**Spelling at Cranbrook**

*Expectations for each year*

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| *Year 2* |
| 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 guidance (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  fudge  dodge  age  join | | | change  charge  bulge  village  huge  adjust  jog | | magic  giraffe  energy  gem  giant  jar  jacket | | The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y |  |  | | | race  ice  cell  lace  pace  space  nice | | | city  circle  cinema  circus  mercy  fancy  rice | | | 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. | | | knit  knob  knock  knowledge  knee  knapsack  knuckle  know  knew | | | known  knead  kneel  knight  knot  gnat  gnaw  gnome  gnash | | | The /r/ sound spelt wrat the beginning of words |  | This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation. | | | write  wrote  written  wrestle  wrist  wrong  answer  sword | | | wren  wrap  wring  wrapping  wrapped  wreck  wriggle | | | 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  puzzle  candle | | castle  staple  ripple  topple  sample  people | | | cable  tumble  eagle  angle  jungle  uncle | |  | **Statutory requirements** |  | **Rules and guidance (non‑statutory)** | | **Example words (non‑statutory)** | | | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 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**. | | angel  wheel  level  model  label  hotel  jewel | | cruel  camel  tunnel  squirrel  towel  tinsel | | 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  local | | vocal  legal  total  mental  petal | | Words ending –il |  | There are not many of these words. | | pencil  fossil  nostril  basil  peril  pupil  stencil | | civil  evil  devil  gerbil  lentil  April | | 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  shy  sky  why  sly  defy | | Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in  –y |  | The **y** is changed to **i** before **–es** is added.  (Just the words that follow the rule.) | | babies  diaries  copies  carries  tries  flies  replies | | cities parties  armies  jellies  fairies | | 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  worrier  worried | | copying  crying  replying  drying  frying  worrying  carried carrier | | 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  hiked  nicer  nicest | | shiny  icy  iced  icing  coming | | 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*. | | patting  patted  humming  hummed  dropping  dropped  sadder  saddest | | fatter  fattest  runner  runny  running  hitting  hitter | | The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll |  | The **/**ɔ:**/** sound (‘or’) is usually spelt as **a** before **l** and **ll**. | | ball  call  fall  wall  talk | | walk  always  all  tall  mall | | The /ʌ/ sound spelt o |  |  | | mother  other  brother  nothing  Monday  love  glove | | come  honey  money  dozen  above  done  some | | The /i:/ sound spelt  –ey |  | The plural of these words is formed by the addition of **–s** (*donkeys*, *monkeys,* etc.). | | key  donkey  monkey  valley  chimney  alley | | gallery  jersey  hockey  money  smiley | | 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  what  wash  was | | wallet  quarrel  quantity  quantity  squad  squash | | The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w |  | There are not many of these words. | | word  work  worm  world | | worth  work  worthy | | The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w |  | There are not many of these words. | | war  warmth  warm | | towards  warble | | The /ʒ/ sound spelt s |  | *I do not understand why treasure is in this sections as well as in –sure section.* | | treasure  usual | | | | 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  payment  movement  sadness  happiness  darkness  prettiness  laziness | helpful  painful  hopeful  careful  hopeless  homeless  badly  happily | | | 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  haven’t  didn’t  couldn’t  wouldn’t  shouldn’t  it’s | I’ll  I’m  you’re  you’ll  he’ll  doesn’t | | | 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  action | | | 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**.  – and/or others according to programme used.  **Note:** ‘children’ is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is included because of its relationship with ‘child’. | door  floor  poor  because  find  kind  mind  behind  child  children\*  wild  climb  most  only  both  old  could  should  would | cold  gold  hold  told  every  everybody  even  great  break  steak  pretty  beautiful  after  fast  last  past  clothes  busy  people  water  money | father  class  grass  pass  plant  path  bath  hour  move  prove  improve  sure  sugar  eye  who  whole  any  many  again  half  Mr  Mrs  parents  Christmas | | |