

Spelling lists – Spring 1

Week	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3		Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Pattern	Apostrophes for contraction		Apostrophes for possession		'y' sounding long 'i' (eye)	'y' sounding long vowel 'e' (ee)	'ey' sounding long 'e' (ee)
Rule	<i>-Apostrophes represent missing letters (not the joining of two words) and must be placed precisely (you <u>a</u>re = you're)</i> <i>-Contractions show how we speak ("I'm working hard.")</i>		<i>-Apostrophe can show possession/ownership</i> <i>-It goes before the s when there's one person or thing</i> <i>-If you can say the same thing using 'belonging to' (the shoes belonging to dad) or 'of (the tail of the cat) it will need an apostrophe</i>		<i>-This is the most common way of making the 'eye' sound at the end of a word</i> <i>-For nouns and verbs, the 'y' changes to 'i' before adding -es</i>	<i>-With short vowel sounds the final consonant is often doubled before the -y</i> <i>-With long vowel sounds the single consonant before the -y does not need to be doubled</i> <i>-For nouns and verbs ending -y, the y changes to i before adding -es</i>	<i>- 'ey' makes the 'ee' sound at the end of these nouns</i> <i>-Words ending in -ey, simply add s to for the plural</i>
1	I have = I've	I am = I'm	The girl's ball	girl's	dry	teddy	valley
2	you have = you've	you are = you're	The boy's cake	boy's	why	teddies	valleys
3	he is = he's	do not = don't	The baby's cot	baby's	reply	baby	monkey
4	we had = we'd	was not = wasn't	Peter's room	Peter's (capital letter)	July (capital letter)	babies	monkeys
5	they had = they'd	could not = couldn't	Mary's idea	Mary's (capital letter)	try	duty	journey
6	she will = she'll	there is = there's	A bird's wing	bird's	replies	duties	chimney
7	you will = you'll	where is = where's	A day's work	day's	tries	tiny	money
<b>Common exception words Y1/Y2</b>							
8	old	any	everybody		class	find	both
9	cold	many	parents		grass	behind	every
10	gold	even	child		path	wild	after
11	hold	half	children		bath	climb	busy
12	told	hour	father		plant		again

Spelling lists – Spring 2

Week	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Pattern	'a' sounding 'or'	'a' sounding 'o' (after w, qu, or b)	'o' sounding 'u'	'or', 'ir', 'ear' sounding 'ur'	Homophones 'ai' / 'a_e'	Homophones 'ee' / 'ea'
Rule	<i>- 'or' sound before 'll' is usually spelt 'a'</i> <i>- 'or' sound before 'l' is usually spelt 'a'.</i> <i>- 'or' sound before 'l' is usually 'a'</i>	<i>- Short 'o' sound after a 'w' is usually spelt 'a'</i> <i>- Short 'o' sound after 'qu' is usually spelt 'a'</i> <i>- 'or' sound after a 'w' is usually spelt 'ar'</i>	<i>- 'o' can make the short 'u' sound, often before a 'v', 'n' or 'th'</i>	<i>- 'or' can make 'ur' sound in some words but usually makes 'or' sound (ford)</i> <i>- 'ir' can make 'ur' sound. It can also sound 'er' depending on accent.</i> <i>- 'ear' can make 'ur' sound in some words but can also make 'eer' sound (fear/near)</i>	<i>- 'When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking' ('ai' makes a long 'a' sound)</i> <i>- Magic (or silent) 'e' makes the vowel 'a' say its name (long vowel sound)</i> <i>- ai' and magic (or silent) 'e' make the vowel 'a' say its name (long vowel sound)</i>	<i>- 'ee' makes long 'e' sound</i> <i>- 'When two vowels go out walking the first one does the talking' (so 'ea' can make long 'e' sound)</i>
1	all	want	cover	word	sale	see
2	small	wash	above	world	sail	sea
3	talk	watch	done	worst	male	been
4	walk	squash	wonder	bird	mail	bean
5	always	quality	Monday (capital letter)	first	pail	dear
6	alright	warm	month	girl	pale	deer
7	already	warn	brother	learn	tail	heel
<b>Common exception words Y2</b>				early	tale	heal
8	great	sure	move	heard	plain	week
9	break	sugar	prove		plane	weak
10	steak	Clothes	improve		made	meet
11		pretty			maid	meat
12						