have chosen. Write the definition - NOT the word



STEP FIVE

Close the dictionary



STEP SIX

Repeat the above twice more



STEP SEVEN

Now, swop dictionary and paper with your partner



STEP EIGHT

Find all the words as quickly as possible. Bring your both papers in to school. Your teacher will check the spellings and give you a merit.

SPELLING STRATEGY 3

Visual - often a difficult spelling or key word can be memorised if it is put with a picture

ACTIVITY From the Subject Specific Lists, choose one spelling that you are finding tricky. Create an A4 poster of the word with an appropriate picture. Your poster should be of a display standard so that other students can check their spelling against it.

All posters will be collected in and handed to Apa Samia to be judged in the Spelling Competition.

Will this strategy improve your spelling?

SPELLING STRATEGY 4

Spell checker - use the Spellchecker whenever you are using ICT but be careful. You must also read through your work, or get your partner to do it, before printing it out.

(Write on?)

*I have a spelling chequer,
It came with my personnel computer,
It plainly marks four my revue,
Mistakes I can not sea.
I've run this poem threw it,
I'm shore you're pleased too no,
It's letter perfect in its weigh –
My checker tolled me sew.*

Read this poem out loud. What is it saying?

- i) Underline the words spelt incorrectly and write on the correct word.
- ii) Type it out again and correct all the misspelt words

Will this strategy improve your spelling?

SPELLING STRATEGY 5

Mnemonics - rhymes can help you to remember the tricky part of a word

Do you know these mnemonics?

Occasion = 2 collar - 1 sock

Necessary = 1 collar - 2 socks

Practice with a 'c' A noun can only be.

Practise with an 's' is just a verb, I guess

Accommodation

Cosy Cottages, Magnificent Mansions

ACTIVITY From the Subject Specific Lists, choose one spelling that you are finding tricky. Create an A4 poster of a mnemonic of the word. Your poster should be of a display standard so that other students can check their spelling against it.

All posters will be collected in and handed to Apa Samia to be judged in the Spelling Competition.

Will this strategy improve your spelling?

SPELLING STRATEGY 6

Prefixes - a prefix is a group of letters put at the beginning of a root word to change its meaning.

For example , 'dis' and 'appear' = disappear.

'un', 'dis' and 'in' all mean not and make the root words mean the opposite, for example

steady ----- unsteady
agree ----- disagree
complete ----- incomplete

ACTIVITY find out the meaning of these prefixes to help you understand and spell longer words

tele-

mis-

re-

arch-

sub-

super-

Will this strategy improve your spelling?

SPELLING STRATEGY 7

Homophones are words that sound the same but have a different meaning and a different spelling

ACTIVITY

Complete Homophone worksheet

Choose one homophone and create an A4 poster of the words. Your poster should be of a display standard so that other students can check their spelling and understanding against it.

All posters will be collected in and handed to Apa Samia to be judged in the Spelling Competition.

Will this strategy improve your spelling?

SECTION 2

Spelling Tests



Spelling Rule 1

'I' before 'e' except after 'c'

The letter 'i' is always followed by 'e' except when they are after 'c'. After 'c' 'ie' becomes 'ei'.

Beware! There are exceptions to this rule.

1. belief
2. believe
3. relief
4. relieve
5. grief
6. receive
7. caffeine
8. conceive
9. deceive
10. receipt

Spelling Rule 2

Dropping the 'e' when adding a suffix

If you add a vowel suffix to a word which ends in a silent 'e' you drop the 'e'.

When adding a consonant suffix, keep the 'e'.

Remember!

Vowel suffixes = ing, ed

Consonant suffixes = ment, less, ness

1. ride / riding
2. joke / joking
3. bathe / bathing
4. take / taking
5. hope / hoping
6. hope / hopeless
7. care / caring
8. care / careless
9. involve / involving
10. involve / involvement

Spelling Rule 3

Double your consonants

When you add a vowel suffix such as 'ing' to a word with a short vowel, you must double the final letter of the root word.

1. sin / sinning
2. rip / ripping
3. tap / tapping
4. stop / stopping
5. sit / sitting
6. step / stepping
7. pop / popping
8. win / winning
9. hug / hugging
10. jog / jogging

Spelling Rule 4

'q' must be followed by 'u'

English words never have the letter 'q' by itself. We always use 'qu'.

