



Programming for Spelling

Level 3 Study Sheets

Steps 31-40

Lin Meeks, PhD

www.antsintheapple.com.au

Step	Regular words Digraphs/Rules			Irregular Words/Alternate Digraph Sounds			Spelling Extras
	Revise	New	Extensions	Revise	New	Extensions	
37	oar soar roar boar	here mere severe	hereafter merest more severe most severe severely	chimed hiked hoped chased loved pruned	'ar' saying /or/ ward warm warn quart	warden warmer warmest warning quarter	<p>1. Morphemes Positive, comparative, superlative adjectives: warm, warmer, warmest. Generally, we use 'more' and 'most' with adjectives that have two or more syllables: severe, more severe, most severe.</p> <p>1. Multiple ways to spell the /air/ sound using '-air', '-are', '-ear'.</p> <p>2. Closed compound words: 'farewell', 'hairball', 'hairband', 'fairground', 'stairwell'</p> <p>3. Open compound word: 'health care'</p> <p>2. Hyphenated compound word: 'pear-shaped'</p>
38	here mere severe	fare hare pare care	farewell compare careful	ward warm warn quart	hair fair stairs care mare fare dare bear pear wear	hair care hairball hairband fairground stairway careful caretaker health care fanfare farewell bugbear pear-shaped	

Level 3 Spelling List: Step 31

Writing Conventions

Sentence Structure

Complex sentences

A complex sentence is made up of an **independent** (main) clause and at least one **dependent** (**subordinate**) clause which are connected to each other with a **subordinating conjunction**.

The use of a comma in complex sentences.

Whether or not to use a comma depends on which clause comes first.

If the **independent clause** comes first, no comma is needed.

I prefer to wear my wellington boots whenever it rains.

If the **dependent clause** comes first, place a comma between it and the independent clause.

Whenever it rains, I prefer to wear my wellington boots.

Underline the independent clause in each sentence.

Circle the dependent clause in each sentence. (grammar: sentence structure: complex sentences)

She lost her keys so she couldn't get into the house.

My brother likes pizza but I prefer tacos.

Although we lost the game we all played well together.

I will call you when I arrive at the station.

James completed his homework despite the noise outside.

Because it was cold outside she wore a warm coat.

If the doorbell rings our dog runs up and down the hallway.

Level 3 Spelling List: Step 33

Comprehension

Use the *How to Keep Mice as Pets* text on the previous page for the following exercises.

Put the numbers 1 to 4 in the first column to show the order in which the text is ordered.
(sequencing)

	Clean and wash your mouse house each week.
	Keep the mouse house in a place away from the bright sun and cold winds.
	Play with your mice often as they like company.
	You can also add seeds, oats, fruit, and vegetables.

Write your answers using complete sentences. (literal questions)

1. What kind of food should you give pet mice?

2. What is a baby mouse called?

Write your answer using complete sentences. (inferential question)

Would you like to have some pet mice? Why?/Why not?

Level 3 Spelling List: Step 34

Writing Conventions

Grammar - Conjunctions

Conjunctions are joining words. They join words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. Conjunctions can also join two or more simple sentences. There are three kinds of conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating and correlative.

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions join grammatical units which **do not have** the same status. A subordinating conjunction establishes the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence.

Example Cara left the party **before** it had ended.

In this sentence, *Cara left the party* is the **main idea and makes sense on its own**. The second idea *'before it had ended'* has been made subordinate by the conjunction *'before'* and is dependent on the main idea for its meaning. **It cannot stand alone.**

Subordinating conjunctions can be **simple** (one word) or **complex** (two or more words).

Examples of subordinating conjunctions

Time	Reason	Concession	Place	Condition	Manner
as	because	although	where	if	as if
after	since (<i>meaning 'because'</i>)	though	wherever	unless	as though
since	so that	even though		until	as
when	now that	whereas		only if	just as
while	as	while		whether or not	much as
until	in order that	if		even if	like
till	so	even if		in case	the way
before		however		as long as	in a way
				supposing	in the way

Use a subordinating conjunction to complete these sentences. (*grammar: subordinating conjunctions: production*)

1. Put your bedside light out _____ you go to sleep.
2. Don't get into a fight _____ you will get hurt.
3. You may buy those sneakers _____ you have saved enough money.
4. Turn right _____ you see the sign to the park.
5. Don't handle the fish _____ it is covered in slime.
6. You need to smile _____ you don't feel like it.
7. I will have to go to school _____ the holidays are over.

Level 3 Spelling List: Step 35

Comprehension

Across	Down	sore			
1. almost	2. a painful ear	use	break	earache	sight
3. expensive	3. dawn	dear	goose	nearly	dear
4. part of an ear	5. snap	easy	bye	stairway	oxen
7. part of a car engine	6. plural of 'ox'	fear	earlobe	daybreak	gearbox
8. employ	9. ability to see				
10. be afraid	12. hurting				
11. a farm bird	13. farewell				
14. a flight of stairs					
15. simple					

Level 3 Spelling List: Step 36

Word Study

A homophone is a word that sounds the same as another word but has a different meaning and/or spelling.

Complete these sentences. Write the correct word in each space. (homophones: selection task)

1. Will you pick up that _____ and put it in the boat? (oar / or)
2. My foot is so _____ after that long hike. (sore / saw)
3. Can you hear the _____ of the lions in the zoo? (raw / roar)
4. A wild _____ is also known as a feral pig. (boar / bore)
5. Look at that eagle _____ above the hills. (sore / soar)

Synonyms

Synonyms are words that have a similar meaning to another word.

Provide a synonym for each word. (production task)

roar	
chime	
prune	
hiked	
hoped	

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that have the opposite meaning to another word.

Provide an antonym for each word. (production task)

soar	
roar	
break	
loved	

Level 3 Spelling List: Step 38

Writing Conventions

Grammar - Conjunctions

Subordinating Conjunctions

Subordinating conjunctions join grammatical units which **do not have** the same status. A subordinating conjunction establishes the relationship between the dependent clause and the rest of the sentence.

Subordinating conjunctions can be **simple** (one word) or **complex** (two or more words).

Time	Reason	Concession	Place	Condition	Manner
as	because	although	where	if	as if
after	since (<i>meaning 'because'</i>)	though	wherever	unless	as though
since	so that	even though		until	as
when	now that	whereas		only if	just as
while	as	while		whether or not	much as
until	in order that	if		even if	like
till	so	even if		in case	the way
before		however		as long as	in a way
				supposing	in the way

Using the words on the spelling list, write a sentence containing a subordinating conjunction as listed in column 3. (*grammar – conjunctions: production*)

	Conjunction
1.	condition
2.	reason
3.	time

Sentence Structure

Complex sentences

A complex sentence is made up of an **independent** (main) clause and at least one **dependent** (subordinate) clause which are connected to each other with a subordinating conjunction.

Underline the independent clause in each sentence and circle the dependent clause in each sentence. (*grammar: sentence structure: complex sentences*)

Keep running until I tell you to stop.

After you have cleaned up we will watch the movie.

Pack your bags now in case we don't have time in the morning.
