



Revision of Year 1—As words with new GPCs are introduced, many previously taught GPC's can be revised at the same time as these words will usually contain them.

Statutory Requirements	Rules/Guidelines(non-statutory)	Example Words (non-statutory)
<b>/dge/ sound spelt –ge and –dge at the end of words, and sometimes spelt as g elsewhere in words before e, i and y</b>	<p>The letter j is never used for the /dʒ/ (“dge” sound at the end of English words.</p> <p>At the end of a word, the / dʒ/ sound is spelt –dge straight after the /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/ and /u/ sounds (‘short’ vowels).</p> <p>After all other sounds, whether vowels or consonants, the /j/ sound is spelt as –ge at the end of a word.</p> <p>In other positions in words, the /dʒ/ sound is often (but not always) spelt as g before e, i, and y. The / dʒ/ sound is always spelt as j before a, o and u.</p>	<p>badge, ledge, bridge, dodge, fudge</p> <p>age, huge, orange, charge, bulge, village</p> <p>gem, giant, ginger, giraffe, energy, jacket, jar, jog, join, adjust</p>
<b>The /s/ sound spelt c before e, i and y</b>		race, ice, prince, cell, city, fancy
<b>The /n/ sound spelt kn– and (less often) gn– at the beginning of words</b>	The ‘k’ and ‘g’ at the beginning of these words was sounded hundreds of years ago.	knock, know, knee, knife, gnat, gnaw
<b>wr at the beginning of words</b>	This spelling probably also reflects an old pronunciation.	write, written, wrote, wrong, wrap
<b>The // spelt-le at the end of words</b>	The –le spelling is the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	table, apple, handle, bottle, tickle, middle
<b>The // spelt el at the end of words</b>	The –el spelling is much less common than –le. The - el spelling is used after m,n,r,v,w and more often than not after s.	camel, tunnel, squirrel, tinsel, travel, towel
<b>The //spelt al at the end of words</b>	Not many nouns end in al, but many adjectives do.	metal, pedal, capital, hospital, animal
<b>Words ending –il</b>	There are not many of these words.	pencil, fossil, nostril
<b>y at the end of words</b>	This is by far the most common spelling for this sound at the end of words.	cry, fly, fry, try, reply, July



	Rules/Guidelines	Example Words
<b>Adding –es to nouns and verbs ending in consonant letter y</b>	The y is changed to i before –es is added.	cries, flies, replies, copies, babies, carries
<b>Adding –ed, –ing, –er and –est to root words ending in y with a consonant before it</b>	The y is changed to i before –ed, –er and –est are added, but not before –ing as this would result in ii. The only ordinary words with ii are skiing and taxiing.	copied, copier, happier, happiest, cried, replied ...but copying, crying, replying
<b>Adding the endings –ing, –ed, –er, – est and –y to words ending –e with a consonant before it</b>	The –e at the end of the root word is dropped before –ing, –ed, –er, –est, –y or any other suffix beginning with a vowel letter is added. Exception : being	hiking, hiked, hiker, nicer, nicest, shiny
<b>Adding –ing, –ed, –er, –est and –y to words of one syllable ending in a single consonant letter after a single vowel letter</b>	The last consonant of the root word is doubled to keep the /a/, /e/, /i/, /o/, /u/ sound (i.e. to keep the vowel 'short'). Exception: The letter 'x' is never doubled: mixing, mixed, boxer, sixes.	patting, patted, humming, hummed, tapping, tapped, fatter, fattest, runner, runny
<b>The /aw/ sound spelt a before l and ll ,</b>	The /aw/ sound is usually spelt as a before l and ll. all	all, ball, call, walk, talk, always
<b>The /u/ sound spelt o</b>		other, mother, brother, nothing, Monday, wonder
<b>The /ee/ sound spelt ey</b>	The plural of these words is formed by the addition of –s (donkeys, monkeys, etc.).	key, donkey, monkey, chimney, valley
<b>The /o/ sound spelt a after w and qu</b>	a is the most common spelling for the /o/ sound after w and qu.	want, wash, wander, watch, quantity, squash
<b>The /ur/ sound spelt or after w</b>	There are not many of these words.	word, work, worm, world



	Rules/Guidelines	Example Words
<b>The /aw/ sound spelt ar after w</b>	There are not many of these words.	war, warm, towards
<b>The /zh/ sound spelt s</b>		television, treasure, usual
<b>The suffixes –ment, –ness, –ful and –less</b>	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. Exceptions: (1) argument (2) root words ending in –y with a consonant before it but only if the root word has more than one syllable	enjoyment, sadness joyful, playful, hopeless, plainness (plain + ness)  Merriment, happiness, plentiful, penniless, happily
<b>Contractions</b>	In contractions, the apostrophe shows where a letter or letters would be if the words were written in full (e.g. can't – cannot). It's means it is (e.g. It's raining) or sometimes it has (e.g. It's been raining), but it's is never used for the possessive.	can't, didn't, hasn't, couldn't, it's, who's, I'll
<b>The possessive apostrophe (singular nouns)</b>		Megan's, Ravi's, the girl's, the child's, the man's
<b>Words ending in –tion</b>		station, fiction, motion, national, section
<b>Homophones and near-homophones</b>	It is important to know the difference in meaning between homophones.	There/their/they're, here/hear, quite/quiet, see/sea, bare/bear, one/won, to/too/two, be/bee, blue/blew, cheap/cheep, night/knight
<b>Common exception words</b>	Some words are exceptions in some accents but not in others – e.g. past, last, fast, path and bath are not exceptions in accents where the a in these words is pronounced as in cat.  Great, break and steak are the only common words where the /ai/ sound is spelt ea.  Note 'children' is not an exception, but is included for convenience with 'child'.	door, floor, poor, because, find, kind, mind, behind, child, children*, wild, climb, most, only, both, old, cold, gold, hold, told, every, everybody, even, great, break, steak, pretty, beautiful, after, fast, last, past, father, class, grass, pass, plant, path, bath, hour, move, prove, improve, sure, sugar, eye, could, should, would, who, whole, any, many, clothes, busy, people, water, again, half, money, Mr, Mrs, parents, Christmas – and/or others according to programme used.