

Year Two Spellings (Mrs Evans) – Autumn Term 2

Week 1 - w/c 3rd November 2025

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:	<u>What is a syllable?</u> Place your hand under your chin and say 'make'. This has one syllable – your mouth opens and closes once. Which words do you know have one syllable? 'Chicken' has two syllables – you open and close your mouth twice. <i>Chick-en</i> Explore more words with two syllables. Make a list of words with one, two or three syllables. Make sure you know what each word means. Can you spell these words correctly? <u>What is a homophone?</u> Homophones are words that sound the same but are spelt differently and have different meanings, eg tale/tail. Explore words which sound the same but have different spellings and meanings. Can you write a list of these homophones? Can you also write a sentence containing these words? Make sure the sentences are punctuated correctly.		
Examples of words to practise and use in dictation:	tale/tail for/four flower/flour	see/sea by/bye one/won	meet/meat there/their/they're to/two/too
Write sentences using tricky words:	whole, break, steak, great, sure, eye (all of these are homophones)		

Week 2 - w/c 10th November 2025

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule: <i>A short vowel sound is simply the sound (not the letter name) 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'</i>	<u>Why do we double letters at the end of a word?</u> -ff-ll-ss-zz- protect the short vowel sound in one syllable words. Explore words that show this rule. Remember a short vowel sound is protected so words like 'tall', although with double 'll' does not use the short vowel sound (/a/ or) <u>What happens to words with 'er' at the end?</u> Investigate words ending in 'er'. Where is the short vowel sound within the word? What do you notice? The double letters protect the short vowel sound in two syllable words. Explore two syllable words and find words where the double letters protect the short vowel sound.		
Examples of words to practise and use in dictation:	will, hill, hiss, moss, off, fizz ladder ('a' is protected), dimmer ('i' is protected), farmer ('ar' is not protected), shorter ('or' is not protected)		
Write sentences using tricky words:	old, hold, cold, gold, told said, they, went		

Week 3 - w/c 17th November 2025

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule: <i>A short vowel sound is simply the sound (not the letter name) 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'</i> <i>A digraph is one sound made up of two letters</i>	<u>When do words end with 'k' or 'ck'?</u> Use 'ck' at the end of the word after a short vowel sound. - brick, peck, duck, lock, shock <u>When do words use 'tch' or 'ch'?</u> Use 'tch' at the end of a word after a short vowel sound. -h<u>t</u>ch, p<u>i</u>tch <i>Remember there are rule breakers!</i> -such, much, rich, which We use 'ch' if there is a digraph before the 'ch' sound. -b<u>e</u>ach, m<u>a</u>r<u>ch</u> We also use 'ch' if there is a consonant after the short vowel sound. -l<u>u</u>nch, b<u>e</u>n<u>ch</u>
Examples of words to practise and use in dictation:	brick, peck, duck, lock, shock beach, march, pitch, hutch, lunch, bench such, much, rich, which (rule breakers)
Write sentences using tricky words:	door, poor, floor could, would, should if/of

Week 4 - w/c 24th November 2025

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:	<u>When do I add the suffix -es to words?</u> Add an 's' to make things plural (more than one). -dog(s), donkey(s), chick(s), flower(s), hat(s) Add the suffix 'es' to make things plural if the word ends in s, x, z, sh, ch, zz Can you make a list of words in the singular form next to the same word made into a plural? dog – dogs flower – flowers box – boxes bush- bushes Make sure you follow the rule and look carefully to see how the word <i>ends</i>. Does it end with 'sh'? – Add 'es'. Does it end with 'zz'? – Add 'es'.
Examples of words to practise and use in dictation:	buses, foxes, buzzes, brushes, crosses
Write sentences using tricky words:	child, children, parents

Week 5 - w/c 1st December 2025

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:	<u>Why do I need to double the final letter in some words when I add the suffix 'ing'?</u> Double the final letter to protect the short vowel sound when you add 'ing'. Remember: 'x' is never doubled. We don't double if there is a long vowel sound (<u>ra</u> ining, <u>loo</u> king) We don't double if there are two or more consonants after the short vowel sound (<u>pr</u> inting, <u>help</u> ing)
Examples of words to practise and use in dictation:	sk <u>i</u> pping, cu <u>t</u> ting, cla <u>pp</u> ing, whi <u>pp</u> ing, swi <u>m</u> ming, fla <u>pp</u> ing
Write sentences using tricky words:	every, everybody, pretty, fast, last

Week 6 - w/c 8th December 2025

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:	<u>Swap the 'y' for an 'i' when adding the suffix -ed</u> If a word ends in 'y', you need to swap the 'y' for 'i' before adding -ed. -try – tried -cry – tried -carry – carried <u>Drop the 'e' when you add the suffix 'ing'</u> If a word ends with 'e', you need to drop the 'e' before adding -ing. -make – making -come – coming -hide – hiding -use – using Rule breaker – Don't drop the 'e' if words end in /ee/ sound be free
Examples of words to practise and use in dictation:	cried, tried, carried making, hiding, coming, using, being, freeing, carrying, trying, crying
Write sentences using tricky words:	Christmas, clothes, father, wild, busy

Week 7 - w/c 15th December 2025

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:	In this final week we will be working on dictation using the Year One and Year Two common exception words as handed out during parents evening.
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