**Weekly grid Year 5 Term Autumn 2 week 1**

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| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review** | | **Teach and practise** | | | | **Practise and apply** | |
| **Words –** | **Challenge words –** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences word class** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching focus –  -cial  R+R focus :  ough    and letter string -ought | bough  rough  cough  enough | peculiar  occasion | Words with endings  which sound like  /shuhl/ after a vowel  letter | official  special  artificial | **official (adj):** relating to an authority or public body and its activities and responsibilities.  *It was an official website that showed the latest percentages of profits.*  **(noun):** a person holding public office or having official duties  **special (adj):** better, greater, or otherwise different from what is usual.  *Fred received a very special letter from his auntie.*  **(noun):** a thing, such as a product or broadcast, that is designed or organized for a particular occasion or purpose.  **artificial (adj):** made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.  *The large, green plant was artificial and did not need watering.* | occur accompany | **Houses**  By examining the oldest houses in Colchester, we can find clues as to what special things were happening and eliminate artificial sections and on what occasion they were built.  Dutch-speaking weavers and cloth makers from Flanders (present-day Belgium) once lived in the “Dutch Quarter”. In the 1570s, on occasions, they had to flee from Flanders because they were being persecuted for their religious and social beliefs. This could be thought of as racial tension. In the Dutch Quarter, it was crucial that the houses’ big windows let in lots of light so the weavers could see as they made cloth on their looms.  In the late 1800s, nearly 300 new houses were built in an area called New Town to accompany existing houses which were superficial. They were beneficial for more workers and managers, who were to accompany them and prevent antisocial behaviour, as new industries were to occur and be developed and factories were built, like Paxman’s who made diesel engines. | By examining the oldest houses in Colchester, we can find clues as to what **special** things were to **occur** and eliminate **artificial** sections and discover on what **occasion** they were built. |
| though  through  plough | peculiar  occasion | social  racial  crucial | **social (adj):** needing companionship and therefore best suited to living in communities.  **social (noun):** an informal social gathering, especially one organized by the members of a particular club or group.  *The youth club was a very social event and popular in the town.*  **racial (adj)** on the grounds of or connected with difference in race or ethnicity.  *Many years ago, there was racial tension in many countries.*  **crucial (adj):** of great importance.  ***The second clue was crucial to solving the mystery.*** | occur accompany | In the 1570s, on **occasions**, they had to flee from Flanders because they were being persecuted for their religious and **social** beliefs. This could be thought of as **racial** tension. |
| ought  brought  borough | peculiar  occasion | facial  beneficial | **facial (adj):** of or affecting the face.  *The offer includes a facial, make-up, and manicure.*  **beneficial (adj):** resulting in good; favourable or advantageous.  *The beneficial effect impacted on the people of the town.* | occur accompany | In the late 1800s, nearly 300 **crucial** new houses were built in an area called New Town to **accompany** existing houses which were **superficial.** |
| thought  bought  drought | peculiar  occasion | superficial  antisocial | **superficial (adj):** appearing to be true or real only until examined more closely.  *The building suffered only superficial damage.*  **antisocial (adj):** not sociable or wanting the company of others.  *The young girl showed signs of antisocial behaviour.* | occur accompany | They were **beneficial** for more workers and managers, who were to accompany them and prevent **antisocial** behaviour, as new industries were to **occur** and be developed and factories were built. |
| **Review** | **Quick quiz**  peculiar, occasion enough thought Occur accompany official crucial beneficial superficial | Occur – word class – word classes in a sentence – It occurred to him that he hadn't eaten since breakfast. (verb)  Accompany – word class – word classes in a sentence – Mr Smith asked Fred to accompany him to the office. (verb)  **Occur - etymology**  late 15th century: from Latin occurrere ‘go to meet, present itself’, from ob- ‘against’ + currere ‘to run’.  **Accompany – etymology**  late Middle English: from Old French accompagner, from a- (from Latin ad ‘to, at’) + compagne, from Old French compaignon ‘companion’. The spelling change was due to association with company.  **Create questions and mark schemes for these words – model this as an example - Explain where these children have gone wrong with their spelling :** occur - single c, er rather than ur  accompany – single c, ee rather than y | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 5 Term Autumn 2 week 2**

