

Our Phonics (Word Wise) Curriculum

Year 2

Letters and Sounds Phase 6

Statutory requirements

Pupils should be taught to:

- ✓ continue to apply phonic knowledge and skills as the route to decode words until automatic decoding has become embedded and reading is fluent
- ✓ read accurately by blending the sounds in words that contain the graphemes taught so far, especially recognising alternative sounds for graphemes
- ✓ read accurately words of two or more syllables that contain the same graphemes as above
- ✓ read words containing common suffixes
- ✓ read further common exception words, noting unusual correspondences between spelling and sound and where these occur in the word
- ✓ read most words quickly and accurately, without overt sounding and blending, when they have been frequently encountered
- ✓ read aloud books closely matched to their improving phonic knowledge, sounding out unfamiliar words accurately, automatically and without undue hesitation
- ✓ re-read these books to build up their fluency and confidence in word reading.

When	Grapheme Phoneme Correspondences	Example words (non-Statutory)	Spelling Rules	Decodable Words, including 'off by heart' words Words from previous teach	Common Exception Words, including 'flash' words
Year 2 Autumn Term 1					
Week 1	'y' saying /igh/	by, try, dry, sky, fly, sly, spy, reply, cry, July	Spelling the long vowel sound /i/ i- e, igh, y at the end of words.	ay – day play spray tray crayon delay ou – out about cloud found proud loudest ie – pie lie cried fried denied replied ea – sea seat read treat least repeat oy – boy toy joy oyster destroy annoying	door floor poor because find
Week 2	'dge' and 'ge' saying /j/ sometimes spelt as 'g'	edge, hedge, badge, bridge, dodge, fudge, age, change, charge, bulge, village, large, orange, challenge, gem, giant, magic, giraffe, energy jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust	/j/ spelt with '-dge' and 'ge' at the end of words. The /j/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The /j/ sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.	ir – girl bird shirt skirt first thirteen ue – clue blue true issue tissue ue – due venue queue statue rescue argue aw - saw paw claw jaw lawn drawer wh – when what where which why	kind mind, behind child children
Week 3	Adding –es to words ending in 'y'	flies, tries, copies, spies, babies, teddies, carries, hurries, replies, cries	If a word ends in y with a consonant before it, then the y changes to i when es is added to the end.	ph – phonics dolphin elephant alphabet telephone ew – blew chew grew screw flew threw oe – toe foe goes tomatoes doe potatoes au – launch haunted August author automatic ey – money honey donkey chimney trolley monkey	wild climb most only both

Week 4	'gn' saying /n/	gnome, sign, gnaw, gnat, design, gnarl, gnash	words can be written with 'n', 'nn', 'gn' (the 'g' are silent)	a-e – came made make game snake amaze escape e-e – these even theme scene complete extreme i-e like time slide prize nice invite o-e – bone alone those woke note explode u-e – June rule huge use cube computer	old cold gold hold told
Week 5	'kn' saying /n/	knight, knee, knot, knife, knock, know, knowledge	words can be written with 'n', 'nn', 'kn' (the 'k' are silent)	a- acorn apron angel bagel station lady a- fast path pass father bath last a – grass after branch afternoon a – was what wash wasp squad a- squash want watch wallet wander	every everybody great break steak
Week 6	Adding –ing and –ed to words ending in 'y'	copied, copying, worried, worrying, annoying, annoyed, studying, studied	When a root ends in y, change the y to i when adding a suffix	e – he me she we be recent frequent i- mind find wild blind child kind o – no so go old don't gold cold u – unit music future human duty humour u – put pull push full awful playful	even pretty beautiful after father
Week 7	Revisit and Revise				
Year 2 Autumn Term 2					
Week 1	'wr' saying /r/	wrong, wren, wrist, wrap, write, written, wrote, wring, wreck	Beginning of words	ow – low grow snow show window bowl ie – chief field thief relief belief ea – head ready bread heaven feather instead er – her stern farmer perky permanent ou – you group could would should boulder	fast last past grass pass
Week 2	'le' saying /l/	bubble, middle, table, apple, little, puddle, giggle, cuddle, bottle,	le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	y – by my try why dry sky fry reply y – gym crystal bicycle mystery rhythm y – very happy carry hairy smelly lolly ch – school Christmas chemical headache chronic c – cell central acid cycle icy success	plant path bath hour door
Week 3	Adding –er and –est to words ending in 'y'	happier, happiest, easier, easiest, funnier funniest, luckier, luckiest	The –e at the end of the root word is dropped before –er, –est, –y	g – gym gem gentle magic danger energy ey – they great obey money prey ch – picture adventure creature feature puncture ch – catch fetch pitch stich match j - fudge bridge badge badger hedge	move prove improve sure sugar
Week 4	el' saying /l/	camel, travel, chisel, squirrel, tunnel, funnel, towel, tinsel	The –el spelling is much less common than –le. The –el spelling is used after m, n, r, s, v, w and more often than not after s.	m – lamb limb climb comb crumb thumb n – gnat gnaw gnash sign design n – knew knob knot knee knock know r – wrap wren wrong wrote write written s - listen Christmas castle rustle glisten	eye could should would who

