

In **Grade 2** students will continue to focus on phonics to build strong spelling skills that support their reading and writing. They will explore common alternative pronunciations of graphemes and begin to study prefixes and suffixes, gaining an early understanding of how words change. Students will learn about compound words and how they are formed, as well as common contractions and how they are used in writing. They will also investigate homophones and near homophones, tricky non-decodable words, and high-frequency decodable words to boost their confidence in both spelling and reading.

In grammar and punctuation, students will continue to build on their grammar and punctuation skills. They will learn to use nouns, verbs, and adjectives more clearly in their sentences. Students will learn how to form compound words and common contractions e.g. *can't* or *won't*. They will also learn to use commas in lists and to separate dates, and practise writing questions with correct punctuation.

Common alternative pronunciations of known graphemes

y long /ee/ spelt 'y'; short /i/spelt 'y'; /y/ sound	ue/u_e/ew /oo/ sound spelt 'ue', 'u_e', split digraph; 'ew'	c hard /k/ sound spelt 'c', /s/ sound spelt 'c'	g hard /g/ sound spelt 'g', /j/ sound spelt 'g'	ch /ch/ sound spelt 'ch'; /sh/ sound spelt 'ch'; /k/ sound spelt 'sh'
long /ee/ sound family, happy, candy, lucky, party, pretty, shiny, merry, city short /i/ sound crystal, gym, lyric, hymn, calypso /y/ sound yes, yet, yell, yawn, yesterday, yarn, yard	ue blue, due, argue value, sue rescue, continue, statue, glue u_e cube, cute, duke, dune, tune, huge, rude, rule, blue, glue, tube ew few, flew, threw, new, stew, blew, crew, grew, nephew, brew	hard /k/ sound cat, cap, can, come, cup, clown, came, cart, camp, clock, corn, cut, cage /s/ sound cent, city, circus, circle, cider, cereal, cinnamon, century, centipede	hard /g/ sound got, give, good, gate, guitar, green grape /j/ sound giraffe, giant, gem general, ginger, gesture, gym	/ch/ sound chin, chair, child, check, chalk, cheese /sh/ sound chef, machine, chute, quiche, brochure /k/ sound school, choir, chord, stomach, chorus, echo, ache
ear /eer/ sound spelt 'ear'; /air/ sound spelt 'ear'; /er/ sound spelt 'ear'	or /aw/ sound spelt 'or'; /er/ sound spelt 'or'	ou /aw/ sound spelt 'ou'; /oh/ sound spelt 'ou'; /oo/ sound spelt 'ou'	dge/ge sound /j/ spelt with '-dge' and '-ge'	kn/gn sound /n/ spelt 'kn' or 'gn'

<u>/eer/ sound</u> near, dear, fear, hear, beard, year, gear, tear <u>/air/ sound</u> bear, pear, wear <u>/er/ sound</u> learn, Earth, pearl, early, search, heard, earn	<u>/aw/ sound</u> for, fork, cord, cork, sort, short, born, worn, torn, corn <u>/er/ sound</u> work, world, word, worm	<u>/aw/ sound</u> out, round, found, sound, around, ground, mouth, south, count, cloud, house <u>/oh/ sound</u> shoulder, boulder, mould <u>/oo/ sound</u> you, could, would, should	<u>dge</u> edge, hedge, sledge, wedge, badge, badger, dodge, ridge, fudge, bridge, lodge <u>ge</u> large, village, age, cage, rage, change	<u>kn</u> knee, knife, knot, knit, kneel, know, knew, knead, knight, knock, <u>gn</u> gnaw, gnome, gnaw, sign, design
-ture words ending with /chuh/ sound spelt with 'ture'	le/el sound /l/ spelt 'le' or 'el' at the end of words	il/al sound /il/ spelt 'il' or 'al' at the end of words	se/ze sound /z/ sound spelt 'se' or 'ze'	se/ce sound /s/ sound spelt 'se' or 'ce'
picture, capture, creature, adventure, feature, furniture, future, mixture, texture	<u>le</u> table, cable, angle, style, eagle, apple, rifle, maple, bible <u>el</u> easel, bagel, angel, hotel, jewel, bowel, towel, novel, level	<u>il</u> fossil, pupil civil, devil, basil, peril, spoil, until <u>al</u> pedal, legal, metal, canal, total, royal	<u>se</u> cheese, cause, chose, excuse <u>ze</u> breeze, amaze, froze, prize, freeze, craze, laze, maize, graze	<u>se</u> mouse, house, purse, goose, tease, those, chose, noise, chase, amuse <u>ce</u> fence, dance, sauce, spice, juice, force, peace, price, space, mince, voice, twice, notice, sentence, recent, certain

Common prefixes and suffixes

un- prefix 'un' meaning 'opposite', without any change to the spelling of the root word	mis-/dis- prefix meaning something negative	bi- prefix 'bi' meaning 'twice' or 'two'	re- prefix 're' meaning 'again' or 'repeat'	-ful/-less suffix 'ful' meaning 'full of' or 'will fill something'; suffix 'less' meaning 'w 're' meaning 'without'
unhappy, undo, unload, unfair, unlock, unwrap, unzip, untidy, unwell, unkind	<u>mis</u> mistake, mishap, misfire, misuse, misplace <u>dis</u> dislike, disagree, disobey,	biped, bicycle, binoculars, bilingual	repay, repeat, reappear, revisit, remake, rebuild, redecorate	<u>ful</u> hurtful, harmful, painful, tearful, joyful <u>less</u> careless, lifeless, clueless,

	distrust, dishonest			useless, wireless
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Homophones and 'near' homophones

here, hear	berry, bury	grate, great	waste, waist
heel, heal	break, brake	grown, groan	
main, mane	meet, meat	plain, plane	
mail, male	ball, bawl	rode, road	
knot, not	fair, fare	steel, steal	

