



Mill Hill Community Primary School

Year 2 Spelling Rules

Spelling rules	Example words
The sound spelt as dge at the end of words after short vowels and ge after all other sounds. The sound spelt as g before e, i and y	badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy
The sound spelt as c before e, i and y	race, ice, cell, city, fancy
The sound, at the beginning of words, spelt kn and gn	knock, know, knee gnat, gnaw
The sound, at the beginning of words, spelt wr	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap
The sound, at the end of words, spelt le (most common)	table, apple, bottle, little, middle
The sound, at the end of words, spelt el (used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s)	camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel
The sound, at the end of words, spelt al	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal pencil,
The sound, at the end of words, spelt il	fossil, nostril
The sound, at the end of words, spelt y	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July
The sound spelt a before l and ll	all, ball, call, walk, talk, always
The sound spelt o	other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday
The spelt ey The plural of these words is formed by the addition of -s (donkeys, monkeys, etc.).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley
The sound spelt a after w and qu	want, watch, wander, quantity, squash
The sound spelt or after w	word, work, worm, world, worth
The sound spelt ar after w	war, warm, towards
The sound spelt s	television, treasure, usual
Plurals The y is changed to i before -es is added to nouns and verbs ending in -y	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries



<p>Suffixes Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it. The y is changed to i before -ed, -er and -est are added, but not before -ing.</p>	<p>copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied But copying, crying, replying Exception: skiing, taxiing</p>
<p>Suffixes Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to root words ending in -e with a consonant before it. The e at the end of the root word is dropped before -ing, -ed, -er, -est, -y is added.</p>	<p>hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny Exception: being</p>
<p>Suffixes Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter. The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the vowel sound short. Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled.</p>	<p>patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</p>
<p>Suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful, -less and -ly 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. Exception: root words ending in -y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.</p>	<p>enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly Exception: argument merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily</p>
<p>Words ending in -tion</p>	<p>station, fiction, motion, national, section</p>
<p>Contractions In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full.</p>	<p>can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, I'll can't – cannot it's – it is (e.g. It's raining) or sometimes it has (e.g. It's been raining)</p>
<p>The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)</p>	<p>Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's</p>
<p>Homophones Homophones are words that sound the same, but are spelt differently and have a different meaning.</p>	<p>there/their/they're, your/you're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight</p>