

# Year Two Spellings (Mrs Evans) – Summer Term 1

Week 1 - w/c 13th April 2026

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:	<p>Why does 'c' make the sound /s/ in some words?  <b>When c comes before i or y, it says /s/.</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> city, pencil, fancy, bicycle, circle, exercise, cycle, juicy, acid, spicy  <b>Common misspelling:</b> circus - The word 'circus' is like 'circle'. The /ur/ sound is spelled ir. The ir starts with i – so that's why the c makes an /s/ sound.</p> <p><b>When c comes before e, it says /s/.</b>  <b>If a word ends with a short vowel sound, the /s/ is usually spelt ce.</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> ice, space, face, fence, dance, silence, peace, voice,  <b>Common misspelling:</b> silence - The word 'silence' is often spelled 'silens'.          If a word ends with the sounds /n/ and /s/, the /s/ is usually spelled ce. It's the same in words like 'fence' and 'dance'.  <b>Rule breaker:</b> ocean - the ce in this word says /sh/ not /s/</p> <p><b>If a word ends with a long vowel sound or a consonant, the /s/ is usually spelt se.</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> house, horse, nurse</p>
Prickly words:	beautiful, laugh
Homophones:	<p><b>What is a homophone?</b>          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.          here, hear</p>
Write sentences using spelling words:	I drew a beautiful bicycle with my pencil. Do not laugh when I dance on the ice.

Week 2 - w/c 20th April 2026

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:	<p>How can I spell the sound /zh/?  <b>The /zh/ sound spelled si is followed by o, n (sion)</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> vision, explosion, version, revision, decision, confusion, television, illusion, invasion  <b>Common misspelling:</b> occasion - The word 'occasion' is often spelled incorrectly, for example, as 'occassion' or 'ocassion'. Remember, it has a double c and the ending -sion.</p> <p><b>The /zh/ sound spelled su is followed by re or al.</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> closure, measure, pleasure, visual, usual, casual</p> <p><b>Common misspelling:</b> treasure - The word 'treasure' is often spelled incorrectly, with an e instead of ea. Remember, /e/ is spelled ea in words like 'treasure', 'measure', 'pleasure'.</p>
Prickly words:	busy, pretty
Homophones:	<p><b>What is a homophone?</b>          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.          be, bee</p>
Write sentences using spelling words:	I am too busy to measure you. That was a pretty big explosion.

<p>Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:</p>	<p>What happens when I add the suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful -less and -ly to a root word?  <b>If the root word ends in y, swap the y for an i before adding -ness.</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> ill - illness, fresh - freshness, late - lateness, happy - happiness, sad - sadness</p> <p><b>If the root word ends in y, swap the y for an i before adding -ment.</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> pay - payment, enjoy - enjoyment, arrange - arrangement, agree - agreement, merry - merriment, argue - argument</p> <p><b>Remember:</b> We either add -ment or -ness to a root word. If we add -ment to a root word, that root word won't make sense if we add -ness. If we add -ness to a root word, that root word won't make sense if we add -ment.</p> <p><b>If the root word ends in y, swap the y for an i before adding -ful.</b>  <b>Remember:</b> The suffix is just -ful – it doesn't have a double l.  <u>Example include:</u> care - careful, hope - hopeful, help - helpful, joy - joyful, plenty - plentiful, power - powerful, awful, beautiful</p> <p><b>If the root word ends in y, swap the y for an i before adding -less.</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> care -careless, hope - hopeless, help - helpless, joy - joyless, penny - penniless, end - endless,</p> <p><b>Remember:</b> we can usually add -ful and -less to the same root words to make words with opposite meanings? For example, 'careful' and 'careless', 'hopeful' and 'hopeless'.</p> <p><b>If the root word ends in y, swap the y for an i before adding -ly</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> warm - warmly, late - lately, nice - nicely, noisy - noisily, happy - happily</p> <p><b>Adding -ly to words that already have suffixes</b>  <u>Examples include:</u> careful - carefully, careless - carelessly, helpful - helpfully, helpless - helplessly, hopeful - hopefully, powerful - powerfully, awful - awfully, beautiful - beautifully, endless - endlessly, joyless - joylessly</p>
<p>Prickly words:</p>	<p>parents, because</p>
<p>Homophones:</p>	<p><b>What is a homophone?</b>          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.</p> <p>bare, bear</p>
<p>Write sentences using spelling words:</p>	<p>The joyful dog wagged its tail with happiness.          I had an awful argument with a dragon.          My parents carelessly dropped the beautiful cake.          The monster yelled noisily because it was hungry.</p>

Week 5 - w/c 11th May 2026

Explore spellings using the following spelling patterns/rule:	How can I show missing letters in a word? We use an apostrophe to show the missing letters in a contraction. <u>Remember:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A contraction is a shorter way to write some phrases.</li><li>• We use an apostrophe to show the missing letters.</li></ul> <u>Examples include:</u> I am - I'm, I have - I've, I would - I'd, I will - I'll, we will - we'll, it is - it's, can not - can't, did not - didn't, has not - hasn't
Prickly words:	Review (beautiful, laugh, busy, pretty, parents, because)
Homophones:	<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.  there (that place), their (belongs to them), they're (they are)
Write sentences using spelling words:	I'm taking the pretty kitten over there. We'll take an umbrella because it's raining.

Week 6 - w/c 18th May 2026 - Review Week

Recap spelling rules taught this half term:

- Why does 'c' make the sound /s/ in some words?
- How can I spell the sound /zh/?
- What happens when I add the suffixes -ment, -ness, -ful -less and -ly to a root word?
- How can I show missing letters in a word?

Prickly words: beautiful, laugh, busy, pretty, parents, because

Homophones: here, hear, be, bee, bare, bear, there, their, they-re