

The Science of Reading Intervention

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Say 'em as you spell 'em!

g u e s s

g u e s s

g u e s s

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Program

BUNDLE

full year program

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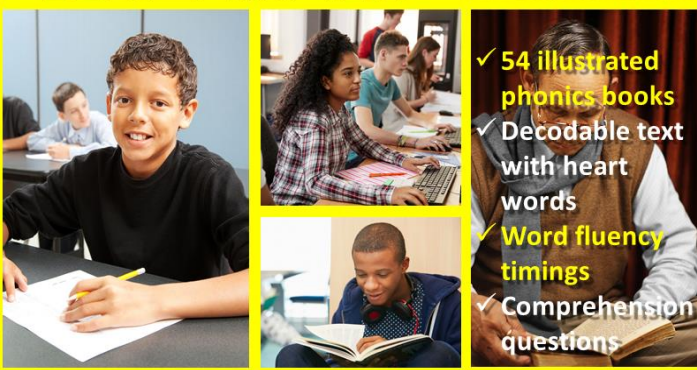
Lesson 32: Sound Box Answers

WORD/ SOUNDS	1	2	3	4	5	6
beside	b	e	s	i	d(e)	
tidy	t	i	d	y		
untie	u	n	t	i	e	
byway	b	y	w	a	y	
tighten	t	i	g	h	t	e
brightly	b	r	i	g	h	t
again	a	g	a	i	n	
because	b	e	c	a	u	s(e)

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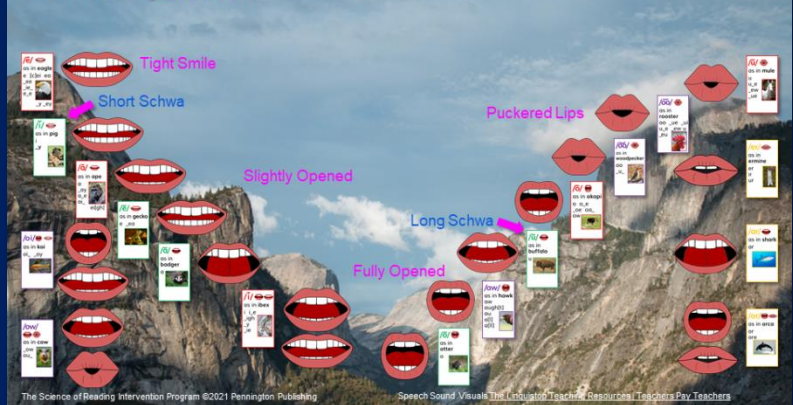
Sam and Friends

Phonics Books



- ✓ 54 illustrated phonics books
- ✓ Decodable text with heart words
- ✓ Word fluency timings
- ✓ Comprehension questions

Vowel Valley Sound Wall



Lesson 34: Heart Words through, guess

Sort and Spell these Heart Words: coup, guest, soup, racquet, slough, question

ou[gh] spells /ōō/

through

ue spells /ē/

guess

Drag and Drop the Heart Words above the Parts We Have to Learn by Heart

guess soup coup racquet
guest slough through question



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Adverb Clauses

Learn It! ●

Remember that an *independent clause* has a noun and its connected verb that stands *on its own* as a simple sentence. A *dependent clause* has a noun and its connected verb that does *not* stand *on its own* as a complete thought. It *depends* upon its connection an independent clause. The dependent clause is less important to the meaning of the sentence than its connected independent clause. Together, the dependent and independent clauses form a complex sentence.

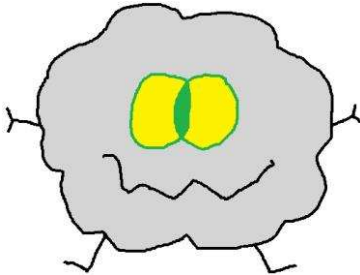
An adverb clause is a dependent clause. The adverb clause acts as an adverb to modify (identify, define, add to, limit, or describe) a verb, adjective, or another adverb in the connected independent clause by answering one or more of these questions: What degree? How? Where? or When? Additionally, adverb clauses frequently answer a Why? question.

The adverb clause can begin a sentence, come in the middle of a sentence to interrupt the independent clause, or end a sentence. It always begins with a *subordinate conjunction*. The prefix, *sub*, means *under* in *subordinate*, and it signals the reader that the adverb clause which follows is *under the authority* of its connected independent clause. The adverb clause certainly contributes meaning, but the independent clause is the most important thought of the sentence.