Week 5	'al' and 'il' saying /l/	festival, total, pupil, April, metal, pedal, capital, animal, hospital, medal, local, pencil, nostril, fossil	Not many nouns end in -al, but many adjectives do	z – please ease cheese noise pause because i – happy sunny only mystery sympathy ear – here severe beer cheer interfere adhere ar – father rather half calm palm tree air – there where somewhere wear care scare	whole any many clothes busy
Week 6	Adding -ed and -er to words ending in e	hiked, hiker, timed, timer, braved, braver, baked, baker	The -e at the end of the root word is dropped before -ed, -er	or – four your fourth caught taught daughter ur – learn earth search word work worst oo – could would should put pull full ai – day play say may crayon delay ph – phonics dolphin elephant alphabet telephone	people water half money Christmas
Week 7	Revisit and Revise				
Year 2 Spring Term 1					
Week 1	'eer' saying /ear/	steer, career, volunteer, cheer, sheer, peer, deer,	Spelling tip: 'ear' most often makes the sound 'eer'	ai – came made take snake amaze escape ee - sea read meat least steamy repeat ee – these even theme complete gene extreme ey – money honey donkey chimney trolley monkey	Mr Mrs parents again sure
Week 2	'ture' saying /cher/	future, picture, sculpture, nature, vulture, adventure, creature, capture	In some words, the ture spelling makes the /cher/ sound. This is usually at the end of words.	ee - happy only sadly heavy quickly ee - chief brief shield thief relief belief ee – key donkey monkey money honey igh – pie cried spied replied applied denied ew – blew chew grew screw flew threw	because most only old both
Week 3	Adding -est and -y to words ending in e	nicest, bravest, finest, largest, shiny, sparkly, noisy, slimy	When adding the suffix -est to a root word, it becomes the most that it can be. When adding -y /-est to words ending in e, the e should first be removed.	lgh- by my try why dry spy deny reply lgh – like time pine slide nice decide polite oa – low grow glow show slow window oa – toe foe goes heroes echoes oa – home those stone woke phone alone	cold hold told everybody any
Week 4	'mb' saying /m/	lamb, limb, comb, numb, climb, thumb, crumb, bomb	The spelling pattern mb saying /m/ usually appears at the end of a word.	oo – due venue pursue statue rescue argue oo – tune cube use cute huge amuse oo – few stew knew nephew renew oo – due blue glue true issue tissue oo – june flute spruce rule conclude	great, door climb fast whole
Week 5	'al' saying /or/	all, call, ball, hall, small, walk, talk, chalk, almost	Is usually spelt as a before l and l	oo – blew grew crew drew threw ir – girl bird shirt skirt first thirteen ue – clue blue true issue tissue oe – toe foe goes tomatoes doe potatoes au – launch haunted August author automatic	floor even last who any

Week 6	Adding -ing and -ed to CVC and CCVC words	patting, humming, dropping, shopping, jogged, fitted, clapped, stopped	The last consonant letter of the root word is doubled	sh – special official social artificial facial . sh – station patience caption mention position sh – sure passion session mission sure – treasure vision pleasure composure ture – adventure capture creature departure	poor great break past many
Revisit and Revise					
Year 2 Spring Term 2					
Week 1	'o' saying /u/	brother, son, above, wonder, worry, glove, cover, month	Sometimes in words, o makes the /u/ sound.	dge/ge/j – edge hedge dodge fudge jar jog join gn –n gnome sign gnaw gnat design gnarl gnash le - l bubble middle table apple little puddle giggle cuddle bottle er and –est to words ending in 'y' happier, happiest, easier, easiest, funnier funniest, luckier, luckiest el' saying /l/ camel, travel, chisel, squirrel, tunnel, funnel, towel, tinsel	find steak father clothes both
Week 2	'ey' saying /ee/	key, monkey, donkey, honey, money, chimney, valley, turkey	ey is an alternative spelling for /ee/ and it usually comes at the end of a word.	y saying igh – by try dry sky fly sly spy reply kn saying /n/ knight knee knot knife knock, know knowledge ing and –ed to words ending in y copied, copying worried worrying annoying annoyed al and il saying /l/ festival total pupil April metal pedal capital animal hospital medal local pencil nostril fossil	kind pretty class busy most
Week 3	Adding –er, –est and –y to CVCC and CVC words	longer, warmer, coldest, windy, wetter, hottest, funny, sunny	When you add –er, –est or –y to a root word. If it is a CVCC word, just add the suffix.	es to words ending in y - flies tries copies spies babies wr saying /r/ wrong wren wrist wrap write written wrote wring wreck Adding –ed and –er to words ending in e hiked hiker timed timer braved braver baked baker 'eer' saying /ear/ steer career volunteer cheer sheer peer deer	mind beautiful grass people only
Week 4	Contractions	can't, I've, you'll, didn't, we'd, couldn't, should've, could've	An apostrophe is used in place of missing letters.	Adding –est and –y to words ending in e nicest bravest finest largest shiny sparkly noisy slim g – gym gem gentle magic danger energy ey – they great obey money prey ch – picture adventure creature feature puncture ch – catch fetch pitch stich match j - fudge bridge badge badger hedge	behind after pass water again

