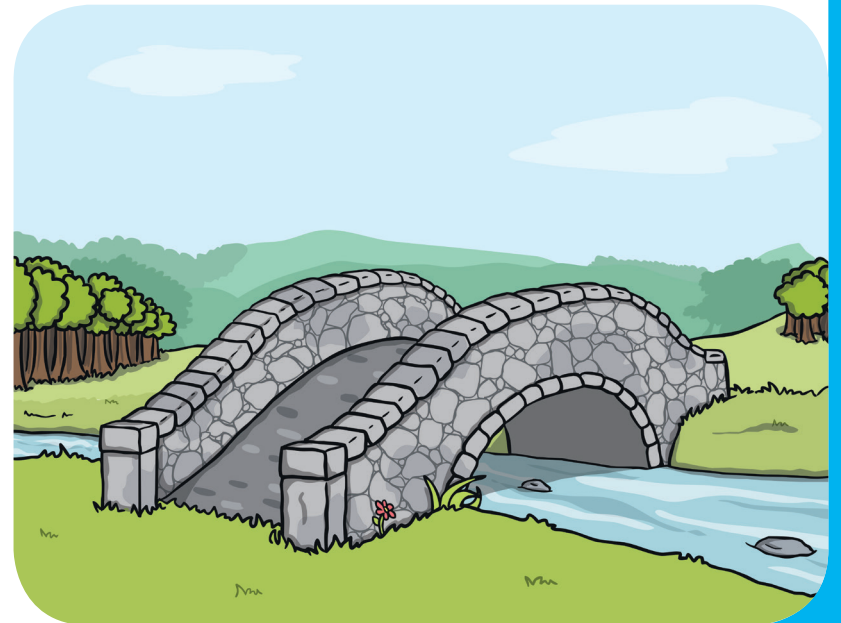


Pattern

Year 2 Spelling

The **j** grapheme is never used at the end of English words. Instead, **-dge** is used after short vowel sounds and **-ge** is used after any other sound.

Example words:
badge, edge, bridge
huge, change, village

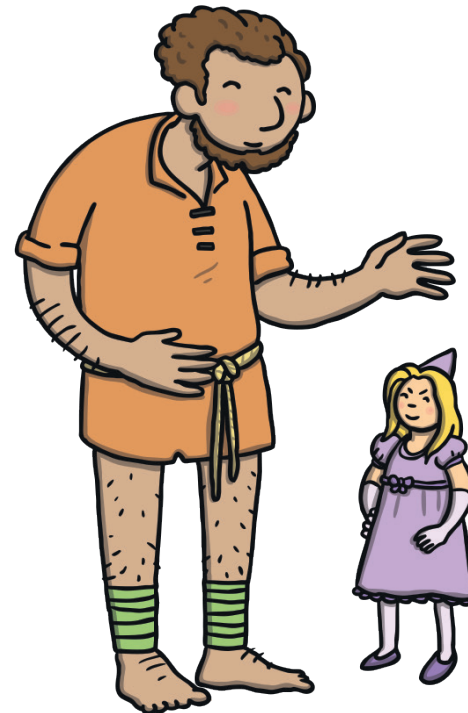


Pattern

Year 2 Spelling

The **j** sound can sometimes be spelt with a **g** at the beginning or in the middle of words.

