

Year 2 List Term 1

Please find below the spelling rules that your child will be learning in class during Term 1. Below each rule is a list of words that match the rule. Your child will be undertaking different writing activities in school throughout the week related to the spelling rules, which will help them to learn the word lists. However, it would also be helpful for you to spend some time with your child learning the spellings each week at home. Hopefully this combined effort (from both school and home) will improve the accuracy of spelling in your child's writing.

Please note that the children will not be completing spelling tests in school.

	W/B: 7th Sept	W/B: 14 th Sept	W/B: 21 st Sept	W/B: 28 th Sept	W/B: 5 th Oct	W/B: 12 th Oct	W/B: 19 th Oct
Spelling Rule	<p>'dge', 'ge', 'g' sounding 'j'</p> <p>'dge' is used for the 'j' sound at the end of words when it follows a short vowel sound.</p> <p>'ge' is used at the end of words when it follows any other sound (long vowels or consonants).</p> <p>'g' is used for the 'j' sound in many words when it goes before 'e', 'i' or 'y'.</p>	<p>'c' sounding 's'</p> <p>When 'c' is followed by the vowel 'e' or 'i' the 'c' is soft (sounds like 's').</p> <p>When 'c' is followed by 'y', the 'c' is soft (sounds like 's').</p> <p>Words beginning with 'c' followed by the vowel 'a', 'o' or 'u' the 'c' is hard (sounds like 'k').</p>	<p>Silent letters 'k', 'w', 'g'</p> <p>Silent 'k' is always followed by 'n' and the 'n' is always followed by a vowel.</p> <p>Silent 'w' is often followed by 'r' and the 'r' is always followed by a vowel.</p> <p>Silent 'g' is often followed by 'n' and the 'n' is often followed by a vowel. (Not many of these.)</p>	<p>'le' ending</p> <p>In words with a short vowel sound, there are always two consonants between the vowel and 'le'.</p> <p>In words with a short vowel sound, the consonant between the vowel and 'le' is often doubled.</p> <p>In words with a long vowel sound, there is only one consonant before the 'le'.</p>	<p>'el', 'al' endings</p> <p>Use 'al' if the ending is a suffix (comic-comical, arrive-arrival, centre-central).</p> <p>'al' is less common than 'le'. Very few nouns end in 'al' but many adjectives do.</p> <p>'el' is much less common than 'le'. Unlike 'le' it is often used after non-ascenders or descenders.</p>	<p>'il', 'ol' endings</p> <p>Not many words end 'il'. These are some of the most common.</p> <p>Very few words end 'ol'. These are some of the most common.</p>	<p>'y' sounding long 'i'</p> <p>'y' is by far the most common way of making the long 'i' (eye) sound at the end of a word.</p> <p>For nouns and verbs the 'y' changes to 'i' before adding 'es'.</p>
Spelling Lists	<p>badge edge bridge dodge fudge age change village charge huge germ angel giant ginger energy</p>	<p>cell city centre circle pencil fancy mercy cycle cyclist cylinder cat cow cup camp cost</p>	<p>knee kneel knit knife know wrap wreck wrist wrong write gnaw gnash gnome sign design</p>	<p>handle temple simple fondle tumble apple nettle little bottle puddle table needle bible poodle steeple</p>	<p>travel jewel tinsel towel cruel animal metal final local brutal magical central signal global survival</p>	<p>axil pencil civil fossil pupil evil peril devil gerbil nostril carol petrol pistol idol symbol</p>	<p>my cry dry try why fly sky spy reply July cries tries flies spies replies</p>

High Frequency Words.

Y2 children use these words in their writing every day. They do not follow regular spelling patterns and therefore have to be learnt. We will be focusing on these throughout the year to ensure that all children are spelling these accurately in their writing.

the	when	there	many	today	called
me	have	are	could	your	looked
said	so	once	our	through	out
his	little	where	house	here	can't
she	come	asked	again	push	children
you	what	who	put	old	school
all	do	saw	off	lived	please
was	were	of	want	boy	how
her	one	because	says	why	other
they	like	by	love	friend	new