

## Year 2      Spelling lists - Autumn 1

Children will be taught spelling rules and patterns each week. Spellings set for homework are a combination of common exception words and topic related vocabulary alongside words to consolidate learning completed during that week. Children need to practise and learn these spellings at home. Children's recall of spellings will be checked through a weekly spelling dictation.

Week	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8		
Pattern	First week back (3 day week) - No spelling homework this week.	long á	long é	long í	long ó	long ú	-dge/-ge/g	Silent k		
Rule		'When two vowels go out walking, the first one does the talking' (rule for long vowel sounds - 'ai' = long 'a'/'ea' = long 'e'/'ie' = long 'i'/'oa' = long 'o'/'ue' = long 'u')					- 'dge' used for 'j' sound at end of words following short vowel sound - 'ge' used at end of words after long vowels/ consonants	Always followed by n which is always followed by a vowel		
		- 'y' can act as a vowel making the 'a' say its name (ay) - Split vowel digraph 'a_e'	- Double ee makes long 'e' sound - Split vowel digraph 'e_e' (there are very few of these)	- 'igh' makes a long 'I' sound (often followed by letter 't') - Split vowel digraph 'i_e' - 'y' or 'i' on their own can make long 'i' sound	- 'ow' can make long 'o' sound - Split vowel digraph 'o_e'	- 'ew' makes long 'u' sound - Split vowel digraph 'u_e'				
1		rain	sleep	smile	stone	rescue			bridge	knife
2		drain	three	nine	float	blue			hedge	kneel
3		lake	beach	right	home	cube			huge	knot
4		sail	clean	light	drone	glue			large	knew
5		make	these	high	flow	news			giant	know
6		away	see	lie	slow	tube			energy	*knowledge
7	play	here	cried	boat	grew	ginger	knock			
Common exception words Y1/Y2										
8		they	me	by	go	beauty	push	one		
9		says	he	my	no	beautiful	pull	once		
10		today	be	eye	so	you	put	water		
11		were	we	kind	most	do	pass	was		
12		the	she	mind	only	to	full	want		

\*Challenge: What do you notice about this word? Think about the spelling patterns you have already been practicing.

Please look up the meaning of any words you don't understand and practise using these in sentences.

## Spelling lists - Autumn 2

Week	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Pattern	Silent g	Silent w	Soft c	Ending -le	Ending 'el' / 'al'	Ending 'il' / 'ol'	More common exception words (CEW)
Rule	<i>Often followed by n which is often followed by vowel (not many of these).</i>	<i>Often followed by r which is always followed by a vowel.</i>	<i>When c is followed by e, i or y, the c is soft (sounds like s).</i>	<i>-Words with short vowel sound, always two consonants between vowel and 'le' or double consonant -Words with long vowel sound, only one consonant before 'le'</i>	<i>- 'el' is less common than 'le' (it is often used after non-ascenders or descenders) - 'al' is also less common than 'le'. Few nouns end in 'al', many adjectives do - Use 'al' for a suffix</i>	<i>Not many words end in -il or -ol. These are some of the most common.</i>	<i>-CEW are words which may be exceptions to spelling rules, or which use a particular combination of letters to represent sound patterns in a unique way.</i>
1	sign	write	city	simple	travel	pupil	school
2	design	wreck	circle	handle	cruel	civil	house
3	gnome	wrist	pencil	little	animal	fossil	has
4	gnat	wrong	fancy	bottle	local	evil	large
5	gnaw	wrap	cylinder	puddle	metal	symbol	there
6	gnash		centre	table	magical	petrol	where
7				bible	global	carol	said
<b>Common exception words Y1/Y2</b>							ask
8	come	whole	could	people	door	fast	your
9	some	who	should	friend	floor	last	I (capital letter!)
10	love	Mr (capital letter)	would	because	poor	past	our
11		Mrs (capital letter)				Christmas (capital letter)	are
12							of

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 <b>are</b> = 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						