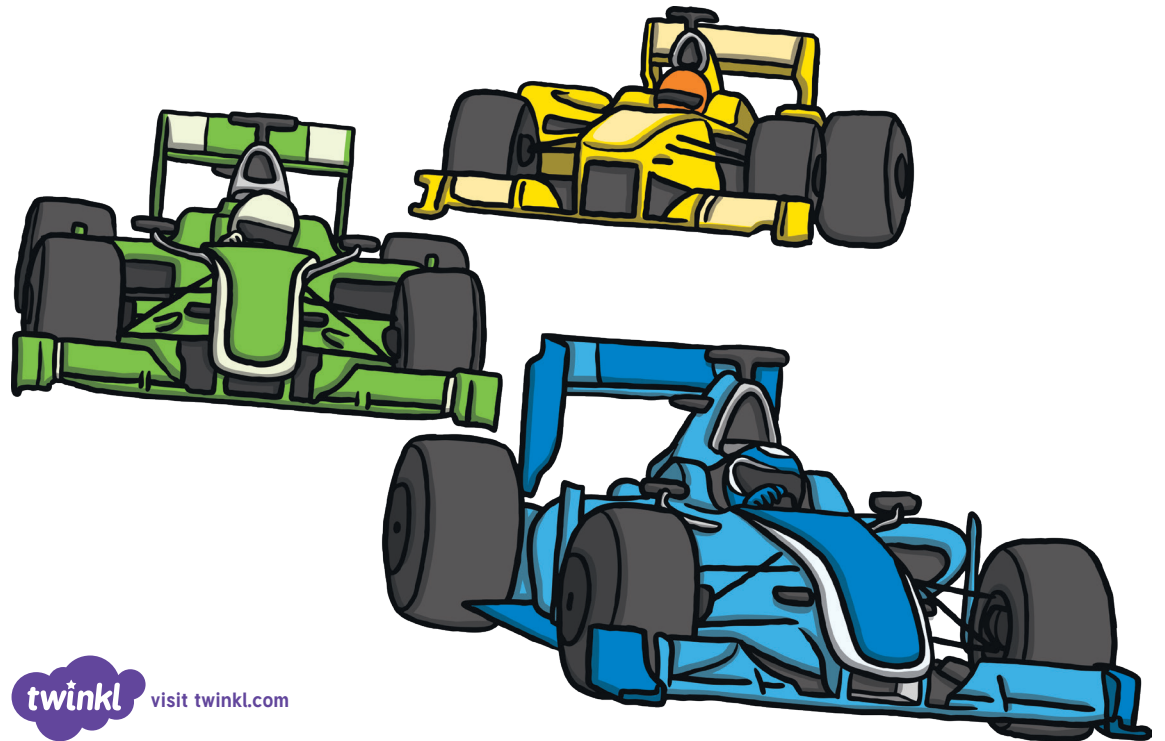
Example words:
giant, gem, magic
giraffe, energy



Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **s** sound is spelt with a **c** if it is before e, i and y.



Example words:
race, ice, cell,
city, fancy

Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **n** sound can be spelt **kn** and sometimes **gn** at the beginning of words.

Example words:
knock, know, knee
gnat, gnaw

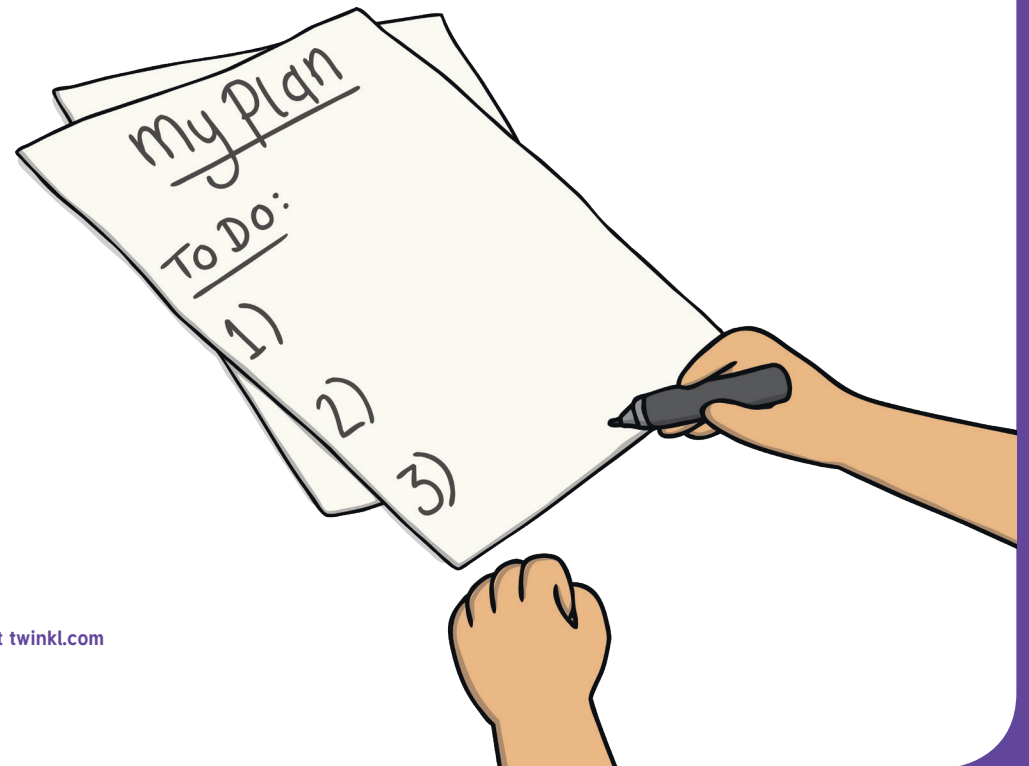


Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **r** sound can be spelt **wr** at the beginning of words.

