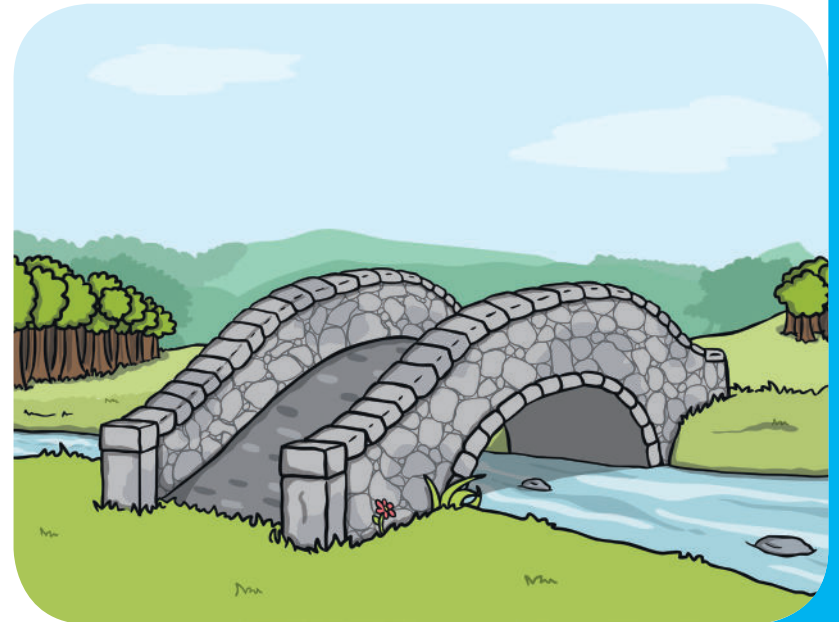


# Pattern

## 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

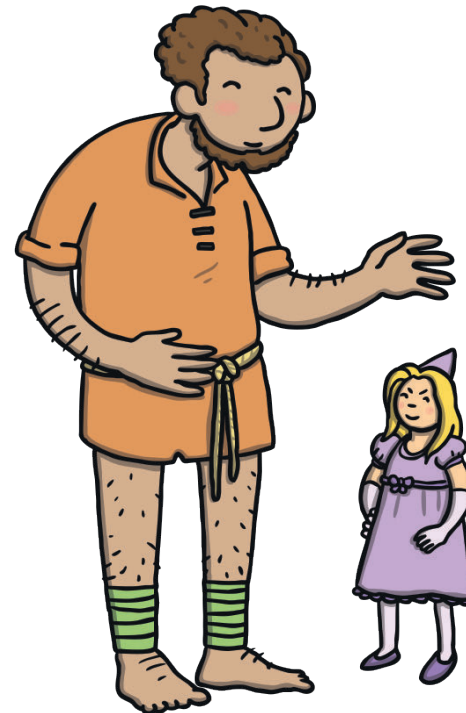


