

Blessed Sacrament Spelling Overview - Year 2

Y2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2		Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
RWI units to support teaching	2A – special focus 1 2A – special focus 2 2A- special focus 3 2A – special focus 4 2A – special focus 5 2B – special focus 1 2B – special focus 2 2B – special focus 4 2B – special focus 6	2A – unit 3 2A – unit 4 2A – unit 5 2A – unit 8 2A – unit 9 2A – unit 12 2A – unit 13 2A – unit 14	2B – unit 2 2B – unit 3 2B – unit 4 2B – unit 6 2B – unit 7 2B – unit 11 2B – unit 12 2B – unit 13 2B – unit 15	2A – unit 6 2B – unit 1 2A - unit 1 2A – special focus 6	2A – unit 7 2A – unit 11 2B – special focus 5 2B – unit 14	2B – unit 8 2B – unit 9 2B – unit 10 2B – special focus 3	2B – unit 5 2A- unit 10 2A – unit 2 2A – special focus 7 2B – special focus 7
Spelling	<p>Revise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common exception words. Revise year 1 and introduce year 2. (see below) Division of words into syllables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractions <p>In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full</p> <p>can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll</p> <p>Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The n sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words. <p>The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'l' sound spelt -le at the end of words <p>The -le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.</p> <p>table, apple, bottle, little, middle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'l' sound spelt -el at the end of words <p>The -el spelling is much less common than -le.</p> <p>The -el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ee sound spelt -ey <p>The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (donkeys, monkeys, etc)</p> <p>key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'j' sound spelt as ge and dge at the end 	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs) Compound words 	<p>with a consonant before it.</p> <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The -e at the end of the root word is dropped before -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. Exception: being <p>hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny.</p>	<p>knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The zh sound spelt s <p>television, treasure, usual</p>	<p>camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'l' sound spelt -al at the end of words <p>Not many nouns end in -al, but many adjectives do.</p> <p>metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal</p>	<p>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 j sound at the end of English words. At the end of the word, the j sound is spelt -dge straight after the short vowel sounds. After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the j sound is spelt as -ge at the end of a word. In other positions in words, the j sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i and y. The j sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.</p> <p>Badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge, age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village, gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy, jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly <p>If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it</p>			

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		<p>The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the vowel short. Exception: the letter 'x' is never doubled: mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny 	<p>is added straight on to most root words without any changes to the last letter of those words. Exceptions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> argument root words ending in -y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable. <p>enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness, badly, merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homophones and near homophones <p>It is important to know the difference between homophones.</p> <p>there/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/two/too, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it. <p>The y is changed to an 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.</p> <p>copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied but copying, crying, replying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'r' sound spelt wr at the beginning of words. <p>This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.</p> <p>write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'o' sound spelt a after w and qu <p>a is the most common spelling for the o sound after w and qu.</p> <p>want, watch, wander, quantity, squash</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 's' sound spelt c before e, i and y <p>race, ice, cell, city, fancy</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adding -es to nouns and verbs ending in -y <p>The y is changes to i before -es is added.</p> <p>Flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'or' sound spelt a before l and ll <p>The or sound is usually spelt as a before l and ll.</p> <p>all, ball, call, walk, talk, always, although</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'ir' sound spelt or after w <p>There are not many of these words.</p> <p>word, work, worm, world, worth</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Possessive apostrophe (singular nouns) <p>Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'l' sound spelt -y at the end of words <p>This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.</p> <p>cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'u' sound spelt a <p>Other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'or' sound spelt ar after w <p>There are not many of these words.</p> <p>war, warm, towards</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words ending in -tion <p>station, fiction, motion, national, section</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Words ending in il <p>There are not many of these words.</p> <p>pencil, fossil, nostril</p>		

Word list - year 2

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door	gold	plant	clothes
floor	hold	path	busy
poor	told	bath	people
because	every	hour	water
find	great	move	again
kind	break	prove	half
mind	steak	improve	money
behind	pretty	sure	Mr
child	beautiful	sugar	Mrs
children	after	eye	parents
wild	fast	could	Christmas
climb	last	should	everybody
most	past	would	even
only	father	who	
both	class	whole	
old	grass	any	
cold	pass	many	

Weekly spelling test to include 5 spellings from the studied spelling rule and 5 from the statutory words.