Example words:
write, written,
wrote, wrong,
wrap

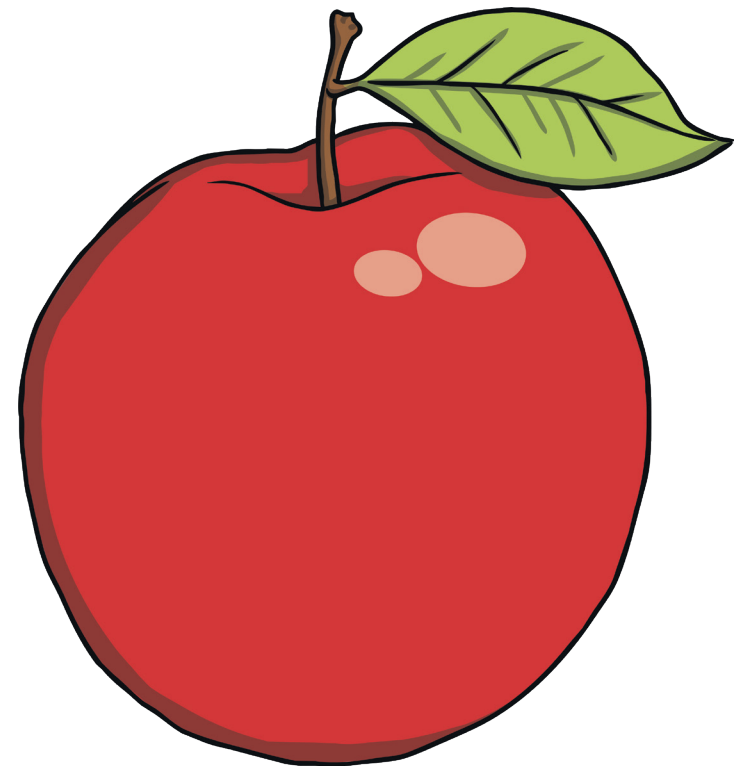


Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **l** sound can be spelt **-le** at the end of words.

Example words:
table, apple, bottle,
little, middle



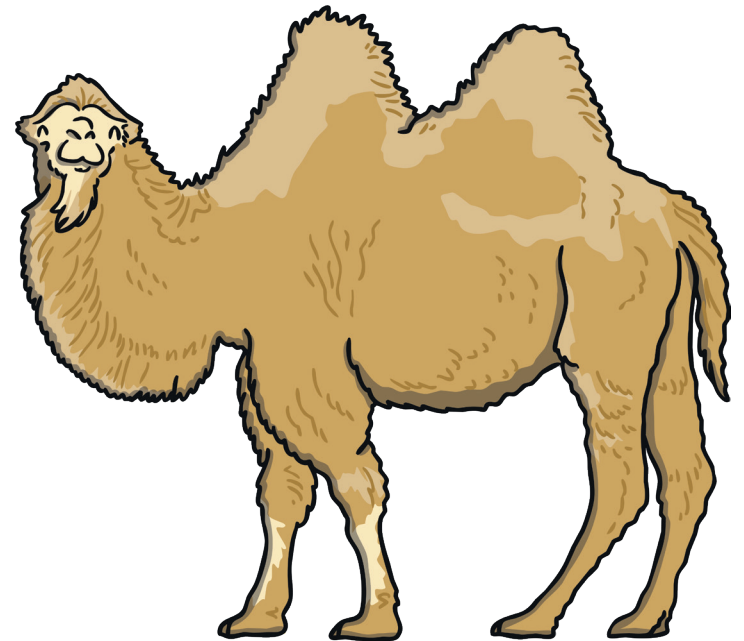
Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **l** sound is spelt **-el** at the end of words after m, n, r, s, v or w.

Example words:

camel, tunnel,
squirrel, travel,
towel, tinsel



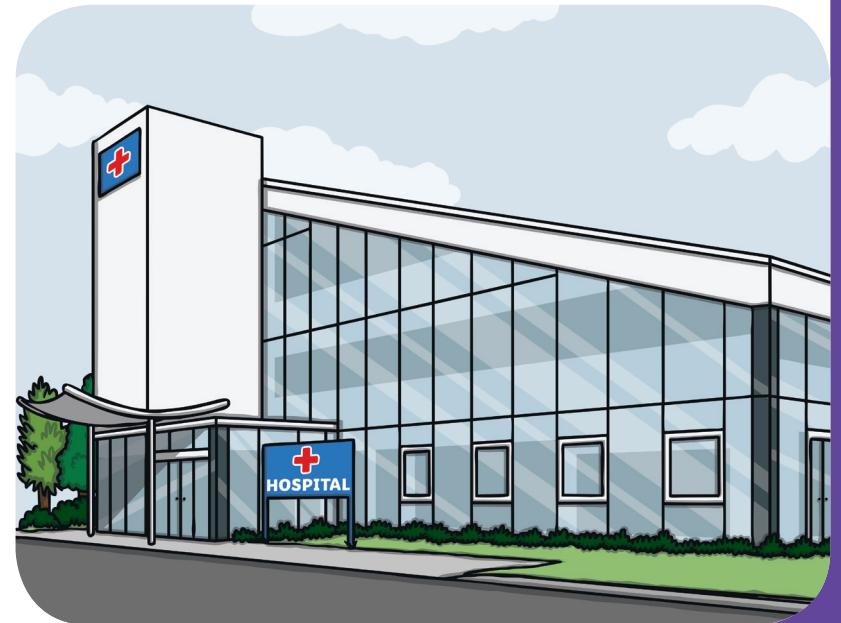
Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **l** sound can be spelt **-al** at the end of words.

