

# Programming for Spelling

Level 4 Study Sheets

Steps 31-40

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## Level 4 Spelling List: Step 31

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Level 4 Step 31		Level 4 Step 30
Spelling List	Extension Words	Revision
<b>Trigraph</b> ‘-ure’ manicure pedicure signature structure vulture	<i>manicurist</i> <i>signatory</i> <i>structural</i>	high nigh sigh night sight light right might knight
<b>Tetragraph</b> ‘augh’ saying /arf/ laugh draught	<i>laughter</i> <i>draughty</i> <i>draughtier</i> <i>draughtiest</i>	brief chief grief sieve field niece shriek belief priest

### AN INTERESTING WORD for STEP 31

<h1>Draper</h1>		
Level 4 <b>Occupations</b>	<b>Etymology</b>  Latin <i>drapus</i> : piece of cloth  Old French (13 <sup>th</sup> century) <i>drapier</i> : clothes-seller, clothes-maker.	<b>Meaning</b>  A dealer in fabrics and sewing materials.



# Level 4 Spelling List: Step 33

## Writing Conventions

### Grammar – Adverbs

Manner	Place	Time	Frequency	Sentence	Degree	Interrogative	Relative
bravely	by	now	always	certainly	fairly	when?	when
fast	down	soon	never	definitely	hardly	where?	where
happily	here	still	occasionally	luckily	rather	why?	why
hard	there	then	often	surely	quite	how?	
quickly	up	today	twice	really	too		
well	upstairs	yet	sometimes	frankly	very		
loudly	home		seldom	almost	just		
slowly			frequently	kindly			

Underline the adverb in each sentence.

Write the type of adverb in the second column. (grammar – adverbs: production)

I'll be arriving <u>soon</u> .	time
We occasionally go camping in the mountains.	
I hardly know what to say!	
Put your gear upstairs, please.	
My daughter completed her homework quickly.	
Luckily, we have already packed our gear.	
The boys are still waiting for the shops to open.	
Grandpa often falls asleep in his chair.	
It is too late to start the puzzle now.	

## Level 4 Spelling List: Step 34

### Word Study

#### Etymology

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

Word List	English	Latin/Greek	European	Modern Meaning	Synonyms
more	Old English: <i>mara</i> : greater, stronger, mightier	Greek: <i>-moros</i> : great		a greater or additional amount or degree of	additional, further, extra, longer, better
store	Mid 13 <sup>th</sup> century: <i>storen</i> : to supply or stock	Latin: <i>instaurare</i> : to set up, establish		a quantity or supply of something kept for use as needed	supply, stock, hoard, save, shop, market
fore	Old English: <i>fore</i> : before, in front of		Germanic: <i>fura</i> : before	situated or placed in front	front, forward, before, ante
shore	Old English: <i>scora</i> : shore, coast, headland			the land along the edge of a sea, lake or other large body of water	seaside, beach, coast, shoreline
omnivore	1890: omnivorous plant and meat eating		French: <i>omnivore</i>	an animal or person that eats a variety of food of both plant and animal origin	consumer, all-devouring
carnivore	1839: flesh eating	Latin: <i>carnivorus</i> : flesh-eating	French: <i>carnivore</i>	an animal that feeds on other animals: a person who is not a vegetarian	meat-eater
herbivore	1851: plant- eating animal	Latin: <i>herbivorus</i> ; <i>herba</i> : plant	French: <i>herbivore</i>	an animal that feeds on plants	vegetarian, vegan
bough	Old English: <i>bog</i> : shoulder, arm			a main branch of a tree	branch, limb, twig
plough	Middle English: <i>plouz</i> , <i>plouh</i> , <i>ploug</i>			a large farming machine which is pulled over soil to turn it over	cultivate, bulldoze, dig, farm, harrow
drought	Old English: <i>drugap</i> : dryness			a prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall leading to a shortage of water	aridity, dearth, dehydration

# Level 4 Spelling List: Step 35

## Comprehension

Across	Down	rough	two	caught
1. a person's name written in a certain way	1. step	rhythm	stair	carnivore
3. two words that have the same final sound	2. a pattern of sound in music	rhymed	stays	enough
6. not smooth	4. expensive	dear	chair	conceit
7. an animal that eats meat	5. a seat	signature	vulture	
10. a number	7.. excessive pride in oneself			
11. past tense of catch	8. a bird			
12. remains	9. sufficient			

# Level 4 Spelling List: Step 36

## Spelling

### Spelling Rules - Discrimination

1. The One-One-One- Doubling Rule applied to multisyllabic words.
2. When 'c' is followed by 'e', 'i', or 'y' its sound will change from /k/ to /s/.
3. 'i' before 'e', except after a 'c' unless the sound in the middle is a long /ā/.
4. Adding a Vowel or Consonant ending to a word ending in final 'e'
5. When a word ends in a consonant and a 'y', change the 'y' to an 'i' before adding a vowel or a consonant ending, except when adding 'ing'.
6. Add '-ly' to base words

Which spelling rule/s is/are operating in each of these words? (spelling rules: discrimination)

1.	charities	
2.	grumpily	
3.	famous	
4.	remedial	
5.	graceful	
6.	cycle	

## Word Study

Draw a line to match the words to their meanings. (word meanings/multiple meanings)

Words	Meanings
cheque	a way of carrying out a particular task
unique	a type of fly which can bite and transmit serious diseases
technique	a bat with a round or oval frame, strung with nylon and used in tennis, badminton, and squash
antique	a long, narrow container for animals to eat or drink out of
racquet	an order to a bank to pay a stated sum from the drawer's account, written on a specially printed form
mosquito	to expel air from the lungs with a sudden sharp sound
cough	a collectable object that has a high value because of its age and quality
trough	being the only one of its kind, unlike anything else

# Level 4 Spelling List: Step 37

## Written composition

Title: The Chrysalis

Write a topic paragraph and two supporting paragraphs. (text construction: topic/supporting paragraphs)

TOPIC Paragraph

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SUPPORTING Paragraph 1

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SUPPORTING Paragraph 2

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# Level 4 Spelling List: Step 37

## Written composition

### CONCLUSION

The purpose of a conclusion is to summarise the **main points** of your writing and reinforce the main idea that you have presented. Your last sentence should be a powerful statement that leaves a lasting impression on your reader.

A conclusion should never bring in new information.

Summarise the main points of your writing.

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Provide a powerful final statement.

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