



Programming for Spelling

Level 4 Study Sheets

Steps 21-30

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Level 4 Spelling List: Steps 21 - 30

Grammar/Punctuation Scope and Sequence

Level 1	Steps 26 - 30	Steps 31 - 35	Steps 36 - 40
Nouns	concrete, abstract, proper	concrete, abstract, proper, collective; personal pronouns	concrete, abstract, proper, collective pronouns: personal, possessive
Verbs	present tense	regular past tense; irregular past tense	present tense
Adjectives	descriptive; positive, comparative, superlative	descriptive, numerical; positive, comparative, superlative	descriptive, numerical
Adverbs		adverbs of place	adverbs of place
Conjunctions			
Prepositions			
Sentence Structure		phrases: noun phrase	phrases: noun phrase
Punctuation	full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, contraction apostrophes	full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, contraction apostrophes	full stop, question mark, exclamation mark, contraction apostrophes

Level 2	Steps 26 - 30	Steps 31 - 35	Steps 36 - 40
Nouns	concrete, abstract, proper	concrete, abstract, proper; personal pronouns	personal pronouns
Verbs	person, number, tense the verb 'to be'; doing and being verbs present and past tense	person, number, tense the verb 'to be'; doing and being verbs auxiliary verbs: could, would, should regular and irregular past tense	person, number, tense auxiliary verbs: 'to be', 'to have', 'to do' auxiliary verbs: could, would, should regular and irregular past tense
Adjectives	descriptive; positive, comparative, superlative	numerical, descriptive, demonstrative positive, comparative, superlative	numerical, descriptive, demonstrative, possessive positive, comparative, superlative
Adverbs		manner, place, time	manner, place, time, degree, frequency
Conjunctions		subordinating	subordinating
Prepositions			place, time
Sentence Structure		clause: principal clause: subordinate complex sentence structure	clause: principal clause: subordinate
Punctuation	comma: items in a list; adjectives in a list contraction apostrophes	comma: introductory words, phrases contraction apostrophes	comma: introductory words, phrases contraction apostrophes

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 22

Written composition

Write a paragraph (text construction)

A paragraph is a group of sentences about a single idea. It should start with a topic sentence, followed by sentences that support that main idea.

Title: The Australian Bush

Topic sentence

Supporting sentence 1

Supporting sentence 2

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 23

Comprehension

raids	pound	scoundrels	England	founder	Mob
Lavender	fake	counterfeit	stamps	Hill	police

The Lavender _____ Mob

It has been said that the printing and distributing of fake money is as much an art as it is a crime, and the _____ Hill Mob were at the top of their game.

Stephen Jory was the _____ of the mob and had previous experience in the counterfeiting of perfume for which he was arrested in 1985 and served eight years in prison. Upon his release he partnered with Kenneth Mainstone, a retired printer, and three other _____, and they began their famous venture of printing fake money. In 1994, the Lavender Hill Mob began printing 'funny' 20-pound sterling notes, as well as postage _____ and tax stamps.

Mainstone used a top-quality printing press on his estate to reproduce the 17 ink colours on the 20-_____ notes. The fake watermark of the Queen's portrait was so accurate that even professional ultraviolet _____ detectors became useless.

Scotland Yard named the criminal investigation Operation Mermaid. A big break for the _____ came by chance as a mob member, who was picked up by police for an unrelated matter, was discovered to have a large bag of counterfeit notes and stamps on his person. His connections with Jory led to police _____, where millions of pounds in _____ notes and stamps, were discovered.

The Lavender Hill _____ operated for four years, and it is believed that they put 50 million pounds in circulation. Inspector Clive Merret, who was the lead detective of Scotland Yard, observed that it was 'the most convincing forgery I have ever seen.'

Jory was sentenced to eight years and Mainstone was sentenced to 12 years in prison. The Bank of _____ learnt a big lesson from the Lavender Hill Mob as they were quick to redesign their bank notes with more security features.

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 26

Writing Conventions

Grammar

Adjectives: Emphasising

Complete these sentences. Include an emphasising adjective and write the new sentences on the lines. (grammar- adjectives: production)

1.	Yesterday, Dad made
2.	After school we
3.	Did you know
4.	The school canteen

Grammar

Adjectives: Distributive

Distributive

Distributive adjectives refer to *one thing only*.

any, each, every, either, neither

Examples

I try to save \$50 **each** month.

Every student has completed the assignment.

Underline the distributive adjectives in these sentences. (grammar - adjectives: selection)

1.	Each person had a turn to dive into the pool.
2.	Neither of the children wanted to do their homework.
3.	Why is it that every cake has been eaten already?
4.	Either wash your hands or go without lunch!
5.	I'm happy to go on any ride at the carnival.
6.	He has played with each toy in the box.

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 28

Spelling

Underline any spelling errors. Re-write the sentences correctly on the lines. (proofreading)

I thort you were all going to the beach today.

What a grewsome story you have written!

If we hurry, we can be at the front of the cue.

Dad said that he had bort four new tyres for the car.

Are you shaw you have bort the correct size dress?

Let's get some blewberries to put on top of the cake.

Word Study

Put these words into alphabetical order.

pursue nought sought queue blueberry ought gruesome

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Level 4 Spelling List: Step 29

Writing Conventions

Grammar – Clauses

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and a predicate*. There are two main types:

1. Principal clauses (also referred to as main clauses or independent clauses)
2. Subordinate (or dependent) clauses.

Principal Clauses

A principal clause can stand alone as a simple sentence. It must contain a finite verb** and, in its simplest form, can consist of a one-word subject and a one-word (finite verb) predicate.

Example Tom walked.
 Subject Finite Verb (Predicate)

Principal clauses can also include nouns, prepositions, adjectives, adverbs, and phrases.

Examples The boy walked home.
 The young boy walked home alone.
 The young boy with the red hair walked home alone.

These are all independent clauses. They can stand alone and contain the same finite verb – *walked*.

Subordinate Clauses

Subordinate Clauses do the work of adjectives, adverbs, or nouns by modifying something in the main clause of the same sentence. They are joined to the main clause by a **subordinating conjunction** (e.g., when, because) or by a relative pronoun (e.g., who, which).

A subordinate clause has a subject and a verb, but **it cannot stand alone as a sentence**.

Example If I finish work early, I'll go shopping.
 Subordinate Clause Principal Clause

Underline the subordinate clauses in these sentences. (grammar – clauses: selection)

You must know your times tables if you want to be good at algebra.

The pauper had no money, so he slept in a local park.

The flautist sat in a room to practice before he went on stage.

You must knead the dough until it is smooth.

The audience made too much noise although there was a request for silence.

Tom may make the sourdough since he brought all the ingredients.

* Predicate: part of a sentence containing a verb and stating something about the subject – i.e., what the subject does or is.

** Finite verb: a present or past tense verb that has a subject and shows tense. It is always one word.