

Further Guidance and Spelling Rules Which May be Covered in Year 1



ff, ss, ll, zz and ck

Children may work on learning the spellings of words containing the consonants listed above which usually come straight after a short vowel in a word, e.g. mess, fuzz and peck. Exceptions include if, us and bus.

In addition to this, they may learn spellings ending in 'nk', 'y', and 'tch' which usually come after a vowel, e.g. kitchen and patch. A few exceptions to the 'tch' rule include which, rich, such and much.

k or c?

The letter 'k' is used instead of 'c' before 'i', 'e' and 'y', e.g. kit.

ending in 've'

In Year 1, your child may be taught that most words ending with the 'v' sound are followed by an 'e', e.g. pave, have and live.

adding '-ing', '-er' and '-ed' to verbs

If the verb ends in two consonants, then simply add the endings listed above. You can also add 'er' and 'est' to adjectives in the same way (providing the word ends in two consonants), e.g. fresher and quickest.

adding 'un-' to words

The prefix 'un' is added to the beginning of words to change their meaning.

compound words

These are two words joined together e.g. blackberry and football.

common exception words

There are a number of words which are exceptions to the phonics rules that have been taught so far such as; the, today, said, says, were, your, they, where, love, come, ask, friend, and house, etc.