



WHERE YOUNG
MINDS SHINE

Spelling Year 1

Kirton Lindsey Primary School
Cornwall Street
Kirton in Lindsey
Gainsborough
North Lincolnshire
DN21 4EH

Tel: 01652 648792

Website: www.kirtonlindseyschool.co.uk

Head Teacher: Mrs. Collette Randall

Throughout Kirton Lindsey Primary School, we teach spelling daily. In Early Years and Year 1, it is taught as a part of phonics sessions and in some writing lessons. From Year 2, children take part in dedicated spelling lessons.

The National Curriculum outlines which patterns should be taught at each stage; we teach these patterns to the children through a variety of activities and games. This booklet is intended to show you which spelling patterns your child will be taught this year and provides you with any spelling rules, examples of the rules being used and exceptions to the rules, to enable you to support your child at home.

The spelling curriculum is organised into the following sections: Year 1, Year 2, Years 3&4 and Years 5&6. In addition to the rules taught in this booklet, your child may also re-cap teaching from previous years. Also, children are taught the statutory words for Years 3&4 and Years 5&6 through the Star Spell spelling test scheme, at a rate of 4 words per week.

If you have any questions about this spelling guide, you would like a copy of previous year's spelling patterns or more information on Star Spell, please speak to your child's teacher.

Spelling pattern	Rules / guidance	Examples	Exceptions
Using double f,l,s,z and ck	In short words, a double ff, ll, ss, zz and ck is used after a single vowel.	<u>bu</u> zz off <u>ff</u> <u>mi</u> ss <u>ba</u> ck <u>we</u> ll	if, us, bus, yes, pal
Splitting words into syllables	Syllables are ‘beats’ when a word is said out loud. Children start to understand which syllables are stressed.	po-cket rabb-it carr-ot thun-der sun-set	
tch spelling for the ch sound	After a single vowel, the ch sound is usually spelt tch.	<u>ca</u> tch <u>fe</u> tch <u>ki</u> tchen <u>no</u> tch <u>hu</u> tch	rich, which, much, such
ve endings for the v sound	Most English words don’t end in v on its own. You need to use ve.	have live give	
Use s / es at the end of words	When the ending makes a ‘s’ or ‘z’ sound, you spell it ‘s’. When the ending sounds like ‘iz’ and adds an extra syllable to the word, use es.	cat - cats spend - spends rock - rocks catch - catches <u>es</u>	

<p>Adding ing, ed and er to verbs</p>	<p>In Year 1, we teach words where the spelling of the words does not change.</p> <p>The past tense of a verb might sound like it ends in a ‘t’ or ‘d’ but they are all spelt ed.</p>	<p>hunt – hunting, hunter, hunted buzz – buzzing, buzzer, buzzed</p> <p>jump - jumped</p>	
<p>Adding er and est to adjectives</p>	<p>In Year 1, we teach words where the spelling of the words does not change.</p>	<p>grand – grander / grandest fresh – fresher / freshest quick – quicker / quickest</p>	
<p>‘ee’ sound at the end of words</p>	<p>At the end of words, the ee sound is often spelt y.</p>	<p>very happy funny party family</p>	
<p>Using ph <i>(introduced through phonics as a way to make f)</i></p>	<p>At the start of short words, we do not usually see the ‘ph’ grapheme.</p>	<p>Use ph - dolphin, alphabet, elephant, phonics</p> <p>fat, fill, fun</p>	

Using wh <i>(introduced through phonics as a way to make 'w')</i>	No rule	when, wheel, which, while, where	
Using k	Before e, i and y, k is used rather than c.	Kent, sketch, kit, skin, frisky	
un prefix	We can add 'un' to words without changing them.	unhappy undo unload unfair unlock	
Compound words	This is the term used where two words are joined to make a new word. There are no changes to the spelling.	football playground farmyard bedroom blackberry	
Exception words	These words are commonly used but do not follow any learnt patterns - you just have to learn them.	the, a, do, today, of, said, says, are, were, was, is, 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	

The following graphemes are also taught in phonics lessons:

ai, oi, ay, oy, a-e, e-e, i-e, o-e, u-e, ar, ee, ea, er, ir, ur, oo, oa, oe, ou, ow, ue, ew, ie, igh, or, ore, aw, au, air, ear, are

If you have any comments or questions please do not hesitate to contact the school.

Booklet Produced: March 2017