1. quiet
2. queue
3. quote
4. quaint
5. query
6. clique
7. squawk
8. enquire
9. baroque
10. acquaintance

Spelling Rule 5

'k' or 'ck'

If there is a 'k' sound after a short vowel it is 'ck'.

1. lick
2. pick
3. stick
4. thickened
5. plucked
6. lucky
7. decking
8. sacked
9. locked
10. stacking

Spelling Rule 6

Silent letters 'w', 'k', 'b', 't', 'l', 'h'

In some words, you must remember to include letters which have no sound in that word

1. whole
2. who
3. kneel
4. knock
5. thumbb
6. numbb
7. rustle
8. lllama
9. rhhyme
10. rhhubarb

Spelling Rule 7

'ou' and 'ow' words

The letter pattern 'ou' spells several different sounds. It can make the sound 'ow' as in house; the short sound 'u' as in cousin and the long sound 'oo' as in youth.

1. found = ow
2. ground = ow
3. astound = aw
4. proud = aw
5. tough = u
6. rough = u
7. enough = u
8. crouton = "oo"
9. through = "oo"
10. youth = "oo"

Spelling Rule 8

'ough' words

The letter pattern 'ough' can make many different sounds.

1. ought
2. sought
3. bought
4. rough
5. enough
6. through
7. trough
8. dough
9. tough
10. cough

Spelling Rule 9

'ph' word

The sound „f“ is usually spelt with the letter ‘f’ but words which come from the Ancient Greek language use the letters ‘ph’.

1. **physical**
2. **photograph**
3. **phonetic**
4. **lymph**
5. **metaphor**
6. **telephone**
7. **elephant**
8. **prophet**
9. **philosophy**
10. **phosphorous**

Spelling Rule 10

'c' spelling patterns

'c' has two sounds - hard and soft

Hard = 'k' as in carrot

Soft = 's' as in celery

1. carrot
2. crying
3. criminal
4. camp
5. Christian
6. celery
7. cycle
8. cite
9. cinema
10. century

Spelling Rule 11

Changing 'y' to 'i'

When you add a suffix to a word ending in 'y', you usually change the 'y' to an 'i'.hurry / hurrying

1. hurry / hurried
2. worry/ worrying
3. worry / worried
4. cry / crying
5. cry/ cried
6. pretty / prettiness
7. early / earlier
8. try / trying
9. try / tries

Spelling Rule 12

'-tion', '-cian', '-sion' endings

In most cases the 'shun' ending is spelt - 'ion'. **Remember!** Use '-cian' for occupations, for example 'electrician'.

1. elation
2. demolition
3. detention
4. situation
5. politician
6. magician
7. beautician
8. tension
9. persuasion
10. conclusion

Spelling Rule 13

'-able' and '-ible' endings

The suffixes '-able' and '-ible' mean 'can be done', for example 'kickable'.

Beware! There is no easy rule to remember whether to use '-able' or '-ible'.

1. likeable
2. miserable
3. repeatable
4. manageable
5. loveable
6. possible
7. horrible
8. eligible
9. edible
10. incredible

Spelling Rule 14

'- ous' endings

The sound 'us' at the end of adjectives is spelt 'ous'.

Remember! Sometimes the vowels 'e', 'i', or 'u' come just before 'ous' and give the word an extra syllable.

1. **anxious**
2. **humorous**
3. **conscious**
4. **conscientious**
5. **continuous**
6. **malicious**
7. **fictitious**
8. **ridiculous**
9. **courageous**
10. **virtuous**

Spelling Rule 15

'-ate' and '-ite' endings

The letters 'ate' are the most common way of spelling the sound 'et' at the end of a word.

Remember! A few words use the letters 'ite' to spell this sound.

