




Statutory requirements	Rules/Guidelines (non-statutory)	Example Words (non-statutory)
Revision of Reception Work The boundary between revision of work covered in Reception and the introduction of new work may vary according to the programme used, but basic revision should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All letters of the alphabet and the sounds which they most commonly represent • Consonant digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent • vowel digraphs which have been taught and the sounds which they represent • the process of segmenting spoken words into sounds before choosing graphemes to represent the sounds • words with adjacent consonants; • rules and guidelines which have been taught 		
the sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt 'ff', 'll', 'ss', 'zz' and 'ck'	The /f/, /l/, /s/ and /z/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss and zz if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words.. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes	off, bell, kiss, buzz, back
the /ŋ/ sound spelt as n before k	The /ng/ sound is spelt as n before k.	bank, pink, think, honk, chunk
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 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

English Programme of study Spelling		Year 1	Holy Trinity CE VA Academy	
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adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)	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 the word, it is spelt as –es.	cats, dogs, spends, rocks, thanks, catches		
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 should already be known, depending on the programme used, but some will be new.			
ai,oi	The digraphs ai and oi are never used at the end of English words.	rain, sail, train, paid, snail, afraid oil, boil, join, coin		
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, Sunday boy, toy, enjoy, annoy		
a–e		made, came, same, take, safe		
e–e		these, theme, complete		
i–e		five, like, time, side, bike		
o–e		home, those, woke, hope, hole		
u–e	Both the /yoo/ and /oo/ sounds can be spelt u–e.	June, rule, rude, use, cube, tune		
ar		car, star, park, arm, garden		
ee		see, tree, green, meet, week		
ea (/ee/)		leaf, sea, dream, meat, read (present tense)		
ea (/e/)		head, bread, ready, instead, read (past tense)		
er		(stressed sound) her, term, verb, person		
er (unstressed schwa sound)		(unstressed schwa sound): butter, letter, summer, winter, greener		



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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 (/aʊ/) ow (/əʊ/) 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, drew, threw
ie (/aɪ/)		lie, tie, pie, cried, tried, dried
ie (/i:/)		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 (/ɛə/)		bear, pear, wear
are (/ɛə/)		bare, dare, care, share, scared



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words ending –y (/ee/ or /i/ depending on accent)		very, happy, sorry, carry, 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, skip, husky
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, laptop, 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