

Pre-Primary Term 1

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	Tricky words	Word list & decodable/dictation sentences
1	m, s, a, t (revision from Kindy)	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)		mat, sat, Sam, Tam, man, am, it
2	m, s, a, t (revision from Kindy)	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)		mat, sat, Sam, Tam, man, am, it
3	p, i, f, r (revision from Kindy)	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	i	pat, pit, sit, tap, nap, nit, map, fit, fat, rat, rip, ram, Tim I am Tim, I am fit, It sat.
4	p, i, f, r (revision from Kindy)	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	the	pat, pit, sit, tap, nap, nit, map, fit, fat, rat, rip, ram, Tim The fat rat sat, I am in the rip.
5	o, c, d, h	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	is	hop, hat, ham, cod, cot, cat, dip, rid, cop, sad, mad, had, I had ham, The cat is sad, Dad is mad.
6	o, c, d, h	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	a	hop, hat, ham, cod, cot, cat, dip, rid, cop, sad, mad, had, I had a nap, I am in the cot, Dad is a cop.
7	e, n, g, l	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	my	can, leg, get, got, den, net, lot, lip, rig, fig, egg, nip, lid, god, dog, hen, fin, fog, cog, log, lap My hen is on the log, I can get the fig, The dog is in the den.
8	e, n, g, l	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	to	leg, get, got, den, net, lot, lip, rig, fig, egg, nip, lid, god, dog, hen, fin, fog, cog, log, lap The hen ran to the log, My dog ran to my lap, I got the fig in the net.
9	k, u, b, j	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	he, she, me, be, we	us, kit, kip, kid, bud, but, bit, big, cut, cup, hub, pun, jig, tub, sub, jet, jam, Jim, hob, bin, cob, hug Can he get the bin? Can she get the jam? She is on the big log.
10	k, u, b, j	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	are	us, kit, kip, kid, bud, but, bit, big, cut, cup, hub, pun, jig, tub, sub, jet, jam, Jim, hob, bin, cob, hug We are in the tub, We are in the fog, We are in the sun.

Pre-Primary Term 2

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	Tricky words	Word list & decodable/dictation sentences
1	w, ck	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	was	win, wet, back, sack, pack, rack, wack, hack, sock, lock, rock, dock, lick, pick, wick, kick, sick, muck, luck, duck, suck, deck, peck, stuck, pluck, flack, stack, stick, flick, flack. She was sick, The duck was on the deck, We are in the back.
2	ll, ff, ss	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	said says	yell, Bill, dull, off, puff, kiss, fuss, hiss, tell, fell, will, miss, sell She said she will miss him, We said not to fuss, She said not to yell.
3	sh	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	his, her	ship, shop, shed, shell, dish, fish, shock, gash, lash, shack, crash, brush, crunch, shrug Her shell is big, His fish is in the net, Her dog is in the shack.
4	qu	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	were	quack, quill, quell, quick, quiff, quip, quilt, quit We were quick, He was quick, The duck said quack
5	ee	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	has	see, bee, beef, been, beep, deem, deep, eel, feel, feet, heel, jeep, keen, keep, reed, reef, breed, sweep I keep the dog in the shed, the man has beef, I can see the big jet.
6	z/zz	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	look	zip, zit, zag, zig, zap, buzz, jazz, fuzz, fizz The bee said buzz, Look at the fizz in the cup, Look at the big zit
7	ch	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	one	chip, chap, chin, chop, chess, such, rich, chimp, chest Chop the big one, The chap is the quick one, She is the rich one.
8	v, x, y	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	you	vet, van, yam, yuck, yet, yell, wax, six, mix, Rex, yes, box Can you get six? Will you get the dog to the vet? Can you get the box?
9	v, x, y	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes)	have	vet, van, yam, yuck, yet, yell, wax, six, mix, Rex, yes, box Can I have six? Can she have the box? I have six in the box.
10	Review			

Pre-Primary Term 3

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	Tricky words	Word list & decodable/dictation sentences
1	wh	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	what, where	when, whip, wham, wheel What is in the box? When can we see the pup? Where is the wheel?
2	th	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	they	than, that, bath, math, path, moth, pith, with, this, then They are in the bath, That is a big moth in the bath, They can see the sick dog.
3	oo	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	here	cool, coop, food, noon, pooch, roof, zoom, hoop, moon, room, proof, smooth, scoop, zoom She is here on the roof. Here is the food in the shed. They ran here.
4	ng	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	all, call, ball, tall	wing, song, hang, long, prong, strung, sling, flung, fling, stung, thing I call my mum an old thing, The ball is in the box, I got stung in my room.
5	ay	Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	all, call, ball, tall	Say, lay, bay, spray, stay, stray, ray, pray, sway, clay, play, way, fray, She will pay you all. May I call you? What way is the stray dog?
6	CVCC structures	Suffix -s (plural)	go, so, no	camp, caps, cats, cops, cost, cups, cuts, dabs, damp, dent, desk, dips, disk, dots, dump, dunk, dusk, dust, fact, felt, film, fist, fits, fond, font, gaps, gets, gift, gulf, gulp, gust, hand, hats, pond, pulp, pump, punk, punt, ramp, rant, rats, let's Let's go to the fish pond, Mum said no to the gift, The rats are so big
7	CCVC structures		put	crab, glad, slam, trap, scab, brag, trim, drop, drum, drip, plug, slam, grin, flag, twig, twin, plan, flat, front, clap, flock, stock, grab, club, scab, frog, Put the plug in the bath tub, Put the crab in the pot, We put the flag up.
8	CCVC, CVCC structures		as	camp, caps, cats, cops, cost, cups, cuts, dabs, damp, dent, desk, dips, disk, dots, dump, dunk, dusk, dust, fact, felt, film, fist, fits, fond, font, gaps, gets, gift, gulf, gulp, gust, hand, hats, pond, pulp, pump, punk, punt, ramp, rant, rats, let's, crab, glad, slam, trap, scab, brag, trim, drop, drum, drip, plug, slam, grin, flag, twig, twin, plan, flat, front, clap, flock, stock, grab, club, scab, frog, She had milk just as she got up, The frog is in the pond, The rats are as big as cats.
9	CCVC, CVCC structures		do	camp, caps, cats, cops, cost, cups, cuts, dabs, damp, dent, desk, dips, disk, dots, dump, dunk, dusk, dust, fact, felt, film, fist, fits, fond, font, gaps, gets, gift, gulf, gulp, gust, hand, hats, pond, pulp, pump, punk, punt, ramp, rant, rats, let's, crab, glad, slam, trap, scab, brag, trim, drop, drum, drip, plug, slam, grin, flag, twig, twin, plan, flat, front, clap, flock, stock, grab, club, scab, frog, They do not have the ball, We do not jump on the dog, They do not get a gift.
10	Review			

Pre-Primary Term 4

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	Tricky words	Word list & decodable/dictation sentences
1	<p>Phoneme: /ai/ as in rain and stay</p> <p>Spellings: ai, ay</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels</p> <p>Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound</p> <p>Positional frequency: <ai> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ay> spelling used in the final position of a word (most common spelling in the final position).</p>	<p>like</p> <p>says (say + s)</p>	<p>ai: aid, aim, bait, faith, frail, pain, pail, snail, saint, sail, rain, waist, tail, train, stain, ay: spray, stay, stray, ray, pray, sway, clay, play, way, fray</p> <p>I like to sail, I like to play in the rain, We like to stay in the train.</p>
2	<p>Phoneme: /ai/ as in rain and stay</p> <p>Spellings: ai, ay</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels</p> <p>Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound</p> <p>Positional frequency: <ai> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ay> spelling used in the final position of a word (most common spelling in the final position).</p>	<p>of</p>	<p>ai: aid, aim, bait, faith, frail, pain, pail, snail, saint, sail, rain, waist, tail, train, stain, ay: spray, stay, stray, ray, pray, sway, clay, play, way, fray</p> <p>I like the smell of rain, I like the way we play, The duck is in the way of the train.</p>
3	<p>Phoneme: /ee/ as in beep and heat</p> <p>Spellings: ee, ea</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels</p> <p>Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound</p>	<p>want</p>	<p>ee: beef, been, beep, breed, cheek, deem, deep, eel, feel, feet, free, green, heel, jeep, keen, keep, reed, reef, seem, sweep, teeth ea: beach, bean, beast, cheap, cheat, dream, east, feast, leach, leash, heap, heat, plead, read, seam, seat, weak, yeast</p> <p>I want beef to eat, I do not want the heat, I want to read in the tree.</p>
4	<p>Phoneme: /ee/ as in beep and heat</p> <p>Spellings: ee, ea</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels</p> <p>Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound</p>	<p>some, come</p>	<p>ee: beef, been, beep, breed, cheek, deem, deep, eel, feel, feet, free, green, heel, jeep, keen, keep, reed, reef, seem, sweep, teeth ea: beach, bean, beast, cheap, cheat, dream, east, feast, leach, leash, heap, heat, plead, read, seam, seat, weak, yeast</p> <p>Some kids like to read, I can come to the beach, I get some green beans,</p>
5	<p>Phoneme: /oa/ as in boat and glow</p> <p>Spellings: oa, ow</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels</p> <p>Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound</p> <p>Positional frequency: <oa> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ow> spelling used in the medial and final position of a word.</p>	<p>some, come</p>	<p>oa: bloat, boat, broach, coach, coal, coast, croak, float, load, loaf, moat, oaf, oat, oath, soak, soap, throat, toad ow: blow, blown, bowl, glow, grown, row, show, slow, sow, stow, throw, tow</p> <p>He can come to see the boat, I can come to the show, I need some soap.</p>