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| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated | |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching - -tial  R+R focus – Soft c  (chef/science | chef  science  forced | occasionally  probably | Words with endings  which sound like  /shuhl/ after a  consonant letter | partial  confidential  essential | **partial (adj):** existing only in part; incomplete.  **(noun):** a component of a musical sound; an overtone or harmonic.  *The paper gave a distorted and very partial view of the situation.*  **confidential (adj):** intended to be kept secret.  *He dropped his voice to a confidential whisper.*  **essential (adj):** absolutely necessary; extremely important.  **(noun):** a thing that is absolutely necessary.  *We only had the bare essentials in the way of equipment.* | According accordingly | **Castles and Mills**  Confidential records show that land use went through a partial but essential change again in the years after the Romans left in the 5th century. According to records, Romans Tribes called Anglo-Saxons moved in, building their own essential wooden hut-like homes on top of the empty, partial, fallen-down Roman buildings.  Colchester became important again after 1066, when the Normans from France, led by William the Conqueror, took substantial control of England. Accordingly, because of its location, potentially the Normans built a castle in Colchester to help defend the East of England.  Accordingly, by the 1300s, Colchester was a busy influential market town where many people made and sold cloth. A small port was built on the River Colne where ships could load up with cloth, with the potential to prosper and take it to be sold overseas. | **Confidential** records show that land use went through a **partial** but **essential** change again in the years after the Romans left in the 5th century. |
| celebrate  cellar  juicy | occasionally  probably | substantial  torrential  sequential | **substantial (adj):** of considerable importance, size, or worth.  *The robber stole a substantial amount of cash.*  **torrential (adj): (of rain)** falling rapidly and in copious quantities.  *Yesterday, Norwich suffered from a torrential downpour.*  **sequential (adj):** forming or following in a logical order or sequence.  *He followed a series of sequential steps to completion.* | According accordingly | **According** to records, Romans Tribes called Anglo-Saxons moved in, building their own **essentia**l wooden hut-like homes on top of the empty, **partial**, fallen-down Roman buildings. |
| notice  policy  privacy | occasionally  probably | potential  spatial | **potential (adj):** having or showing the capacity to develop into something in the future.  *He was a young broadcaster with great potential.*  **spatial (adj):** *The spatial distribution of population was apparent.* | According accordingly | William the Conqueror, took **substantial** control of England. **Accordingly**, because of its location, **potentially** the Normans built a castle in Colchester to help defend the East of England. |
| special  cyclone  recycle | occasionally  probably | martial  influential | **martial (adj):** relating to fighting or war.  *Martial arts were her favourite after school club.*  **influential (adj): having great influence on someone or something.**  *Her work is influential in feminist psychology.* | According accordingly | **Accordingly**, by the 1300s, Colchester was a busy **influential** market town where many people made and sold cloth with the **potential** to prosper. |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**  occasionally, probably according accordingly chef cyclone confidential sequential potential influential | According - word class and word class in a sentence – The outlook for investors is not bright, according to financial experts. (adverb)  Accordingly – word class and word class in a sentence – We have to discover what his plans are and act accordingly. (adverb)  **According – etymology**  Old English, from Old French acorder ‘reconcile, be of one mind’, from Latin ad- ‘to’ + cor, cord- ‘heart’; influenced by concord.  **Accordingly - etymology**  From Middle English acordingli, equivalent to according +‎ -ly.  **Create questions and mark schemes for these words – model this as an example - Explain where these children have gone wrong with their spelling: one c rather than double c, lly rather than ly,** | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 5 Term Autumn 2 week 3**

