

# Spelling Reasoning

Year 5/6 Words Set 5

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**Spelling Reasoning: Yr 5/6 words: 5**

**Spelling 1**

i	din	te	ty
eye	den	ti	tee

Try out: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling 2**

ir	rel	i	vant
i	rell	e	vent

Try out: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling 3**

seck	re	tar	ee
sec	ri	ter	y

Try out: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling 4**

unn	af	ail	ib	le
un	av	al	ab	el

Try out: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling 5**

conn	tro	va	sy
con	tru	ver	cy

Try out: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling 6**

phys	i	kle
phis	e	cal

Try out: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling 7**

ree	cog	niz	ab	le
re	cug	nis	ib	el

Try out: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

**Spelling 8**

priv	e	leged
prev	i	lejed

Try out: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answers and Explanations

### Spelling Reasoning: Yr 5/6 words: 5

#### 1. identity

- *i* not *eye* – the ‘igh’ sound at the beginning of a word is often spelt with an ‘i’
- *den* not *din* (say the word clearly)
- *ti* not *te* (say the word clearly)
- *ty* not *tee* – the ‘ee’ sound at the end of a word is often spelt *ee*

#### 2. irrelevant

- Linked to *relevant*
- *ir* not *i* – the prefix is spelt *ir*, the root word then begins with an ‘r’ so the word ends up with two ‘r’s
- *rel* not *rell* – link to words like *electric* and *elephant* to help learn this
- *e* not *i* (say the word clearly)
- *vant* not *vent* (say the word clearly, also the same as in *relevant*)

#### 3. secretary

- *sec* not *seck* – ‘k’ sound in a long word is usually spelt with a ‘c’ unless it is before an ‘e’, ‘i’ or ‘y’ or if it is a compound word
- *re* not *ri* (say the word clearly)
- *tar* not *ter* (say the word clearly, also links to the word *secretarial*)
- *y* not *ee* – the ‘ee’ sound at the end of a word is often spelt *ee*

#### 4. unavailable

- Linked to *avail*
- *un* not *unn* – the prefix is spelt *un*
- *av* not *af* (say the word clearly)
- *ail* not *al* – same as in the word *avail*
- *able* not *ible* (say the word clearly, also *able* is usually used after a root that makes sense on its own: *avail*)

#### 5. controversy

- *con* not *conn* (vowel does not need protecting)
- *tro* not *tru* (say the word clearly)
- *ver* not *va* (say the word clearly)
- *sy* not *cy* – link to the word *verse* to help learn this

#### 6. physical

- The ‘f’ sound at the beginning of many long words is spelt *ph*
- The ‘i’ sound in this word is spelt with a ‘y’ – same as in the word *physics*
- *i* not *e* (say the word clearly)
- *cal* not *kle* – ‘k’ sound in a long word is usually spelt with a ‘c’ unless it is before an ‘e’, ‘i’ or ‘y’ or if it is a compound word. To remember the spelling of the ‘ul’ sound at the end, say the word clearly – spelling voice)

#### 7. recognisable

- Linked to *recognise*
- *re* not *ree* – ‘re’ at the beginning of a word is usually spelt *re*
- *cog* not *cug* (say the word clearly)
- *nis* not *niz* – the ‘z’ sound in long words is often spelt with an ‘s’
- *able* not *ible* (say the word clearly, also *able* is usually used after a root that makes sense on its own: *recognise* – the ‘e’ at the end of the root word is dropped when *able* is added unless the root word ends in ‘ee’, ‘ge’ or ‘ce’)

#### 8. privileged

- *priv* not *prev* (say the word clearly)
- *i* not *e* (say the word clearly)
- *leged* not *lejed* – the ‘j’ sound is often spelt with a ‘g’ before an ‘i’, an ‘e’ or a ‘y’