Pre-Primary Term 4

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	Tricky words	Word list & decodable/dictation sentences
6	<p>Phoneme: /oa/ as in boat and glow</p> <p>Spellings: oa, ow</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound</p> <p>Positional frequency: <oa> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ow> spelling used in the medial and final position of a word.</p>	some, come	<p>oa: bloat, boat, broach, coach, coal, coast, croak, float, load, loaf, moat, oaf, oath, soak, soap, throat, toad ow: blow, blown, bowl, glow, grown, row, show, slow, sow, stow, throw, tow</p> <p align="center">Come down to the show, Some dogs are slow, Can I come to the coast?</p>
7	<p>Phoneme: /igh/ as in bight and sky</p> <p>Spellings: igh, -y</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound Trigraphs: 3 letters that represent one sound</p> <p>Positional frequency: <y> spelling used in the final position of a word.</p>	for, or	<p>igh: flight, bright, high, might, sight, slight, thigh, tight, right -y: by, cry, dry, fly, fry, my, pry, spry, shy, sty, spy, try, sky,</p> <p align="center">I might try the duck or beef, I went on the flight for fun, My mum or dad will come for us.</p>
8	<p>Phoneme: /igh/ as in bight and sky</p> <p>Spellings: igh, -y</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound Trigraphs: 3 letters that represent one sound</p> <p>Positional frequency: <y> spelling used in the final position of a word.</p>	for, or	<p>igh: flight, bright, high, might, sight, slight, thigh, tight, right -y: by, cry, dry, fly, fry, my, pry, spry, shy, sty, spy, try, sky,</p> <p align="center">She might cry for the milk, It is the right camp spot for us, The light is bright for me.</p>
9	<p>Phoneme: /ar/ as in star</p> <p>Spellings: ar</p>	<p>Letters represent sounds in words Stop & go sounds (continuant and stop phonemes) Long & short vowels Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound</p>	are	<p>ar: car, star, far, farm, start, barn, mark, harm, part, jar, art, smart</p>
10	Review			

Year 1 Term 1

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
1	CVC structures	Hard /k/ rule: K before e, i, y C before a, o, u	bad, can, cat, dad, had, hat, man, ran, sat, bed, get, jet, let, red, yes, big, did, him, box, dog, fox, got, hot, not, top, but, fun, mum, run, sun, a, l, the, is		dab, nab, cab, kid, lid, rid, big, bet, get, jet, wet, yet, hen, hot, cot, cut, mud, bus,
2	CVCC structures	Hard /k/ rule: K before e, i, y C before a,o, u	best, help, just, let's, lots, mist, next, went, wind, and, eggs, end, it's no, go, so	Suffix: -s Meaning: Plural more than one Examples: hats, pigs, books Origin: Anglo-Saxons Additional information: Grapheme 's' has different pronunciations depending on what verb or noun you attach it to: [z] for words like cabs, bags, [s] for words like caps, backs	camp, caps, cats, cops, cost, cups, cuts, dabs, damp, dent, desk, dips, disk, dots, dump, dunk, dusk, dust, fact, felt, film, fist, fits, fond, font, gaps, gets, gift, gulf, gulp, gust, hand, hats, pond, pulp, pump, punk, punt, ramp, rant, rats
3	CCVC, CCCVC structures Compound words	Compound words	from, gran, stop was, as, has, his, he's (s spelling for /z/)		crab, glad, slam, trap, scab, brag, trim, drop, drum, drip, plug, slam, grin, flag, twig, twin, plan, flat, clap, strip, strut, scrap, scam Compound words: hotdog, handbag
4	Digraphs: ff, ll, ss, zz	The Floss rule: When /f/ /l/ /s/ or /z/ is heard after a short vowel at the end of a one-syllable word, it is spelled with a double ff, ll, ss or zz.	miss, will, fell, tell, well, still was, as, is, has, his, he's (s spelling for /z/)		puff, fluff, cliff, sniff, hill, doll, sell, drill, miss, boss, less, buzz, jazz, fuzz, guess
5	Digraphs: sh, ch, th	Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound Differentiate between the loud (voiced) and soft (voiceless) /th/ sound.	fish, wish, much, than, that, that's, the, them, then, think, this, with to, do go + es = goes do + es = does say + s = says	Suffix: plural –es Meaning: plural more than one Examples: boxes, classes, wishes, lunches Origin: Anglo-Saxons Additional information: If a word ends in sh, s, x, or z, use –es to make it plural	sh: ship, shop, shed, shrink, shell, splash, dish, crash, bush, fish, brush, crush ch: chip, chap, chin, chop, champ, chess, such, rich, lunch, branch, munch, inch, bench th: than, that, theft, thank, the, bath, math, path, moth, pith, sloth, broth, cloth, fifth, sixth
Mid-term spelling test: run, win, cap, golf, band, still, fizz, moss, was, go					
6	Digraphs: sh, ch, th	Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound Differentiate between the loud (voiced) and soft (voiceless) /th/ sound.	fish, wish, much, than, that, that's, the, them, then, think, this, with to, do go + es = goes do + es = does say + s = says		sh: ship, shop, shed, shrink, shell, splash, dish, crash, bush, fish, brush, crush ch: chip, chap, chin, chop, champ, chess, such, rich, lunch, branch, munch, inch, bench th: than, that, theft, thank, the, bath, math, path, moth, pith, sloth, broth, cloth, fifth, sixth
7	Digraphs: qu, wh,	Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	when which what, where, why	Suffix: -ing Meaning: verb- present tense Examples: jumping Origin: Anglo-Saxons	qu: quack, quill, quell, quench, quest, quick, quiff, quip, squint, aqua, liquid, quintet wh: when, whip, wham

Year 1 Term 1					
Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
8	Digraphs: qu, wh	Digraphs: 2 letters that represent one sound	when which what, where, why		qu: quack, quill, quell, quench, quest, quick, quiff, quip, squint, aqua, liquid, quintet wh: when, whip, wham
9	Digraphs: ng, ck Introduce polysyllabic words (2 syllable)	Positional frequency: <ng> used in the final position of a word -ck rule: Use <ck> spelling after a short vowel to make the /k/ sound.	thing, things, long, along, king, back, duck of, are, her	Suffix: -ed Meaning: verb- past tense Examples: quacked Origin: Anglo-Saxons	ng: wing, song, clang, hang, swing, long, prong, strung, sling, flung, fling, stung, thing, things, stomping, jumping, camping, swinging, ck: tick, pick, dock, sack, hack, black, snack, check, track, clock, pocket, shock, click, stick, flick, backpack, track, brick, frock, tricking, tracking
10	Digraphs: ng, ck Introduce polysyllabic words (2 syllable)	Positional frequency: <ng> used in the final position of a word -ck rule: Use <ck> spelling after a short vowel to make the /k/ sound.	thing, things, long, along, king, back, duck of, are, her	Check for Understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of a base and suffix Can define, use and spell -s, -es (plural) and -ed and -ing (verb tense) 	ng: wing, song, clang, hang, swing, long, prong, strung, sling, flung, fling, stung, thing, things, stomping, jumping, camping, swinging, ck: tick, pick, dock, sack, hack, black, snack, check, track, clock, pocket, shock, click, stick, flick, backpack, brick, frock, trick, track, tricking, tricked, tracing, tracked
End-of-term spelling test: crunch, shrink, mash, thick, which, what, sting, quench, snacking, snacked					