# Pattern

## Year 2 Spelling

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

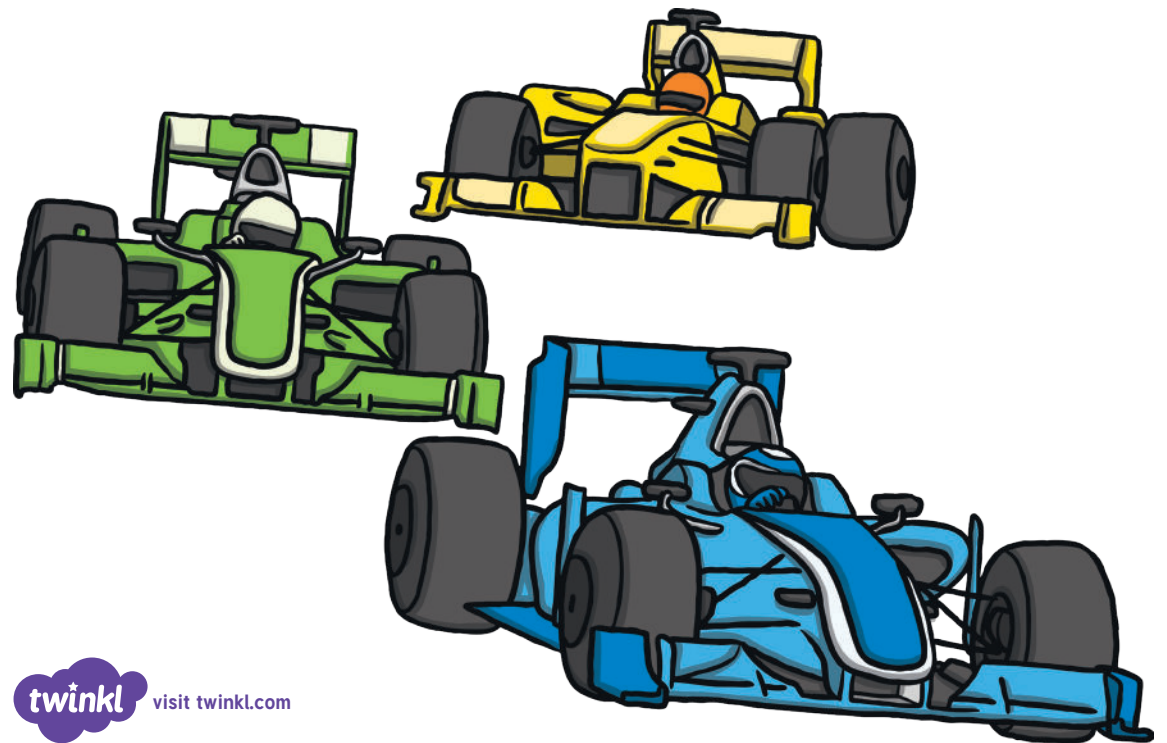
Example words:  
giant, gem, magic  
giraffe, energy



