Kitehawk Learning Spelling Program

Dictation
(Updated 09.10.15)

Choose sentences from the following or create your own sentences.

There are language elements included in each dictation. Students need to be familiar with these elements before testing.

All words in the dictation are from, or derived from previous lists.

Unit 4-31
[Language connection: Comma separating speaker from direct quotation. Quotation marks around a direct quote. Exclamation mark after an exclamatory sentence within a quote. Complex sentences within a direct quote. Capitalise the first word of a sentence within a quote. Contractions.]

1. The cautious <u>people</u> warned their <u>heroes</u> about the risks of the desert <u>rodeos</u>. '<u>It's</u> dangerous. You must <u>avoid</u> <u>poisonous</u> snakes, and any <u>decoy</u> set by <u>thieves</u> on the way.'
2. The <u>proud</u> immigrants <u>wouldn't</u> <u>allow</u> the indigenous <u>people</u> to become their <u>enemies</u>.
3. '<u>It's</u> just not fair to <u>women</u> to have to pay more <u>taxes</u> on pushers/prams!' shouted the <u>woman</u>.

Unit 4-32
[Language connection: Punctuation following each sentence.]

1. Most <u>endangered</u> <u>nocturnal</u> animals were found to stay in the same territory.
2. The <u>instinct</u>s of some animals warn them to <u>migrate</u> in the autumn when warm weather is coming.
3. We need to <u>analyse</u> the <u>height</u> and <u>weight</u> of the children to see if they are eating enough and are in good <u>health</u>.
4. It was the father's <u>intention</u> to turn off the <u>television</u> for a whole week to see if that was a <u>solution</u> to his son's poor school results..
5. When the <u>corporation</u> mines our <u>mineral</u> <u>resources</u> we must try to make sure there is no <u>pollution</u> or <u>erosion</u>.
6. If we <u>investigate</u> and it shows the company is at <u>fault</u>, then they must pay to fix the problem.

Unit 4-33
[Language connection: Comma separating direct quote from named speaker.]

Our favourite <u>teacher</u> told us that the <u>lawyer</u> was very <u>alert</u> and had a good knowledge of <u>gramma</u>r and language. He made the <u>builder</u>, the <u>instructor</u> and the <u>miner</u>, <u>squirm</u> in the court. At the end of the case he prepared and <u>delivered</u> a strong speech. To his horror, the <u>lawyer</u> lost the case. The judge thought he was more of an <u>actor</u> than a <u>lawyer</u>. A <u>visitor</u> to the court said 'I was not surprised by the judgment'.

Unit 4-34
[Language connection: Comma to divide parts of a compound sentence. Use of confusing words / homophones. Question mark for interrogatory sentences. Capitalise nationality (Australians).]

1. Do you know <u>whether</u> the <u>weather</u> or <u>climate</u> in the <u>region</u>s around the <u>equator</u> is always warm?
2. The <u>Australians</u> wanted to measure the <u>temperature</u> of the steel steps.
3. The steel was so hot that it could <u>scorch</u> your bare feet.
4. It is an important <u>custom</u> for the <u>community</u> to take pride in their <u>ancestor</u>s from many different <u>ethnic</u> groups and <u>cultures</u>.
5. <u>Cyclones</u> and <u>tornadoes</u> occur in both the northern and southern <u>hemisphere</u>s. The study of oceanography investigates their causes so that we can forecast the <u>strength</u> of these events.