**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** |
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| **Statutory requirements** |  | **Rules and guidance (non‑statutory)** | **Example words (non‑statutory)** |
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| 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. | badgeedgebridgefudgedodgeage join | changechargebulgevillagehuge adjust jog | magicgiraffeenergygemgiantjarjacket |
| The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y |  |  | raceicecelllacepacespacenice | citycirclecinemacircusmercyfancyrice |
| 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. | knitknobknockknowledgekneeknapsackknuckleknowknew | knownkneadkneelknightknotgnatgnawgnomegnash |
| The /r/ sound spelt wrat the beginning of words |  | This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation. | writewrotewrittenwrestlewristwronganswersword | wrenwrapwringwrappingwrappedwreck 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. | tableapplebottlelittlemiddlepuzzlecandle | castlestaplerippletopplesamplepeople | cabletumbleeagleanglejungleuncle |

| **Statutory requirements** |  | **Rules and guidance (non‑statutory)** | **Example words (non‑statutory)** |
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| 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**. | angelwheellevelmodellabelhoteljewel | cruelcameltunnelsquirreltoweltinsel |
| The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words |  | Not many nouns end in –**al**, but many adjectives do. | metalpedalcapitalhospitalanimallocal | vocallegaltotalmentalpetal |
| Words ending –il |  | There are not many of these words. | pencilfossilnostrilbasilperilpupilstencil | civilevildevilgerbillentilApril |
| 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 flydrytryreplyJuly | fryshyskywhyslydefy |
| 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.) | babiesdiariescopiescarriestriesfliesreplies  | cities partiesarmiesjelliesfairies |
| 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*. | copiedcopierhappierhappiestcriedrepliedworrierworried | copyingcryingreplying 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.* | hikinghikedhikednicernicest | shinyicyicedicingcoming |
| 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*. | pattingpattedhumminghummeddroppingdroppedsaddersaddest | fatter fattestrunnerrunnyrunninghittinghitter |
| The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll |  | The **/**ɔ:**/** sound (‘or’) is usually spelt as **a** before **l** and **ll**. | ballcallfallwalltalk | walkalwaysalltallmall |
| The /ʌ/ sound spelt o |  |  | motherotherbrothernothingMondayloveglove | comehoneymoneydozenabovedonesome |
| The /i:/ sound spelt –ey |  | The plural of these words is formed by the addition of **–s** (*donkeys*, *monkeys,* etc.). | keydonkeymonkeyvalleychimneyalley | galleryjerseyhockeymoneysmiley |
| The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu |  | **a** is the most common spelling for the **/**ɒ**/** (‘hot’) sound after **w** and **qu**. | wantwatchwanderwhatwashwas | walletquarrelquantityquantitysquadsquash |
| The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w |  | There are not many of these words. | wordworkwormworld | worthworkworthy |
| The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w |  | There are not many of these words. | warwarmthwarm | towardswarble |
| The /ʒ/ sound spelt s |  | *I do not understand why treasure is in this sections as well as in –sure section.*  | treasureusual  |
| 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. | enjoymentpaymentmovementsadnesshappinessdarknessprettiness laziness | helpfulpainfulhopefulcarefulhopelesshomelessbadlyhappily |
| 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’twouldn’tshouldn’tit’s | I’llI’myou’reyou’llhe’lldoesn’t |
| The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns) |  |  | Megan’s, Ravi’s, the girl’s, the child’s, the man’s |
| Words ending in –tion |  |  | stationfictionmotionnational | sectionaction |
| Homophones and near-homophones |  | It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones. | there/their/they’rehere/hearquite/quietsee/seabare/bear | one/won sun/sonto/too/twobe/beeblue/blewnight/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’. | doorfloorpoorbecausefindkindmindbehindchildchildren\*wildclimbmostonlybothold couldshouldwould | coldgoldholdtoldeveryeverybodyevengreatbreaksteakprettybeautifulafterfastlastpast clothesbusypeoplewatermoney | fatherclassgrasspassplantpathbathhourmoveproveimprovesuresugareyewhowholeanymanyagainhalfMrMrsparentsChristmas  |

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