# 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

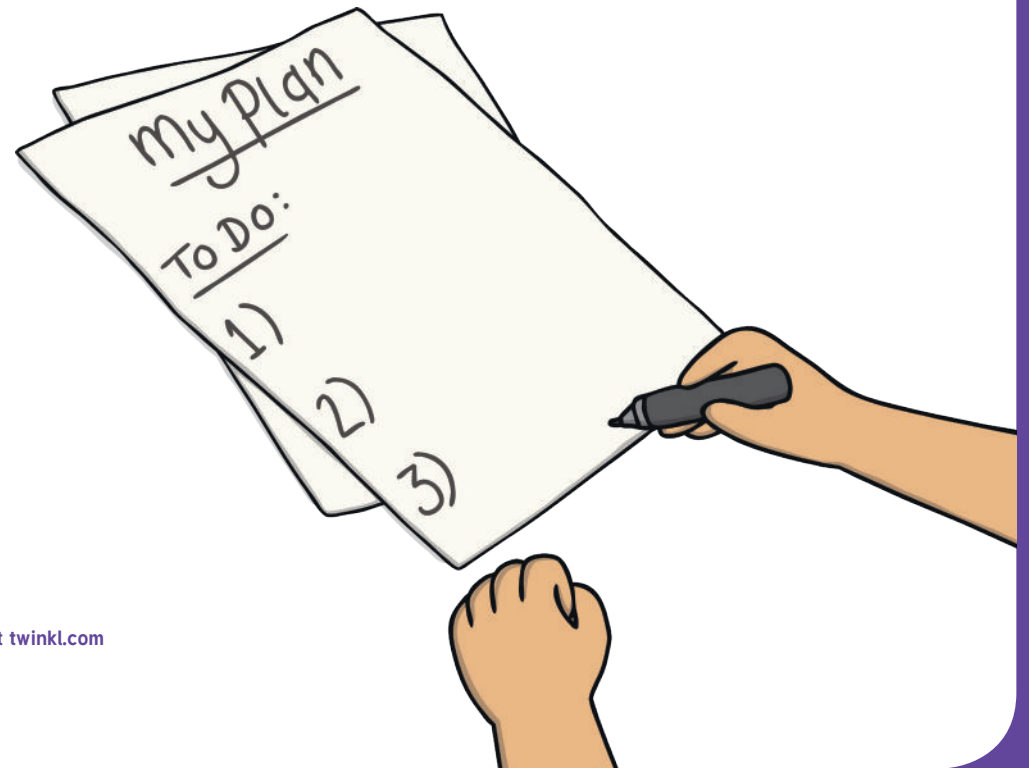


# Patterns

## Year 2 Spelling

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

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

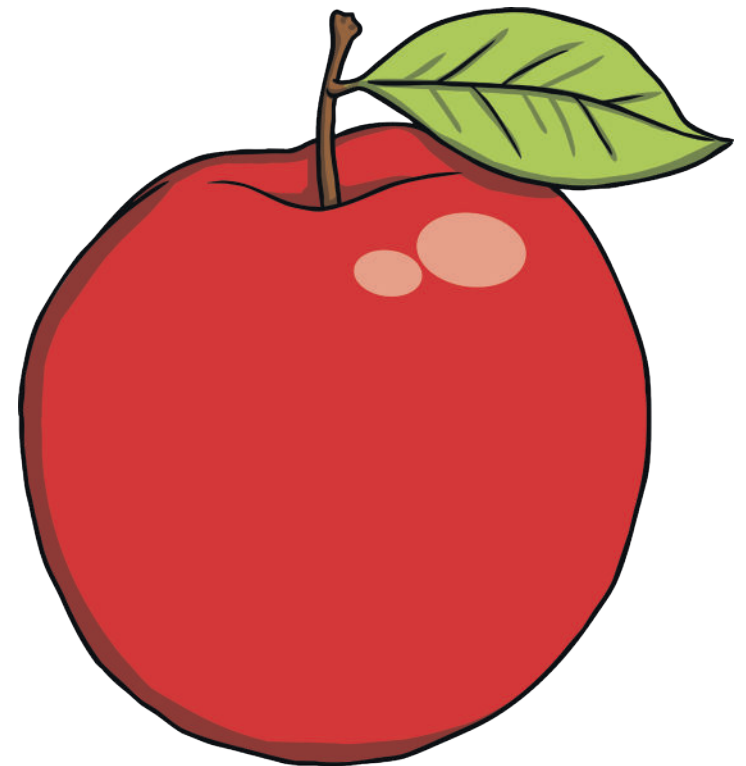


# Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

