



Programming for Spelling

Level 4 Study Sheets

Steps 1-10

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Step	Regular words Digraphs/Rules		Irregular Words/Alternate Digraph Sounds		Spelling Extras	
	Revise	New	Revise	New		
4	stacalite stalagmite plagiarise ostracise disguise emphasise	explode implode baritone condone anecdote	chalet brochure parachute machine	'-ui-' fruit juice suit cruise	Extensions fruitful juicy suitcase cruiser	1. Spelling Rule (Revision from Level 2) When adding 'all', 'full' or 'till' to a root word drop one 'l'. Examples: fruit + full = fruitful; all + most = almost; un + till = until 2. Morphemes The suffix '-al' means 'having the form of'. The suffix '-er' means 'something or someone who'.
	explode implode baritone condone anecdote	persecute prosecute capsule rebuke prelude refuge	fruit juice suit cruise	'gh' ghost ghastly ghetto spaghetti	ghostly ghettos/ghettoes	1. Morphemes The suffix '-ee' indicates that a person is 'in a specified state or condition'. 2. Etymology The 'gh' digraph is used in many languages. spaghetti, ghetto = Italian ghastly, ghost = Old English
6	prosecute capsule rebuke prelude refuge	cede intervene trapeze adhere severe sphere	ghost ghastly ghetto spaghetti	'-ou-' saying /oo/ routine coupon souvenir toucan	routinely	1. Spelling Rule (Revision from Level 3) When 'c' is followed by 'e', 'i', or 'y', it changes its sound to /s/. e.g., 'cede'. 2. Etymology 'souvenir'; 'cede'; 'routine'; 'coupon'; 'toucan' = French
	cede intervene trapeze adhere severe sphere	Norway Malaysia haywire mayday crayfish	routine coupon souvenir toucan	'-mb' plumb climb numb comb	plumber climber numbness pocket comb beachcomber	1. Closed compound words: e.g., 'mayday', 'haywire', 'crayfish', 'beachcomber' 2. Open compound word: 'pocket comb' 3. Etymology Words containing '-mb' are Old English words. Originally the sound /b/ was pronounced, but this had stopped by the year 1300.
7	prosecute capsule rebuke prelude refuge	cede intervene trapeze adhere severe sphere	ghost ghastly ghetto spaghetti	'-ou-' saying /oo/ routine coupon souvenir toucan	routinely	1. Spelling Rule (Revision from Level 3) When 'c' is followed by 'e', 'i', or 'y', it changes its sound to /s/. e.g., 'cede'. 2. Etymology 'souvenir'; 'cede'; 'routine'; 'coupon'; 'toucan' = French
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Level 4 Spelling List: Step 1

Note: All words in *italics* are extension words for those students who can already spell the words on the base lists

Word Study

Antonyms

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

Provide an antonym for each word. (production task)

brilliant	
greatest	
break	

Sayings and Expressions

Draw a line to match the sayings to their meanings.

Sayings	Meanings
to spin one's wheels	be in a situation which is almost certain to cause a disagreement or dispute
to hide your light (brilliance) under a bushel	to imply the decline of a once-great person
be on a collision course	not keep a promise
how are the mighty (great) fallen	badly organised or very untidy
a dog's breakfast	not making progress
to break one's word	to say little about your skills and good features instead of being confident and telling other people about them

Synonyms

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

Provide a synonym for each word. (production task)

collide		brilliant	
quiz		break	

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 2

Note: All words in *italics* are extension words for those students who can already spell the words on the base lists

Word Study

Synonyms

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

Draw a line from each word in the first column to its **SYNONYM** in the second column.

(selection task)

barricade	medal
initiate	chemist
trophy	start
pharmacy	fence

Sayings and Expressions

Draw a line to match the sayings to their meanings.

Sayings	Meanings
to start off on the wrong foot	someone who is desperate will try to use anything for help, even if it is really no help at all.
to sit on the fence	people are quick to associate themselves with successful ventures and distance themselves from failures.
success has many fathers, failure is an orphan	to publicly show regret or anger about something that has happened
a drowning man will clutch at a straw	to have a bad start.
to beat your chest	to not take sides
on opposite sides of the barricades	to have an opposing opinion on an issue

Antonyms

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

Provide an antonym for each word. (production task)

greatest	
break	

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 2

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Writing conventions

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence is made up of two or more independent clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction (*for, and, nor, but, or, so, yet*).

You can watch TV, **but** I prefer to read in my room.

clause 1

clause 2

Clauses 1 and 2 could each stand alone as a sentence.

Sam chatted to the girls, **and** Nick listened to the music, **but** neither of them enjoyed the party.

clause 1

clause 2

clause 3

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 could each stand alone. It is possible to join more than three independent clauses, but care should be taken not to make a sentence too long and cumbersome.

Make these simple sentences into compound sentences by joining them with co-ordinating conjunctions. (You may need to change the wording of some of the sentences.)

