

Year 2 Spelling Coverage

Statutory	Guidance	Example Words	Aut 1	Aut 2	Spr 1	Spr 2	Sum 1	Sum 2
Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	The y is changed to i before – es is added.	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries						
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 <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ... but copying, crying, replying						
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: <i>being</i> .	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny						
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 a/ , /e/ , /i/ , /o/ and /u/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel ‘short’). Exception: The letter ‘ x ’ is never doubled: <i>mixing</i> , <i>mixed</i> , <i>boxer</i> , <i>sixes</i> .	patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny						
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) <i>argument</i> (2) root words ending in – y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily						
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						
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						

Year 2 Spelling Coverage

<p>Common exception words</p>	<p>Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others – e.g. <i>past, last, fast, path</i> and <i>bath</i> are not exceptions in accents where the a in these words is pronounced a/, as in <i>cat</i>.</p> <p><i>Great, break</i> and <i>steak</i> are the only common words where the /ee/ sound is spelt ea.</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> <p>Note: ‘children’ is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is included because of its relationship with ‘child’.</p>						
-------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--