Example words:

metal, pedal,
capital, hospital,
animal



Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **l** sound can sometimes be spelt **-il** at the end of words.

Example words:
pencil, fossil,
nostril, gerbil

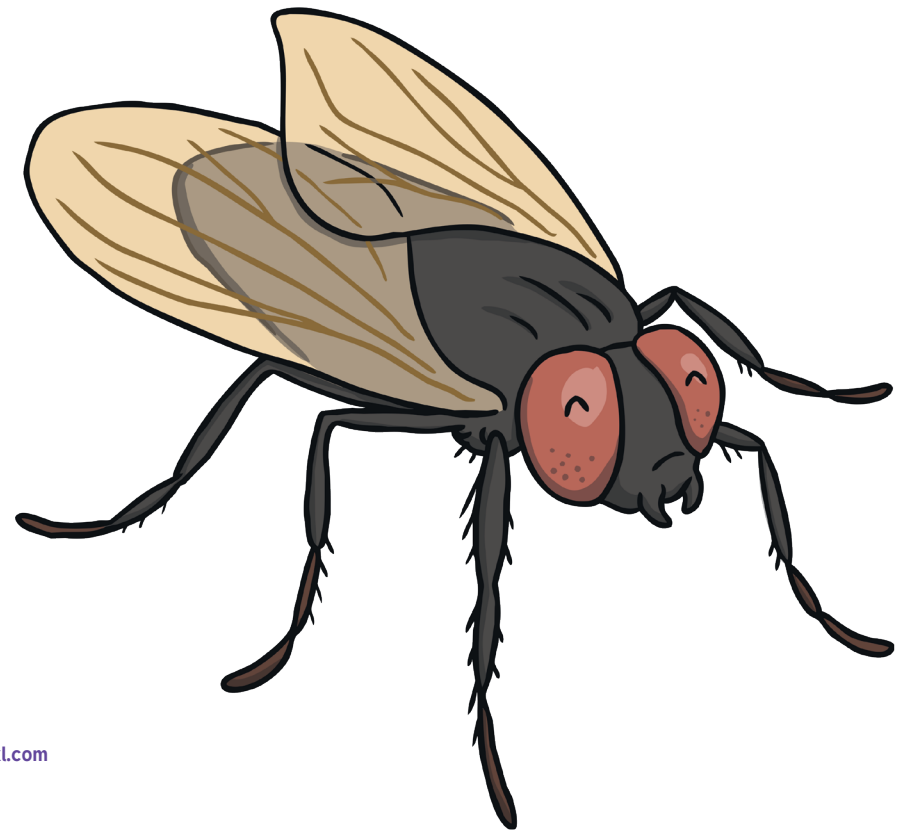


Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The long **i** sound is spelt **-y** at the end of words.