Year 1 Term 2					
Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
1	Phoneme: /l/ as in bottle (unstressed syllable) Spellings: le	-le: Found at the end of a word	little - kettle, bottle, battle, puddle have -I've, live, give, love	Revise -s, -es, -ed, and -ing suffixes.	le: beetle, ample, cattle, bundle, handle, huddle, meddle, goggle, shuttle, trundle, throttle, riddle, wattle, poodle, needle, dimple, jungle, frizzle, muzzle, settle, peddle, coddle, noodle,
2	Phoneme: /ch/ as in hatch Spellings: ch/tch	Positional frequency: /ch/ sound at the end of a syllable AND it is immediately preceded by a short vowel, it is spelled -tch. If there is a consonant or vowel team before the /ch/, it is spelled -ch. -tch will never come at the beginning of a word. Trigraph: 3 letters that represent one sound	much, such, rich have -I've, live, give, love	Revise -s, -es, -ed, and -ing suffixes.	ch: bench, brunch, flinch, French, punch, scrunch, inch, chest, chill, chat, chant, screech, mooch, leech, quench, squelch tch: batch, catch, botch, etch, fetch, hatch, hutch, itch, notch, pitch, retch, witch, batches, bewitch, clutching, dispatch, farfetched, crutches, scratches, stopwatch, stretcher
3	Phoneme: /ay/ as in play and pain Spellings: ai, ay	Positional frequency: <ai> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ay> spelling used in the final position of a word (most common spelling in the final position).	day, may, play, say, way, always, away, said, again, against (use spelling voice) they, great	Prefix: re- Meaning: again/back Examples: redo, replay, reclaim, restate, remake Origin: Latin	ai: aid, aim, bait, faith, frail, pain, pail, snail, saint, sail, rain, sprain, waist, tail, waive, train, email, abstain, mailbox, mainly, stain, obtain, ay: spray, stay, stray, ray, pray, sway, clay, play, way, fray, away, display, hallway, astray, betray
4	Phoneme: /ay/ as in plate and table Spellings: a_e, a	Split digraph: a_e Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings.	cake, came, gave, late, made, make, name, take, table said, again, against (use spelling		a_e: blame, cake, came, chase, crane, crate, bale, drape, game, fake, gave, gaze, grape, lame, late, lathe, bathe, scathe, shave, wade, ablaze, activate, allocate, awake, behave, brigade, captivate, classmate

Year 1 Term 2

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
		pail/pale, tail/tale, mail/male, whale/wail, sail/sale	voice), they, great		a: able, apron, blatant, fable, fragrant, lady, maple, raven, stable, ladle, vacant
5	Phoneme: /ee/ as in green and sea Spellings: ee, ea	Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. heel/heal, week/weak, reel/real, steel/steal, cheep/cheap, been/bean, leek/leak, meet/meat, see/sea	feel, feet, green, keep, need, see, sleep, key, tree, three, each, eat, leave, tea, read, queen, each, sea, please be, began, he, me, she, we, even, these, people		ee: beef, been, beep, breed, cheek, deem, deep, eel, feel, feet, free, green, heel, jeep, keen, keep, reed, reef, screen, seem, sleeve, sweep, teeth, tweeze, agree, coffee, gumtree, pedigree, degree, chimpanzee, toffee, yippee ea: beach, bean, beast, cheap, cheat, dream, east, feast, glean, leach, leash, leave, heap, heat, plead, read, seam, seat, weak, weave, yeast, appeal, beaches, beaten, beneath, defeat, peacock, sunbeam, upbeat
Mid-term spelling test: saddle, pinch, patch, rail, tray, shape, make, cradle, street, teach					
6	Phoneme: /ee/ as in Pete and baby Spellings: e_e, -y	Split digraph: e_e Positional frequency: <y> can make the long /ee/ sound at the end of a word containing more than one syllable.	baby, carry, every, really, very, suddenly, key, quickly be, began, he, me, she, we, even, these, people	Suffix: -y Meaning: Adjective Examples: happy, funny Origin: Anglo-Saxon	e_e: eve, theme, these, Pete, athlete, concrete, delete, extreme, supreme -y (adjectives): angry, bossy, body, crunchy, grumpy, happy, hungry, itchy, filthy, crispy, silky, sleepy, smoky, stinky, tasty, tidy, tiny, trendy, wavy, witty, yucky -y (other): baby, balcony, belly, berry, buddy, carry, charity, comedy, copy, daddy, envy
7	Phoneme: /igh/ as in high, tie and fly Spellings: igh, ie, -y	Positional frequency: <ie> and <y> spelling used in the final position of a word.	I, by, my, fly, try, why, high, night, right, cried, eye/s where, there	Prefix: un- Meaning: not Examples: unhappy Origin: Anglo-Saxon	igh: flight, bright, high, might, sight, slight, thigh, tight, right, delight, fighting, eyesight, dogfight, frighten, brighten, highlight, highly -ie: pie, die, lie, tie, magpie, necktie -y: by, cry, dry, fly, fry, my, pry, spy, shy, sty, spy, try, sky, apply, defy, dynamic, satisfy, occupy, magnify
8	Phoneme: /igh/ as like and kind Spellings: i_e, i	Split digraph: i_e Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. site/sight, mite/might, tide/tied, night/knight	I, I'm, I'll, I've, child, find, like, liked, kind, five, line, giant, time, white, write, inside eyes where, there		i_e: bide, bike, dime, glide, grime, hide, jive, kite, like, lime, pine, ride, ripe, rise, site, smile, slime, snide, swine, thrive, time, vile, wipe, wise, abide, arise, awhile, aside, bedside, beeline, capsize, daytime, lifelike, midline, unlike, unwise, unlike, glide i: kind, mind, find, blind, mild, wind, child, wild, China, climate, diet, idol, riot, silent, siren, bison, remind, rewind, behind
9	Phoneme: /oa/ as in boat and tow Spellings: o, oa, ow	Positional frequency: <oa> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ow> spelling used in the medial and final position of a word.	go, going, no, so, both, don't, only, open, boat, coat, grow, know, own, show, one, once (etymology- link to cognate word relatives -alone, atone, only, lonely).	Suffix: -ish Meaning: Adjective, like, origin Examples: selfish, childish, sluggish Origin: Anglo-Saxon	o: so, go, no, both, don't, most, host, loth, won't, frozen, nosy, bistro, avocado, disposal, gecko, dingo, memo, tomato, open, poncho, piano, tempo, oa: bloat, boat, broach, coach, coal, coast, croak, float, load, loaf, moan, moat, oaf, oath, soak, soap, throat, toad, cockroach ow: blow, blown, bowl, glow, grown, row, show, slow, sow, stow, throw, thrown, tow,

Year 1 Term 2

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
					bellow, below, billow, elbow, mellow, rainbow, shallow, willow, window, yellow
10	Phoneme: /oa/ as in home and toe Spellings: o_e , oe	Split digraph: o_e Positional frequency: <oe> spelling used in the final position of a word. Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. toe/tow, no/know, groan/grown	home, those, one, once (etymology- link to cognate word relatives -alone, atone, only, lonely).	Check for Understanding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of a base, prefix and suffix Can identify taught morphographs in a word 	o_e: home, bloke, bode, choke, chose, dome, close, doze, home, hose, joke, mope, nose, poke, pole, spoke, stoke, those, woke, zone, tone, abode, evoke, erode, flagpole, oppose, pothole, notebook, pinecone, postcode, hollow, pillow oe: foe, goes, toe, woe, roe, doe,
End-of-term spelling test: these, bossy, baby, fright, tie, kind, grow, those, nose, toe					

