

St Mary's spelling scheme 2014-2015: Year 2

Date:	Objective/rule	Example words	Rules and guidelines	Common exception words or words to be learnt in addition
12/1/15	Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)	cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches	If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s. If the ending sounds like /iz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as -es.	door, floor, poor, find, kind,
19/1/15	Adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word	hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper	-ing and -er always add an extra syllable to the word and -ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /id/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt -ed If the verb ends in two consonants (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	find, behind, wild, most, every,
26/1/15	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	knot, know, knee, knife, gnat, gnaw,	The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	hour, shoes, buy, sure, fast,
2/2/15	The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap, wreck	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	past, path, bath, eye, climb
9/2/15	The /l/ or schwa-/l/ sound spelt -le at the end of words	table, apple, handle, bottle, tickle, middle	The -le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	thumb, castle, listen, could, should, would (O U Lucky duck)
23/2/15	The /l/ or schwa-/l/ sound spelt el at the end of words	camel, tunnel, squirrel, tinsel, travel, towel	The -el spelling is much less common than -le . The -el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w	
2/3/15	The /l/ or schwa-/l/ sound spelt al at the end of words	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal, tropical,	Not many nouns end in al , but many adjectives do.	
9/3/15	Words ending -il	pencil, fossil, nostril	There are not many of these words	
16/3/15	The /igh/ sound spelt y at the end of	cry, fly, fry, try, reply, July	This is by far the most common	

	words		spelling for this sound at the end of words.	
13/4/15	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant –y	cries, flies, replies, copies, babies, carries	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	
20/4/15	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to root words ending in consonant–y	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ... but copying, crying, replying	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> .	door, floor, poor, find, kind,
27/4/15	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in vowel-consonant-e	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny	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 is added.	find, behind, wild, most, every,
4/5/15	Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter	patting, patted, humming, hummed, tapping, tapped, fatter, fattest, runner, runny	The last consonant of the root word is doubled to keep the /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel 'short'). Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> ,	laugh, aunt, autumn, great, pretty
11/5/15	The /aw/ sound spelt a before l and ll	all, ball, call, walk, talk, always,	The /aw/ sound is usually spelt as a before l and ll .	break, steak, push, pull, beautiful
18/5/15	The /ee/ sound spelt ey	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, honey	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of –s (<i>donkeys, monkeys</i> etc.).	hour, shoes, buy, sure, fast,
1/6/15	The /o/ sound spelt a after w and qu	want, wash, wander, watch, quantity, squash,	a is the most common spelling for the /o/ sound after w and qu .	past, path, bath, eye, climb
8/6/15	The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful and –less	enjoyment, sadness joyful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness)	If a suffix starts with a consonant, 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 a consonant followed by y – see above	thumb, castle, listen, could, should, would (O U Lucky duck)
15/6/15	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 – 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	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, who's	

		used for the possessive.		
22/6/15	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)	Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's		
29/6/15	Words ending in -tion	station, fiction, motion, national, section		
6/7/14	Homophones and near-homophones	There/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, cheap/cheep, night/knight	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	
13/7/14	Assess and review			