

spelling	Statutory requirements	Rules and guidance (non-statutory)	Examples
ee:ea		<i>Cup of tea</i>	sea beach each peach reach teach lead read speak weak deal real clean cheap beat eat cheat heat meat neat seat treat ease speak steal steam cream dream scream team mean please east beast feast easy
oi		<i>Spoil the foil</i> The digraph <b>oi</b> is never used at the end of English words.	coil coin foil join oil point soil toil avoid spoil spoilt toilet joint point noise poison
a-e		<i>Make a cake</i>	made cake lake make take came game name same date gate late mate gave save wave shade brake flake shake flame shame plane grape shape plate
i-e		<i>Nice smile</i>	tide wide bike hike like time fine line mine pine wine pipe wise bite kite size wise inside smile stile while chime crime slime shine spine fire hire shire spire tire wire alive drive live prize
o-e		<i>Phone home</i>	coke joke poke woke hole dome home cope hope rope hose nose vote broke broken smoke spoke stone throne close those chose chosen froze frozen
u-e		<i>Huge brute</i> Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as u-e.	cube tube rude duke tune cute chute use fuse brute huge
or: aw		<i>Yawn at dawn</i>	claw draw flaw jaw law outlaw paw raw saw straw lawn yawn awful
air: are		<i>Care and share</i>	bare dare care share scared square aware
ur		<i>nurse with a purse</i>	disturb church murmur burn burnt return turn curse nurse purse burst Thursday Saturday hurt further
ir: er		<i>better letter</i> unstressed schwa sound : under	under over never silver river sister mother father together paper water after brighter farmer faster fighter neater prouder reader slower starter stronger teacher weaker worker baker braver closer dancer driver later
ir: er		<i>Her serve</i> stressed sound : her	her herb verb term stern verse nerve serve
ow		<i>Brown cow</i>	allow brow cow how now brown clown crown down drown town crowd powder towel owl growl flower power shower tower bow
ai		<i>Snail in the rain</i> The digraph <b>ai</b> is never used at the end of English words.	wait Gail hail nail pail sail again brain drain pain grain paint plain rain saint train faith affair afraid against certain complain entertain refrain remain
oa		<i>Goat in a boat</i> The digraph <b>oa</b> is very rare at the end of an English word.	load road toad loaf cloak oak soak soap boat coat float gloat goat oat throat approach poach coach goal groan loan moan boast coast roast toast
oo: ew		<i>Chew the stew</i>	blew chew crew dew drew few flew grew new renew screw stew threw

		Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as <b>ew</b> . If words end in the /oo/ sound, <b>ew</b> is a more common spelling than <b>oo</b> .	
<b>ear</b>		<b>Hear with your ear</b>	dear ear fear hear near spear year tear
<b>ure</b>		<b>Sure it's pure</b>	sure pure cure
<b>-ff</b>	<b>The sounds /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ spelt ff, ll, ss, zz and ck</b>	The /f/, /l/, /s/, /z/ and /k/ sounds are usually spelt as ff, ll, ss, zz and ck if they come straight after a single vowel letter in short words. Exceptions: if, pal, us, bus, yes.	cliff sniff stiff huff puff stuff off
<b>-ll</b>			ball call fall hall tall wall bell fell hell sell tell well yell
<b>-ss</b>			hiss kiss miss bless dress less mess press cross across moss fuss
<b>-zz</b>			buzz fizz frizz fuzz jazz whizz
<b>-ck</b>			back pack rack sack kick lick pick sick tick deck neck peck lock rock sock duck luck muck suck tuck back lack rack stack track flick block clock rock shock stock duck stuck truck
<b>-nk</b>	<b>The /ŋ/ sound spelt n before k</b>		bank blank plank sank stank tank blink drink ink pink sink stink wink
<b>-tch</b>		The /tʃ/ sound is usually spelt as <b>tch</b> if it comes straight after a single vowel letter. <b>Exceptions:</b> rich, which, much, such.	catch hatch latch match patch thatch watch sketch fetch stretch itch pitch stitch switch witch kitchen clutch hutch
<b>-ve</b>		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 love
<b>-s</b>	<b>Adding s and es to words (plural of nouns and the third person singular of verbs)</b>	If the ending sounds like /s/ or /z/, it is spelt as <b>-s</b> . If the ending sounds like /ɪz/ and forms an extra syllable or 'beat' in the word, it is spelt as <b>-es</b> .	cats hats nets nuts pets pots rats cups mops pips beds lids pads rods vans bins hens bags legs pigs boats books chairs coins goals rooms seeds
<b>-es</b>			benches lunches beaches peaches gases buses brushes bushes crashes fishes wishes classes dresses glasses kisses boxes foxes sixes taxes buzzes coaches teaches fishes rushes wishes crushes hisses fizzes churches
<b>-ing</b>	<b>Adding the endings -ing, -ed and -er to verbs where no change is needed to the root word</b>	<b>-ing</b> and <b>-er</b> always add an extra syllable to the word and <b>-ed</b> 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 <b>-ed</b> . 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	beating boiling coaching fishing floating joining looking painting reading sailing sleeping teaching thinking burning counting drawing frightening gleaming hurting parking starting streaming throwing
<b>-ed</b>			asked blocked called camped crossed packed picked pressed puffed rocked sacked tricked walked enjoyed joined moaned nailed played sailed looked cooked soaked floated heated noted painted pointed shifted waited dented dusted ended grunted
<b>-er</b>			hunter jumper buzzer boxer runner walker singer
<b>-er</b>	<b>Adding -er and -est to adjectives where no change is needed to the root word</b>	As with verbs (see above), if the adjective ends in two consonant letters (the same or different), the ending is simply added on.	colder longer older richer smaller smoother sweeter taller braver closer ripper safer wider wiser
<b>-est</b>			coldest longest oldest richest smallest sweetest bravest safest brightest fastest kindest neatest slowest strongest weakest wildest bravest closest largest latest ripest rudest

