Spelling – year 2

Revise work done in 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

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidelines (non-statutory)	Example words (non-statutory)
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	The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ sound at the end of English words. At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt –**dge** straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʌ/ and /ʊ/ sounds (sometimes called 'short' vowels). After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt as **–ge** at the end of a word. 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.	badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust lodge, judge, wedge, hedge, nudge, smudge, rage, wage, stage, orange, cabbage, bandage, village, fringe, average, damage, cage, page, gentle, gerbil, gym, fridge, original, danger, gel, ginger, ranger, genie, energy, general, legend
The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y		race, ice, cell, city, fancy centre, circle, cycle, cellar, celery, cinema, circus, cement, office, century, certain, force, bounce, fence,
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 knit, knob, knew, knife, knot, kneel, knives, gnarled, gnome,
The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap wreck, wrench, wrinkle, wrist, wrestle, wriggle, writer,
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The **–le** spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	table, apple, bottle, little, middle muscle, temple, stable, marble, cuddle, puddle, double, simple, puzzle, gentle, bubble, giggle, wriggle,

The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	The **–el** spelling is much less common than **–le**. The **–el** spelling is used after **m**, **n**, **r**, **s**, **v**, **w** and more often than not after **s**.	camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel level, model, gospel, barrel, vowel, parcel, jewel, shrivel, shovel, gravel, sequel, chapel, angel, label, cancel, repel, excel
The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	Not many nouns end in **–al**, but many adjectives do.	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal material, capital, special, total, several, normal, natural, original, equal, signal moral, magical, tropical, local, petal, general, formal, normal, sandal
Words ending –il	There are not many of these words.	pencil, fossil, nostril devil, council, evil, pupil, gerbil, utensil, lentil, April, until, civil
The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July fry, sky, spy, why, shy, apply,
Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	The **y** is changed to **i** before **–es** is added.	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries daisies, cities, berries, fries, spies, countries, parties, ladies, pennies, poppies, copies, puppies, ponies, armies,
Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it	The **y** is changed to **i** before **–ed**, **–er** and **–est** are added, but not before **–ing** as this would result in **ii**. The only ordinary words with **ii** are *skiing* and *taxiing*.	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied …**but** copying, crying, replying grumpier, grumpiest, fancier, fanciest, cheekier, cheekiest, prettier, prettiest, smellier, smelliest, uglier, ugliest, tastier, tastiest, slimier, slimiest sillier, silliest carried, carrying, hurried, hurrying, worried, worrying, steadied, steadying, bullied, bullying, married, marrying, multiplied, multiplying
Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	The **–e** at the end of the root word is dropped before **–ing**, **–ed**, **–er**, **–est**, **–y** or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. **Exception**: *being.*	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny -ing phoning, amazing, amusing, behaving, becoming, writing, chasing, dancing, riding, hiding, shining, wobbling, waving, -ed (making verb past tense) Phoned, amused, amazed, behaved, chased, danced, wobbled, waved, surprised, tumbled, shaved, refused, loved, deserved, -er –est (making comparatives and superlatives)

		Later, latest, larger, largest, Ruder, rudest, braver, bravest Riper, ripest, cuter, cutest Wiser, wisest, stranger, strangest Closer, closest, huger, hugest -y (making nouns into adjectives e.g. shine to shiny) Shaky, whiny, scaly, greasy, breezy, bony, stony, smoky, icy, cheesy, curvy,
Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter	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'). **Exception**: The letter 'x' is never doubled: *mixing*, *mixed*, *boxer*, *sixes*. We don't double the final consonant when an adjective ends in y or w (e.g. slow, grey) NOTE: The comparative and superlative for bad are worse and worst (not badder/baddest)	patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny -ed –ing stopped stopping, tapped tapping, stabbed stabbing, hopped hopping, Slipped slipping, dragged, dragging, grabbed grabbing, shopped shopping, Jogged jogging, hugged hugging, Flapped flapping, grinned grinning, -er –est Bigger biggest, hotter hottest, Thinner thinnest, wetter wettest, Flatter flattest, gladder gladdest, Dimmer, dimmest, glummer, glummest
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	The **/**ɔ:**/** sound ('or') is usually spelt as **a** before **l** and **ll**.	all, ball, call, small, fall, tall, hall, mall, stall, wall, install,
The /ʌ/ sound spelt o		other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday oven, onion, done, does, colour, glove, dozen, some, money, honey, shove, above, comfort, comfortable, wonder, wonderful, love, month, another
The /i:/ sound spelt –ey	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of **–s** (*donkeys*, *monkeys,* etc.).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley journey, turkey, jockey, kidney, alley,
The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	**a** is the most common spelling for the **/**ɒ**/** ('hot') sound after **w** and **qu**.	want, watch, wander, quantity, squash wash, swallow, swap, wasp, wand, quad, quadrilateral, squad, quality, wallop, wallet
The /ɜ:/ sound spelt after w	There are not many of these words.	word, work, worm, world, worth worse, worst, worship,
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w	There are not many of these words.	war, warm, towards wardrobe, dwarf, warn, warning, award, wart, swarm,

The /ʒ/ sound spelt s		television, treasure, usual pleasure, usually, division, vision, decision, occasion, decision, confusion, conclusion, measure, revision, invasion, Asian, version
The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful , –less and –ly	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. **Exceptions**: (1) *argument* (2) root words ending in –**y** with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily movement, statement, retirement, development, improvement beautiful, merciful, pitiful, fanciful thankful, useful, truthful, colourful, cheerful, sorrowful, dreadful, grateful, delightful, helpful, hopeful, thoughtful, peaceful, wonderful greediness, scariness, loneliness, darkness, healthiness, craziness, emptiness, freshness, quickness, weakness, greasiness, awareness, fierceness, smoothness, readiness, prettiness, laziness, nastiness, ugliness, holiness, tidiness, liveliness merciless, fearless, spotless, useless, hopeless, careless, busily, easily, heavily, happily, angrily, luckily, daily, clumsily, noisily, lazily, speedily, gloomily, funnily, greedily, sleepily, cheekily, moodily
Contractions	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. *can't – cannot*). *It's* means *it is* (e.g. *It's* raining) or sometimes *it has* (e.g. *It's* been raining), but *it's* is never used for the possessive.	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll etc. They're, we're, I'm, shouldn't, wouldn't, shan't, don't, won't, she's, he's, we'll, he'll, she'll, I've, we've, he's, she's, they've, they'd, I'd, you've, you'd.
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 information, education, tradition, location, reaction, potion,

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. *past*, *last*, *fast*, *path* and *bath* are not exceptions in accents where the **a** in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in *cat*. *Great*, *break* and *steak* are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt **ea**.	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. **Note:** 'children' is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is included