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

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



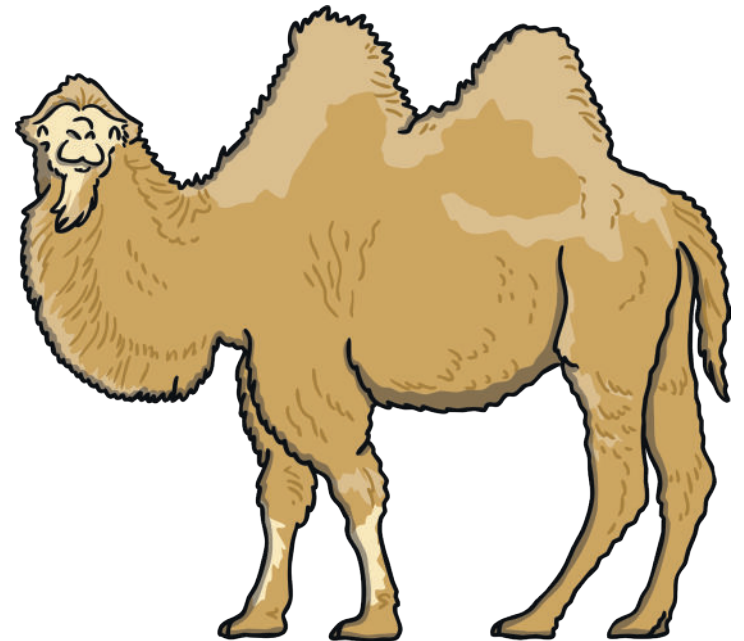
# Patterns

## 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



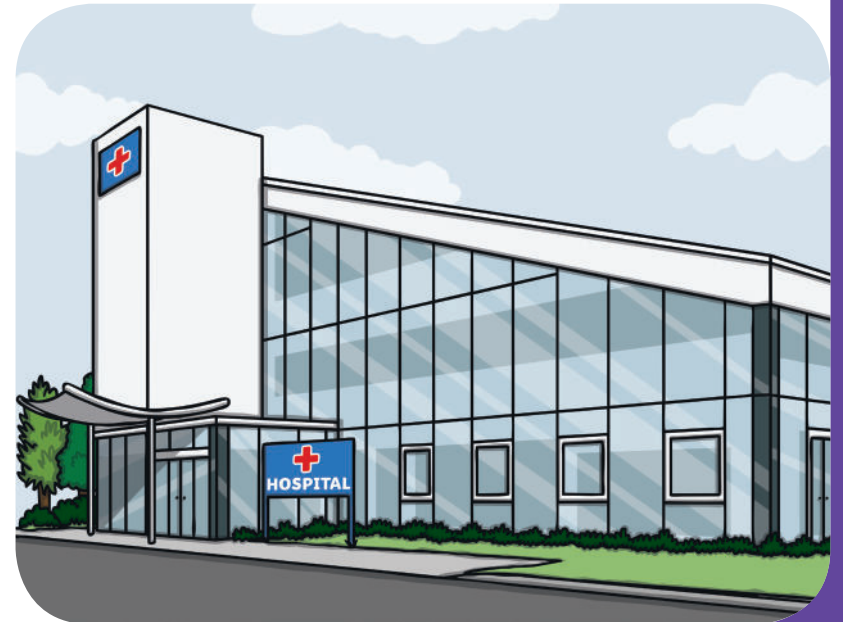
# Patterns

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

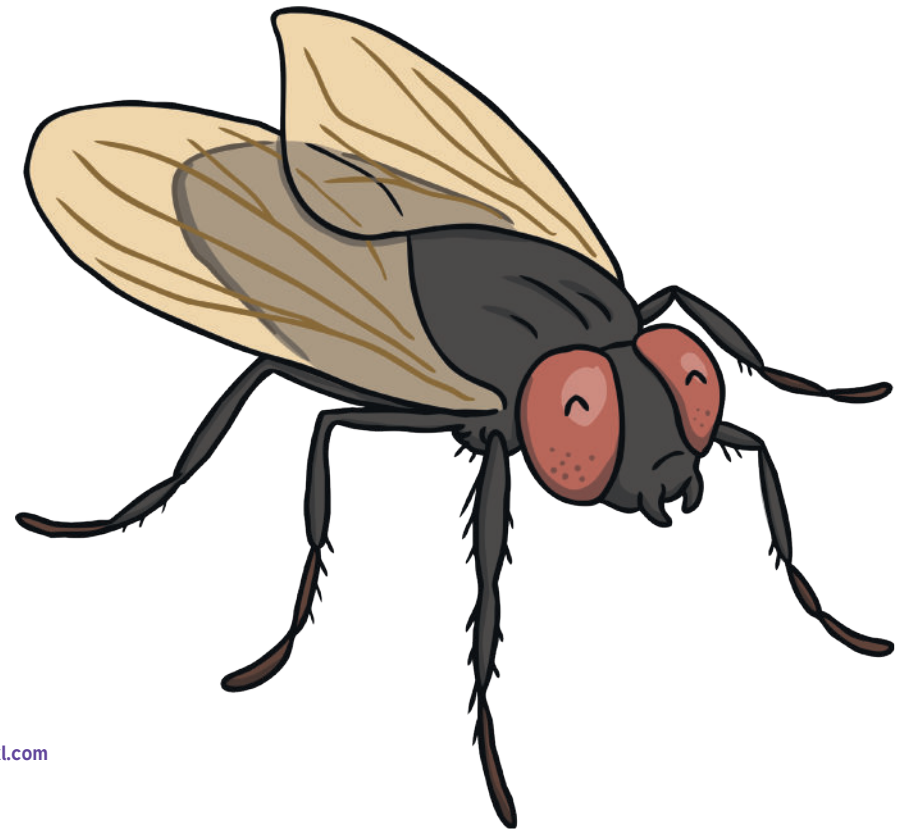


# Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

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

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

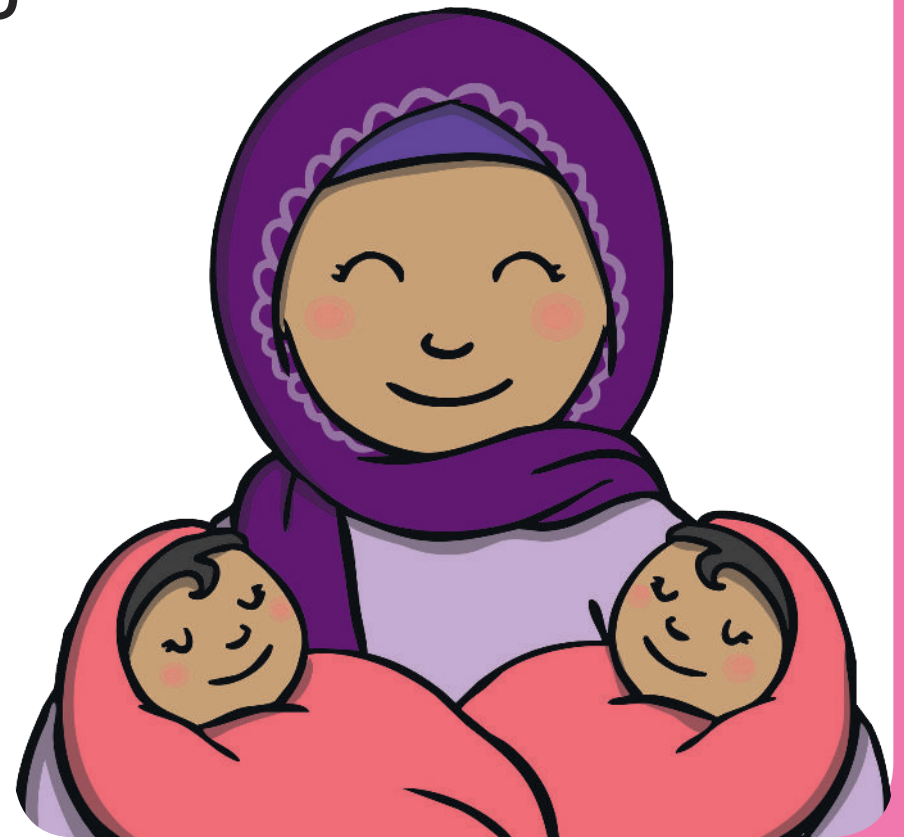


# Suffixes

## 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

Example words:

slowest, fastest,  
oldest

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:

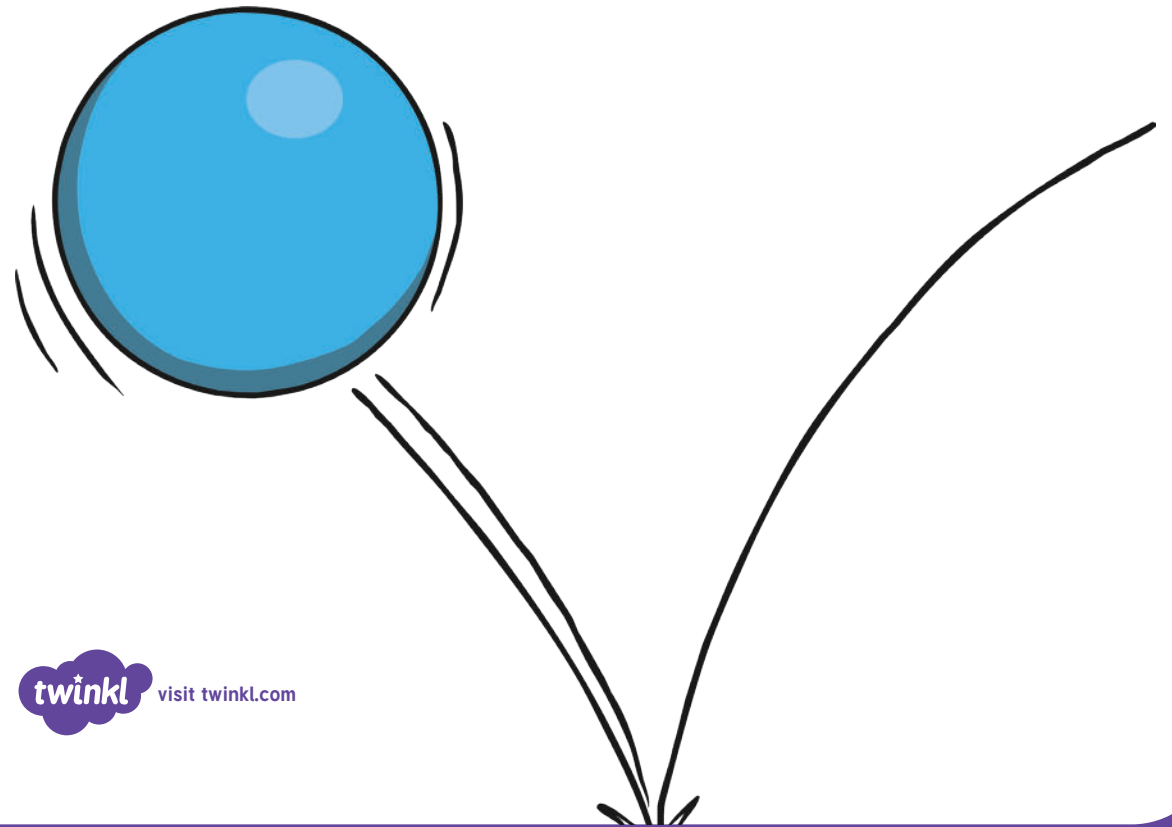
saddest, fattest, slimmest



# Patterns

Year 2 Spelling

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



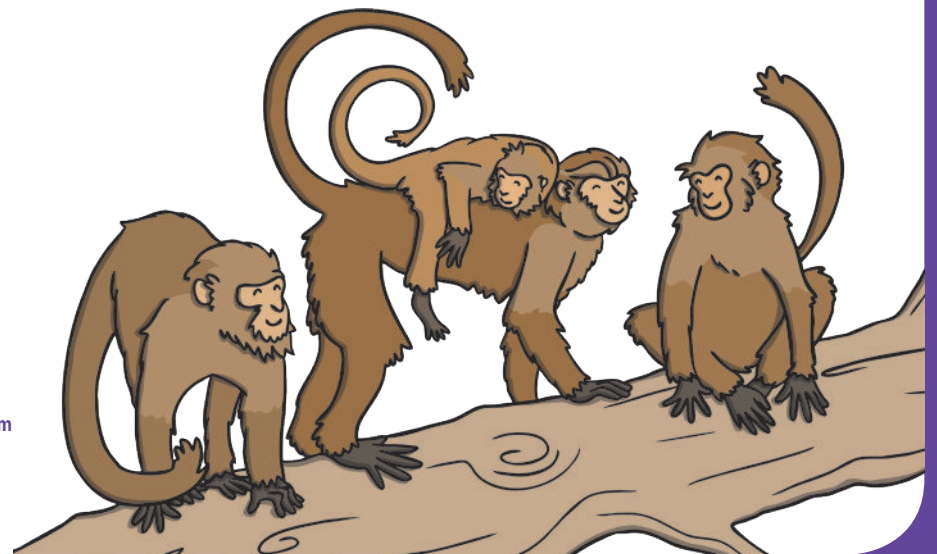
Example words:  
all, ball, call  
walk, talk, always