Continuation of vowel digraphs			
e-e		<b>Complete these</b>	these theme complete
e:ea		<b>Bread is ready</b>	bread dead head instead read ready spread thread meadow deaf health weapon measure pleasure treasure breath feather weather leather threaten heaven heavy
oe		<b>Toe goes in a sock</b>	toe goes buffaloes cargoes dominoes echoes eskimoes heroes potatoes tomatoes volcanoes
oo: ue		<b>A true clue</b> Both the /u:/ and /ju:/ ('oo' and 'yoo') sounds can be spelt as <b>ue</b> . If words end in the /oo/ sound, <b>ue</b> is a more common spelling than <b>oo</b> .	blue clue true rescue Tuesday due
igh: ie		<b>Tie up a pie</b> Links to past tense rule for a word ending in a y. Change the y to i.	lie tie pie applied cried denied fried lied relied replied satisfied spied supplied tried
ee: ie		<b>Believe to achieve</b>	achieve belief believe brief chief field fiend grief mischief niece piece pier relief shield shriek thief
or: or		<b>Torn corn</b>	or cord fork form worn fort storm born corn morning torn horse north port short snort sort sport
or: ore		<b>Score more</b>	more score before wore shore
or: au		<b>Autumn sauce</b>	sauce saucer fault haul autumn haunt launch laundry taunt applause August cause pause author
air: ear		<b>Wear a bear!</b>	bear pear wear
ee: -y			bony flaky greasy lazy nosy prickly rosy scary shiny slimy smiley smoky sparkly spiky stony tasty wavy
ur		<b>Nurse with a purse</b>	church purse nurse turn disturb burn surprise
ph	<b>New consonant spellings ph and wh</b>	The /f/ sound is not usually spelt as ph in short everyday words (e.g. fat, fill, fun).	dolphin alphabet autograph biography elephant graph nephew paragraph phase phrase photocopy photograph physical sphere telephone
wh			whale what wheat when where whether which while whine whisker whisper white who whole whose why
c: k	<b>Using k for the /k/ sound</b>	The /k/ sound is spelt as 'k' rather than as c before e, i and y.	Kent kept kill king kiss skid skill skin skip sky kit frisky sketch
un-	<b>Adding the prefix –un</b>	The prefix un– is added to the beginning of a word without any change to the spelling of the root word.	unbeaten unblock uncut undo unfair unfit unhappy unkind unload unpack unwell unwilling unwind
	<b>compound words</b>	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.	bedroom blackbird bonfire cloakroom clockwise cupboard football goalkeeper goodnight grandfather handbag joystick outside paintbrush playground popcorn sandwich upstairs waterproof weekend windmill