1. **investigate**
2. **formulate**
3. **congregate**
4. **illustrate**
5. **concentrate**
6. **populate**
7. **irritate**
8. **congratulate**
9. **infinite**
10. **definite**

SECTION 4

Word Bank

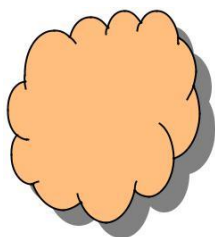


ART

Line

- Outline / contour line

Shape



- Regular/irregular 2D characteristics of an object

Tone

- Shading/tonal contrast

Texture

- Surface effects/tactile mark making



Colour

- Primary/secondary/tertiary/complementary/harmonious

Pattern

- Random/regular/repeat



Form

- 2D and 3D characteristics of an object

Space

- The area an object occupies

primary colour

- the three main colours



complementary colour

- colours opposite on the colour wheel

related colour

- colours next to each other on the colour wheel

PHYSICS

LED

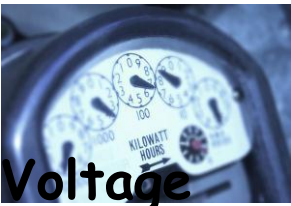


Resistor

Transistor

Battery 

Current



Voltage



Electron

- light emitting diode. A special light that requires a very low voltage
- reduces the flow of current
- a very special switch and amplifier which is activated by voltage
- the power house of the circuit
- the movement of electrons around the circuit. Measured in coulomb per second.
- the push supplied by the battery to keep the electrons moving
- carries the energy supplied by the battery around the circuit

ENGLISH

Sentence



- a self contained piece of writing that may be simple, compound or complex

Clause

- a unit of a sentence that can be a sentence on its own or as part of a longer sentence

Subordinate clause

- these only make sense as part of a sentence, not on their own

Paragraph

- a group of sentences related by one idea or theme that may be developed

Writer



- the person „behind“ the text is important to acknowledge even if they are dead

Style

- the style of the writing may be simple or complex

Effect

- the ways in which the writer's choice of language makes the reader think or feel

Quotation



- a piece of writing copied exactly from the text in order to explore its effect.

Theme

- the ideas contained within a text

Poetic devices



- are used to enhance the effect of writing, not necessarily poetry. They include:

Simile

- a comparison using „like“ or „as“

Metaphor

- a direct comparison, without „like“ or „as“

Rhythm

- the movement and beat of a text

GEOGRAPHY

Map Skills

Ordnance Survey
North, South, East, West
Compass Directions Cross
Sections
4 or 6 Figure Grid References
Scale
Symbols
Spot Heights
Relief
Layer Shading
Triangulation
Pillar

Kenya

Rift Valley
Ethnic Group
Kikuyu
Maasai
Subsistence
Pastoralist
Enkong
Nomadic
Commercial
Shamba
Plantation
Kibera
Nairobi

Atlas Skills

Latitude
Longitude

International date line
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Greenwich Meridian

Settlement

Nucleated
Linear
Dispersed
Settlement
patterns Hamlet
Hierarchy
Function
Market town
Industrial town
Port
Resort
Commuter town
Site
Situation
Land use
Low order goods
High order goods
Comparison Goods
Convenience Goods
Sphere of Influence
Urban Models
Burgess"s Model
Central Business District
Inner City
Inner Suburbs
Outer Suburbs
Urban
Rural

HISTORY

Bias

Secondary

Primary

Sources

Evidence

Anachronisms

Centuries

Artefacts

Decade

Millennium

Normans

Castles

Dynasty

Invasion

Reign

Siege

Rebel

Rebellion

Battle

Enclosures

Crusades

Fought

Fort

Cathedral

Motte and Bailey

Feudal

Knight

Romans

Republic

Emperor

Senator

Gladiator

Province

Consul

Governor

Rome

Empire

Roman

Republic

Emperor

Senator

Gladiator

Province

Consul

Governor

Rome

Empire

an

MATHEMATICS

Axis, axes

Coordinates

Correlation

Frequency

Scatter diagram

Statistics

Centre of rotation, order of rotation

Horizontal

Line symmetry

Rotational symmetry

Vertical

Factors

Multiples Prime numbers Square numbers

Triangle numbers

Estimate

Power

Product

Highest common factor (HCF)

Lowest common multiple (LCM)

Arrowhead (or delta)

Circle, arc, radius, diameter

Chord,

Circumference

Concave, convex

Equilateral triangle

Isosceles triangle

Scalene triangle

Parallel

Parallelogram

Quadrilateral

Rhombus

Trapezium

Tessellation

Vertex, vertices

Cone

Cube

Cuboid

Cylinder

2-dimensions 3-

dimensions Hemisphere

Net Plane

Polyhedron

Prism

Pyramid

Sphere

Tetrahedron

Bias

Certain, uncertain, impossible Equally

likely Evens

Fair, unfair

Likelihood

Outcome
Probability
Relative frequency
Algebra
Equation
Expression
Evaluate
Formula
Simplify
Substitute
Symbol
Angle: acute, right, obtuse,
reflex
Intersect
Parallel
Perpendicular
Vertically opposite