Year 1 Term 3

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
1	Phoneme: /oo/ Spellings: oo and ew	These spellings are pronounced /oo/ not /yoo/. Positional frequency: <ew> spelling used in the middle and final position of words <oo> spelling usually in the medial position of words	do, to, into, who, together, cool, food, school, soon, too you you're two (etymology- can link to cognates twin, twelve, twenty to explain the 'w')	Suffix: -en Meaning: Verb (to make something) Examples: quicken, sadden, madden Origin: Anglo-Saxon	oo: bloom, boost, broom, cool, coop, doom, drool, food, groom, noon, pooch, proof, roof, scoop, smooth, tooth, zoom, balloon, bamboo, bedroom, droopy, gloomy, lagoon ew: blew, crew, dew, grew, flew, screw, shrew, slew, yew, cashew, chewy,
2	Phoneme: /oo/ Spellings: ue , u_e	These spellings are pronounced /oo/ not /yoo/. Split digraph: u_e Positional frequency: <ue> spelling only in the final position of a word (glue) Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. flu/flew, blue/blew, two/to	do, to, into, who, together, cool, food, school, soon, too, you you're two (etymology- can link to cognates twin, twelve, twenty to explain the 'w')		ue: blue, clue, glue, rue, sue, true, accrue, construe, gruesome u-e: brute, crude, fluke, flume, flute, juke, June, plume, rude, plume, consume, absolute, dilute, include, pollute, salute.
3	Phoneme: /oi/ as in boil Spellings: oi, oy	Positional frequency: <oi> spelling usually used in the initial and medial position of words. The <oy> is usually used in the final position of words. loyal, royal, voyage (oy in the middle as they are a French origin).	boy, toy they're	Suffix: -able Meaning: Adjective – able to Examples: fixable, bendable, capable, workable Origin: Latin	oi: boil, broil, coil, join, hoist, moist, point, soil, spoil, spoilt, void, noisy, sirloin, toilet oy: boy, coy, ploy, soy, toy, Troy, alloy, annoy, convoy, destroy, deploy, destroy, employ, enjoy, joyful,
4	Phoneme: /oo/ as in		book, good, look, took, wood put		oo: book, brook, chook, good, foot, hoof, nook, look, wood, cooktop, footage, goodbye, lookout, mistook, precook, retook, wooden,

Year 1 Term 3

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
	book Spellings: oo		Etymology – oul (explaining the 'l') Should → cognate of shall Would → cognate of will Could → changed to match should & would		
5	Phoneme: /ow/ as in cow and loud Spellings: ow, ou	Positional frequency: The <ou> spelling is pronounced as /ow/ when it follows a <l> or <n> (loud, noun).	about, around, found, house, mouse, out, our, round, ground, down, cow, how, now, town		ow: cow, clown, brown, crowd, drown, frown, growl, how, owl, town, scowl, now ou: cloud, crouch, found, bound, ground, grouch, hound, house, mouse, abound. about, around, mountain (spelling voice for schwa)
Mid-term spelling test: gloom, chew, rude, foil, boy, enjoy, hood, look, brown, cloud					
6	Phoneme: /er/ as in term and stir Spellings: er, ir	schwa: 'er' often pronounced as a schwa at the end of words with more than one syllable. Use spelling voice to over-articulate words with schwa: farmer	first, girl, bird, birds, dirt, stir mother, father were	Suffix: -er Meaning: Noun- someone what/ someone that Examples: teacher, duster Origin: Anglo-Saxon	er: fern, herb, perk, perm, Perth, serge, serve, term, verse, adverb, assert, alert, certain, exert, , insert, farmer, porter, singer, teacher ir: bird, birth, chirp, first, girl, quirk, shirt, skirt, affirm, chirpy, circle, circus, confirm
7	Phoneme: /er/ as in term, stir and turn. Spellings: er, ir	schwa: 'er' often pronounced as a schwa at the end of words with more than one syllable. Use spelling voice to over-articulate words with schwa: farmer	first, girl, bird, birds, dirt, stir mother, father were	Suffix: -er Meaning: adjective/ comparative - Examples: longer, shorter Origin: Anglo-Saxon	er: fern, herb, perk, perm, Perth, serge, serve, term, verse, adverb, assert, alert, certain, exert, , insert, farmer, porter, singer, teacher ir: bird, birth, chirp, first, girl, quirk, shirt, skirt, affirm, chirpy, circle, circus, confirm
8	Phoneme: /ar/ as in star and bath. Spellings: ar, a		car, dark, far, farm, hard, garden, park, start, fast, after, can't, last, past are		ar: arch, ark, arm, barn, card, farm, hard, harm, harsh, scarf, yard, yarn, alarm, artic, artist, backyard, carpet, carton, cardigan, leotard, safari, sarcastic a: blast, brass, clasp, craft, gasp, glass, grasp, mast, bask, cask, mask, task, basket, master, plaster, pyjamas
9	Phoneme: /or/ as in short, more and paw Spellings: or, ore, aw	schwa: 'or' often pronounced as a schwa at the end of words with more than one syllable. Use spelling voice to over-articulate words with schwa: doctor Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. saw/sore	or, door, floor, corn, for, horse, morning, short, saw, paw, raw, yawn, straw, before, more, walk, talk, small	Suffix: -est Meaning: superlative Examples: longest, shortest Origin: Anglo-Saxon	or: born, cord, fork, form, for, porch, shorn, snort, sport, sort, thorn, torch, torn, absorb, acorn, afford, assorted, comfort, disorder, formal, former ore: chore, score, snore, store, wore, tore, adore, before, carnivore, ignore, restore, explore aw: crawl, dawn, fawn, gawk, paw, squawk, trawl, yawn, saw, straw, saw, hawk, lawn, prawn, awful, awkward, drawing, bawling, jigsaw, oversaw,
10	Phoneme: /or/ as in short, more and paw Spellings: or, ore, aw	schwa: 'or' often pronounced as a schwa at the end of words with more than one syllable. Use spelling voice to over-articulate words with schwa: doctor Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. saw/sore	or, door, floor, corn, for, horse, morning, short, saw, paw, raw, yawn, straw, before, more, walk, talk, small		or: born, cord, fork, form, for, horn, porch, shorn, snort, sport, sort, thorn, torch, torn, absorb, acorn, afford, assorted, comfort, disorder, formal, former ore: chore, score, snore, store, wore, tore, adore, before, carnivore, ignore, restore, explore aw: crawl, dawn, fawn, gawk, paw, squawk, trawl, yawn, saw, straw, saw, hawk, lawn,

Year 1 Term 3

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
					prawn, awful, awkward, drawing, bawling, jigsaw, oversaw,
End-of-term spelling test: term, first, scarf, farm, marsh, mask, horn, snore, dawn, lawn					

Year 1 Term 4

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
1	Phoneme: /yoo/ as in cue and cute Spellings: ue, u-e	*contrast this with the /oo/ pronunciation with the same spellings/graphemes. These words contain the /yoo/ sounds. Positional frequency: <ue> spelling usually in the final position of a word (glue) homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. knew/new,	use, new some- come, none, done, love, coming, something, mother does	Suffix: -ly Meaning: forming adverbs from adjectives Examples: quickly, suddenly, slowly Origin: Anglo-Saxon Additional information: Not all adverbs end in -ly	ue: cue, due, hue, argue, continue, rescue, statue, subdue, Tuesday, value, venue, virtue u-e: cube, cute, Duke, dune, fume, mute, puke, tube, tune, use, ute, amuse, assume, attune, computer, diffuse, dispute, attitude, overuse, solitude
2	Phoneme: /yoo/ as in emu and dew Spellings: u, ew	*contrast this with the /oo/ pronunciation with the same spellings/graphemes. These words contain the /yoo/ sounds.	use, new some- come, none, done, love, coming, something, mother does		u: emu, human, music, student, tuba, tulip, tuna, unit, putrid, argument, calculate, immaculate, evaluate, popular, unicorn ew: dew, few, mew, new, pew, skew, spew, stew, curfew, dewy, fewer, fewest, newborn, renew
3	Phoneme: /air/ as in hair, care and pear Spellings: air, are		air there, where	Suffix: -ful Meaning: Adjective- having, full of Examples: joyful, cheerful, delightful Origin: Anglo-Saxon	air: air, chair, fair, hair, pair, airflow, airbags, despair, haircut, impair, unfair, repair are: care, dare, fare, flare, glare, rare, scare, share, spare, square, aware, beware, compare
4	Phoneme: /air/ as in hair, care and pear Spellings: air, are		air there, where		air: air, chair, fair, hair, pair, airflow, airbags, despair, haircut, impair, unfair, repair are: care, dare, fare, flare, glare, rare, scare, share, spare, square, aware, beware, compare
5	Phoneme: /eer/ as in steer and hear Spellings: eer, ear		here	Suffix: -less Meaning: Adjective- without Examples: hopeless, homeless Origin: Anglo-Saxon	eer: cheer, deer, peer, sheer, steer, career, meerkat, pioneer, volunteer, ear: hear, clear, dear, ear, fear, gear, shear, smear, tear, year, appear, disappear, weary
6	Phoneme: /eer/ as in steer and hear Spellings: eer, ear				eer: cheer, deer, peer, sheet, steer, career, meerkat, pioneer, volunteer, ear: hear, clear, dear, ear, fear, gear, shear, smear, tear, year, appear, disappear, weary

