

1.

abc  
26

## Alphabet

There are 26 letters in the English alphabet.  
Some are vowels, some are consonants.

2.



name



sound

Each letter has a name and a sound.

Some letters have more than one sound!

3.



/44/

There are 44 sounds or phonemes in the English language.

We only have 26 letters so some letters have more than one sound. // round the letter indicates a sound.

4.

V

a e i  
o u

## Vowels

There are 5 vowel letters (a, e, i, o, u). Sometimes the letter Y acts as a vowel

5.

C

t s h  
w m

Consonants  
are all the  
letters in the  
alphabet that  
are not a  
vowel letter.

6.

◡

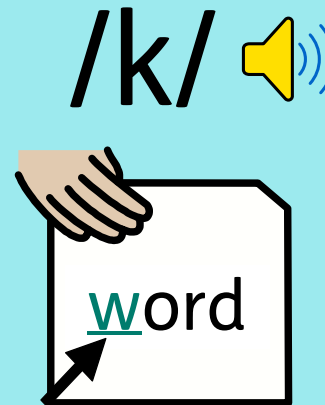
A breve  
above a  
vowel  
indicates a  
short vowel  
sound.

7.

—

A macron  
above a  
vowel  
indicates a  
long  
sound.

8.

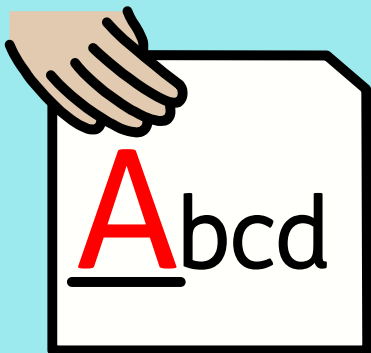


When spelling /k/  
at the beginning  
of words, we  
usually:

use the letter **c**  
if followed by **a**,  
**o**, or **u**

and the letter **k** if  
followed by **i** or **e**

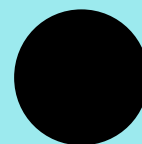
9.



Upper case or capital letters are used:

1. At the beginning of a sentence,
2. For the first letter in proper nouns, e.g. John, Cardiff,
- 3 for titles

10.



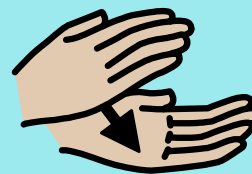
A full stop is used to mark the end of a sentence.

11.



A question is followed by a **question mark**

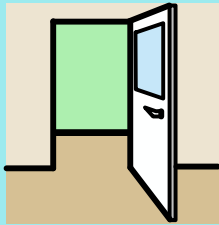
12.



A **syllable** is a word or part of a word. Each syllable has a vowel sound in it.

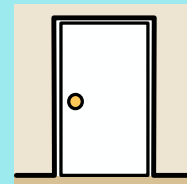
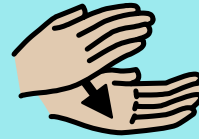
We can count syllables by clapping the beats in the word.

13.



An **open syllable** ends with a vowel letter making the long vowel sound i.e. she

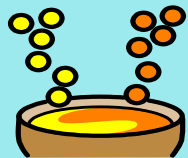
14.



A **closed syllable** ends with at least one consonant. The vowel will be short i.e. cat.

15.

post + man



postman

A **compound word** is made up of two words, e.g.

can not = cannot  
sand pit = sandpit

16.

## FLOSSY RULE

-ff

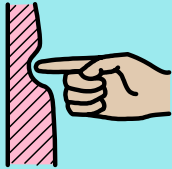
-ll

-ss

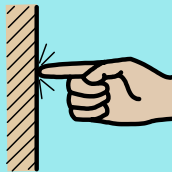
In one syllable words ending in /f/ /l/ /s/ where the vowel is short, we double the last letter.  
cliff, hill, miss

17.

Soft c = /s/



Hard c = /k/



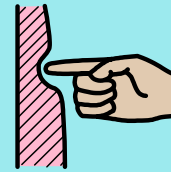
C makes the /s/  
sound when followed  
by e, i or y

cell, city, cycle,  
pencil, mice

C makes the /k/  
sound everywhere else  
cap, cut, cling, act

18.

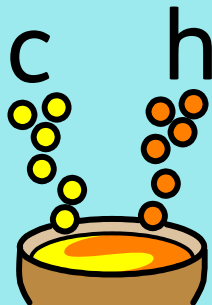
soft g /j/



When spelling  
words with /j/ at  
the beginning use  
the letter g before  
e, i, and y, e.g.  
gem, gym, gin

Use the letter j for  
everything else, e.g.  
jam, job, jump

19.



=  
1

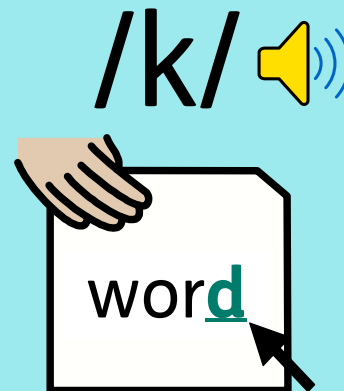
### Digraphs

Sometimes two  
letters together  
make one sound

ch, sh, wh, th.

ee, ea, ai

20



When spelling  
/k/ at the end  
of a word we  
usually use the  
digraph ck

e.g. duck tick  
kick, sock,  
back

21.