In this memory trick, the AAAWWUBBIS letters stand for the most frequently-used subordinate conjunctions. These subordinate conjunctions focus on the How? When? and Why? questions.

The AAAWWUBBIS*

Subordinate Conjunctions



After, Although, As, When, While,
Until, Because, Before, If, Since

*Credit Jeff Anderson for the AAAWWUBBIS memory trick.

Examples beginning with the **AAAWWUBBIS** Subordinate Conjunctions:

After, Although, As, When, While, Until, Because, Before, If, Since

After I finished dinner, I did the dishes.

She did not pass the test, although she had studied.

As the player practiced, she improved her skills.

I was at the river, when the dam broke.

While the band played, the children sat quietly.

The band played until the wedding couple left.

The students, because they had a substitute teacher, did not behave well.

Before the parents arrived, the children had a party.

That disease, if not controlled, could spread quickly.

It should come as no surprise, since I already warned them.

Notice that an adverb clause is set off from independent clauses with commas unless the adverb clause ends the sentence.

Identify It! ●

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct **AAAWWUBBIS** letter that matches the subordinate conjunction in each sentence. Letters may be used more than once. Also, insert commas where they are needed.

- ___ 1. It took nine hours to drive there although they did stop for lunch.
- ___ 2. “It’s not right if you want to know what I think and you care about justice,” she said.
- ___ 3. Hans said, “Before we go to my mother’s house we need to talk.”
- ___ 4. While he didn’t approve Mel did not state his objections.
- ___ 5. I didn’t feel horribly bad about John losing his money since I had warned him in advance.
- ___ 6. Please don’t start the car until I’m ready to leave.
- ___ 7. When Linda lets us help her we will gladly assist.
- ___ 8. Zoey gave us all a gift because she is always thoughtful and we brought her flowers.
- ___ 9. Can you wait to discuss this matter after we leave?
- ___ 10. As the world turns so time passes.

Explain It! ●

Adverb clauses can confuse the reader.

- A. Many times readers get confused about the meaning of a complex sentence, because the adverb clause may seem to contradict the thought of the independent clause.
Example: Despite the fact that she could be mean (the adverb clause), she was more than often quite nice (the independent clause).
- B. Readers often think that “unless” means *if*; however, *unless* actually has a negative meaning, not a conditional meaning.
Example: I won’t approve the design unless you make the background green.
- C. Readers frequently don’t understand that *although* is a subordinating conjunction which signals a contrast.
Example: Although our teacher was always kind, she was also always friendly.
- D. Reversible sentences which include reasons are more difficult to understand when the subordinate conjunction, “because,” begins a negative adverb clause.
Example: Andrew didn’t help the homeless in his city because he was kind-hearted.
- E. More than one adverb clause interrupting the sentence subject and its verb creates attention problems for the reader.
Example: The Department of Labor, when the number of available jobs decreases in areas where there is already high unemployment, understands that people suffer.
- F. Imperative (command) independent clauses which don’t specifically connect to the meaning of the adverb clause are difficult to understand.
Example: Jump out of a plane; climb a mountain; and tour the world while you still can.
- G. In adverb clauses, adverbs should modify the nearest verb, adverb, or adjective. Adverbs or adverb phrases which *dangle* on their own confuse readers.
Example: Upon entering the surgeon's office, a skeleton caught my attention.

Directions: Read the following sentences. Write the capital letter which best explains why the sentence is confusing in the space to the left of each number.

- ___ 1. Michelle acted selfishly among her friends even though she once shared her lunch with me.
- ___ 2. Because they did not leave that evening, they stayed for dinner.
- ___ 3. You won’t get any dessert unless you sincerely apologize to your sister.
- ___ 4. Whenever you are seated in a plane, there may be turbulence, so keep seatbelts fastened.
- ___ 5. Far away from the hospital drove the ambulance and its two paramedics.
- ___ 6. What the President of the United States, when the nation is in crisis and if television time is available, says is listened to by other world leaders.
- ___ 7. She wailed and moaned, crying uncontrollably, although she never knew who the injured football player was.

Revise It! ●

Directions: Fill in the sentence kernels. Next, expand them to clarify each confusing sentence.