Year 1 Term 4					
Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
7	Revise			Suffix: -ness Meaning: Usually nouns- states of Examples: darkness, kindness Origin: Anglo-Saxon	
8	Revise				
9	Revise				
10	Revise				

End-of-term spelling test: cube, emu, new, human, hair, glare, aware, steer, fear, year

Year 2 Term 1					
Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
1	No new code knowledge	Spelling rule: 1:1:1 doubling Words of one syllable (hop), having one vowel followed by one consonant, need another final consonant (hop + ped) before adding endings that begin with a vowel. This rule does not apply to words with w, x, y.	have, live, love The silent 'e' role - words can't end in 'v'. So an 'e' is added.	Revise Year One suffixes – apply to doubling spelling rule	running, sitting, swimming, swimmer, tripped, dripping, faster, fastest, jumped, winning, planning, chopping, skipped, clapping, dragged, trotting, shipped, catching, beginning, beginner *Include non-examples (e.g. tricking, sweeping)
2	No new code knowledge	Spelling rule: 1:1:1 doubling Words of one syllable (hop), having one vowel followed by one consonant, need another final consonant (hop + ped) before adding endings that begin with a vowel. This rule does not apply to words with w, x, y.	have, live, love The silent 'e' role - words can't end in 'v'. So an 'e' is added.	Revise Year One suffixes – apply to doubling spelling rule	running, sitting, swimming, swimmer, tripped, dripping, faster, fastest, jumped, winning, planning, chopping, skipped, clapping, dragged, trotting, shipped, catching, beginning, beginner *Include non-examples (e.g. tricking, sweeping)
3	Phoneme: /ay/ as in play Spellings: ai, ay, ea, a-e, a	Positional frequency: <ai> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ay> spelling used in the final position of a word (most common spelling in the final position). The spelling 'ea' can be pronounced in three ways. Remember the sentence "Eat a great breakfast" to recall all the ways it can be pronounced.	cake, came, gave, late, made, make, name, take, day, may, play, say, way, always, away, eight said, again, against (use spelling voice) they	Suffix: -ment Meaning: noun- result of an action Examples: punishment, entertainment Origin: Latin	ai- rain, aim, claim, faint, grain, stain, wail, train, aimless, mailbox, painful, raindrop, sailor, terrain, toenail ay- clay, spray, sway, tray, splay, bay, crayon, doorway, freeway, holiday, payback ea- break, great, steak (minimal words with this spelling) a-e- cape, case, chase, drape, fate, flake, flame, frame, game, graze, quake, shame, ablaze, balustrade, candidate, became, behave, classmate, crusade, mundane a- able, agent, angel, apron, baby, basic, cradle, lade, paper, navy, razor, vacant

Year 2 Term 1

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
4	<p>Phoneme: /ay/ as in play</p> <p>Spellings: ai , ay, ea, a-e, a</p>	<p>Positional frequency: <ai> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ay> spelling used in the final position of a word (most common spelling in the final position).</p> <p>The spelling 'ea' can be pronounced in three ways. Remember the sentence "Eat a great breakfast" to recall all the ways it can be pronounced.</p>	<p>cake, came, gave, late, made, make, name, take, day, may, play, say, way, always, away, eight</p> <p>said, again, against (use spelling voice) they</p>		<p>ai- rain, aim, claim, faint, grain, stain, wail, train, aimless, mailbox, painful, raindrop, sailor, terrain, toenail</p> <p>ay- clay, spray, sway, tray, splay, bay, crayon, doorway, freeway, holiday, payback</p> <p>ea- break, great, steak (minimal words with this spelling)</p> <p>a-e- cape, case, chase, drape, fate, flake, flame, frame, game, graze, quake, shame, ablaze, balustrade, candidate, became, behave, classmate, crusade, mundane</p> <p>a- able, agent, angel, apron, baby, basic, cradle, lade, paper, navy, razor, vacant</p>
5	<p>No new code knowledge</p>	<p>Spelling rule: -e goes away... Silent 'e': 'e' goes away, when 'ing' comes to stay, or any suffix beginning with a vowel. (E.g. bake → baking)</p>		<p>Revise previous suffixes- apply to 'e goes away...' rule.</p>	<p>baking, baked, baker, making, maker, creating, created, liking, liked, likable, riding, trading, traded, blaming, blamed, shaking, shaker, hoping, hoped, shine, shining, piling, piled, tiling, tiled</p>
<p>Mid-term spelling test: skipping, dropped, sprain, snake, stay, table, said, they, riding, smiled</p>					
6	<p>Phoneme: /ee/ as in sea</p> <p>Spellings: ee, ea, y, ey, ie, e_e</p>	<p>Split digraph: e_e</p> <p>Positional frequency: <y> can make the long /ee/ sound at the end of a word containing more than one syllable.</p> <p>The spelling 'ea' can be pronounced in three ways. Remember the sentence "Eat a great breakfast" to recall all the ways it can be pronounced.</p>	<p>be, he, me, she, we, even, these, feel, feet, green, keep, need, see, sleep, key, tree, three, each, eat, leave, tea, please, read, baby, carry, every, really, very</p> <p>people (etymology- link to cognates population, populate to explain the 'o' in the spelling).</p>	<p>Suffix: -hood Meaning: noun- state of being Examples: childhood, adulthood Origin: Anglo-Saxon</p>	<p>ee- beef, bleed, breeze, deep, free, agree, coffee, committee, degree, Frisbee, pedigree</p> <p>ea- beach, beast, bleach, breach, cheap, clean, dream, feast, gleam, glean, heal, heap, jeans, appeal, beaches, beacon, beneath, cleaner, disease</p> <p>y- funny, angry, clumsy, cranky, crispy, happy, itchy, baby, berry, carry, charity, factory, fifty, galaxy</p> <p>ey- alley, chimney, donkey, hockey, honey, jockey, money, parsley, valley, kidney</p> <p>ie- brief, chief, priest, shield, shriek, yield, belief, achieve, movie, relief, relieve, retrieve</p> <p>e_e- theme, these, athlete, concrete, delete, extreme, grapheme, obsolete, trapeze, impede</p>
7	<p>Phoneme: /ee/ as in sea</p> <p>Spellings: ee, ea, y, ey, ie, e_e</p>	<p>Split digraph: e_e</p> <p>Positional frequency: <y> can make the long /ee/ sound at the end of a word containing more than one syllable.</p> <p>The spelling 'ea' can be pronounced in three ways. Remember the sentence "Eat a great breakfast" to recall all the ways it can be pronounced.</p>	<p>be, he, me, she, we, even, these, feel, feet, green, keep, need, see, sleep, key, tree, three, each, eat, leave, tea, please, read, baby, carry, every, really, very</p> <p>people (etymology- link to cognates population, populate to explain the 'o' in the spelling).</p>		<p>ee- beef, bleed, breeze, deep, free, agree, coffee, committee, degree, Frisbee, pedigree</p> <p>ea- beach, beast, bleach, breach, cheap, clean, dream, feast, gleam, glean, heal, heap, jeans, appeal, beaches, beacon, beneath, cleaner, disease</p> <p>y- funny, angry, clumsy, cranky, crispy, happy, itchy, baby, berry, carry, charity, factory, fifty, galaxy</p> <p>ey- alley, chimney, donkey, hockey, honey, jockey, money, parsley, valley, kidney</p> <p>ie- brief, chief, priest, shield, shriek, yield, belief, achieve, movie, relief, relieve, retrieve</p> <p>e_e- theme, these, athlete, concrete, delete, extreme, grapheme, obsolete, trapeze, impede</p>

