Spelling – year 1

Revise work done in reception

New work for year 1

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidelines (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
Revision of Reception work The boundary between revision of work covered in Reception and the introduction of new work may vary according to the programme used, but basic revision should include: • all grapheme-phoneme correspondences which have been taught • the process of segmenting spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sounds • words with adjacent consonants; • rules and guidelines which have been taught • vowel digraphs which have been taught		No example words are suggested because the selection will vary according to the programme used, particularly where vowel digraphs are concerned.

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidelines (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck	The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as **ff**, **ll**, **ss**, **zz** and **ck** if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. **Exceptions**: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	off, well, miss, buzz, back fluff, puff, sniff, stuff, cliff, gruff well, bell, wall, call, sell, tell, hill, ball, roll, spill, spell, bull, troll, doll pass, miss, kiss, cross, mess, boss, grass buzz, fizz, whizz, jazz, fuzz rock, duck, pick, stick, clock, pick, brick, sack, luck, truck
The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k		bank, think, honk, sunk drink, pink, sink, trunk, ink, wink, junk, tank, chunk, clink, link
Division of words into syllables	Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the spoken word. Words of more than one syllable often have an unstressed syllable in which the vowel is unclear so the spelling of this vowel may need to be learnt.	pocket, rabbit, carrot, thunder, sunset
-tch	The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as **tch** if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. **Exceptions**: rich, which, much, such.	catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch watch, match, switch, pitch, scratch, witch, patch, twitch

The /v/ sound at the end of words	English words hardly ever end with the letter **v**, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter **e** usually needs to be added after the 'v'.	have, live, give cave, dove, above, brave, alive, glove, drive
Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)	If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as **–s**. If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as **–es**. Words that end in ch, sh, zz, ss –(hissing sounds, tend to have an –es added rather than just an -s). e.g. bush – bushes or fizz - fizzes	cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches -s Pockets, rabbits, carrots, sunsets, thunders, winks, drinks, sticks, clocks, picks, bricks, spells, thinks, honks, banks etc -es fizzes, buzzes, hisses, bushes, branches, churches, patches, fetches, busses, misses, switches, witches, scratches, watches, matches, crosses, dresses, bosses, wishes, dishes, crushes, smashes, brushes
Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word	**–ing** and **–er** always add an extra syllable to the word and **–ed** sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt **–ed**. If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper watched, watching, watcher played, playing, player dressed, dressing, dresser crushed, crushing, crusher trained, training, trainer waited, waiting, waiter pointed, pointing, pointer boiled, boiling, boiler wished, wishing, wisher
Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word	As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	grander, grandest, fresher, freshest, quicker, quickest pink, pinker, pinkest tall taller tallest small smaller smallest old older oldest big bigger biggest young younger youngest slow, slower, slowest
Vowel digraphs and trigraphs	Some may already be known, depending on the programmes used in reception, but some will be new. The endings **–ing**, **–ed**, **–er** and **–est**, if relevant, can be added straight on to all the words which can function as verbs or adjectives, except for those in italics.	
ai **oi**	The digraphs **ai** and **oi** are never used at the end of English words.	rain, wait, train, paid, afraid jail, chain, rail, wait, sail, nail, trail, stain, tail, pain oil, join, coin, point, soil oink, boil, coil

