

**English: Spelling Key skills**  
**Year 2**

<b>Writing transcription: Spelling</b>	<p>To spell by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>segmenting spoken words into phonemes and representing these by graphemes, spelling many correctly</li> <li>learning new ways of spelling phonemes for which one or more spellings are already known, and learn some words with each spelling, including a few common homophones</li> <li>learning to spell common exception words</li> <li>learning to spell more words with contracted forms</li> <li>learning the possessive apostrophe (singular) [for example, the girl's book]</li> <li>distinguishing between homophones and near-homophones</li> <li>add suffixes to spell longer words, including –ment, –ness, –ful, –less, –ly</li> <li>apply spelling rules and guidance, as listed in English Appendix 1</li> <li>write from memory simple sentences dictated by the teacher that include words using the GPCs, common exception words and punctuation taught so far.</li> </ul>	
<b>Revision of work from Year 1</b>		
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.		
<b>Statutory requirements</b>	<b>Rules and guidelines (non-statutory)</b>	<b>Example words (non-statutory)</b>
<b>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</b>	<p>The letter <b>j</b> is never used for the /dʒ/ ("dʒe") 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/ and /ʌ/ 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 <b>g</b> before <b>e, i, and y</b>. The /dʒ/ sound is always spelt as <b>j</b> before <b>a, o</b> and <b>u</b>.</p>	badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust
<b>The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y</b>		race, ice, cell, city, fancy
<b>The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words</b>	The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw
<b>The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words</b>	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap
<b>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -le at the end of words</b>	The <b>-le</b> spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	table, apple, bottle, little, middle
<b>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -el at the end of words</b>	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> .	camel, tunnel, squirrel, tinsel, travel, towel
<b>The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt -al at the end of words</b>	Not many nouns end in <b>-al</b> , but many adjectives do.	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal
<b>Words ending -il</b>	There are not many of these words.	pencil, fossil, nostril
<b>The /aɪ/ sound spelt -y at the end of words</b>	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July
<b>Adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant-letter-y</b>	The <b>y</b> is changed to <b>i</b> before <b>-es</b> is added.	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries
<b>Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it</b>	The <b>y</b> is changed to <b>i</b> before <b>-ed, -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
<b>Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in vowel-letter-consonant-letter-e</b>	The <b>-e</b> at the end of the root word is dropped before <b>-ing, -ed, -er, -est, -y</b> or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added.	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny
<b>Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before it</b>	The <b>-e</b> at the end of the root word is dropped before <b>-ing, -ed, -er, -est, -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
<b>Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter</b>	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
<b>The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll</b>	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
<b>The /ʌ/ sound spelt o</b>		other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday
<b>The /i:/ sound spelt -ey</b>	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of <b>-s</b> ( <i>donkeys, monkeys</i> etc.).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley
<b>The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu</b>	<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
<b>The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w</b>	There are not many of these words.	word, work, worm, world, worth
<b>The /ɜ:/ sound spelt ar after w</b>	There are not many of these words.	war, warm, towards
<b>The /ɜ/ sound spelt s</b>		television, treasure, usual
<b>The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly</b>	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Exceptions:</b></p> <p>(1) <i>argument</i></p> <p>(2) root words ending in <b>-y</b> with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.</p>	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily

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Statutory requirements	Rules and guidelines (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
<b>Contractions</b>	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't</i> – <i>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
<b>The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)</b>		Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's
<b>Words ending in -tion</b>		station, fiction, motion, national, section
<b>Homophones and near-homophones</b>	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	there/my/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight
<b>Common exception words</b>	Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others – e.g. <i>past</i> , <i>last</i> , <i>fast</i> , <i>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</i> , <i>break</i> and <i>steak</i> are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt <b>ea</b> . Note 'children' is not an exception, but is included for convenience with 'child'.	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.