



## English Spelling Year 2 Summer 2

	Week 1 Common Exception Words	Week 2 The /dʒ/ sound spelt as -ge and -dge at the end of words and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before -e, -i, -y	Week 3 The /dʒ/ sound spelt as -ge and -dge at the end of words and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before -e, -i, -y	Week 4 The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	Week 5 The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	Week 6 Homophones and near- homophones
Words	both clothes everybody money Mr Mrs only steak sugar who	age badge bridge bulge change charge dodge edge fudge huge village	adjust energy gem giant giraffe jacket jar jog join magic  (plus a selection from the previous week)	gnarl gnash gnat gnaw gnome gnu knack knead knee kneel knew knickers knife knit knob knock know knuckle	wrap wrath wreath wreck wren wrinkle wrist write writer written wrong wrote	knight/night sea/see sun/son
Key teaching point:		The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ sound at the end of words. At the end of a word, it is spelt dge after a 'short vowel' sound. After all other sounds (vowels or consonants) it is spelt ge	The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ sound at the end of words. At the end of a word, it is spelt dge after a 'short vowel' sound. After all other sounds (vowels or consonants) it is spelt ge  <i>In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, y. It is spelt as j before a, o, u.</i>	The k and g at the beginning of these words were sounded hundreds of years ago.	This spelling reflects an old pronunciation.	Some words sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. It is important to know the different meanings of these words (homophones).