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| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated | |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching – tion  R and R: Letter string -augh and -au | caught  naughty  taught | knowledge  experiment | -tion ending is the most common and are all nouns | promotion, moderation, population, | **promotion (noun):** activity that supports or encourages a cause, venture, or aim.  *Mr Smith joined the sales promotion company.*  **moderation (noun):** the avoidance of excess or extremes  *He urged them to show moderation.*  **population (noun**): all the inhabitants of a particular place.  *The island has a population of about 78,000.* | Achieve aggressive | Land use – town and country  Land use in towns and cities (urban areas) and the countryside (rural areas) changes in different ways and at different speeds, sometimes at an aggressive speed to achieve the greatest impact on the population.  In this book, we’ll mention the large English town of Colchester, Essex. We’ll also look at the Scottish Isle of Skye, in the Inner Hebrides and its biggest town – Portree in moderation to view the population.  We’ll find clues or suggestion that show how land use has changed a lot in Colchester over time and why many changes have happened quite fast, for example many new stations. On Skye, we’ll see that changes have happened more slowly and how there are less occupations.  Colchester  This is a location that is one of the UK’s oldest towns and has been here since many revolutions. The ancient Romans who invaded Britain nearly 2,000 years ago built their capital city here and achieved great things. About 180,000 people live in Colchester today. | Land use in towns and cities (urban areas) and the countryside (rural areas) changes in different ways and at different speeds, sometimes at an **aggressive** speed to **achieve** the greatest impact on the **population**. |
| daughter  clause  cause | knowledge  experiment | mention, solution, vocation, | **mention (verb):** refer to (something) briefly and without going into detail.  **(noun):** a reference to someone or something  *I haven't mentioned it to Sally yet.*  **solution (noun):** a means of solving a problem or dealing with a difficult situation.  *There are no easy solutions to many problems.*  **Vocation (noun):** a strong feeling of suitability for a particular career or occupation.  *Not all of us have a vocation to be nurses or doctors* | Achieve aggressive | In this book, we’ll **mention** the large English town of Colchester, Essex. We’ll also look at the Scottish Isle of Skye, in the Inner Hebrides and its biggest town – Portree in **moderation** to view the **population.** |
| astronaut  applause  author | knowledge  experiment | suggestion, station, occupation, | **suggestion (noun):** an idea or plan put forward for consideration.  *Here are some suggestions for tackling the problem.*  **station (noun):** a place on a railway line where trains regularly stop so that passengers can get on or off.  **(verb):** put in or assign to a specified place for a particular purpose, especially a military one.  **occupation (noun):** a W*e walked back to the station and caught the train back to Brussels.*  job or profession.  *The Roman occupation of Britain.* | Achieve aggressive | We’ll find clues or **suggestion** that show how land use has changed a lot in Colchester over time and why many changes have happened quite fast, for example many new **stations**. On Skye, we’ll see that changes have happened more slowly and how there are less occupations. |
| slaughter  distraught  fraught | knowledge  experiment | revolution, rejection, location. | **revolution (noun):** a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.  *The country has had a socialist revolution.*  **rejection (noun):** the dismissing or refusing of a proposal, idea  *Some people are reluctant to try it, because they fear rejection.*  **location (noun):** a particular place or position.  *The property is set in a convenient location.* | Achieve aggressive | **Colchester**  This is **a location** that is one of the UK’s oldest towns and has been here since many **revolutions**. The ancient Romans who invaded Britain nearly 2,000 years ago built their capital city here and **achieved** great things. About 180,000 people live in Colchester today. |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**  knowledge, experiment Achieve aggressive caught applause population vocation occupation rejection | **Achieve**  – word class and word class in a sentence - He achieved his ambition to become a press photographer. (verb)  **Aggressive**  – word class and word class in a sentence - She's very uncooperative and aggressive (adj)  **Achieve – etymology**  Middle English (in the sense ‘complete successfully’): from Old French achever ‘come or bring to a head’, from a chief ‘to a head’.  **Aggressive – etymology**  early 19th century: from Latin aggress- ‘attacked’ (from the verb aggredi ) + -ive; compare with French agressif, -ive .  **Common spelling errors – achieve: missing I, missing e after the v**  **aggressive: single g, single s**  **Create question and mark scheme for multichoice spelling questions** | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 5 Term Autumn 2 week 4**