1. Michelle acted selfishly among her friends even though she once shared her lunch with me.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

2. Because they did not leave that evening, they stayed for dinner.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

3. You won't get any dessert unless you sincerely apologize to your sister.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

4. Whenever you are seated in a plane, there may be turbulence, so keep seatbelts fastened.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

5. Far away from the hospital drove the ambulance and its two paramedics.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

6. What the President of the United States, when the nation is in crisis and if television time is available, says is listened to by other world leaders.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

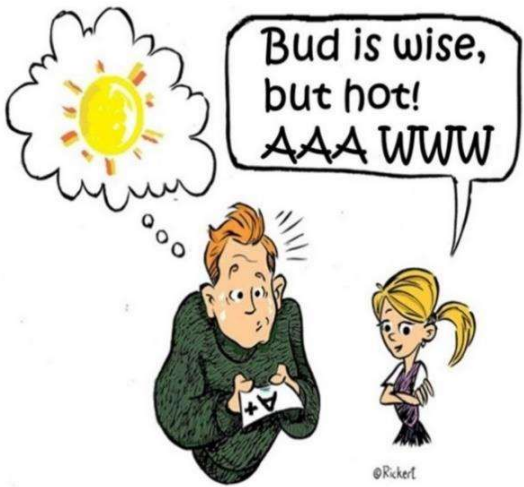
7. She wailed and moaned, crying uncontrollably, although she never knew who the injured football player was.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

Learn It! ■

Subordinate Conjunctions



Subordinate Conjunctions

Before, unless, despite (in spite of),
in order that, so,
while, if, since, even though (if)
because, until, that,
how, once, than,
After, Although (though), As (As if, As long as, As though),
Whether, When (Whenever), Where (Wherever)

With the **Bud is wise, but hot! AAA WWW** memory trick, the letters stand for the most common 29 subordinate conjunctions.

Another function of the adverb clause is to express the *conditional mood*. Although simple conditional sentences use *could*, *would*, *may*, and *might* to signal what *might take place* if certain conditions are met, the subordinate conjunctions can signal what *will take place* if the conditions are met.

Simple sentence can't express *if—then* and *cause—effect* relationships, but complex sentences with adverb clauses certainly can do so.

Examples:

Before I let you go to the party, I want to know more about the host.
She won't go unless you do.
If I give her the money, she won't have to work for it.
Darren will agree to the purchase after he reads the details of the contract.

Conditional sentences may also use subordinate conjunctions to signal a prediction, doubt, regret, guess, or a wish. Often, the subordinate conjunction, *that*, is used following these nouns or synonyms. The writer may choose to delete *that* if the sentence sounds better, but this subordinate conjunction is still implied (suggested).

Examples:

I'm sure she will like it once she tries it.
Whether Ivy will go to the movies or not, I don't know.
Although Linda seems prepared, she may not have practiced enough.
I so regret that I wasn't able to attend the funeral.
or
I'm so sorry I wasn't able to attend the funeral.

Identify It! ■

Directions: Write the subordinate conjunctions which best begin the adverb clauses in the numbered blanks below the phones.

1. _____ the fact that Kit was Bud's sister, she never really understood
 2. _____ smart her brother was. Bud never showed Kit his grades in school,
 3. _____ she always bragged to him about hers.
- Kit received a text from her friend 4. _____ she was walking home. It said,

< Anita Love

Tell me about your brother, 5. _____ you will. Bud is in my chemistry class, and he is so crazy smart! Bud is wise, but hot! 6. _____ you're his sis, you have to admit 7. _____ he is very good looking! 8. _____ we are friends, would you mind asking Bud 9. _____ he thinks of me?

10. I asked him to grab a soda with me, do you think he would go?

Please text me back, 11. _____ soon as you can, 12. _____ that I will know what to do.

Also, what does Bud's nickname for me mean? Bud keeps calling me "AAA WWW."

13. _____ I tell him to stop. 14. _____ I wait for your reply, I'll dream a bit more about Bud. LOL

< Anita Love

Bud is wise, but hot! AAA WWW

Bud: Before, unless, despite (in spite of); **is:** in order that, **so;**
wise: while, if, since, even though (if);
but: because, until, that;
hot: how, once, than!
AAA: After; Although (though);
As (As if, As long as, As much as, As soon as, As though)
WWW: Whether;
When (Whenever);
Where (Wherever)

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 2. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 5. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 8. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ | 11. _____ | 12. _____ |
| 13. _____ | 14. _____ | |

Explain It! ■

Adverb clauses can confuse the reader.

