



# National Curriculum 2014 Planning Document

## Appendix 1

# Year 2 Spelling

This document contains the Y2 Spelling appendix and should be used to support the planning, teaching and learning of Spelling in Year 2.

# Spelling – work for year 2

## Revision of work from year 1

As words with new GPCs are introduced, many previously-taught GPCs can be revised at the same time as these words will usually contain them.

## New work for year 2

<i>Statutory requirements</i>	<i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i>	<i>Example words (non-statutory)</i>
The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	<p>The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ sound at the end of English words.</p> <p>At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt – <b>dge</b> straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʌ/ and /ʊ/ sounds (sometimes called ‘short’ vowels).</p> <p>After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt as <b>–ge</b> at the end of a word.</p> <p>In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The /dʒ/ sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.</p>	<p>badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge</p> <p>age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village</p> <p>gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy</p> <p>jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust</p>
The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y		race, ice, cell, city, fancy
The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	The ‘k’ and ‘g’ at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw
The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The <b>–le</b> spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	table, apple, bottle, little, middle

<i>Statutory requirements</i>	<i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i>	<i>Example words (non-statutory)</i>
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	The <b>–el</b> spelling is much less common than <b>–le</b> . The <b>–el</b> spelling is used after <b>m, n, r, s, v, w</b> and more often than not after <b>s</b> .	camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	Not many nouns end in <b>–al</b> , but many adjectives do.	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal
Words ending –il	There are not many of these words.	pencil, fossil, nostril

<i>Statutory requirements</i>
The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words
Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y
Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it
Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it
Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll
The /ʌ/ sound spelt o

<i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i>	<i>Example words (non-statutory)</i>
This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July
The <b>y</b> is changed to <b>i</b> before <b>–es</b> is added.	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries
The <b>y</b> is changed to <b>i</b> before <b>–ed</b> , <b>–er</b> and <b>–est</b> are added, but not before <b>–ing</b> as this would result in <b>ii</b> . The only ordinary words with <b>ii</b> are <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ... <b>but</b> copying, crying, replying
The <b>–e</b> at the end of the root word is dropped before <b>–ing</b> , <b>–ed</b> , <b>–er</b> , <b>–est</b> , <b>–y</b> or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. <b>Exception:</b> <i>being</i> .	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny
The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/ and /ʌ/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel ‘short’). <b>Exception:</b> The letter ‘x’ is never doubled: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> .	patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny
The /ɔ:/ sound (‘or’) is usually spelt as <b>a</b> before <b>l</b> and <b>ll</b> .	all, ball, call, walk, talk, always
	other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday

<i>Statutory requirements</i>
The /i:/ sound spelt –ey
The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu
The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w
The /ʒ/ sound spelt s
The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful, –less and –ly

<i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i>	<i>Example words (non-statutory)</i>
The plural of these words is formed by the addition of <b>–s</b> ( <i>donkeys, monkeys, etc.</i> ).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley
<b>a</b> is the most common spelling for the /ɒ/ (‘hot’) sound after <b>w</b> and <b>qu</b> .	want, watch, wander, quantity, squash
There are not many of these words.	word, work, worm, world, worth
There are not many of these words.	war, warm, towards
	television, treasure, usual
If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words. <b>Exceptions:</b> (1) <i>argument</i> (2) root words ending in <b>–y</b> with a consonant	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly  merriment, happiness,

<i>Statutory requirements</i>	<i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i>	<i>Example words (non-statutory)</i>
	before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	plentiful, penniless, happily
Contractions	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't – cannot</i> ). <i>It's</i> means <i>it is</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> raining) or sometimes <i>it has</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> been raining), but <i>it's</i> is never used for the possessive.	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll
The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's
Words ending in –tion		station, fiction, motion, national, section

<i>Statutory requirements</i>	<i>Rules and guidance (non-statutory)</i>	<i>Example words (non-statutory)</i>
Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight
Common exception words	Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others – e.g. <i>past, last, fast, path</i> and <i>bath</i> are not exceptions in accents where the <b>a</b> in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in <i>cat</i> . <i>Great, break</i> and <i>steak</i> are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt <b>ea</b> .	door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children*, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas – and/or others according to programme used. <b>Note:</b> 'children' is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is included because of its relationship with 'child'.