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| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated | |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract**  **Underground** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching -cian / tian  R+R focus –    Word families:  Phone and real (change words by adding affixes) | phone  phonics  microphone | experience  question | -tian  There are only a few -tian endings and they usually mean place of origin or a belief:  -cian endings  There are a few nouns with -cian endings and they usually mean occupations or jobs: | statistician, physician, magician | **statistician (noun):** an expert in the preparation and analysis of statistics.  *The young girl wished to train as a statistician when she was older.*  **physician (noun):** a person qualified to practise medicine  *Our family physician was due to retire soon.*  **magician (noun):** a person with magical powers.  A person with exceptional skill in a particular area.  *He was the magician of the fan belt.* | Forty ancient | Underground clues show how some of the first forty people to live in the Colchester area used the ancient land.  Archaeologists have discovered ditches dug into the earth, coins and other clues showing there was a big settlement here over 2,000 years ago maybe with physicians, magicians and even statisticians. People used ditches and two rivers to protect the ancient settlement from attack.  The ancient Romans invaded and turned the settlement into a wealthy Roman town with many dalmatians.  We know there was a Roman ancient town at Colchester because archaeologists have found the remains of Roman buildings such as houses, a chariot-racing arena, a theatre and temples, with numbers over forty. Now there are many different nationalities such as Croatians. | Underground clues show how some of the first **forty** people to live in the Colchester area used the **ancient** land.  . |
| telephone  homophone | experience  question | dietician, electrician, technician, | **dietician (noun):** an expert on diet and nutrition.  *We have a team of dieticians to ensure patients get healthy, balanced meals.*  **electrician (noun):** a person who installs and maintains electrical equipment.  *We need to book an electrician to fit our new cooker in the kitchen.*  **technician (noun):** a person employed to look after technical equipment or do practical work in a laboratory.  *The science lab technician had made a new discovery.* | Forty ancient | Archaeologists have discovered ditches dug into the earth, coins and other clues showing there was a big settlement here over 2,000 years ago maybe with **physicians, magicians** and even **statisticians** |
| real  reality  realistic | experience  question | Martian, Dalmatian, | **Martian (adj):** relating to the planet Mars or its supposed inhabitants.  **(noun):** a hypothetical or fictional inhabitant of Mars.  *Fred dreamt of martians invading his village.*  **dalmatian (noun):** a big dog with short, white fur and dark spots  *Sally’s new puppy was a dalmatian.* | Forty ancient | People used ditches and two rivers to protect the ancient settlement from attack.  The **ancient** Romans invaded and turned the settlement into a wealthy Roman town with many **dalmatians.** |
| unreal  realisation | experience  question | Christian,  dietitian  Croatian | **Christian (noun):** relating to or professing Christianity or its teachings.  **(adj):** a person who has received Christian baptism or is a believer in Christianity.  *Harvest is one of many Christian festivals.*  **dietitian (noun): an expert on diet and nutrition.**  *We have a team of dietitians to ensure patients get healthy, balanced meals.*  **Croatian (noun**): a native or inhabitant of Croatia, or a person of Croatian descent.  **(adj):** relating to the Croats or their language.  *Natives from Croatia are referred to as Croatian.* | Forty ancient | We know there was a Roman **ancient** town at Colchester because archaeologists have found the remains of Roman buildings such as houses, a chariot-racing arena, a theatre and temples, with numbers over **forty**.  Now there are many different nationalities such as **Croatians.** |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**  experience, question Forty ancient microphone reality physician electrician Dalmatian Christian | **Forty**  – word class and sentence – Fred managed to count to forty before the bell rang. (noun)  Forty – etymology  1 more than thirty-nine, twice twenty; the number which is one more than thirty-nine; a symbol representing this number;" early 12c., feowerti, from Old English feowertig, Northumbrian feuortig "forty," from feower "four" (from PIE root \*kwetwer- "four") + tig "group of ten" (see -ty)  **Ancient**  – word class and sentence – We visited the ancient woodland site to learn more. (adj)  late Middle English: from Old French ancien, based on Latin ante ‘before’.  **Create question and mark scheme for multichoice spelling questions**  **Common spelling errors: forty: *our* instead of *or***  **ancient: *shent* for cient, miss the n out** | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 5 Term Autumn 2 week 5**

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| **Lesson focus** | **Revisit and review**Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated | |
| **Words** | **Challenge words from this revision of half term challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **New words** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **New challenge word** | **Find within extract** | **Read/write the sentence**  **Dictation** |