# SUFFIX

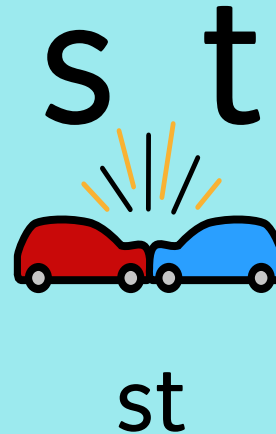
## -s

**Suffix -s has two jobs.**

1. It makes a word plural, e.g. ant/ants.
2. It's used at the end of verbs when using he or she, e.g. he sits.

Suffix -s makes a /z/ sound when added to words ending in a **vowel** or voiced sounds like **m, n, l, d, g or v**

22.



## Blends

Consonants can blend together but each letter keeps their sound

st, sp, sk.

23.

# SC

or

# sk



Use **sk** before  
e, i and y,  
skeleton, skin, sky

Use **sc**  
everywhere else,  
scar, scatter  
(exceptions **skull**,  
**skate** and **skunk**)

24.



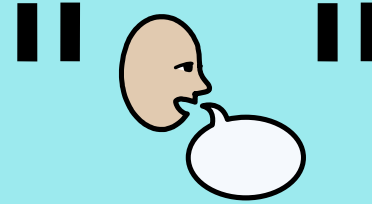
A **comma**:  
separates words  
in a list,  
indicate a pause,  
or  
separates the  
speaker from the  
words spoken in  
speech marks.

25.



An **exclamation mark** is used at the end of a sentence or word to express strong feeling.

26.

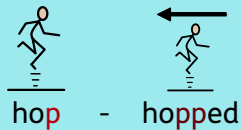


**Speech marks** are placed around the words spoken by someone.

27.

## SUFFIX

### Doubling Rule



When 'ed', 'ing' 'er' or 'est' is added to a single syllable with a short vowel and one final consonant, the final consonant is doubled.

skip - skipped  
hop - hopping  
run - runner  
big - biggest

28.

## SUFFIX -ED

The 'ed' suffix shows something happened in the past.

It makes three sounds  
/id/ /t/ /d/

wanted needed /id/  
washed, stuffed /t/  
called, leaned /d/  
(see rule sheet).

29.

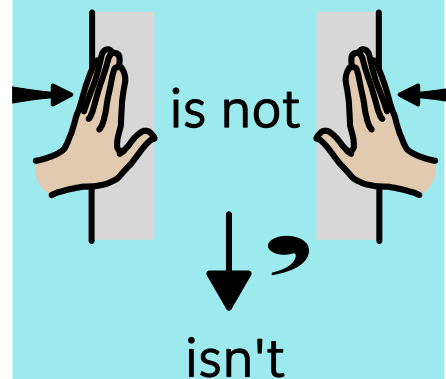
# SUFFIX

## -ES



The suffix 'es' is used for plurals ending in a hissing sound.  
ss, s, x, ch, sh  
dresses, buses,  
boxes, bushes,  
churches

30.

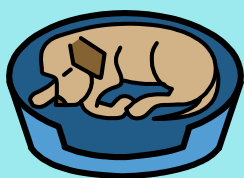


A **contraction** is a shortened word or group of words where we remove certain letters or sounds.

We use an apostrophe to show where the letter or letters have been removed from e.g.

do not - don't.

31.



# POSSESSIVE

## 'S

Possessive 's is placed after noun to show something belongs to someone or something.

If the noun is singular or a plural word without and s such as men, just add 's.

For plural words or a name ending in s, just add the apostrophe, e.g the cats' home.

32.

# wh

Question words begin with wh

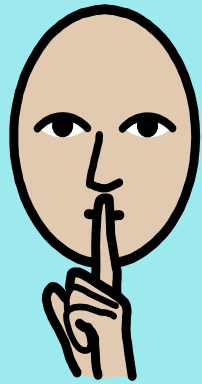
when, what, which,  
why, who, where,  
whom, whose

There are more words but you just need to learn these - no rule!

whip, white, wheat  
wheel...

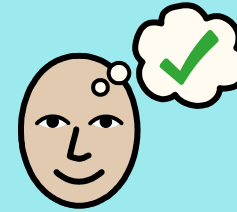


33.



**Silent letters**  
are letters in  
words that are  
not said out  
loud, e.g.  
**k**night, thumb,  
**w**rapper, **s**c**e**nt.

34.



**I BEFORE E  
RULE**

When using the  
grapheme ei or ie  
for the long e sound,  
use the I before E  
except after C rule,  
e.g.

believe relief  
receive ceiling  
(seige, seize are  
exceptions)

35.



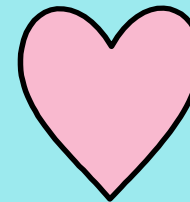
**Words  
ending in  
/j/**



Use -dge at the end of  
one syllable words  
straight after one short  
vowel, e.g. badge,  
ledge, lodge, ridge

Use -ge everywhere  
else, e.g cage, huge,  
barge, hinge, range,  
rage

36.



**WORDS  
ENDING IN  
THE  
/v/**



All English  
words ending  
with the sound  
/v/ are spelt  
with a 've'

love  
give  
have