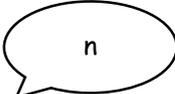


Spelling Rules

Rule Number	Rule or sound	Explanation	Examples to learn
1	 j  g ge dge	<p>The 'j' is used at the start of a word when it is followed by a, o or u.</p> <p>When this sound is followed by e, i or y, it is spelt 'g'.</p> <p>It is never used at the end of a word. The sound is written as either -dge or -ge.</p>	jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust giraffe, gem, giant, magic, energy
2	 -dge	<p>This is used at the end of a word after a SHORT vowel sound.</p>	badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge
3	 -ge	<p>This is used at the end of a word after a LONG vowel sound.</p>	age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village
4	 s  c	<p>The sound 's' is written as 'c' when it is before e, i or y.</p>	race, ice, cell, city, fancy
5	 n  gn kn	<p>These spellings are sometimes used at the start of words beginning with 'n'.</p>	knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw
6	 r  wr	<p>This spelling is sometimes used at the start of words beginning with 'r'.</p>	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap
7	 -l At the end of a word  -le	<p>This is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of a word.</p>	table, apple, bottle, little, middle
8	 -l At the end of a word  -el	<p>This spelling is less common. It comes after m, n, r, s, v, w and normally s.</p>	camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel
9	 -l At the end of a word  -al	<p>No clear rule! More often in adjectives than nouns (although examples given are all nouns!)</p>	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal

10		There are not many of these words.	Pencil, fossil, nostril
11		Words with this sound at the end normally end in 'y'.	Cry, fly, try, reply, July
12	<p>One baby<u>y</u></p> <p>Lots of babies<u>es</u> </p>	If a word ends in 'y' then when we add -es we need to change the 'y' to an 'i' then add 'es'. This is often used when we change nouns into plurals or change the tense of a verb.	Flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries
13	<p>One donkey<u>y</u></p> <p>Lots of donkeys<u>es</u> </p>	If a noun ends in -ey, then to make it plural we just add 's'.	keys, donkeys, monkeys, chimneys, valleys
14	Adding the endings (suffixes) -est, -er, and -ed to words ending in 'y'	<p>The 'y' is changed to an 'i' before adding the suffixes -er, -est or -ed.</p> <p>____y + est → ____iest</p> <p>____y + ed → ____ied</p> <p>____y + er → ____ier</p> <p>This does not happen when -ing is added onto a word ending in 'y'.</p>	<p>copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied</p> <p>copying, crying, replying</p>
15	Adding the endings (suffixes) -est, -er, -ed and -y to words ending in 'e'	The 'e' is dropped before the suffix is added.	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny
16	Adding the endings (suffixes) -est, -er, -ed and -y to words with one syllable and a short vowel sound.	<p>For words that are only one syllable and have a short vowel sound (such as <i>drop</i>, <i>sad</i>, <i>run</i>), the last letter is doubled before the suffix is added.</p> <p>EXCEPT...the letter x is never doubled.</p>	<p>Patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny</p> <p>mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes</p>

17		When it is before 'l' or 'll' this sound is usually spelt as 'a'.	always, all, ball, call, walk, talk
18			other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday
19		'a' is the most common spelling of the 'o' sound after 'w' or 'qu'.	want, wash, wander, quantity, squash
20			war, warm, towards
21			word, world, work, worm, worth
22			television, treasure, usual
23	Adding the suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful and -ly	<p>Because these suffixes start with consonants, they can normally just be added onto the end of words.</p> <p>EXCEPT...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> argument Words with more than one syllable ending with a consonant then -y. eg. <u>merry</u> 	<p>Enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness, badly</p> <p>merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily</p>
24	Contractions	<p>The apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written out in full. Eg cannot → can't.</p> <p><i>It's</i> means either <i>it is</i> or <i>it has</i>.</p>	can't didn't hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll, wouldn't, shouldn't, won't

25	The possessive apostrophe for singular nouns	This shows that something belongs to someone or something. In Year 2, the children only have to do this for singular nouns, so they just need to add 's.	Megan', Ravi's, the man's, the girl's, the child's
26	Words ending in -tion		Station, fiction, motion, national, section
27	Homophones and near homophones	These are words that sound the same but are spelt differently depending on their meaning. It is important to know which spelling matches with which meaning.	There/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, sea/see, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight, our/are, which/witch