

W/c	Spelling Rule	Guidance	Example words	Wordlist
8/9	The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ sound at the end of English words.  At the end of a word, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt <b>-dge</b> straight after the /æ/, /ɛ/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/, /ʌ/ and /ʊ/ sounds (sometimes called 'short' vowels).	badge, edge, bridge, dodge, fudge	
15/9	The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /dʒ/ sound is spelt as <b>-ge</b> at the end of a word.	age, huge, change, charge, bulge, village	
22/9	The /dʒ/ sound spelt as ge and dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y	In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The /dʒ/ sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.	gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust	
29/9	The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y		race, ice, cell, city, fancy	
6/10	The /n/ sound spelt kn and (less often) gn at the beginning of words	The 'k' and 'g' at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	knock, know, knee, gnat, gnaw	
20/10	The /r/ sound spelt wr at the beginning of words	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap	

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3/11	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –le at the end of words	The –le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	table, apple, bottle, little, middle	
10/11	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –el at the end of words	The –el spelling is much less common than –le. The –el spelling is used after <b>m, n, r, s, v, w</b> and more often than not after <b>s</b> .	camel, tunnel, squirrel, travel, towel, tinsel	
17/11	The /l/ or /əl/ sound spelt –al at the end of words	Not many nouns end in –al, but many adjectives do.	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal	
24/11	Words ending –il	There are not many of these words.	pencil, fossil, nostril	
1/12	The /aɪ/ sound spelt –y at the end of words	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	cry, fly, dry, try, reply, July	
8/12	Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in –y	The <b>y</b> is changed to <b>i</b> before –es is added.	flies, tries, replies, copies, babies, carries	

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5/1	Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to a root word ending in –y with a consonant before it	The <b>y</b> is changed to <b>i</b> before <b>–ed</b> , <b>–er</b> and <b>–est</b> are added, but not before <b>–ing</b> as this would result in <b>ii</b> . The only ordinary words with <b>ii</b> are <i>skiing</i> and <i>taxiing</i> .	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ... <b>but</b> copying, crying, replying	
12/1	Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words ending in –e with a consonant before it	The <b>–e</b> at the end of the root word is dropped before <b>–ing</b> , <b>–ed</b> , <b>–er</b> , <b>–est</b> , <b>–y</b> or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. <b>Exception:</b> <i>being</i> .	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny	
19/1	Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter	The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled to keep the /æ/, /ε/, /ɪ/, /ɒ/ and /ʌ/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel ‘short’). <b>Exception:</b> The letter ‘x’ is never doubled: <i>mixing</i> , <i>mixed</i> , <i>boxer</i> , <i>sixes</i> .	patting, patted, humming, hummed, dropping, dropped, sadder, saddest, fatter, fattest, runner, runny	
26/1	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt a before l and ll	The /ɔ:/ sound (‘or’) is usually spelt as <b>a</b> before <b>l</b> and <b>ll</b> .	all, ball, call, walk, talk, always	
2/2	The /ʌ/ sound spelt o		other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday	
9/2	The /i:/ sound spelt –ey	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of <b>–s</b> ( <i>donkeys</i> , <i>monkeys</i> , etc.).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley	

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1	The /ɒ/ sound spelt a after w and qu	<b>a</b> is the most common spelling for the /ɒ/ ('hot') sound after <b>w</b> and <b>qu</b> .	want, watch, wander, quantity, squash	
2	The /ɜ:/ sound spelt or after w	There are not many of these words.	word, work, worm, world, worth	
3	The /ɔ:/ sound spelt ar after w	There are not many of these words.	war, warm, towards	
4	The /ʒ/ sound spelt s		television, treasure, usual	
5	Contractions	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. <i>can't</i> – <i>cannot</i> ).  <i>It's</i> means <i>it is</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> raining) or sometimes <i>it has</i> (e.g. <i>It's</i> been raining), but <i>it's</i> is never used for the possessive.	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, I'll	

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1	The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful , –less and –ly	If a suffix starts with a consonant letter, it is added straight on to most root words without any change to the last letter of those words.	enjoyment, sadness, careful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness), badly	Revision and retest
2	The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful , –less and –ly	<b>Exceptions:</b> (1) <i>argument</i> (2) root words ending in –y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable.	merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily	
3	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)		Megan’s, Ravi’s, the girl’s, the child’s, the man’s	
4	Words ending in –tion		station, fiction, motion, national, section	
5	Homophones and near-homophones	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	there/their/they’re, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight	
6 - 9	Common exception words	Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others – e.g. <i>past, last, fast, path</i> and <i>bath</i> are not exceptions in accents where the <b>a</b> in these words is pronounced /æ/, as in <i>cat</i> .  <i>Great, break</i> and <i>steak</i> are the only common words where the /eɪ/ sound is spelt <b>ea</b> .	door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children*, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas – and/or others according to programme used.  <b>Note:</b> ‘children’ is not an exception to what has been taught so far but is included because of its relationship with ‘child’.	↓