- A. Although adverb clauses are less important to the meaning of sentences than independent clauses, clauses placed at the beginning of sentences may emphasize some words.

Example: Ice cream you certainly won't get if you don't do as I say.

- B. Readers understand complex sentences with clear subordinating conjunctions that *show* the relationships between ideas much better than short simple sentences which *imply* (suggest) their relationships.

Examples: We could not sit down. The benches had wet paint.

- C. Reversible sentences with cause-effect relationships are more difficult to understand when the subordinate conjunction, "because," begins the last clause in the sentence.

Example: She could hear music and laughing at the neighbor's because she went outside.

- D. Many subordinate conjunctions signal contrast, such as *unless, despite, in spite of, even though, although, whether*. If the contrast is not clear, the sentence can be confusing.

Example: In spite of the girl's strange reaction, the boys continued to tease her.

- E. When the helping verb, "had," is placed before the subject, the adverb clause becomes a conditional statement or a hypothesis that needs to be proven. The following independent clause may state a prediction or fact. These options may confuse readers.

Example: Had Cal known where the gold was hidden, he would have told me where to dig.

- F. Sometimes adverb clauses imply (suggest) the noun or pronoun and verb. Readers must mentally insert what is missing as they read. If a pronoun reference in the independent clause connects to what is implied, the sentence can be especially confusing.

Example: When within striking distance, the frog thrusts out its tongue to snag it.

- G. The independent clause is expected to include the most important information of the sentence, and the dependent clause usually includes what is less important. When the levels of importance are switched, the sentence can be confusing.

Example: The batter may put the bat on the ball though he strikes out 50% of the time.

Directions: Read the following sentences. Write the capital letter which best explains why the sentence is confusing in the space to the left of each number.

- ___ 1. They all placed fresh-cut flowers on her grave, when she died.
- ___ 2. Had you been more careful while you conducted the experiment, your conclusions might be better supported.
- ___ 3. If inside during an earthquake, stand in interior doorways until it is over.
- ___ 4. When dangerous surf conditions exist, you shouldn't swim in the ocean.
- ___ 5. Whether she finishes her dinner or she works on her homework, Sharon can't decide.
- ___ 6. She bought it on sale. It was not what she wanted.
- ___ 7. The children did not sleep much because they had a sleepover.

Revise It!

Directions: Fill in the sentence kernels. Next, expand them to clarify each confusing sentence.

1. They all placed fresh-cut flowers on her grave, when she died.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

2. Had you been more careful while you conducted the experiment, your conclusions might be better supported.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

3. If inside during an earthquake, stand in interior doorways until it is over.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

4. When dangerous surf conditions exist, you shouldn't swim in the ocean.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

5. Whether she finishes her dinner or she works on her homework, Sharon can't decide.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

6. She bought it on sale. It was not what she wanted.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

7. The children did not sleep much because they had a sleepover.

Kernel It! _____ | _____ | _____

Expand It! _____

Create It! ♥♥♥

Directions: Here's your chance to be a sports radio broadcaster! Call the action for an event, race, or series of plays, using adverb clauses at the beginning, middle, and end of complex sentences. Include a variety of relationships and subordinating conjunctions between the dependent clauses.



Syntactic Sentences: Adverb Clauses

Explain It! ●

- K. Reversible sentences which include reasons are more difficult to understand when the subordinate conjunction, “because,” begins a negative adverb clause.

Example: Andrew didn’t help the homeless in his city because he was kind-hearted.

- L. More than one adverb clause interrupting the sentence subject and its verb creates attention problems for the reader.

Example: The Department of Labor, when the number of available jobs decreases in areas where there is already high unemployment, understands that people suffer.

- M. Imperative (command) independent clauses which don’t specifically connect to the meaning of the adverb clause are difficult to understand.

Example: Jump out of a plane; climb a mountain; and tour the world while you still can.

- N. In adverb clauses, adverbs should modify the nearest verb, adverb, or adjective. Adverbs or adverb phrases which *dangle* on their own confuse readers.

Example: Upon entering the surgeon's office, a skeleton caught my attention.