Example words:
cry, fly, dry,
try, reply, July

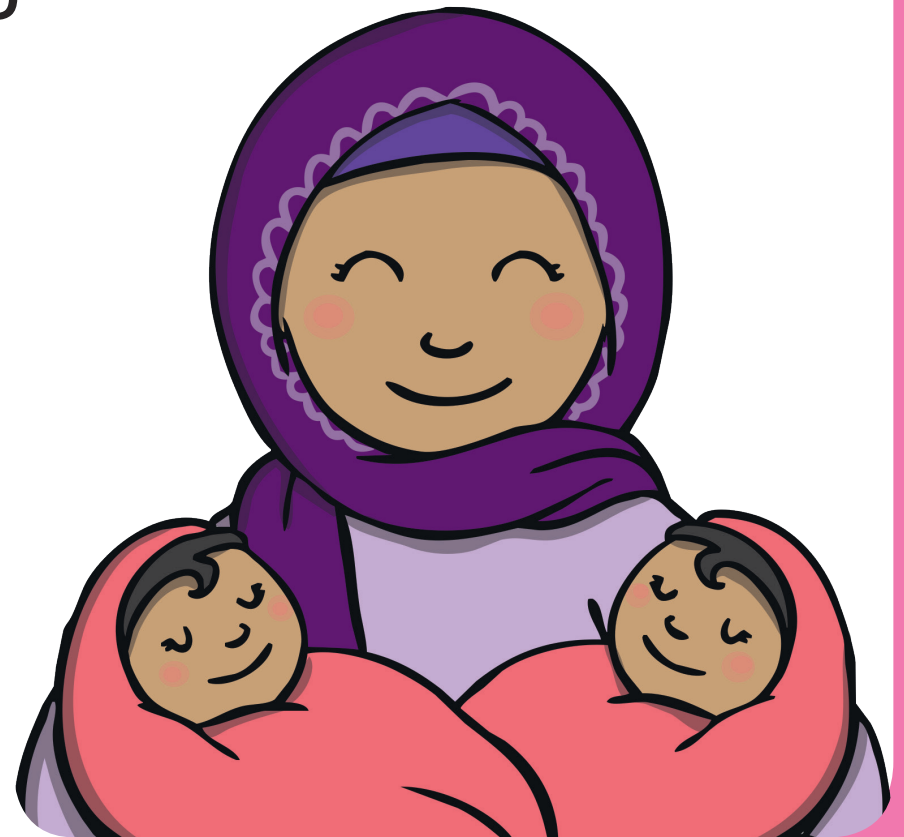


Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

When **-es** is added to a word ending in **y**, change the **y** to an **i** before adding **-es**.

Example words:
flies, tries, replies
copies, babies,
carries



Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

Adding **-ed** to the end of a word often puts it in the past tense.

When adding **-ed** to a root word ending in **y** (with a consonant before it), first change the **y** to an **i**, then add **-ed**.

Example words:

copied, cried, replied

Example words:

played, helped,
walked

When adding **-ed** to a root word ending in **e** (with a consonant before it), drop the **e**, then add **-ed**.

Example words:

liked, waved, baked

When adding **-ed** to words with one syllable, the last consonant letter of the root word is **doubled**.

Example words:

patted, hummed, dropped

Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

Adding **-ing** to the end of a word.

For words with long vowels, just add **-ing**.

Example words: going, saying, seeing, eating

However, when adding **-ing** to...

Words ending in 'e', drop the 'e' then add **-ing**.

Example words:

writing, smiling, taking

Example words:
doing, making,
patting, drinking

Words with a short vowel and one consonant, double the consonant and add **-ing**.

Example words:

dropping, planning, swimming

Words with a short vowel sound and two consonants, add **-ing**.

Example words:

jumping, talking,
pushing



Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

Adding **-er** to the end of a word.

When adding **-er** to a root word ending in **y** (with a consonant before it), change the **y** to an **i**, then add **-er**.

Example words:

copier, sunnier, funnier

When adding **-er** to a root word ending in **e** (with a consonant before it), drop the **e**, then add **-er**.

Example words:

baker, whiter, hiker

When adding **-er** to words with one syllable, the last consonant letter of the root word is **doubled**.

Example words:

sadder, fatter, runner

Example words:

player, helper,
speaker



Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

Adding **-est** to the end of a word.

When adding **-est** to a root word ending in **y** (with a consonant before it), change the **y** to an **i**, then add **-est**.

Example words:

happiest, funniest, silliest

When adding **-est** to a root word ending in **e** (with a consonant before it), drop the **e**, then add **-est**.

Example words:

nicest, finest, rudest

When adding **-est** to one syllable words, the last consonant letter of the root word is **doubled**.

Example words:

saddest, fattest, slimmest

Example words:

slowest, fastest,
oldest

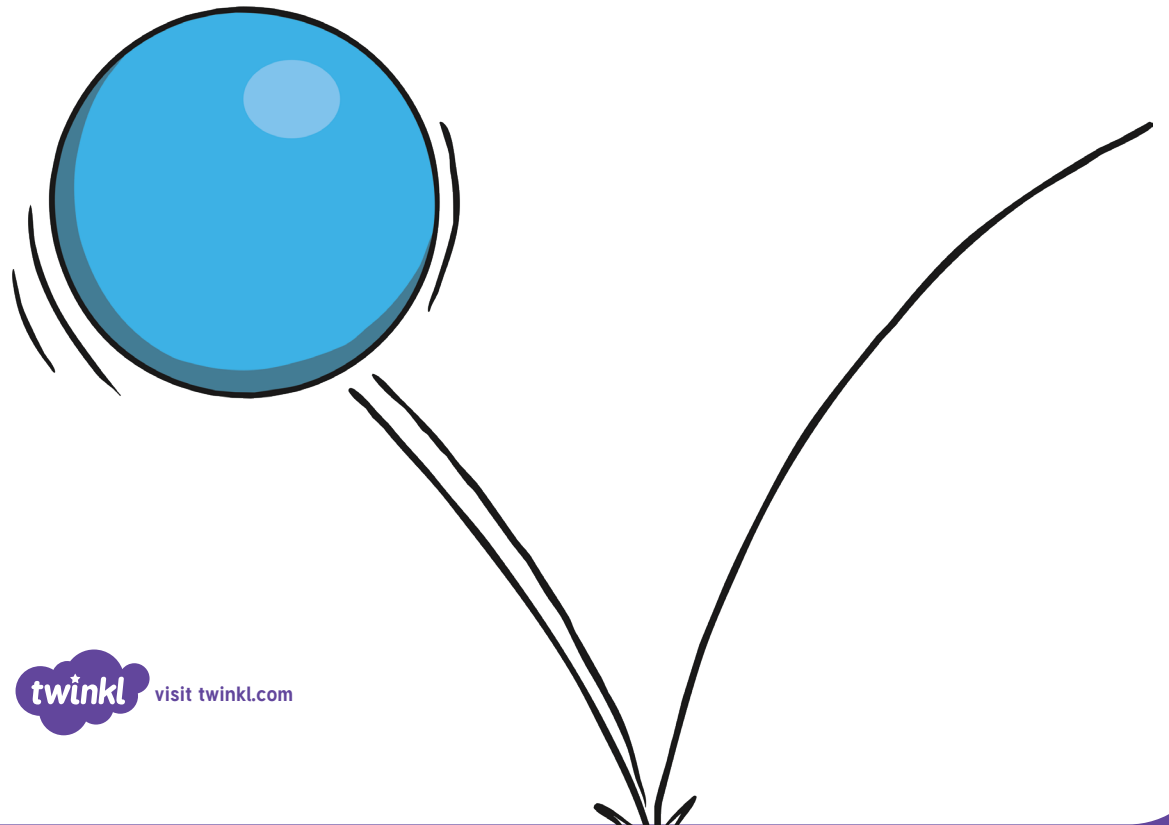


Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **or** sound is usually spelt using an **a** before **l** or **ll**.

Example words:
all, ball, call
walk, talk, always

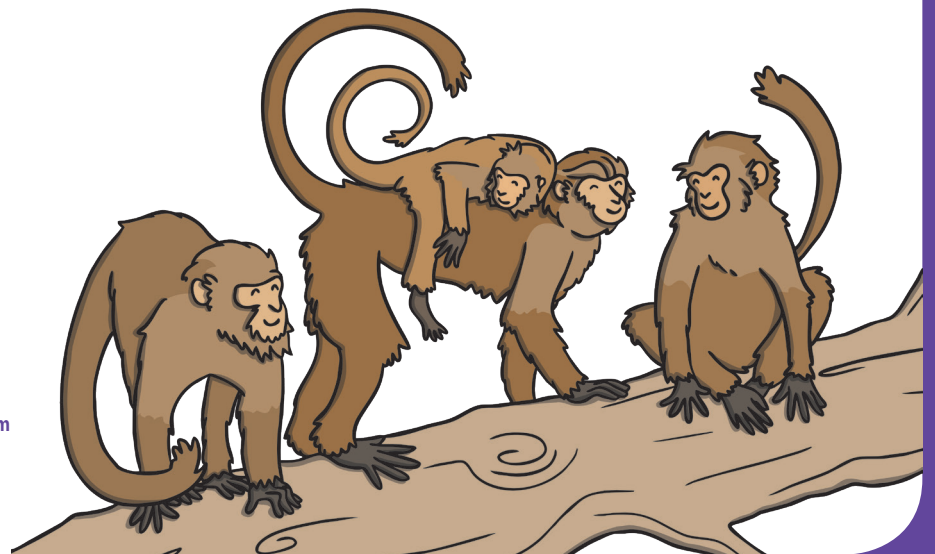


Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **ee** sound is sometimes spelt **ey** at the end of a word. To make these words plural, you just add an **s**.

Example words:
donkeys, monkeys,
keys, chimneys,
valleys



Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **o** sound after a **w** or **qu** is usually spelt as an **a**.

Example words:

want, watch,
wander, squash,
quantity

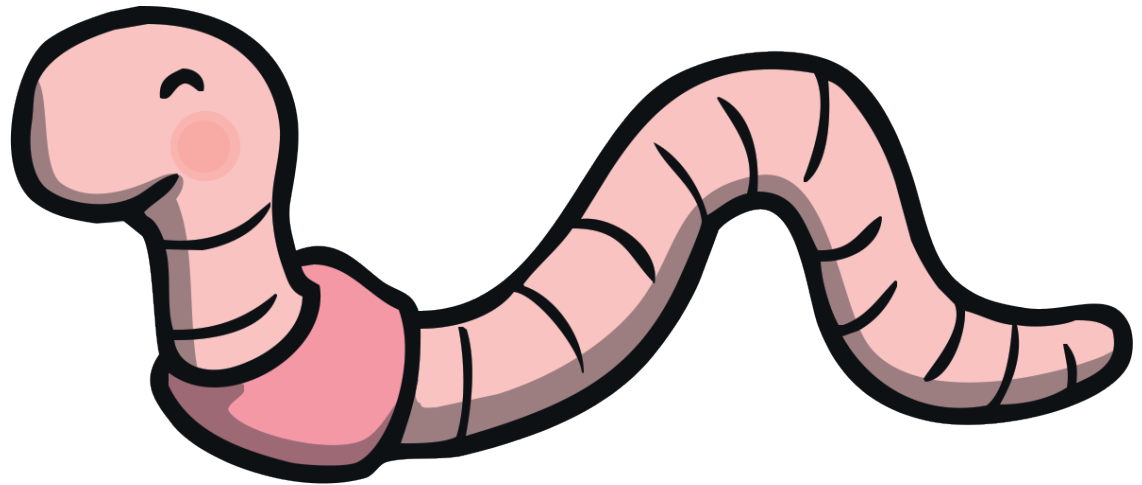


Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **ur** sound after a **w** is usually spelt as an **or**.

Example words:
word, work, worm,
world, worth



Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **or** sound after a **w** is usually spelt as an **ar**.

Example words:

war, warm,
towards

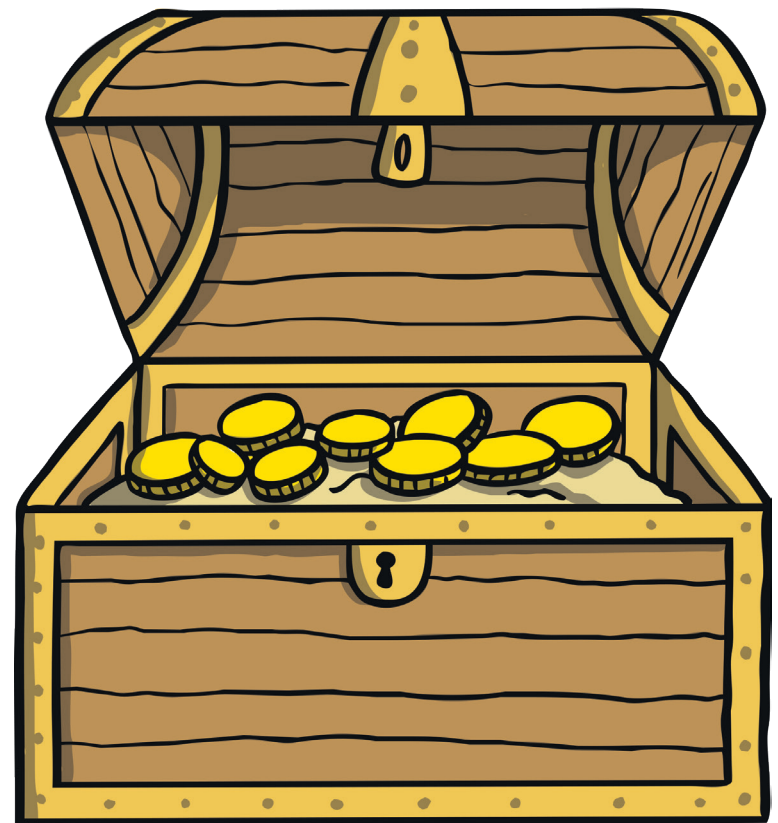


Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The **sh** sound in words is sometimes spelt as an **s**.

Example words:
treasure, usual



Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

The suffix **-ment** can be added to a root word to change a verb into a noun.

Example words:

enjoy = enjoyment

amuse = amusement

employ = employment



Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

The suffix **-ness** can be added to a root word to change an adjective into a noun.

Example words:

sad = sad**ness**

plain = plain**ness**

If the root word ends in a **y**, change it to an **i**, then add the suffix **-ness**.

Example words:

happy = happi**ness**

silly = silli**ness**

Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

The suffix **-ful** can be added to a root word to change a verb into an adjective.

Example words:

play = play**ful**

care = care**ful**

If the root word ends in a **y**, change it to an **i**, then add the suffix **-ful**.

Example words:

plenty = plent**iful**

beauty = beaut**iful**

Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

The suffix **-less** can be added to a root word to change a verb into an adjective.

Example words:

hope = hope**less**

fear = fear**less**

If the root word ends in a **y** change it to an **i**, then add the suffix **-less**.

Example words:

penny = penni**less**

Suffixes

Year 2 Spelling

The suffix **-ly** can be added to a root word to make an adverb.

