

### Year Five : Term 1: Week 1

- Most nouns ending in 'o' form their plural by adding 's'.
- There are some exceptions to this rule when 'es' is added to form the plural.
- A few words keep the plural spelling of the original language, e.g. some Italian foods are already plural.

bananas cameras igloos umbrellas	kangaroos patios pizzas radios	cargoes buffaloes echoes heroes	mangoes flamingos tomatoes potatoes	macaroni fungi spaghetti bacteria	
<b>Challenge:</b>	antennae	criteria	phenomena	strata	algae

### Year Five : Term 1: Week 2

- Most nouns add 's' in their plural form
- Nouns ending in hissing, buzzing or shushing sounds (s/x/ch/sh) add 'es' in their plural form. This adds a syllable and makes it easier to say.
- Nouns ending in a consonant + 'y' change the 'y' to 'i' and add 'es'.
- Nouns ending in a vowel + 'y' simply add 's'.
- Several nouns ending in 'o' add 'es' in the plural. These tend to be older words, e.g. potatoes. Newer words like patio and radio add 's' in the plural.

houses schools balloons elephants	hisses buses boxes foxes	patches dishes wishes watches	city try party jelly	cities tries parties jellies	
<b>Challenge:</b>	giraffes	sketches	countries	poppies	copies

### Year Five : Term 1: Week 3

- Some words provide the root for other words.

act child electric take	actor children electrical mistake	action childhood electricity mistaken	react childish electrician overtaken	reaction childlike electronic overtaking	
<b>Challenge:</b>	examine	examination	govern	governor	government

### **Year Five : Term 1: Week 4**

- Root words (continued)

assist assistant assistance bore	boring boredom light lightning	delighted operate co-operate co-operation	prove approve approval disapprove	cover recover discover discovery	
<i>Challenge:</i>	obey	obedient	obedience	disobey	disobedience

### **Year Five : Term 1: Week 5**

- Many nouns ending in 'f' drop the 'f' and add 'ves' in the plural form.
- There are exceptions - 'ff' words just add 's', for example.
- Some nouns have unusual plurals, *e.g. goose/geese*.
- Some have kept the plural form of the original language ('a' singular, 'ae' plural is Latin).
- Several nouns ending in 'o' add 'es' in the plural, *e.g. potato/potatoes*.

calf calves self selves	thief thieves half halves	knife knives loaf loaves	life lives wife wives	mouse mice woman women	
<i>Challenge:</i>	formula	formulae	cactus	cacti	scarves

### **Year Five : Term 1: Week 6**

- 'auto' means 'self'; 'circum' means 'round' or 'about'; 'bi' means 'two' or 'twice'; 'tele' means 'distant'; 'trans' means 'across'.

autograph autobiography automatic automobile	circumference circumstance circulate circular	biceps bicycle bilingual bisect	telephone telescope television telegraph	transmit transfer transport transplant	
<i>Challenge:</i>	transatlantic	transparent	circumnavigate	automaton	binary

### **Year Five : Term 2: Week 7**

- 'cian' – where words end in 'c'; common in occupations
- 'tion' – the most common ending
- 'sion' – where the base word ends in d/de or s/se (e.g. explode, confuse)
- 'ssion' – clear, soft 'sh' sound
- 'ation' – long 'a' is always followed by 'tion'
- 'otion/ution/etion' – the base word usually contains the vowel, clearly pronounced

optician electrician magician politician	extension confusion explosion collision	session profession discussion mission	fiction fraction direction attention	education completion position pollution	
<i>Challenge:</i>	physician	possession	proportion	demonstration	competition