Year 2 Term 1

Year 2 Term 1					
Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
8	No new code knowledge	Spelling rule: y to an i... When the word has a consonant before the "y," you will change the "y" to a letter "i," then add the suffix. (E.g. baby → babies, happy → happiness) Adjective → adverb by replacing <y> with <i>, and adding -ly suffix (e.g. happy → happily)		Revise previous suffixes- apply to 'y to an i...' rule	relied, busiest, tries, happiest, sillier, funnier, bunnies, cried, candies, stories, happiness, applies, paying, jumpiest, studying
9	Phoneme: /igh/ as in high and kind Spellings: ie, igh, -y, i_e, i	Split digraph: i_e Positional frequency: <ie> and <y> spelling used in the final position of a word. Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. site/sight, mite/might, tide/tied, night/knight	I, child, find, like, liked, kind, five, like, line, time, white, write, by, my, fly, try, why, high, night, right, inside eyes	Prefix: dis- Meaning: lack of, opposite of, apart/away Examples: dishonest, disallow, discard Origin: Latin	ie- lie, pie, tie (not many base words with <ie> spelling) igh- night, bright, fright, sight, slight, thigh, tight, might, alright, daylight, midnight, twilight, oversight y- cry, dry, fly, spy, try, apply, defy, deny, imply, occupy, reply, bypass i_e- bike, chime, drive, dive, glide, grime, hide, hike, jibe, jive, lime, pride, ride, ripe, shine, smile, swipe, abide, advise, bedside, capsize, collide, confide, mobile, online, pipeline, reptile i- behind, bind, blind, grind, mind, remind, climate, idol, minor, private, silent, tiny, violin
10	Phoneme: /igh/ as in high and kind Spellings: ie, igh, -y, i_e, i	Split digraph: i_e Positional frequency: <ie> and <y> spelling used in the final position of a word. Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. site/sight, mite/might, tide/tied, night/knight	I, child, find, like, liked, kind, five, like, line, time, white, write, by, my, fly, try, why, high, night, right, inside eyes		ie- lie, pie, tie (not many base words with <ie> spelling) igh- night, bright, fright, sight, slight, thigh, tight, might, alright, daylight, midnight, twilight, oversight y- cry, dry, fly, spy, try, apply, defy, deny, imply, occupy, reply, bypass i_e- bike, chime, drive, dive, glide, grime, hide, hike, jibe, jive, lime, pride, ride, ripe, shine, smile, swipe, abide, advise, bedside, capsize, collide, confide, mobile, online, pipeline, reptile i- behind, bind, blind, grind, mind, remind, climate, idol, minor, private, silent, tiny, violin

End-of-term spelling test: feed, steam, bunny, honey, these, silliness, time, fight, blind, reply

Year 2 Term 2

Year 2 Term 2					
Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
1	No new code knowledge	Revise spelling rule: y to an i... When the word has a consonant before the "y," you will change the "y" to a letter "i," then add the suffix. (E.g. baby → babies, happy → happiness) Adjective → adverb by replacing <y> with <i>, and adding -ly suffix (e.g. happy → happily)		Revise previous suffixes- apply to 'y to an i...' rule	relied, busiest, tries, happiest, sillier, funnier, bunnies, cried, candies, stories, happiness, applies, paying, jumpiest, studying

Year 2 Term 2

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
2	<p>Phoneme: /oa/ as in boat</p> <p>Spellings: o, oa, ow, o o-e</p>	<p>Split digraph: o_e</p> <p>Positional frequency: <oa> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ow> spelling used in the medial and final position of a word. <oe> spelling used in the final position of a word.</p>	<p>go, going, no, so, both, cold, don't, old, hold, told, most, only, open, boat, coat, home, those, grow, know, own, show, though</p> <p>one, once, everyone (etymology- link to cognate word relatives -alone, atone, once).</p>	<p>Prefix: under- Meaning: under/inferior Examples: undercooked, underarm, underwater Origin: Latin</p>	<p>o: so, go, no, both, don't, most, host, loth, won't, frozen, nosy, bistro, avocado, disposal, gecko, dingo, memo, tomato, open, poncho, piano, tempo, oa: bloat, boat, broach, coach, coal, coast, croak, float, load, loaf, moan, moat, oaf, oath, soak, soap, throat, toad, cockroach ow: blow, blown, bowl, glow, grown, row, show, slow, sow, stow, throw, thrown, tow, bellow, below, billow, elbow, mellow, rainbow, shallow, willow, window, yellow o_e: home, bloke, bode, choke, chose, dome, close, doze, home, hose, joke, mope, nose, poke, pole, spoke, stoke, those, woke, zone, tone, abode, evoke, erode, flagpole, oppose, pothole, notebook, pinecone, postcode, hollow, pillow oe: foe, goes, toe, woe, roe, doe</p>
3	<p>Phoneme: /oa/ as in boat</p> <p>Spellings: oe, o, o-e, ow, oa,</p>	<p>Split digraph: o_e</p> <p>Positional frequency: <oa> spelling used in the initial and medial position of a word. <ow> spelling used in the medial and final position of a word. <oe> spelling used in the final position of a word.</p>	<p>go, going, no, so, both, cold, don't, old, hold, told, most, only, open, boat, coat, home, those, grow, know, own, show, though</p> <p>one, once, everyone (etymology- link to cognate word relatives -alone, atone, once).</p>		<p>o: so, go, no, both, don't, most, host, loth, won't, frozen, nosy, bistro, avocado, disposal, gecko, dingo, memo, tomato, open, poncho, piano, tempo, oa: bloat, boat, broach, coach, coal, coast, croak, float, load, loaf, moan, moat, oaf, oath, soak, soap, throat, toad, cockroach ow: blow, blown, bowl, glow, grown, row, show, slow, sow, stow, throw, thrown, tow, bellow, below, billow, elbow, mellow, rainbow, shallow, willow, window, yellow o_e: home, bloke, bode, choke, chose, dome, close, doze, home, hose, joke, mope, nose, poke, pole, spoke, stoke, those, woke, zone, tone, abode, evoke, erode, flagpole, oppose, pothole, notebook, pinecone, postcode, hollow, pillow oe: foe, goes, toe, woe, roe, doe,</p>
4	<p>Phoneme: /oo/ Spellings: oo, ew, ue, u-e, ui, u</p>	<p>These spellings are pronounced /oo/ not /yoo/.</p> <p>Split digraph: u_e</p> <p>Positional frequency: <ew> spelling used in the middle and final position of words <ue> spelling only in the final position of a word (glue)</p> <p>Homophones: : words that sound the same but have different meanings. to/two/too</p>	<p>do, to, into, who, together, cool, food, school, soon, too, group</p> <p>through</p> <p>you you're</p> <p>two (etymology- can link to cognates twin, twelve, twenty to explain the 'w') two (etymology- can link to cognates twin, twelve, twenty to explain the 'w')</p>	<p>Prefix: mis- Meaning: wrongly/badly Examples: mistake, misspell, misread Origin: Latin</p>	<p>oo: bloom, boost, broom, cool, coop, doom, drool, food, gloom, groom, noon, pooch, proof, roof, scoop, smooth, tooth, zoom, balloon, bamboo, bedroom, droopy, gloomy, lagoon ew: blew, chew, crew, grew, screw, shrew, slew, yew, cashew, chewy, ue: blue, clue, glue, rue, sue, true, accrue, construe, gruesome u-e: brute, crude, fluke, flume, flute, juke, June, plume, rude, plume, consume, absolute, dilute, include, pollute, salute. ui: bruit, fruit, spruik, suit, bruise, cruise, recruit, suitcase u: flu, truth, crusade, dugong, fluid, hula lunar, ruby, scuba, super, tofu, tutu, truant</p>

