

Spellings in Year One.

Revision of learning in the Early Years Foundation Stage:

The boundary between revision of work covered in the EYFS will vary according to each child but will be led by the progress expected at this stage according to the school's Phonics Scheme.

- I can identify all letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent.
- I can identify consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.
- I can identify vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent.
- I can segment spoken words into sounds and can choose graphemes to represent the sounds.
- I can read words with adjacent consonants.

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words
The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck	The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	off, well, miss, buzz, back
The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k		bank, think, honk, sunk
Division of words into syllables	Each syllable is like a 'beat' in the spoken word. Words of more than one syllable often have an unstressed syllable in which the vowel sound is unclear.	pocket, rabbit, carrot, thunder, sunset
-tch	The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as tch if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. Exceptions: rich, which, much, such.	catch, fetch, kitchen, notch, hutch
The /v/ sound at the end of words	English words hardly ever end with the letter v, so if a word ends with a /v/ sound, the letter e usually needs to be added after the 'v'.	have, live, give
Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of	If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as -s. If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in	cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words
verbs)	the word, it is spelt as –es.	
Adding the endings –ing, –ed and –er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word	–ing and –er always add an extra syllable to the word and –ed sometimes does. The past tense of some verbs may sound as if it ends in /ɪd/ (extra syllable), /d/ or /t/ (no extra syllable), but all these endings are spelt –ed. If the verb ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	hunting, hunted, hunter, buzzing, buzzed, buzzer, jumping, jumped, jumper
Adding –er and –est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word	As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	grander, grandest, fresher, freshest, quicker, quickest

Vowel digraphs and trigraphs:

Some may already be known, but some will be new.

Vowel digraphs and trigraphs	Rules and guidance	Example words
ai, oi	The digraphs ai and oi are virtually never used at the end of English words.	rain, wait, train, paid, afraid oil, join, coin, point, soil
ay, oy	ay and oy are used for those sounds at the end of words and at the end of syllables.	day, play, say, way, stay boy, toy, enjoy, annoy
a-e		made, came, same, take, safe
e-e		these, theme, complete
i-e		five, ride, like, time, side
o-e		home, those, woke, hope, hole
u-e	Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e.	June, rule, rude, use, tube, tune

Vowel digraphs and trigraphs	Rules and guidance	Example words
Ar		car, start, park, arm, garden
Ee		see, tree, green, meet, week
ea		sea, dream, meat, each, read (present tense)
Ea		head, bread, meant, instead, read (past tense)
er		(stressed sound): her, term, verb, person
Er		(unstressed <i>schwa</i> sound): better, under, summer, winter, sister
Ir		girl, bird, shirt, first, third
Ur		turn, hurt, church, burst, Thursday
Oo	Very few words end with the letters oo, although the few that do are often words that primary children in year 1 will encounter, for example, zoo	food, pool, moon, zoo, soon
Oo		book, took, foot, wood, good
Oa	The digraph oa is very rare at the end of an English word.	boat, coat, road, coach, goal
Oe		toe, goes
Ou	The only common English word ending in ou is you.	out, about, mouth, around, sound
Ow ow ue ew	Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e, ue and ew. If words end in the /oo/ sound, ue and ew are more common spellings than oo.	now, how, brown, down, town own, blow, snow, grow, show blue, clue, true, rescue, Tuesday new, few, grew, flew,

Vowel digraphs and trigraphs	Rules and guidance	Example words
		drew, threw
le		lie, tie, pie, cried, tried, dried
ie		chief, field, thief
igh		high, night, light, bright, right
Or		for, short, born, horse, morning
Ore		more, score, before, wore, shore
Aw		saw, draw, yawn, crawl
Au		author, August, dinosaur, astronaut
Air		air, fair, pair, hair, chair
Ear		dear, hear, beard, near, year
Ear		bear, pear, wear
Are		bare, dare, care, share, scared

Spelling Rules

Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance	Example words
Words ending -y (/i:/ or /ɪ/)		very, happy, funny, party, family
New consonant spellings ph and wh	The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. fat, fill, fun).	dolphin, alphabet, phonics, elephant when, where, which, wheel, while
Using k for the /k/ sound	The /k/ sound is spelt as k rather than as c before e, i and y.	Kent, sketch, kit, skin, frisky
Adding the prefix -un	The prefix un- is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word.	unhappy, undo, unload, unfair, unlock
Compound words	Compound words are two words joined together. Each part of the longer word is spelt as it would be if it were on its own.	football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry
Common exception words	Pupils' attention should be drawn to the grapheme-phoneme correspondences that do and do not fit in with what has been taught so far:	the, a, do, to, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, his, has, I, you, your, they, be, he, me, she, we, no, go, so, by, my, here, there, where, love, come, some, one, once, ask, friend, school, put, push, pull, full, house, our – and/or others, according to the programme used