Axis, axes
Inch, foot, yard, mile
Cancel, cancellation
Coordinates
Millimetre, centimetre,
metre, kilometer
Equation (of a graph)
Scale, scale drawing
Decimal fraction
Intersection
Commutative
Lowest terms
Mapping
Equation

Mixed number
Negative, positive
Inverse
Denominator, numerator
Origin
Subject
Percentage
Quadrant
Term
Improper fraction
Relationship
Trial and improvement
Proportion
Sequence
Adjacent
Ratio
Straight-line graph
Compound shapes
Average
Construct
Perimeter
Mean, median, mode, modal
Convert, conversion
Surface area
Range

MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Gender – whether a word is masculine or feminine

Masculine – if a noun goes with “le” or “un”

Feminine – if a noun goes with “la” or “une”

Singular – when there is just one of something

Plural – when there is more than one of something

Dialogue – conversation between 2 people

Vocabulary – lists of words

Grammar – rules and patterns that help you form accurate sentences

Pronunciation – the correct way to say something

Accent

1. the symbols that are added to certain letters
2. the way you speak

MUSIC

Rhythm

- variety of note lengths within equal length bars

Orchestra



- a group of instruments which play together; contains members of every family of instruments

Tempo

- the speed of the music

Dynamics

- the volume level of the piece of music

Melody

- the main tune



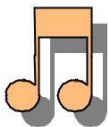
Harmony

- the chords which accompany the main melody

Composition

- a piece of original music made up by a composer

Chord



- a group of notes played together

Triad

- a special 3 note chord which contains the root and a 3rd and 5th above it

Bar

- a division of the music which contains a certain number of beat

PE



Football

- this is an invasion game
(attack and defend)



Hockey

- this is an invasion game
(attack and defend)



Cricket

- this is an invasion game
(attack and defend)



Rugby

- this is an invasion game
(attack and defend)



Netball

- this is an invasion game
(attack and defend)



Rounders

- this is a striking and fielding game
(batter, bowler, fielder)



Gymnastics

- includes floor work and apparatus work



Dance

- involves creating and performing movement patterns



Athletics

- includes running, jumping, throwing

Activities

- a general term to describe sports and events in PE.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Christianity

Believe

Belief

Christian

Apostles" Creed

Trinity

Bible

God the Father

Jesus

Holy Spirit

Festival

Good Samaritan

Symbolism

Symbol

Sikhism

5 K's

Christianity

Jesus

Communion

Buddhism

Buddha

Image

Islam

Prayer

Sikhism

Sikh

Khanda

Guru Nanak

Mool Mantra

Khalsa

Amrit

K's

Commitment

Diversity

Special Places

Church

Christianity

Denominations

Artefacts

Symbolism

Altar

Pulpit

Lectern

Font

Icon

SCIENCE

Soluble

- dissolves in a solvent

Environment

- everything that surrounds an organism

Variation

- differences between individuals

Fertilisation

- egg and sperm fuse to form a zygote

Evaporation

- when a liquid turns into a gas

Weight



- the downward pull of gravity on a mass

Energy



- the capacity to do work

Mass

- the amount of matter in an object

Solution

- this is formed when a solute dissolves in a solvent

TEXTILES

Shears



- scissors used for cutting out large pieces of fabric

Weaving



- fabric construction, made up of a warp and weft

Template

- an outline or pattern of a design shape

Cotton

- a natural fabric

Knitting



- a looped, inter laced form of fabric construction

Ironing



- a sliding movement across the board which is used to remove creases in fabric

Pressing

- a method of removing creases using a damp cloth and pressure

Polyester

- a man-made fibre

Tacking

- used to hold two pieces of fabric together

Sewing

machine



- a piece of equipment used to stitch fabric together

SECTION 5

Personal Spelling Dictionary



In this section you should record words you need to learn. These might include:

- corrections in your exercise book
- new words you come across

Remember

- Make sure you write down the correct spelling
- Ask your teacher to check
- Use Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check
- Ask your parents to test you.

NEW WORDS

Look, Say, Cover,	Write, Check.

Look, Say, Cover,

Write, Check.