

## English Half Term 5

### Year 9 Spellings:

Spelling in Year 9 will be tested on alternative weeks and will be set by their class teacher. Students should use their home learning time to learn the spelling for a test in class at the end of the week.

### Spelling Strategies:

**Look, say, cover, write, check.** This is the most common strategy used to learn spellings. **Look:** first look at the whole word carefully and if there is one part of the word that is more difficult, look at that part in more detail. **Say:** say the word as you look at it, using different ways of pronouncing it if that will make it more memorable. **Cover:** cover the word. **Write:** write the word from memory, saying the word as you do so. **Check:** Have you got it right? If yes, try writing it again and again! If not, start again – look, say, cover, write check.

**Trace, copy and replicate.** Write the word out on a sheet of paper ensuring that it is spelt correctly, and it is large enough to trace over. Trace over the word and say it at the same time. Move next to the word you have just written and write it out as you say it. Turn over the page and write the word as you say it, and then check you have spelt it correctly.

Spelling List 1	Spelling List 2	Spelling List 3	
Regicide	Hubris	Patricide	Spelling Diagnostic Assessment – see sentences.
Prophecy	Hamartia	Purgatory	
Duplicity	Corruption	Malevolence	
Conscience	Conspirator	Perilous	
Ambivalence	Resolution	Remorse	
Soliloquy	Machination	Foreboding	
Ambiguous	Repentance	Temptation	
Tyranny	Scheming	Equivocator	
Ambition	Catastrophe	Chivalry	
Betrayal	Omnipotent	Anarchy	
Consequences	Paranoia	Sovereignty	

### Spelling Diagnostic:

1. Macbeth's **regicide** led to unnatural events in Scotland.
2. Lady Macbeth's **duplicity** and **malevolence** drove the plot forward.
3. The witches' **equivocation** created a **perilous** path for Macbeth.
4. Macbeth's **resolution** to attain **sovereignty** led to further bloodshed.
5. The **betrayal** of King Duncan by Macbeth led to **corruption**.
6. The play explores the **consequences** of unchecked ambition.
7. In Macbeth's second **soliloquy** he sees a bloody dagger.
8. Macbeth's guilty **conscience** leads him to see the ghost of Banquo.