

Year Two Spelling Long Term Plan



Autumn 1

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Rule	The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words
Rules and guidance		The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	The –le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	The –el spelling is much less common than –le. The –el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s .	Not many nouns end in –al, but many adjectives do.
Example words	race ice cell lace pace space nice city circle cinema circus mercy fancy rice	knit knob knock knowledge knee knapsack knuckle know knew known knead kneel knight knot gnat gnaw gnome gnash	write wrote written wrestle wrist wrong answer sword wren wrap wring wrapping wrapped wreck wriggle	table apple bottle little middle puzzle candle angle jungle uncle castle staple ripple topple sample people cable tumble eagle	angel wheel level model label hotel jewel cruel camel tunnel squirrel towel tinsel	metal pedal capital hospital animal local vocal legal total mental petal

Autumn 2

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3 and 4	Week 5 and 6
Rule	Words ending –il	The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it
Rules and guidance	There are not many of these words.	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	The y is changed to i before –es is added. (Just the words that follow the rule.)	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> .
Example words	pencil fossil nostril basil peril pupil stencil civil evil devil gerbil lentil april	cry fly dry try reply july fry shy sky why sly defy	babies diaries copies carries tries flies replies cities parties armies jellies fairies	copied copier happier happiest cried replied worrier worried copying crying replying drying frying worrying carried carrier

Spring 1

	Week 1	Week 2 and 3	Week 4, 5 and 6
Rule	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter
Rules and guidance	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> .	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 letter is added. Exception: <i>being</i> .	The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/ and /ʌ/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel 'short'). Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled: <i>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</i> .
Example words	copied copier happier happiest cried replied worrier worried copying crying replying drying frying worrying carried carrier	hiking hiked nicer nicest shiny icy iced icing coming	patting patted humming hummed dropping dropped sadder saddest fatter fattest runner runny running hitting hitter

Spring 2

	Week 1	Week 2 and 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Rule	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	The /ʌ/ sound spelt o	The /i:/ sound spelt –ey	The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w

Rules and guidance	The /ɔ:/ sound ('or') is usually spelt as a before l and ll.		The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (<i>donkeys, monkeys, etc.</i>).	a is the most common spelling for the /ɒ/ ('hot') sound after w and qu .	There are not many of these words.
Example words	ball call fall wall talk walk always all tall mall	mother other brother nothing monday love glove come honey money dozen above done some	key donkey monkey valley chimney alley gallery jersey hockey money smiley	want watch wander what wash was wallet quarrel quantity quantity squad squash	war warmth warm towards warble

Summer 1

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5 and 6
Rule	The /z:/ sound spelt or after w	The suffixes -ment and -ness	The suffixes -ful and -less	The suffixes -ly	Contractions
Rules and guidance	There are not many of these words.	If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, 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 -y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.			In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't</i> – <i>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 used for the possessive.
Example words	word work worm world	worth work worthy	enjoyment payment movement sadness happiness darkness prettiness laziness	helpful painful hopeful careful hopeless homeless	badly happily can't haven't didn't couldn't wouldn't shouldn't it's i'll i'm you're you'll he'll doesn't

Summer 2

	Week 1 and 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Rule	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)	Homophones and near-homophones	Homophones and near-homophones	Words ending in -tion	The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y
Rules and guidance		It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.		The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ sound at the end of English words. At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt -dge straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʌ/ and /ʊ/ sounds (sometimes called 'short' vowels). After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt as -ge at the end of a word. In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The /dʒ/ sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.
Example words	Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's	there/their/ they're here/hear quite/quiet see/sea bare/bear	one/won sun/son to/too/two be/bee blue/blew night/knight	Station fiction motion national section action	badge edge bridge fudge dodge age join magic giraffe energy gem giant change charge bulge village huge adjust jog jar jacket

Common exception words.

Reinforced throughout the year through Fast Spelling.

door floor poor	because find kind mind behind	child children* wild climb	most only both old	could should would	cold gold hold told	every everybody even great break steak	pretty beautiful after fast last past	clothes busy people water money	father class grass pass plant	path bath hour move prove improve	sure sugar eye who whole	any many again half Mr	Mrs parents Christmas
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Year 6 have no spelling LTP. They will review each year group's rules throughout the year, focussing in on those required.