Year 2 Term 2

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
5	<p>Phoneme: /oo/ Spellings: oo, ew, ue, u-e, ui, ou</p>	<p>These spellings are pronounced /oo/ not /yoo/.</p> <p>Split digraph: u_e</p> <p>Positional frequency: <ew> spelling used in the middle and final position of words <ue> spelling only in the final position of a word (glue)</p> <p>Homophones: : words that sound the same but have different meanings. to/two/too</p>	<p>do, to, into, who, together, cool, food, school, soon, too, group, new,</p> <p>through</p> <p>you you're</p> <p>two (etymology- can link to cognates twin, twelve, twenty to explain the 'w')</p> <p>two (etymology- can link to cognates twin, twelve, twenty to explain the 'w')</p>		<p>oo: bloom, boost, broom, cool, coop, doom, drool, food, gloom, groom, noon, pooch, proof, roof, scoop, smooth, tooth, zoom, balloon, bamboo, bedroom, droopy, gloomy, lagoon</p> <p>ew: blew, chew, crew, grew, screw, shrew, slew, yew, cashew, chewy,</p> <p>ue: blue, clue, glue, rue, sue, true, accrue, construe, gruesome</p> <p>u-e: brute, crude, fluke, flume, flute, juke, June, plume, rude, plume, absolute, dilute, include, pollute, salute.</p> <p>ui: bruit, fruit, spruik, suit, bruise, cruise, recruit, suitcase</p> <p>u: flu, truth, crusade, dugong, fluid, hula lunar, ruby, scuba, super, tofu, tutu, truant</p>
Mid-spelling test: babies, stories, coach, blown, hose, frozen, grew, flute, bamboo, chew					
6	<p>Phoneme: /oo/ as in book, could, put.</p> <p>Spellings: oo, u</p>	<p>Contractions: Couldn't, shouldn't, wouldn't</p> <p>Homophones: : words that sound the same but have different meanings. wood/would</p>	<p>book, good, look, took, wood, could, would</p> <p>put</p> <p>Etymology – oul (explaining the 'l')</p> <p>Should → cognate of shall</p> <p>Would → cognate of will</p> <p>Could → changed to match should & would</p>	<p>Suffix: -able Meaning: able to Examples: fixable, bendable, capable, workable Origin: Latin</p>	<p>oo: book, brook, chook, good, foot, hood, hoof, nook, look, wood, cooktop, footage, goodbye, lookout, mistook, precook, retook, wooden,</p> <p>u: put, bull, bush, full, pull, push, wuss, bullet, bully, butcher, octopus,</p>
7	<p>Phoneme: /oo/ as in book, could, put.</p> <p>Spellings: oo, u</p>	<p>Contractions: Couldn't, shouldn't, wouldn't</p> <p>Homophones: : words that sound the same but have different meanings. wood/would</p>	<p>book, good, look, took, wood, could, would</p> <p>put</p> <p>Etymology – oul (explaining the 'l')</p> <p>Should → cognate of shall</p> <p>Would → cognate of will</p> <p>Could → changed to match should & would</p>		<p>oo: book, brook, chook, good, foot, hood, hoof, nook, look, wood, would, cooktop, footage, goodbye, lookout, mistook, precook, retook, wooden,</p> <p>u: put, bull, bush, full, pull, push, wuss, bullet, bully, butcher, octopus,</p>
8	<p>Phoneme: /f/ as in phone and tough</p> <p>Spellings: ff, ph, _gh,</p>	<p>The Floss Rule</p> <p>Positional frequency: The <gh> spelling used in the final position of a word.</p>	<p>friend -"there's an l before the end"</p>	<p>Prefix: over- Meaning: over, higher, across Examples: overdo, oversee, overeat Origin: Anglo-Saxon</p>	<p>ff: bluff, biff, guff, huff, scruff, stiff, chuff, quiff, whiff, affirm, affix, afford, baffle, buffer, coffee, daffodil, effect, effort, fluffy</p> <p>ph: graph, morph, phase, phone, phrase, sphere, sphinx, alphabet, amphibian, digraph, dolphin, enough, elephant, paragraph, phenomenon, philanthropy</p> <p>gh: cough, laugh, tough, rough, enough,</p>
9	<p>Phoneme: /s/ as in scissors and castle</p> <p>Spellings: ss, -se, -ce, st, sc</p>	<p>Revise the Floss Spelling Rule</p>	<p>Mr, Mrs</p>		<p>ss: fuss, hiss, kiss, less, loss, mass, mess, toss, bless, bliss, cross, dress, floss, gloss, press class, glass, grass, pass, across, amiss, assist, assort, assume, blossom, confess, endless, fitness, fussy, glossy,</p> <p>-se: house, dense, goose, horse, house, lease, loose, moose, nurse, spouse, adverse, disperse, eclipse, immense, immerse, expense, impulse,</p>

Year 2 Term 2

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
					<p>-ce: face, ice, lace, chance, choice, dance, fence, fleece, flounce, mince, peace, stance, absence, announce, balance, clearance, instance, offence, sentence, sequence, silence, abundance, acceptance, allowance, ambulance, brilliance, confidence, avoidance, audience</p> <p>st: castle, whistle, bustle, bristle, hustle, jostle, listen</p> <p>sc: scent, adolescent, scissors, fascinate,</p>
10	<p>Phoneme: /s/ as in scissors and castle</p> <p>Spellings: ss, -se, -ce, st, sc</p>	Revise the Floss Spelling Rule	Mr, Mrs	<p>Prefix: ant-, anti-</p> <p>Meaning: against, opposed to</p> <p>Examples: anticlockwise, antiseptic</p> <p>Origin: Latin</p> <p>Additional information: shortened to <ant-> before vowels and /h/</p>	<p>ss: fuss, hiss, kiss, less, loss, mass, mess, toss, bless, bliss, cross, dress, floss, gloss, press class, glass, grass, pass, across, amiss, assist, assort, assume, blossom, confess, endless, fitness, fussy, glossy,</p> <p>-se: house, dense, goose, horse, house, lease, loose, moose, nurse, spouse, adverse, disperse, eclipse, immense, immerse, expense, impulse,</p> <p>-ce: face, ice, lace, chance, choice, dance, fence, fleece, flounce, mince, peace, stance, absence, announce, balance, clearance, instance, offence, sentence, sequence, silence, abundance, acceptance, allowance, ambulance, brilliance, confidence, avoidance, audience</p> <p>st: castle, whistle, bustle, bristle, hustle, jostle, listen</p> <p>sc: scent, adolescent, scissors, fascinate,</p>
<p>End-of-term spelling test: cook, bush, put, phone, dolphin, graph, house, ice, castle, face</p>					

Year 2 Term 3

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
1	<p>Phoneme: /j/ as in badge</p> <p>Spellings: ge, dge</p>	<p>Positional frequency:</p> <p><ge> spelling usually used after consonants and non-"short" vowels</p> <p><dge> spelling used after short vowels in mostly one-syllable words.</p>			<p>-ge: barge, bulge, charge, forge, gorge, hinge, large, merge, scrounge, splurge, sponge, strange, surge, whinge</p> <p>-dge: badge, budge, dodge, hedge, judge, nudge, wedge, abridge, porridge, sledge, lodge, fridge</p>
2	<p>Phoneme: /j/ as in badge</p> <p>Spellings: ge, dge</p>	<p>Positional frequency:</p> <p><dge> spelling used after short vowels in mostly one-syllable words.</p> <p><ge> spelling usually used after consonants and non-"short" vowels</p>		<p>Prefix: out-</p> <p>Meaning: beyond</p> <p>Examples: outgrow, outlaw, outdoor</p> <p>Origin: Anglo-Saxon</p>	<p>-ge: barge, bulge, charge, forge, gorge, hinge, large, merge, scrounge, splurge, sponge, strange, surge, whinge</p> <p>-dge: badge, budge, dodge, hedge, judge, nudge, wedge, abridge, porridge, sledge, lodge, fridge</p>
3	No new code knowledge	<p>Spelling rule: Gentle Cindy (hard and soft G)</p> <p>CE, CI, CY = /s/ (e.g. cent, circle, cyber)</p> <p>GE, GI, GY = /j/ (e.g. gem, giant, gym).</p>	magic		<p>c(e): cell, cent, cement, cemetery, celebrate</p> <p>c(i): city, civil, acid, Cindy, circle</p> <p>c(y): cyst, cycle, cyber, cyclist, cyclone, icy, lacy, Lucy, grocery, policy, privacy, urgency</p> <p>g(e): gem, gents, gel, gentle</p>

