

Year 2				
Week	Spelling Pattern (info)	Suggested words for pupils to learn	WORD LIST FOR SPELLING TEST (INCLUDING APPLICATION WHERE POSSIBLE)	Additional back-up words
1	<p>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> <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 -dge straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʌ/ and /ʊ/ sounds (sometimes called 'short' vowels).</p>	badge, edge, bridge, lodge, dodge, fudge, budge, budgie, hedge, ledge	badge, edge, bridge, lodge, dodge, fudge, budge, nudge, midge, wedge	
2	<p>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> <p>After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt as -ge at the end of a word.</p>	age, page, huge, luge, change, range, charge, Marge, bulge, village	huge, luge, change, range, charge, Marge, bulge, village, rage, sage, barge	
3	<p>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> <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>	gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy, jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust	giant, magic, giraffe, energy, jacket, jog, join, adjust, Ged, jam, tragic	
4	The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y	race, brace, ice, nice, cell, dance, city, cigar, fancy, cycle	race, ice, nice, cell, city, cigar, cycle, Grace, prance, Nancy	
5	<p>The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words</p> <p>The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.</p>	knock, knight, know, knot, knee, kneel, knew, gnat, gnaw, gnu	knight, know, knee, kneel, knelt, knew, gnat, gnaw, gnu, knocked, knots	
6	<p>The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words</p> <p>This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.</p>	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap, wrapped, wrapper, wrapped, wring, wrung	written, wrote, wrong, wrap, wrapped, wrapped, wring, wrung, writes, wrappers	
7	The suffixes -ment,	enjoyment, agreement, payment, argument, apartment, basement	enjoyment, agreement, payment, apartment, basement, movement	department, development, investment judgement

				placement statement
8	The suffixes –ness,	sadness, plainness, bitterness, coldness, dirtiness, dryness,	sadness, plainness, bitterness, coldness, dirtiness, fitness	awareness, brightness, cleverness
	The suffixes –ful	care, careful, play, playful, dread, dreadful, joy, joyful, awful, harmful	careful, playful, dreadful, joyful, harmful, bashful,	
	The suffixes –less	hope, hopeless, self, selfless, life, lifeless, age, ageless, aim, aimless	hope, hopeless, self, selfless, lifeless, ageless, aimless, harmless, careless, cordless	
	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, maple, apple, kettle, bottle, little, middle, topple, skittle, handle	table, maple, apple, kettle, bottle, little, middle, tippie, brittle, candle	
	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.	camel, tunnel, squirrel, tinsel, travel, towel, vowel, funnel, bowel	camel, tunnel, squirrel, tinsel, travel, towel, trowel, kennel, dowel	
	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words Not many nouns end in –al, but many adjectives do.	metal, petal, medal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal	AS LIST	
	Words ending –il There are not many of these words.	pencil, fossil, nostril, council, stencil, peril, April, tendril	AS LIST	
	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.	by, cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July, sky	AS LIST	
	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant-letter–y The y is changed to i before –es is added.	skies, flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries, lorries	skies, flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, marries, lollies	
	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to root words ending in consonant-letter–y 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 <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied, copying, crying, skiing, taxiing	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied, skiing, taxiing, crier, flier, replying	
	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in vowel-letter–consonant-letter–e 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.	hike, hiking, hiked, hiker, nice, nicer, shine, shiny, dine, dining	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, shiny, dine, dining nicest, biking, biked	
	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').	pat, patting, patted, patter, hum, humming, hummed, fat, fatter, fattest,	patting, patted, patter, humming, hummed, fatter, fattest, mad, madder, maddest	

	Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> .			
	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: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> .	drop, dropping, dropped, sad, sadder, saddest, run, runny, mix, mixed	dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, runny, mix, mixed, fix, fixed, mixing	
	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, walk, talk, always		
	The /ʌ/ sound spelt o	other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday		
	The /i:/ sound spelt -ey The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (<i>donkeys, monkeys</i> etc.).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley		
	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		
	The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w Very few words spell the /ɜ:/ sound ("burn") this way.	word, work, worm, world, worth		
	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w Very few words spell the /ɔ:/ sound ("or") this way.	war, warm, towards		
	The /ʒ/ sound spelt s	television, treasure, usual		
	Contractions	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		
	Homophones and near-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	AS LIST	
	COMMON EXCEPTION WORDS TO LEARN	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.		

		<p>Many of these words can be used for practice in adding suffixes. *Conscience and conscious are related to science – all come from the Latin word meaning 'to know'. Conscience is simply science with the prefix con– added. Conscious also contains the 'sci' of science.</p>					

Spellings	The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at	The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/	badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge
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the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	<p>(“dʒe”) sound at the end of English words.</p> <p>At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt -dʒe 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 -ge 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>	age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy
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 /ɹ/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap
The /l/ or /əɫ/ 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
The /l/ or /əɫ/ 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 .	camel, tunnel, squirrel, tinsel, travel, towel
The /l/ or /əɫ/ sound spelt -al at the end of words	Not many nouns end in -al , but many adjectives do.	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal
Words ending -il	There are not many of these words.	pencil, fossil, nostril
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
Adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant-letter-y	The y is changed to i before -es is added.	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries
Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to root words ending in consonant-letter-y	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 <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ... but copying, crying, replying
Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est	The -e at the end of the root word is	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny

and -y to words ending in vowel-letter-consonant-letter-e	dropped before -ing, -ed, -er, -est, -y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added.	
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: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> .	patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before I and II	The /ɔ:/ sound ("or") is usually spelt as a before I and II .	all, ball, call, walk, talk, always
The /ʌ/ sound spelt o	other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday	
The /i:/ sound spelt -ey	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (<i>donkeys, monkeys</i> etc.).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley
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
The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w	Very few words spell the /ɜ:/ sound ("burn") this way.	word, work, worm, world, worth
The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w	Very few words spell the /ɔ:/ sound ("or") this way.	war, warm, towards
The /ʒ/ sound spelt s	television, treasure, usual	
The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful and -less	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) <i>argument</i> (2) root words ending in a consonant letter followed by y – see above.	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness)
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</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
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	
	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
	<p>Common exception words 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 a in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in <i>cat</i>.</p>	<p><i>Great</i>, <i>break</i> and <i>steak</i> are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt ea. Note 'children' is not an exception, but is included for convenience with 'child'.</p>	<p>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.</p>