

Week	rule	Set 1	Set 2	Set 3	Statutory words	Challenge words
1	<p>Prefixes: anti- , sub-</p> <p>Sub – meaning ‘under or nearly’ Anti- meaning ‘against or opposed’</p>	Antivirus Antivenom Antitheft Subway Subject	Antibody Antiseptic Antisocial Subdue Subtraction	Antique Antiquated antibody subscribe substantial	Bargain Bruise Equip	Antiquarian Antihistamine
2	<p>Prefixes: re-, il-</p> <p>Re- meaning to do again Il- meaning ‘not’</p>	Remain Review Recycle replace Illness	Responsible Revoke returned Illegal Illegible	Revolution repositioned Illiterate Illustrator Illusion	Recognise Recommend Relevant	Reconciliation Reassimilating
3	<p>Prefixes: super-, im-</p> <p>Super – meaning ‘above, over or beyond’ im – meaning ‘not or without’</p>	Superstar Superfood Imagine impossible Important	Superior Superhuman Immature Impudent impending	Supervisor Superficial Impervious Impulse Implicate	Immediately Accommodate Accompany	Immunisation Implementations
4	<p>Prefixes: auto-, un, dis</p> <p>Auto – meaning ‘self or same’ Un - meaning ‘not’ Dis – meaning ‘opposite’</p>	Unlucky Unusually Disappear Disappoint Automatic	Autograph Autobiograph y Unhindered Unstable Dismay disdain	Unlimited Unfriendly Disturb Distaste Autonomously	Disastrous According Aggressive	Disadvantaged Disillusioned
5	<p>Suffixes: -ing -er</p> <p>When a verb ends in a silent e, we drop the e and add -ing. For verbs with one syllable and ending in a vowel and a consonant (e.g., run, stop, hit), double the final consonant and add -ing. For example, hit becomes hitting.</p>	Prefer Preferring Preferred Tie Tying Pave Paving	Transfer Transferred Transferring Discussing Challenging	Entertainer Manufacturer Proposing Programming Assuring	Shoulder Amateur Apparent	Distinguishing Comprehending

	<p>For verbs ending in w, y, or x, we only add -ing. For example, fix becomes fixing.</p> <p>For verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant with the stress on the final syllable (e.g., refer, forget), double the consonant and add -ing (e.g., referring, forgetting.)</p> <p>For verbs ending in -ie, drop the -ie and add -ying. For example, die becomes dying.</p> <p>For verbs ending in -ee, -ye, and -oe, do not remove the final -e when adding -ing. For example, the verbs free, dye, and tiptoe, become freeing, dyeing, and tiptoeing.</p>					
6	Suffixes: -ful, -ee	Useful Helpful Colourful Referee disagree	Wasteful Wonderful Employee Attendee Beautiful	Remorseful Resourceful Unsuccessful Plentiful Pedigree	Committee Guarantee Attached	Subcommittee Rambunctious
7	Suffixes: -ment, en	Moment Shipment Pavement Wooden Beaten	Ailment Movement Judgment Madden Awoken	Investment Attainment Compliment Broaden Forgiven	Equipment Government Parliament	Acknowledgement Nourishment
8	C making an s sound The 'soft c' is made when the letter c is followed by either l or e.	City Cereal Ice Face peace	Existence Necessary Sacrifice Excellent Cylinder	Sufficient Hindrance Celebrate Centipede Cyclone	Convenience Criticise Cemetery	Certification Ceaselessly
9	I before e rule I before e, except after c.	Piece Field Believe Niece thief	Mischief Achieve Retrieve Replied Siege	Hygiene Deceit Perceive Deceive Ceiling	Ancient Foreign Communicate	Exacerbate Surveillance
10	Ous endings	Famous	Precious	Spontaneous	Marvellous	Miscellaneous

		Dangerous Serious Obvious Nervous	Disastrous Hideous Various Anxious	Devious Perilous Delicious Simultaneous	Mischievous available	Inconspicuous Ubiquitous
11	Homophones and near homophones	Passed Past Guest Guessed Their There	Cereal Serial Allowed Aloud Desert Dessert	Alter Altar Foreword Forward Foul Fowl	Forty Average Awkward	Questionnaire Demagogue
12	Homophones and near homophones	Son Sun Bye Buy By	Board Bored Site Cite Deer Dear	Check Cheque Vale Veil Stationery Stationary	Category Appreciate communicate	Cacophony Embarrass
13						
14						