

## Year Two Spelling

### Statutory Requirements

Year 2: Detail of content to be introduced (statutory requirement)

#### Word

Formation of **nouns** using **suffixes** such as -ness, -er and by compounding (for example, whiteboard, superman).

Formation of **adjectives** using **suffixes** such as -ful, -less

(A further list of **suffixes** can be found on page 3 in the year 2 spelling section in English Appendix 1).

Use of the suffixes -er, -est in **adjectives** and the use of -ly in Standard English to turn adjectives into **adverbs**.

The letter j is never used for the /j/ sound at the end of English words.	At the end of a word, the dj sound is spelt -dge straight after the a e i o u sounds (sometimes called 'short' vowels).			
<b>J at end ge</b>	<b>dge</b>	<b>J spelt g before e,i, y</b> <b>5</b>	<b>J spelt j before a o u</b>	<b>C before e i y</b>
age	badge	gem	jar	race
huge	edge	giant	jog	ice
change	bridge	magic	join	cell
charge	dodge	energy	jacket	city
bulge	fudge	giraffe	adjust	fancy
The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation	The -le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound 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. If letter has ascender or descender 'le' if not small letter 'el'.
<b>kn</b>	<b>gn</b>	<b>wr</b>	<b>le</b>	<b>el</b>
knack	gnat	write	table	camel
knock	gnaw	written	apple	tunnel
knee	gnash	wrote	bottle	squirrel
knob	gnome	wrong	little	travel
knot		wrap	middle	tinsel
Not many nouns end in -al but many adjectives do.	There are not many of these words	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	The y is changed to i before -es is added.	
metal	pencil	cry	flies	
pedal	fossil	fly	tries	
capital	nostril	dry	replies	
hospital	pupil	try	copies	
animal		July	babies	
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> .				
<b>ed</b>	<b>er</b>	<b>est</b>	<b>ing</b>	
copied	copier	happiest	supplying	
cried	happier	heaviest	drying	
replied	heavier	rustiest		
supplied	rustiest	prettiest		
dried	prettiest	runniest		
	runniest			
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*.  
 When a word has a split digraph drop the 'e' before adding ending if suffix begins with vowel.

<b>ing</b>	<b>ed</b>	<b>er</b>	<b>est</b>	<b>y</b>
hiking	hiked	hiker	nicest	shiny
hoping	hoped	biker	ripest	noisy
racing	raced	diver	wisest	rosy
driving	lived	driver	bravest	
living	saved	freezer		

The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the a,e,i,o,u, sound (i.e to keep the vowel 'short').  
 One vowel before a single final consonant, double consonant before adding ending.  
**Exception:** the letter 'x' is never doubled: mixing, mixed, boxer, sizes

<b>ing</b>	<b>est</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>ed</b>	<b>er</b>
patting	saddest	fatty	patted	sadder
humming	fattest	skinny	hummed	fatter
dropping	wettest	runny	dropped	runner
shopping	thinnest	sunny	shopped	bigger
hopping			hopped	Wetter
<b>X never doubled (exception)</b>				
mixing				
fixing				
boxing				
mixed				
mixer				
sizes				
fixed				

Or sound before l and ll    u spelt o    ee spelt -ey    **5**    A is the most common



spelt as 'a'		The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (donkeys, monkeys, etc).		spelling for the 'o' sound after <b>w</b> and <b>qu</b> .
all	other	Key	keys	want
ball	mother	Donkey	donkeys	watch
call	brother	Monkey	monkeys	quantity
Walk	nothing	Chimney	chimneys	squash
talk	Monday	valley	valleys	wander
er after w. There are not many of these words.	or after w. There are not many of these words.	sh spelt s		
word	war	treasure		
work	warm	usual		
worm	towards	television		
world		division		
worth		fusion		
<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>Exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- argument</li> <li>- root words ending in -y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.</li> </ul>				
<b>-ment</b>	<b>-ness</b>	<b>-ful</b>	<b>-less</b>	<b>-ly</b>
enjoyment	sadness	careful	faithless	badly
excitement	lateness	playful	hopeless	lonely
pavement	wiseness	fateful	careless	lately
enchantment	illness	hateful	tireless	safely
apartment	fullness	hopeful	ageless	likely
<b>Exception</b>	<b>Exceptions:</b> root word -y with consonant			



	before it if root word has 2 syllables			
argument	plentiful			
	penniless			
	happily			
	merriment			
	happiness			
In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter 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 (it's been raining), but it's is never used for the possessive.	Possessive apostrophe	-tion	It is important to know the difference between homophones.	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 /ce/, as in cat. Great, break and steak are the only common words where the /a/ sound is spelt ea.
can't	Megan's	Station	There/their/they're	door
didn't	the girl's	Fraction	Here/hear	Floor
hasn't	the child's	Nation	Quite/quiet	Poor
couldn't	the man's	Action	See/sea	because
it's	the boy's	Section	Bare/bear	Every
I'll			One/won	Pass
			Sun/son	Bath
			To/too/two	Hour
			Be/bee	Water
			Blue/blew	Improve



Woodmancote School

			Night/knight	mrs
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