## Little Wandle Spelling: National Curriculum coverage, Year 2

## Phase 5 review

As well as reviewing Phase 5 content, the Phase 5 review provides coverage of some aspects of the National Curriculum statutory requirements for spelling at Year 2, including some common exception words (see 'Tricky words’ column).

| Autumn 1 | Coverage | Tricky words | National Curriculum statutory requirements for spelling, Year 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Week 1 | /ai/ a-e ai ay a eigh ea ey aigh <br> /ee/ y ea ee e ie ey e-e <br> /igh/igh i-e i y ie <br> /oa/ ow o o-e oa oe ou | people eye although | The /ai/ sound spelt -y at the end of words |
| Week 2 | /oo/ /yoo/ oo u u-e ew ue ou ui <br> /air/ air are ear ere <br> /ur/ er ur ir or ear <br> /ow/ ou ow | through improve move prove shoe two who beautiful their parents | The /3:/ sound spelt or after w |
| Week 3 | /or/ or a aw au ore oor al oar our augh aur /zh/ si su /ch/ ch tch ture* /sh/ sh ti ch ssi ci si | thought sure | The /o:/ sound spelt a before I and II |
| Week 4 | /j/ j g ge dge <br> /s/ s ss c ce se st sc <br> /u/ ou <br> /e/ ea <br> /i/ y <br> /o/ a <br> /u/ o o-e <br> /oo/ u oul <br> schwa: er a or ar our re | once again any many friend busy pretty because laugh** | The $/ d 3 /$ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as $g$ elsewhere in words before $e, i$ and $y$ <br> The $/ \mathrm{s} /$ sound spelt c before $\mathrm{e}, \mathrm{i}$ and y <br> The / $\mathrm{D} /$ sound spelt a after w and qu <br> The / $\Lambda$ / sound spelt o |
| Week 5 | ie /ee/ /igh/ <br> y /ee/ /igh/ /i/ ea /ee/ /e/ /ai/ a /a/ /ai/ /or/ | friend |  |

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## Bridge to spelling

| Autumn 2 | Coverage | National Curriculum statutory requirements for spelling, Year 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Week 1 | What do I need to know to think about spelling? <br> How do I use the Complete the code chart to help me to spell? | Homophones and near-homophones |
| Week 2 | Why do I double letters at the end of words? <br> Why do I double letters in some longer words ending in -er? | Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter |
| Week 3 | Why do some words end in ' $k$ ' or 'ck'? <br> Why do some words end in 'ch' or 'tch'? |  |
| Week 4 | When do I add the suffix -es/-s to words? <br> Why do I double the final letter in some words when I add the suffix -ing? | Adding -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter |
| Week 5 | Why do I swap the 'y' for an 'i' when I add the suffix -ed? <br> Why do I drop the 'e' when I add the suffix-ing? | Adding -ed, -ing, -er and -est to a root word ending in -y with a consonant before it <br> Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before it |

## Spelling units

- Common exception words with GPCs not yet learned are included (see 'Prickly spellings’ column).
- Homophones and near-homophones are taught throughout (see 'Homophones' column).

| Term |  | Un | Coverage | Prickly spellings | Homophones | National Curriculum statutory requirements for spelling, Year 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spring 1 | Week 1 | 1 | Why do some words have the spellings 'kn' and 'gn' for $/ \mathrm{n} /$, and ' $w r$ ' for $/ r /$ ? | one once | knight/night | The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words |
|  | Week 3 | 2 | Why do I drop the 'e' when I add the suffixes -ed, -ing, -er, -est and $-y$ ? | two again | one/won | Adding the endings -ing, -ed, -er, -est and -y to words ending in -e with a consonant before it |
|  | Week 5 | 3 | Why do some words end 'ge' or 'dge'? <br> Why can/j/be spelled 'j' or 'g' in different words? | any many | where/wear | The /dz/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as $g$ elsewhere in words before $e, i$ and $y$ |

Spelling units


Spelling units

| Term |  | Uni | Coverage | Prickly spellings | Homophones | National Curriculum statutory requirements for spelling, Year 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Summer 2 | Week 1 <br> Week 2 | 12 | Why do some longer words have the spelling 'ti' for /sh/? | sure sugar shoe | sun/son | Words ending in -tion |
|  | Week 3 | 13 | How do I use the possessive apostrophe (singular possession)? | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \mathrm{Mr} \text { Mrs } \\ \text { (Ms) } \end{array}$ | whole/hole | The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns) |
|  | Week 4 | 14 | When do I swap, drop or double? (-ing, -er, -est, -y, -ed) | thought through | blue/blew | 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 |
|  | Week 5 |  |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    *The grapheme 'ture' makes the /ch/ sound but has a slight schwa 'uh' at the end.
    **'laugh' is included as a tricky word with an unusual spelling for /a/, but please note regional pronunciations vary.