| New teaching – sion  R+R focus –  Word families solve and sign | solution  soluble  solve | disappear  important | -sion endings “zhun” sound  Not that many nouns have -sion endings. They are often formed from verbs which end with -d, -de, -se, -t. | Collide collision, comprehend comprehension | **collide (verb):** hit by accident when moving.  *She collided with someone in her car.*  **collision (noun):** an instance of one moving object or person striking violently against another.  *A mid-air collision between two aircraft.*  **comprehend (verb):** grasp mentally; understand.  *He couldn't comprehend her reasons for marrying Lovat.*  **comprehension (noun): the ability to understand something.**  *Some won't have the least comprehension of what I'm trying to do.* | Apparent occupy | **New Industries**  After 1880, it was apparent that big factories were built and occupied the town, where new machinery was used to make clothes, boots and shoes. A new engineering industry with more modern machinery made boilers, engines and farm equipment which collided with old ideas.  With an apparent growing population, changing needs and new inventions, Colchester changed too and persuaded to change most of the two centre factories were knocked down in the 21st century to occupy new business ideas.  Decisions were made to review shops, banks, restaurants and offices – known as service industries – persuasion was used to replace factories and workshops and create a new explosion of businesses.  We can be persuaded by clues of changes in old buildings. Lettering above the shops on a high street building shows it was the offices for the fire-fighting department, now replaced by a television store. It was built in 1820. The decision was made to keep and maintain the original sign. | After 1880, it was **apparent** that big factories were built and **occupied** the town, where new machinery was used to make clothes, boots and shoes. A new engineering industry with more modern machinery made boilers, engines and farm equipment which **collided** with old ideas. |
| insoluble  dissolve  solvent | disappear  important | Infuse — infusion, persuade —  persuasion | **infuse (verb):** soak (tea, herbs, etc.) in liquid to extract the flavour or healing properties.  *Sally decided to infuse the dried flowers in boiling water.*  **infusion (noun):** a drink, remedy, or extract prepared by soaking tea leaves or herbs in liquid.  *Fred created a strong rosemary infusion.*  **persuade (verb):** induce (someone) to do something through reasoning or argument.  **persuasion (noun):** the action or process of persuading someone or of being persuaded to do or believe something.  *Sally needed plenty of persuasion before she actually left.* | Apparent occupy | With an **apparent** growing population, changing needs and new inventions, Colchester changed too and **persuaded** to change most of the two centre factories which were knocked down in the 21st century to **occupy** new business ideas. |
| sign  signature  assign | disappear  important | explode — explosion, televise — television. | **explode (verb):** burst or shatter violently and noisily as a result of rapid combustion, excessive internal pressure, or other process.  *An ammunition lorry exploded with a roar.*  **explosion (noun):** a sudden outburst of something such as violent emotion, especially anger.  *An explosion of anger inside the factory scared everyone.*  **televise (verb):** transmit by television.  *The network chose not to televise the opening ceremony.*  **television (noun):** a system for converting visual images (with sound) into electrical signals, transmitting them by radio or other means, and displaying them electronically on a screen.  *The days before television provided more creative time spent with projects.* | Apparent occupy | **Decisions** were made to review shops, banks, restaurants and offices – known as service industries – **persuasion** was used to replace factories and workshops and create a new **explosion** of businesses. |
| design  signal | disappear  important | persuasion, suspension, decision | **persuasion (noun):** the action or process of persuading someone or of being persuaded to do or believe something.  *Sally needed plenty of persuasion before she actually left.*  **suspension (noun):** the action of suspending someone or something or the condition of being suspended.  *The suspension of military action was apparent.*  **decision (noun):** a conclusion or resolution reached after consideration.  *I'll make the decision on my own.* | Apparent occupy | We can be **persuaded** by clues of changes in old buildings. Lettering above the shops on a high street building shows it was the offices for the **exploding** fire-fighting department, now replaced by a **television** store. It was built in 1820. The **decision** was made to keep and maintain the original sign. |