First 100 words - *read and write*

the	and	I	to	a	was	it	my	we	in
he	they	went	of	said	on	so	then	she	is
had	there	you	that	but	got	when	one	were	for

her	at	day	with	me	up	all	mum	his	go
out	have	because	home	are	saw	came	time	house	called
get	as	like	back	after	going	him	what	be	dad
not	do	them	two	school	some	this	did	next	ran
could	very	from	into	can	their	will	an	about	played
people	down	no	big	just	our	off	didn't	put	friends
am	would	see	once	little	play	if	name	night	found

First 101 - 200 words - *read and write*

I'm	started	really	first	bed	again	know	other	now	took
lived	it's	later	your	over	who	by	dog	fun	looked
don't	girl	door	want	made	man	too	morning	boy	come
good	where	asked	best	friend	us	game	water	car	how

OK/okay	three	brother	lots	only	old	room	something	away	has
find	woke	yes	family	suddenly	happy	told	everyone	or	thought
food	around	heard	long	upon	well	more	named	look	birthday
playing	make	sister	still	ever	eat	wanted	inside	five	here
won	why	also	ate	every	outside	way	let's	dark	last
new	scared	another	opened	until	couldn't	world	sleep	think	walked

First 201 - 300 words - *read and begin to write*

years	things	ball	never	fell	party	black	gave	tried	always
finished	turned	help	thing	teacher	that's	favourite	minutes	bought	place
finally	yelled	coming	left	ready	take	watched	four	lot	even
looking	great	eyes	fast	girls	person	tell	work	shouted	nice
ten	while	jumped	need	dragon	which	box	cool	love	through

walking	much	dinner	tree	before	lunch	right	TV	cat	shop
knew	let	park	soon	wasn't	everything	hair	lost	pool	each
screamed	kids	red	whole	stopped	getting	today	been	fish	hours
Saturday	bad	buy	can't	head	parents	blue	hard	mother	bit
games	weekend	say	swimming	scary	beach	replied	should	someone	Sunday

Grammar				
pronouns a word that takes the place of a noun to avoid repetition	past/ present tense	using a/an a is used when the next word starts with a consonant sound; an is used when the next word starts with a vowel	compound words words that are formed by combining two smaller words to create a new word with a different meaning	proper nouns the name for a specific person, days of the week, months of the year
I, he, she, it, they, we	am/was, go/went, bring/brought, come/came, do/did, get/got, have/had, eat/ate, choose/chose		football, playground, farmyard, bedroom, blackberry, lighthouse, sometimes, bathroom, classroom, teatime	personal names days of the week months of the year

adjectives a word that describes or gives more information about a noun	verbs a word that shows an action or state of being e.g. <i>run</i>	prepositions are words that shows the relationship between a noun (or pronoun) and other words in a sentence	word families are groups of words that share a common base or root word and have similar meanings or forms	connectives words or phrases that link ideas, sentences, or paragraphs together
<u>time</u> - ancient, brief, early, fast, late, modern, old, quick, rapid <u>objects</u> - bright, clear, distinct, drab, elegant, filthy, gleaming <u>feelings</u> - brave, calm, cheerful, comfortable, courageous <u>people</u> - adorable, adventurous, aggressive, annoying, beautiful <u>size</u> - big, colossal, enormous, gigantic, great, huge, immense	<u>objects</u> - break, burn, control, fold, melt, mend, stretch, throw <u>emotions</u> - frow, grin, laugh, love, smile, cry, weep <u>thought</u> - think, reflect, wonder, dream, <u>movement</u> - hit, dance, jump, leap, crawl, rotate, push, roll <u>voice</u> - shout, laugh, scream, whisper, giggle, hum, talk <u>sense</u> - sniff, taste, touch, lick, feel, hear, eat, listen	<u>place</u> - in, on, behind, next to, under, between <u>time</u> - at, on , in, before, during, after <u>cause</u> - because of, due to, for, from, out of, as a result of	help - helper - helpful - unhelpful write - writer - rewrite - written run - runner - rerun - running play - player - playful - played	<u>time</u> before, after, when, while, until, as soon as <u>place</u> where, wherever, anywhere, somewhere, nowhere, anywhere <u>cause</u> because, so, so that, since

Punctuation

full stops used at the end of a sentence to show that the thought or idea is complete	common contractions are shortened forms of words or phrases, where one or more letters are replaced by an apostrophe	possessive apostrophes are used to show ownership	commas used to separate items in a list; or when writing an address	inverted commas mark the beginning and end of direct speech
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	I'm, I'll, I've, we'll, she'll, you'll, they'll, we're, you're, he's, they're, it's, aren't, can't, didn't, don't, hadn't, doesn't, couldn't, wouldn't	Anna's pen Simon's jumper Funmi's necklace	list <i>I bought apples, oranges, bananas, and grapes at the market.</i> address 24, Richmond Road, London SW15	
question marks used at the end of a sentence to indicate a direct question	exclamation marks used to show strong feelings or excitement	headings a title that tells what a section of writing is about		

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