Example words:

bad = bad**ly**

slow = slow**ly**

If the root word ends in a **y** change it to an **i**, then add the suffix **-ly**.

Example words:

happy = happ**ily**

merry = merr**ily**

Contractions

Year 2 Spelling

The apostrophe shows where the missing letters would have been if the word was written in full.

can't

didn't

hasn't

it's

I'll

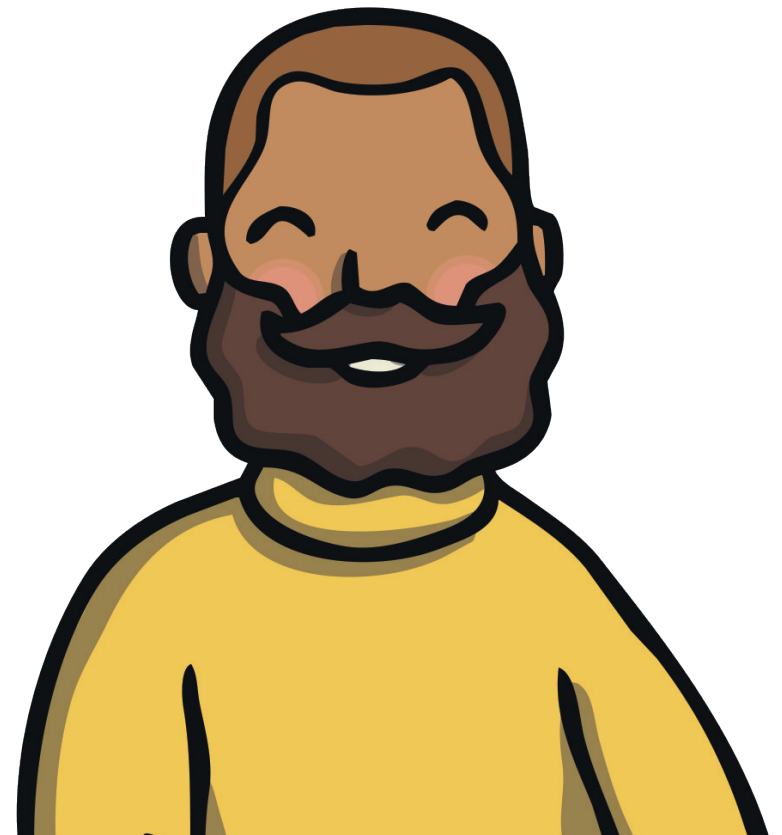
Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

The possessive apostrophe is placed before the **-s** for a singular noun.

Example words:

Megan's, Ravi's, the
girl's, the child's,
a man's

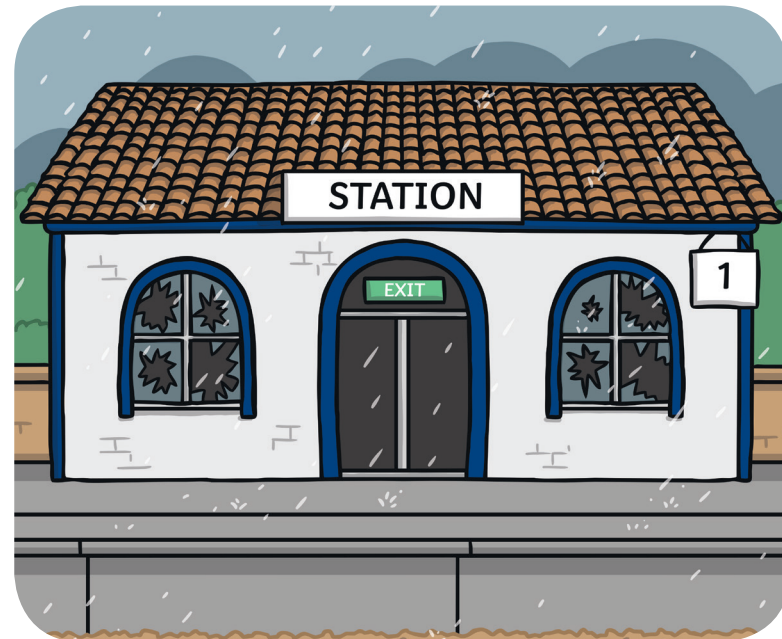


Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

Some words end with the pattern **-tion**.

Example words:
station, fiction,
motion, nation,
section



Vocabulary

Year 2 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

there

their

they're

to

too

two

Vocabulary

Year 2 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

here

hear

see

sea

be

bee

Vocabulary

Year 2 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

bare

bear

one

won

sun

son

Vocabulary

Year 2 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

quite

quiet

blue

blew

night

knight

Vocabulary

Year 2 Spelling

Homophones and
near-homophones.

sew

so

flower

flour

would

wood