



12.03.20

Dear parents and carers,

In Year 2 children take a more in-depth look at the phonic rules and patterns of different words. For example, they may look at one particular sound and then see how it is represented in different words.

Can you see which sound the following four words have in common?

*hedge jem village join*

In these four words, the same sound is made by a different group of letters: 'dge', 'g', 'ge' and 'j'.

We will spend time every week learning spellings rules and practicing writing words. Some of these will include:

- Silent letters k, g and w (as in 'knock', 'gnat' and 'write')
- Words ending le, el, al and il (as in 'meddle', 'tunnel', 'animal', 'pencil')
- Verbs ending y which then changes to ies and ied (as in 'copy', 'copies' and 'copied')
- Dropping the e off the end of a word when adding -ing, -ed, -er (as in 'hiking', 'hiked' and 'hiker')
- Words which need a consonant to be doubled before adding -ing, -ed (as in 'pat', 'patting', 'patted')
- Unusual uses of vowels, such as 'o' being used for the 'u' sound ('other') and 'a' being used for the 'o' sound ('warm')
- Words containing suffixes (groups of letters added to the end of a word) including -ly, -ment, -ful, -ness and -less
- Words where apostrophes are used to show contractions, such as: 'do not' changing to 'don't'
- Words ending -tion such as ('fiction')
- Homophones, which are pairs of words that sound the same, but are spelt differently (such as: 'hear' and 'here')
- Tricky words which don't follow the usual rules, eg: sugar

I have included the spelling words for Year Two and the common exception (tricky) words for you to read and write together at home. If you have any questions, please do come and ask me.

Thanks,

Laura Davies