4th Grade Reading/ELA

Study List

Week 23

**Spelling Words:**

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| **Week 19** | **Week 20** | **Week 21** | **Week 22** | **Week 23** |
| 1. said 2. school | 1. their 2. they’re 3. there | 1. though 2. thought | 1. through 2. threw | 1. to 2. too 3. two |

**Vocabulary Words and Word Parts:**

1. micro—small
2. scope—to see or watch
3. tele—distant, far away
4. mis—wrong, incorrect
5. path—feeling
6. graph—written or drawn

**ELA Terms:**

1. homophones—words that sound the same but are spelled differently and have different meanings.
2. verb—a doing word (run), a being word (is), or a sensing word (sounds)
3. subject—the topic of a sentence; it is needed for a complete sentence. The simple subject will be noun or pronoun.
4. predicate—describes what the subject does, feels, or is; it is needed for a complete sentence. The verb will be in the predicate.
5. complete sentence—a complete thought; it starts with a capital letter and ends with a period; it contains both a subject and a predicate
6. fragment—an incomplete sentence that is set up to look like a sentence with a capital letter to begin and a period at the end; a fragment is missing a subject, a predicate, or both
7. simple sentence—a sentence consisting of only one complete thought (independent clause)
8. compound sentence—a sentence consisting of more than one complete thought (independent clause)
9. coordinating conjunction—a joining word that joins equal words, phrases, or clauses (FANBOYS—for, and, nor, but, or yet, so)
10. formal English—language usage that is correct and proper; used for writing things for educational and professional purposes
11. informal English—language usage that is familiar and sometimes incorrect; used in informal settings with family and friends
12. relative pronouns—words that take the place of a noun and work as the subject of a dependent clause describing that noun (who, whom, whose, which, that)
13. relative adverbs—also known as subordinating conjunctions; begin adverb dependent clauses (where, when, why)
14. complex sentence—a sentence containing 1 independent clause and one or more dependent clauses; dependent clauses will be linked to the independent clause by a relative pronoun or relative adverb

**Reading Terms:**

1. fiction—texts that are based upon the imagination
2. nonfiction—texts that are based upon fact
3. narrative—a text that tells a story; may be fiction or nonfiction
4. literary texts—texts that are meant to affect the reader emotionally; literary texts have a theme
5. informational texts—texts that are meant to impart factual knowledge to a reader; informational texts have a main idea
6. main idea—the “point” of an informational text; it is the “big idea” or “bottomline”
7. inference—an educated guess based upon information in the text
8. Setting—where, when, and under what conditions a story takes place
9. Character—a person (or an animal or object with human qualities) in a narrative
10. Character traits—physical and personality details that make a character unique
11. Plot—the sequence of events in a story; what happens in a story
12. Motivation—what a character wants; this influences his or her actions
13. Narrative—a type of writing that tells a story
14. Dialogue—the words that characters say to each other. These words will be inside quotation marks
15. Theme—the lesson of a story; we learn this from the problem of the story and how the characters solve that problem
16. Figurative language—descriptive language not meant literally (word for word); i.e. “I died laughing;” “The flowers dance in the breeze;” “My tongue felt like sandpaper”