4th Grade Reading/ELA

Study List

Weeks 10-12

**Spelling Words:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Weeks 8 and 9** | **Week 10** |
| 1. friend
2. first
 | 1. here (location)
2. hear (listen)
3. it’s (contraction for “it is”
4. its (possessive pronoun)
 |

**Vocabulary Words and Word Parts:**

1. dis—away or apart; having a negative force
2. disrespect- lack of respect; rudeness
3. disturb- to interrupt; to make uneasy or uncomfortable
4. discolor- to fade or stain; to affect color in a negative way
5. dispute- to argue or debate (verb); an argument or a debate (noun)

**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