| **Review** | **Quick Quiz**  disappear, important  Apparent occupy dissolve signal collision infusion television decision | Apparent – word class and sentence – For no apparent reason she laughed. (adj)  Occupy – word class and sentence – He rented the flat she occupies in Hampstead. (verb)  **Apparent – etymology**  late Middle English: from Old French aparant, from Latin apparent- ‘appearing’, from the verb apparere (see appear).  **Occupy – etymology**  Middle English: formed irregularly from Old French occuper, from Latin occupare ‘seize’. A now obsolete vulgar sense ‘have sexual relations with’ seems to have led to the general avoidance of the word in the 17th and most of the 18th century.  **Create question and mark scheme for multichoice spelling questions for experience and question:**  **Apparent:** single p rather than double p,*ant* rather than *ent*  **Occupy:** single c rather than double c , double p rather than single p | | | | | | |

**Weekly grid Year 5 Term Autumn 2 week 6**

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| **Lesson focus** | Logo, icon, company name  Description automatically generated**Revisit and review** | | **Teach and practise**Icon  Description automatically generated | | | | **Practise and apply**Icon  Description automatically generated |
| **Words** | **Challenge words** | **Oral rehearsal** | **~~New words~~** | **Example definitions and sentences** | **~~New challenge word~~** | **Investigate / detect** |
| Revisit and review of whole half term | bough  rough  cough  enough | peculiar  occasion | -cial | official  special  artificial | **official (adj):** relating to an authority or public body and its activities and responsibilities.  *It was an official website that showed the latest percentages of profits.*  **(noun):** a person holding public office or having official duties  **special (adj):** better, greater, or otherwise different from what is usual.  *Fred received a very special letter from his auntie.*  **(noun):** a thing, such as a product or broadcast, that is designed or organized for a particular occasion or purpose.  **artificial (adj):** made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.  *The large, green plant was artificial and did not need watering.* | occur accompany | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *It was* ***offishal*** *that the boy was* ***speshal*** *event* ***tho*** *it was* ***artifishal.*** |
| chef  science  forced | occasionally  probably | -tial | partial  confidential  essential | **partial (adj):** existing only in part; incomplete.  **(noun):** a component of a musical sound; an overtone or harmonic.  *The paper gave a distorted and very partial view of the situation*  **confidential (adj):** intended to be kept secret.  *He dropped his voice to a confidential whisper*  **essential (adj):** absolutely necessary; extremely important.  **(noun):** a thing that is absolutely necessary.  *We only had the bare essentials in the way of equipment* | according accordingly | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *There was a* ***parshal*** *part of the letter that was* ***confidenshal*** *even* ***tho*** *it was* ***essenshal*** *I told my parents.* |
| caught  naughty  taught | knowledge  experiment | -tion | promotion, moderation, population, | **promotion (noun):** activity that supports or encourages a cause, venture, or aim.  *Mr Smith joined the sales promotion company.*  **moderation (noun):** the avoidance of excess or extremes  *He urged them to show moderation*  **population (noun**): all the inhabitants of a particular place.  *The island has a population of about 78,000.* | achieve aggressive | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *Collins Stores had a* ***promoshon*** *to tell the* ***populashon*** *that chips must be bought in* ***moderashon.*** |
| phone  phonics  microphone | experience  question | -cian | statistician, physician, magician | **statistician (noun):** an expert in the preparation and analysis of statistics.  *The young girl wished to train as a statistician when she was older.*  **physician (noun):** a person qualified to practise medicine  *Our family physician was due to retire soon.*  **magician (noun):** a person with magical powers.  A person with exceptional skill in a particular area.  *He was the magician of the fan belt* | forty ancient | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *Many* ***statistishons*** *started their career as a* ***fisishon*** *even though they would prefer to be a* ***magison.*** |
| solution  soluble  solve | disappear  important | -sion | Collide collision, comprehend comprehension | **collide (verb):** hit by accident when moving.  *She collided with someone in her car.*  **collision (noun):** an instance of one moving object or person striking violently against another.  *A mid-air collision between two aircraft.*  **comprehend (verb):** grasp mentally; understand.  *He couldn't comprehend her reasons for marrying Lovat.*  **comprehension (noun): the ability to understand something.**  *Some won't have the least comprehension of what I'm trying to do.* | apparent occupy | Find the spelling mistakes in this section and explain how the child has gone wrong.  *Fred* ***colides*** *with a car causing a* ***colishon.***  *He does not comprehend very well and struggles with his* ***comprehenshon****.* |