Week 5	'wor' saying /wur/	word, work, worm, world, worth	After the letter 'w', ar makes the /or/ sound and or makes the /ur/ sound. This is sometimes called the 'w' special.	ture' saying /cher/ future picture sculpture nature vulture adventure creature capture ou – out about cloud found proud loudest ie – pie lie cried fried denied replied ea – sea seat read treat least repeat oy – boy toy joy oyster destroy annoying	child fast plant half money
Week 6	'war' saying /wor/ and	war, warm, towards		z – please ease cheese noise pause because i – happy sunny only mystery sympathy ear – here severe beer cheer interfere adhere ar – father rather half calm palm tree air – there where somewhere wear care scare	children path old both whole
Week 7	Revisit and Revise				
Year 2 Summer Term 1					
Week 1	's' sound spelt c before e, i and y	race, ice, cell, city, fancy	Words that have an /s/ sound spelt with a 'c', have an 'e', 'i' or 'y' after the /s/ sound.	mb saying /m/ lamb limb comb numb climb thumb crumb bomb sh – special official social artificial facial sh – station patience caption mention position sh – sure passion session mission sure – treasure vision pleasure composure ture – adventure capture creature departure	wild bath Mr Mrs any
Week 2	Adding suffixes – ment and –ness to words	enjoyment, plainness, payment, excitement, sadness, fairness, kindness, tidiness, happiness	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.	al saying or - all call ball hall small walk talk chalk, almost Suffixes –ment and –ness to words enjoyment plainness payment excitement sadness fairness, kindness tidiness happiness	Most hour parents many clothes
Week 3	's' saying /zh/	usual, casual, treasure, pleasure, measure, Asia, visual, closure, television	When we see s in a word, it doesn't always make the same sound.	a-e – came made make game snake amaze escape e-e – these even theme scene complete extreme i-e like time slide prize nice invite o-e – bone alone those woke note explode u-e – June rule huge use cube computer	only move would Christmas busy
Week 4	wa saying /wo/, qua saying /quo/	want, watch, wash, swap, quality, squash, squabble, quantity	a is the most common spelling for the /ɒ/ ('hot') sound after w and qu.	er, est and y - longer, warmer, coldest, windy, wetter, hottest, funny, sunny igh – like time pine slide nice decide polite oa – low grow glow show slow window oa – toe foe goes heroes echoes oa – home those stone woke phone alone	both prove cold hold told

Week 5	'tion' saying /shun/	action, motion, description, station, section, adoption, portion, fiction, national	The -tion ending will always have a SH sound followed by a short U sound: "Shun." It is used after letters other than l, n, or r. This is a very common ending for English nouns.	Contractions - can't, I've, you'll, didn't, we'd, couldn't, should've, could've ai – day play say may crayon delay ue – due venue queue statue rescue argue aw - saw paw claw jaw lawn drawer wh – when what where which why	old improve should floor poor
Week 6	Revisit and Revise				
Year 2 Summer Term 2					
Week 1	Adding the suffixes –ful, –less and –ly to words.	graceful, wonderful, powerful, breathless, careless, badly, happily, luckily	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.	s sound spelt c before e, i and y lgh – like time pine slide nice decide polite oa – low grow glow show slow window oa – toe foe goes heroes echoes oa – home those stone woke phone alone	race ice cell city fancy
Week 2	Homophones	here/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, night/knight	Two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling, for example <i>new</i> and <i>knew</i> .	o saying u brother, son, above, wonder, worry, glove, cover, month ar – father rather half calm palm tree air – there where somewhere wear care scare ing and –ed to CVC and CCVC words patting humming dropping shopping jogged fitted clapped stopped	cold sugar kind mind behind
Week 3	Adding the prefix dis–	dislike, disappear, disagree, disappoint, disconnect, dishonest, disqualify, disobey	A prefix is added to the beginning of a word to change its meaning. Adding the prefix dis- to a word makes it negative or the opposite.	wor saying wur - word work worm world worth Homophones - here/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, sun/son, z – please ease cheese noise pause because i – happy sunny only mystery sympathy ear – here severe beer cheer interfere adhere	gold eye told everybody every
Week 4	The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)	Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's	Use an apostrophe + "s" ('s) to show that one person/thing owns or is a member of something. Use an apostrophe after the "s" (s') at the end of a plural noun to show possession. If a plural noun doesn't end in "s," add an apostrophe + "s" to create the possessive form.	'ey' saying /ee/ key, monkey, donkey, honey, money, chimney, valley, turkey 's' saying /zh/ usual, casual, treasure, pleasure, measure, Asia, visual, closure, television Prefix dis - dislike, disappear, disagree, disappoint, disconnect, dishonest, disqualify, disobey ir – girl bird shirt skirt first thirteen ue – clue blue true issue tissue	hold could child children sure
Week 5	Revisit and Revise				