1. Jedda can sing. Jamal can dance.

2. Parker is sick. He wants to play soccer today.

3. Should he play the piano? Should he play the drums?

4. Abdul has passed his exams. Abdul will go to a party tonight.

5. Min was not trained to be a chef. Min was not trained to be a teacher.

6. We love going for a bike ride. We do not have time today.

7. Jack was tired. Jack went to bed.

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 6

Note: All words in *italics* are extension words for those students who can already spell the words on the base lists

Word Study

Etymology

Etymology is the study of the history of words. It explains which languages words come from, when various words were first used, how words get their meanings, and how words change over time.

Word List	Old English	Latin and Greek	French	Modern Meaning	Synonyms
cede		Latin <i>cedo</i> : to yield	Middle French <i>ceder</i> : to give in to	to give up power	surrender, yield, relinquish
intervene	come in as an extraneous factor (late 16 th century)	Latin: <i>inter</i> : between <i>venire</i> : to come		to come between disputing people	intercede, mediate, negotiate
trapeze		Latin: <i>trapezium</i>		a bar hanging on two ropes from a ceiling	
adhere		Latin: <i>ad</i> : to <i>haerere</i> : to stick		to stick or attach to something	stick, glue, cling
severe		Latin: <i>severus</i> : stern, harsh	<i>sévère</i> (mid 16 th century)	i. serious, harsh ii. strict, critical	acute, serious, drastic
sphere	Middle English: <i>sphere</i>	Greek: <i>sphaira</i> : ball Latin: <i>sphere</i> : ball	Old French: <i>espere</i>	a round, solid figure	ball, globe, orb
routine	<i>route</i> : road (late 17 th century)		French: <i>route</i> : road (late 17 th century)	a sequence of actions	procedure, pattern, schedule
coupon			Old French (c. 1100): <i>colper</i> French (1676): <i>couper</i> : cut French (19 th century): <i>coupon</i> : piece cut off	a portion of a certificate	voucher, ticket
souvenir		Latin: <i>subvenire</i> : come to mind <i>sub</i> : under <i>venire</i> : to come	Old French (c. 1100): <i>something in one's memory</i> French (1676): <i>a memento</i>	something kept as a reminder	memento, keepsake, reminder
toucan			Brazilian: <i>tupi</i> Portuguese: <i>tucano</i> (mid 16 th century)	a brightly coloured, fruit-eating bird	

(Figures in brackets indicate the first date of usage)

A **trapezium** is a convex quadrilateral with exactly one pair of opposite sides parallel to each other.

A quadrilateral with at least one pair of parallel sides is called a **trapezoid**.

The word **trapeze** comes from the Latin word **trapezium**, a geometrical four-sided figure that is mimicked by the shape made by the ceiling, ropes, and bar in a trapeze.

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 6

Note: All words in *italics* are extension words for those students who can already spell the words on the base lists

Comprehension

Fill in the blanks using the words given. (cloze)

Read the whole text to your partner.

woodpecker born	tropical centimetres	toucan fruit	until loud	birds hatch	heavy Facts	fingernails glossy	forest beaks
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Toucan _____

Toucans live in the _____ forests of Central and South America. A few types live in the Andes and other mountain ranges of South America. Most are found high in the trees.

A _____ can grow to a length of 60 _____. It has short, rounded wings and a long tail. Toucans stand out because of their enormous, brightly coloured _____ of green, red, white, and yellow. The beak can make up one-third of the bird's total length and looks too _____ for a bird to carry. However, it is made up of very lightweight bone covered with keratin—the same material that makes up human _____. The beak also helps the toucan to scare away other birds.

Toucans are mainly _____ eaters, but they will also eat large insects, snakes, frogs, and lizards. Sometimes they invade the nests of songbirds and eat eggs or even young _____. A toucan grabs food with the tip of its beak and throws its head back to move the food toward the throat.

Toucans are among the noisiest birds in the _____. They make _____ barks, bugling calls, and harsh croaks.

Toucans often nest in groups, or colonies. They use natural holes in trees or an abandoned woodpecker nest. Smaller toucans will sometimes take over a _____ nest that has just been built. A female toucan lays two to four _____ white eggs, which _____ in about 16 days. Chicks are _____ with closed eyes, bare skin, and a beak that is wide but not long. The parents care for them for about 45 days, _____ they are ready to fly. (<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/toucan/>)

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 8

Note: All words in *italics>* are extension words for those students who can already spell the words on the base lists

A crossword puzzle grid with a light green background. The grid consists of white squares for letters and green squares for empty space. There are 12 numbered starting points for words:

- 1: Top row, column 5
- 2: Top row, column 8
- 3: Second row, column 1
- 4: Second row, column 4
- 5: Third row, column 3
- 6: Fourth row, column 1
- 7: Fourth row, column 6
- 8: Fifth row, column 1
- 9: Fifth row, column 9
- 10: Sixth row, column 3
- 11: Sixth row, column 4
- 12: Seventh row, column 3