4th Grade Reading/ELA

Study List

Week 8

**Spelling Words:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Week 2** | **Week 3** | **Week 4** | **Week 5** | **Week 7** |
| 1. a lot 2. again 3. always 4. around 5. all right 6. argument | 1. beautiful 2. because 3. before 4. believe 5. bought | 1. brought 2. beginning 3. bored (meaning having no interest) 4. board (meaning piece of wood used for construction or a committee) | 1. decide 2. didn’t 3. different 4. details | 1. every 2. favorite 3. finally 4. first 5. friend |

**Vocabulary Words and Word Parts:**

1. –spect—to look, to watch, to observe
2. re- --again
3. text—written words
4. –scribe—to write
5. trans--across
6. context—the “setting” of a word; this setting affects the word’s meaning
7. describe--to tell or write about; create a picture of in words
8. transcribe—to write words that are said or copy written words from one place to another
9. transmit—to send across (as in radio waves and text messages)
10. transition—a word or phrase that links ideas (it bridges the gap between ideas)

**ELA Terms:**

1. Noun—person, place, thing, or idea
2. Pronoun—a word used to replace a noun
3. Verb—a doing word (run), a being word (is), or a sensing word (sounds)
4. Subject—the topic of a sentence; it is needed for a complete sentence. The simple subject will be noun or pronoun.
5. Predicate—describes what the subject does, feels, or is; it is needed for a complete sentence. The verb will be in the predicate.
6. Complete Sentence—a complete thought; it starts with a capital letter and ends with a period; it contains both a subject and a predicate
7. 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

**Reading Terms:**

1. Setting—where, when, and under what conditions a story takes place
2. Character—a person (or an animal or object with human qualities) in a narrative
3. Character traits—physical and personality details that make a character unique
4. Plot—the sequence of events in a story; what happens in a story
5. Motivation—what a character wants; this influences his or her actions
6. Narrative—a type of writing that tells a story
7. Dialogue—the words that characters say to each other. These words will be inside quotation marks
8. Theme—the lesson of a story; we learn this from the problem of the story and how the characters solve that problem
9. 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”
10. Chronological order (Sequencing)—placing events or steps in a process in time-order