# 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

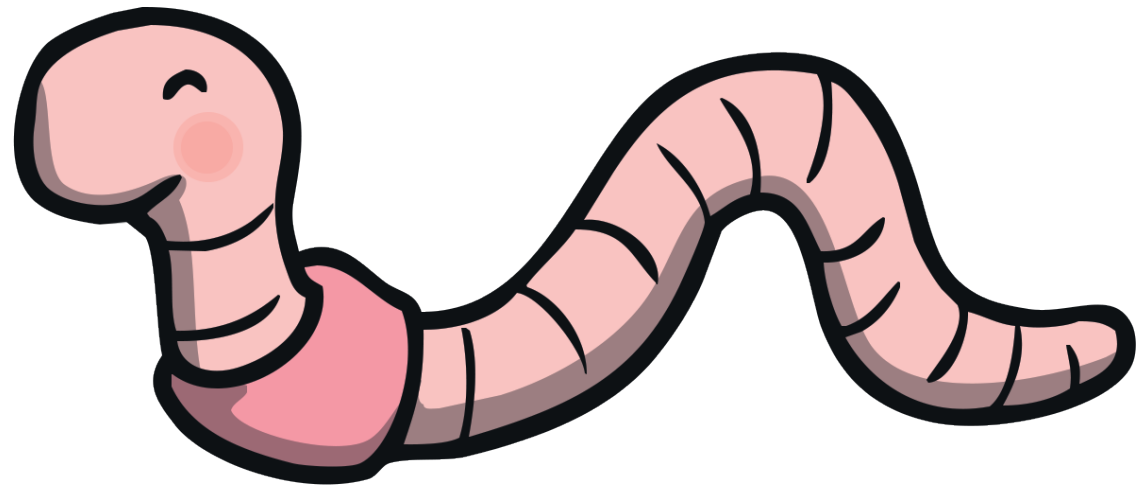


# Patterns

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

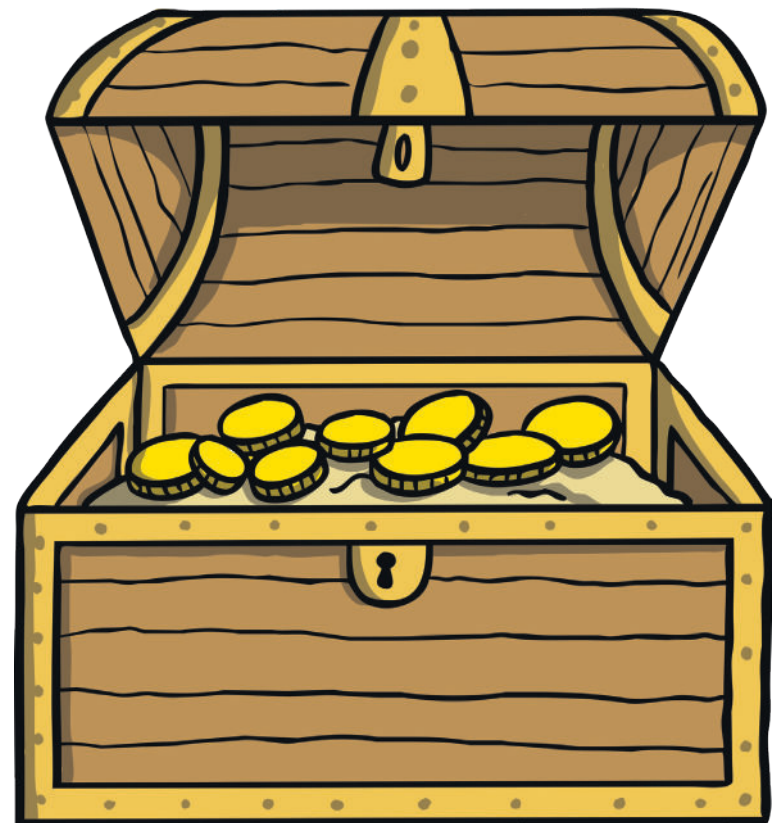


# Patterns

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 = sadness

plain = plainness

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

Example words:

happy = happiness

silly = silliness

# Suffixes

## Year 2 Spelling

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

Example words:

play = playful

care = careful

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

Example words:

plenty = plentiful

beauty = beautiful

# 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 = penn**iless**

# Suffixes

## Year 2 Spelling

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

Example words:

bad = badly

slow = slowly

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

*Example words:*

happy = happily

merry = merrily

# 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**

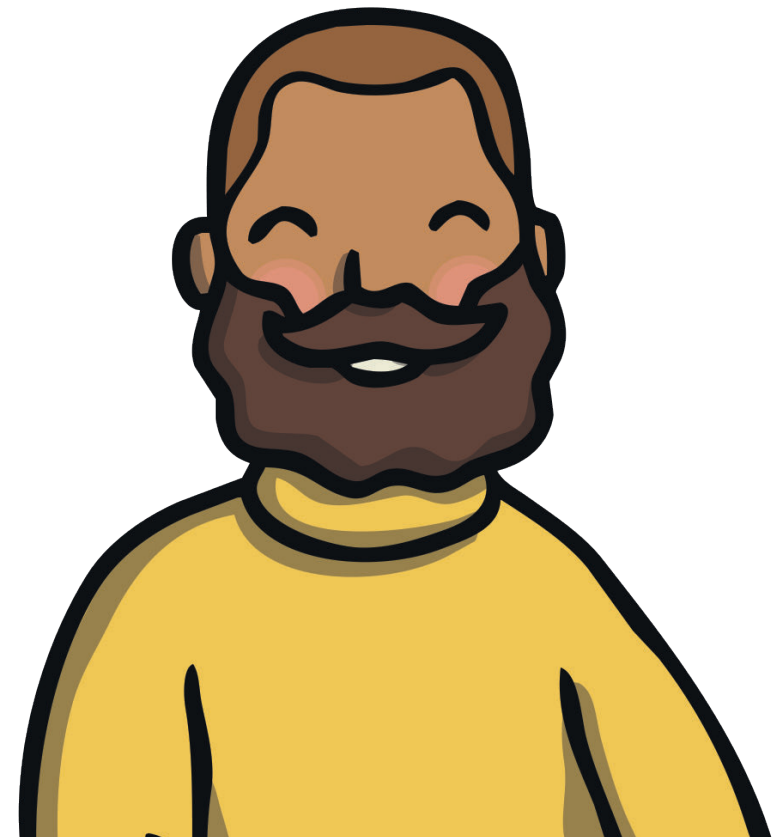
# Patterns

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

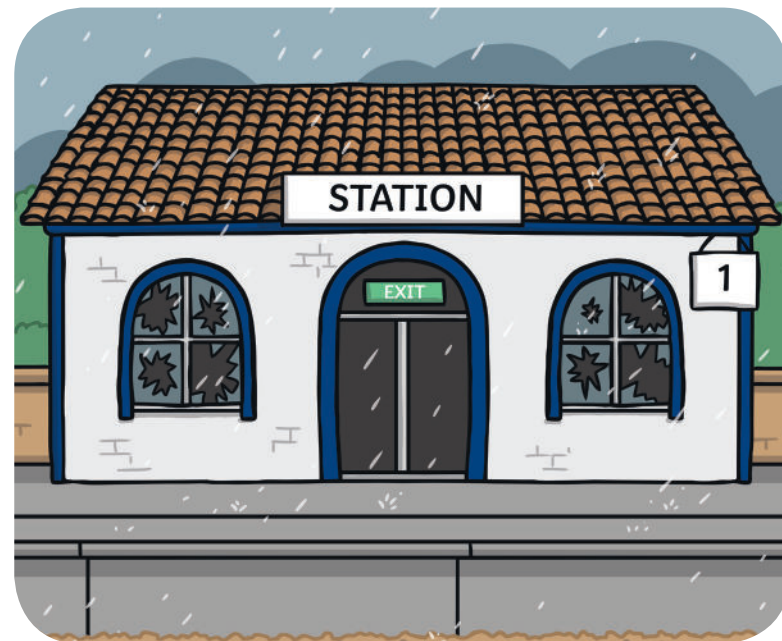


# Patterns

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**