Year 2 Term 3

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
					g(i): giant, gist, fragile, magic, margin, allergic, religion, region, legion, fragile g(y): gym, gymnastics, apology, allergy, energy, biology, prodigy
4	No new code knowledge	Spelling rule: Gentle Cindy (hard and soft G) CE, CI, CY = /s/ (e.g. cent, circle, cyber) GE, GI, GY = /j/ (e.g. gem, giant, gym).	magic	Prefix: a- Meaning: on, in Examples: ahead, away, across Origin: Anglo-Saxon	c(e): cell, cent, cement, cemetery, celebrate c(i): city, civil, acid, Cindy, circle c(y): cyst, cycle, cyber, cyclist, cyclone, icy, lacy, Lucy, grocery, policy, privacy, urgency g(e): gem, germ, gents, gel, gentle g(i): giant, gist, fragile, magic, margin, allergic, religion, region, legion, fragile g(y): gym, gymnastics, apology, allergy, energy, biology, prodigy
4	Phoneme: /i/ as in mystery Spellings: y				y: mystery, dynasty, Egypt, gym, pyramid, symmetry, synonym, synthetic, syrup, syringe, typical, tryst, acronym, abysmal, antonym
5	Phoneme: /n/ as in knot and gnome Spellings: nn, gn, kn,	Positional frequency: <kn> and <gn> spellings used in the initial position of a word only.	know done, one, none, gone	Prefix: for- Meaning: away/against, completely Examples: forbid, forgive Origin: Anglo-Saxon	nn: annex, annoy, cannot, channel, connect, dinner, fennel, funnel, granny, kennel, manner, penny, punnet, runny, spanner, spinner gn: gnarl, gnaw, gnome, align, assign, consign, sign, design, feign, foreign, resign kn: knack, knap, knead, kneel, knelt, knew, knowledge, knob, knit, knickers, knuckle
Mid-spelling test: charge, hedge, cent, city, gem, giant, pyramid, annoy, gnome, knew					
6	Phoneme: /er/ as in term, stir, turn. Spellings: er, ir, ur, ear *or (W effect)- work	There are five spellings of the /er/ sound: Her first nurse works early. schwa: 'er' often pronounced as a schwa at the end of words. Use spelling voice to over-articulate words with schwa: sister	her, after, better, ever, father, mother, letter, never, over, paper, river, under, water, were, birds, first, girl, picture work, word, worm, world, worst (W effect) were		er: fern, germ, herb, merge, perk, perm, Perth, serge, serve, term, verse, adverb, assert, alert, certain, exert, emerge, insert ir: bird, birth, chirp, first, girl, quirk, shirt, skirt, affirm, chirpy, circle, circus, confirm ur: blur, blurb, blurt, church, churn, curl, curve, lurch, slurp, absurd, burner, bursary, disturb ear: earl, earth, heard, learn, pearl, search, yearn, early, earnest, rehearse, research
7	Phoneme: /er/ as in term, stir, turn. Spellings: er, ir, ur, ear *or (W effect)- work	There are five spellings of the /er/ sound: Her first nurse works early. schwa: 'er' often pronounced as a schwa at the end of words. Use spelling voice to over-articulate words with schwa: sister	her, after, better, ever, father, mother, letter, never, over, paper, river, under, water, were, birds, first, girl, picture work, word, worm, world, worst (W effect) were	Prefix: pre- Meaning: before Examples: preview, preorder, prepackaged Origin: Latin	er: fern, germ, herb, merge, perk, perm, Perth, serge, serve, term, verse, adverb, assert, alert, certain, exert, emerge, insert ir: bird, birth, chirp, first, girl, quirk, shirt, skirt, affirm, chirpy, circle, circus, confirm ur: blur, blurb, blurt, church, churn, curl, curve, lurch, slurp, absurd, burner, bursary, disturb ear: earl, earth, heard, learn, pearl, search, yearn, early, earnest, rehearse, research
8	Phoneme: /ar/ as in star, calm, bath. Spellings: ar, al, a		are, car, dark, far, farm, hard, garden, park, start, fast, after, can't, last, past		ar: arch, ark, arm, barn, card, farm, hard, harm, harsh, marsh, scarf, yard, yarn, alarm, artic, artist, backyard, carpet, carton, cardigan, leotard, safari, sarcastic al: balm, calf, half, halve, palm, qualm, almond, behalf

Year 2 Term 3

Year 2 Term 3					
Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words Tricky words in red	Morphology	Word list
					a: blast, brass, clasp, craft, gasp, glass, grasp, mast, bask, cask, mask, task, basket, master, plaster, pyjamas
9	Phoneme: /ar/ as in star, calm, bath. Spellings: ar, al, a		are, car, dark, far, farm, hard, garden, park, start, fast, after, can't, last, past	Prefix: sub- Meaning: under, behind, up to Examples: submarine, suburb, subway Origin: Latin	ar: arch, ark, arm, barn, card, farm, hard, harm, harsh, marsh, scarf, yard, yarn, alarm, artic, artist, backyard, carpet, carton, cardigan, leotard, safari, sarcastic al: balm, calf, half, halve, palm, qualm, almond, behalf a: blast, brass, clasp, craft, gasp, glass, grasp, mast, bask, cask, mask, task, basket, master, plaster, pyjamas
10	Revise				

End-of-term spelling test: germ, alert, blurt, churn, earth, barn, alarm, backyard, calf, glass

Year 2 Term 4

Year 2 Term 4					
Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words	Morphology	Word list
1	Phoneme: /or/ as in born Spellings: or, ore, aw, a, au, our, oor ar* (W effect)- warm, warmth	The 'w' effect: a 'w' before a vowel spelling can change the pronunciation of the vowel. Homophones: : words that sound the same but have different meanings. pour/poor sore/saw four/for	or, door, floor, corn, for, four, horse, morning, before, more, short, thought	Prefix: trans- Meaning: across Examples: transport, transform, Origin: Latin	or: born, cord, fork, form, for, porch, shorn, snort, sport, sort, thorn, torch, torn, absorb, acorn, afford, assorted, comfort, disorder, formal, former ore: chore, score, snore, store, wore, tore, adore, before, carnivore, ignore, restore, explore aw: crawl, dawn, fawn, gawk, paw, squawk, trawl, yawn, saw, straw, saw, hawk, lawn, prawn, awful, awkward, drawing, bawling, jigsaw, oversaw,
2	Phoneme: /or/ as in court Spellings: or, ore, aw, a, au, our, oor ar* (W effect)- warm, warmth	The 'w' effect: a 'w' before a vowel spelling can change the pronunciation of the vowel.	or, door, floor, corn, for, horse, morning, before, more, short, thought		a: ball, call, hall, small, wall, tall, almighty, almost, already, always, au: faun, flaunt, gaunt, haunt, maul, taunt, applaud, astronaut, audible, audio, authentic, autograph, cause, sauce, pause our: court, four, fourth, mourn, pour, your, course, source oor: door, floor, poor
3	Phoneme: /sh/ in tion Spellings: tion (syllables containing the morphograph -ion)	'tion' and 'sion' are not suffixes- ion is the suffix. The base/root element of the word will determine if the 't' or 's' comes before the suffix- ion.		Suffix: -ion, Meaning: noun (makes nouns of state, condition or action) Examples: action, erosion Origin: Latin	Base ends in -t(e): action, collection, completion, connection, delegation, deletion, election, eruption, extraction, infection, option, invention, reflection, selection, transition
4	Phoneme: /sh/ in sion,	'tion' and 'sion' are not suffixes- ion is the suffix. The base/root element of the word will		Suffix: -ion, Meaning: noun (makes nouns of state, condition or action)	Base ends in -ss: aggression, confession, discussion, profession, impression, obsession, submersion,

Year 2 Term 4

Week	Phonics and word structure	Spelling patterns & conceptual knowledge	High Frequency Words	Morphology	Word list
	Spellings: sion (syllables containing the morphograph -ion)	determine if the 't' or 's' comes before the suffix- ion.		Examples: action, erosion Origin: Latin	Base ends in -de or -se: abrasion, collision, conclusion, explosion, extension, immersion, revision, suspension, television
5	Phoneme: /air/ as in pear Spellings: air, are, ear, ere	Homophones: : words that sound the same but have different meanings. pair/pear where/wear their/there/they're (their contains the word 'heir'- these words are cognates and relate to possession/inheritance).	air, bear	Prefix: dis- Meaning: apart Examples: distract, disarm disown Origin: Latin	air: air, chair, fair, hair, pair, airflow, airbags, despair, haircut, impair, unfair, repair are: care, dare, fare, flare, glare, rare, scare, share, spare, square, aware, beware, compare ear: bear, pear, tear, swear, wear ere: there, where
6	Phoneme: /air/ as in pear Spellings: air, are, ear, ere	Homophones: pair/pear where/wear their/there/they're (their contains the word 'heir'- these words are cognates and relate to possession/inheritance).	air, bear		air: air, chair, fair, hair, pair, airflow, airbags, despair, haircut, impair, unfair, repair are: care, dare, fare, flare, glare, rare, scare, share, spare, square, aware, beware, compare ear: bear, pear, tear, swear, wear ere: there, where
7	Phoneme: /eer/ as in hear Spellings: eer, ere, ear	Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. hear/here (hear contains the word 'ear')	here	Prefix: in- Meaning: in Examples: invade, infuse Origin: Latin	eer: cheer, deer, peer, sheer, steer, career, meerkat, pioneer, volunteer, ear: hear, clear, dear, ear, fear, gear, shear, smear, tear, year, appear, disappear, weary ere: here, adhere, atmosphere, hemisphere, sphere, interfere, persevere, severe
8	Phoneme: /eer/ as in hear Spellings: eer, ere, ear	Homophones: words that sound the same but have different meanings. hear/here (hear contains the word 'ear')	here		eer: cheer, deer, peer, sheer, steer, career, meerkat, pioneer, volunteer, ear: hear, clear, dear, ear, fear, gear, shear, smear, tear, year, appear, disappear, weary ere: here, adhere, atmosphere, hemisphere, sphere, interfere, persevere, severe
9	Review				
10	Review				

End-of-term spelling test: sport, porch, before, lawn, almost, court, unfair, tear, there, where, steer, hear, here