

Maple Class

Term 2 Spelling Words

Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
friend school were where they're/there/their which Anglo-Saxon village	horrible special honour hesitant fierce superstitious cultivate haul	attached eighth emerge co-operate reinvent re-enter co-ordinate retell	<u>accommodate</u> <u>communicate</u> <u>equipped</u> <u>immediately</u> <u>physical</u> accident reign century
Week 6	Week 7		
worry (worr <u>ies</u>) meal (meal <u>s</u>) patch (patch <u>es</u>) hiss (hiss <u>es</u>) try (tr <u>ies</u>) accompany community individual	<p>than/then Use <i>than</i> for comparisons: John is much taller <i>than</i> his brother.</p> <p>Use <i>then</i> to indicate passage of time, or when: We went to the park in the morning, and <i>then</i> we left to pick up lunch.</p> <p>are/our Are is a verb in present tense, a form of the verb "to be." They <i>are</i> my cousins.</p> <p>Our is an adjective, the plural possessive form of <i>we</i>. They will bring <i>our</i> keys to the hotel.</p> <p>you're/ your You're is a contraction for <i>you are</i>. <i>You're</i> going to absolutely love this new recipe.</p> <p>Your is a pronoun. Please bring <i>your</i> books to class with you tomorrow.</p> <p>lie/lay Use <i>lie</i> to indicate the act of reclining: I need to <i>lie</i> down.</p> <p>Use <i>lay</i> to indicate the placement of something: Please <i>lay</i> the paper on the table.</p> <p>one/won Use <i>one</i> when referring to a single unit or thing: I have <i>one</i> more muffin left.</p> <p>Use <i>won</i> as the past tense form of the verb "to win": Shelly's team <i>won</i> the tournament!</p>		