ay **oy**	**ay** and **oy** are used for those sounds at the end of words and at the end of syllables.	day, play, say, way, stay hay, away, clay, bay, today, spray boy, toy, enjoy, annoy joy,
a–e		made, came, same, take, safe cane, cake, lake, lane, maze, page, name, cape, gate, grape, mate
e–e		these, theme, complete
i–e		five, ride, like, time, side hide, mice, life, bike, mine, slide, wife
o–e		home, those, woke, hope, hole rope, pole, slope, bone, nose, rose, poke,
u–e	Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ sounds can be spelt **u–e**	June, rule, rude, use, tube, tune cube, huge, flute,
ar		car, start, park, arm, garden cart, card, bark, alarm,
ee		see, tree, green, meet, week bee, keep, free, tweet, greed, sheet, speed, sheep
ea (/i:/)		sea, dream, meat, each, read (present tense) pea, beak, cream, leaf, bead, heat, eat, lead, leap, clean
ea (/ɛ/)		head, bread, meant, instead, read (past tense) dead, deaf, ahead,
er (/ɜ:/)		(stressed sound): her, term, verb, person Alert, adverb, advert,
er (/ə/)		(unstressed *schwa* sound): better, under, summer, winter, sister boxer, after, anger, over, hotter, colder,
ir		girl, bird, shirt, first, third dirt, birth, chirp, skirt,
ur		turn, hurt, church, burst, Thursday
oo	Very few words end with the letters **oo**.	food, pool, moon, zoo, soon cool, boom, school, hoop, room, igloo
oo		book, took, foot, wood, good blood, hood, wool, stood, cook
oa	The digraph **oa** is very rare at the end of an English word.	boat, coat, road, coach, goal oak, loaf, toad, moan, float, soap, toast, coat
oe		toe, goes
ou	The only common English word ending in **ou** is *you*.	out, about, mouth, around, sound noun, loud, hour, mouse, house, cloud, count, ground
ow (/aʊ/) **ow (/əʊ/)**		now, how, brown, down, town bow, cow, wow, row*, crown, clown, crowd, vowel own, blow, snow, grow, show

		low, row*, glow, flow, show, know, crow below, snow, elbow, throw
ue **ew**	Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ (“oo” and “yoo”) sounds can be spelt as **u–e**, **ue** and **ew**. If words end in the /oo/ sound, **ue** and **ew** are more common spellings than **oo**.	blue, clue, true, rescue, Tuesday glue, fuel, argue, cruel, tissue, duel, new, few, grew, flew, drew, threw blew, crew, chew, knew, news, screw, jewel
ie (/aɪ/)		lie, tie, pie, cried, tried, dried cries, dies, died, fries, die, flies,
ie (/i:/)		chief, field, thief belief, grief, brief,
igh		high, night, light, bright, right fight, fright, sight, tight, alright
or		for, short, born, horse, morning corn, cork, fork, pork, torn, horses
ore		more, score, before, wore, shore core, tore, sore, snore, adore, store
aw		saw, draw, yawn, crawl raw, saw, jaw, lawn, draw, claw, draws, hawk, prawn
au		author, August, dinosaur, astronaut pause, sauce, launch, haunt, clause, cause, haunts
air		air, fair, pair, hair, chair fairy, hairy, stair, stairs, fairly, pairs
ear		dear, hear, beard, near, year fear, tear*, clear, spear, smear,
ear (/ɛə/)		bear, pear, wear tear,
are (/ɛə/)		bare, dare, care, share, scared rare, hare, stare, cares, dares, scare
Words ending –y (/i:/ or /ɪ/ depending on accent)		very, happy, funny, party, family
New consonant spellings ph and wh	The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as **ph** in short everyday words (e.g. *fat*, *fill*, *fun*).	dolphin, alphabet, phonics, elephant when, where, which, wheel, while photograph, graph, telephone what, why, whip, whiz, wham, whiff, whizz, whack, white, whale
Using k for the /k/ sound	The /k/ sound is spelt as **k** rather than as **c** before **e**, **i** and **y**.	Kent, sketch, kit, skin, frisky Sky, skate, inky, milky, spooky, sticky, kid, kilo, kiss, kill, skirt, skill, skip,
Adding the prefix –un	The prefix **un–** is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word.	unhappy, undo, unload, unfair, unlock unlucky, unable, unwell, unsafe, unusual, uneven, unknown, unkind
Compound words	Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.	football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry firework, butterfly, sunflower, something, anything, yourself, seaside, anywhere, railway, teaspoon, newspaper, greenhouse, snowball, seashell

Common exception words		the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our,