4th Grade Reading/ELA

Study List

Weeks 17-18

* *This is an inclusive list for the entire 2nd 9 weeks. Please focus on the new items, which are starred. We will be working on these in the next two weeks.*

**Spelling Words:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Weeks 8 and 9** | **Week 10** | **Week 13** | **Week 14** | **Week 15** |
| 1. friend
2. first
 | 1. here (location)
2. hear (listen)
3. it’s (it is)
4. its (possessive pronoun)
 | 1. interesting
2. knew
3. know
4. no
5. little
 | 1. many
2. money
3. of (preposition)
4. off (adverb)
 | 1. people
2. pretty
3. really
4. received
 |

**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)
6. phone—a suffix meaning sound; used in words such as *homophone, earphones, headphones, telephone, cell phone*
7. sub—prefix meaning under
8. mono—prefix meaning one
9. arch—root word meaning ruler
10. monarch—single ruler of a country; king
11. monarchy—a kingdom ruled by a monarch
12. English words originating in mythology:
	1. Herculean—an adjective describing a task that is huge or challenging and will take a lot of physical, mental, or emotional strength
	2. Pandora’s box—a term given to a situation that is better left alone; messing with it will only bring more problems
	3. Achilles heel—a term given to someone’s weakness or character flaw
	4. Trojan horse—a term given to a person or entity that appears harmless on the outside but is really harmful on the inside
	5. Midas touch—a term that describes a person’s ability to take a situation or an object that appears worthless and turn it into something that is worth much
	6. Narcissist—an adjective that describes someone who is totally self-involved

**Reading Terms:**

1. subtitles—literally titles found under the main title; these five the main ideas of sections of a reading
2. fiction—texts that are based upon the imagination
3. nonfiction—texts that are based upon fact
4. narrative—a text that tells a story; may be fiction or nonfiction
5. literary texts—texts that are meant to affect the reader emotionally; literary texts have a theme
6. informational texts—texts that are meant to impart factual knowledge to a reader; informational texts have a main idea
7. main idea—the “point” of an informational text; it is the “big idea” or “bottomline”
8. inference—an educated guess based upon information in the text
9. figurative language—
	1. Simile—comparison between two unlike things using the comparing words “like” or “as”
	2. Metaphor—comparison between two unlike things
	3. Idiom—a commonly used metaphor that is understood by everyone; “It’s raining cats and dogs”
	4. Proverb—a declarative statement about a life lesson; commonly used and understood by most; “The early bird gets the worm.”
	5. Adage—an imperative statement that gives advice about living life; commonly used and understood by most; “Let sleeping dogs lie.”
10. drama—a genre of narrative writing that is meant to be performed in front of an audience; it consists mostly of character dialogue with some stage directions to guide the actor’s movements
11. prose—describes a text written in sentences and paragraphs; goes from margin to margin
12. poetry—describes a text written in lines and stanzas; usually incorporates rhyme and lots of figurative language
13. point of view—the perspective from which a narrative is told
	1. first person—the narrator is a character; uses first person pronouns like “I,” “me”, and “my” a lot
	2. third person—the narrator is an outsider who looks in on the action; uses third person pronouns like “he,” “she,” and “they” a lot

**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. quotation marks—punctuation marks used around dialogue and titles of short texts
11. declarative sentence—a sentence that is a statement; ends with a period (.)
12. interrogative sentence—a sentence that is a question; ends with a question mark (?)
13. imperative sentence—a sentence that is a request or command; ends in a period if it is a polite request; ends in an exclamation point (!) if it is a strong command
14. exclamatory sentence—a sentence that is said with emotion; ends in an exclamation point
15. formal English—language usage that is correct and proper; used for writing things for educational and professional purposes
16. informal English—language usage that is familiar and sometimes incorrect; used in informal settings with family and friends
17. 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)
18. relative adverbs—also known as subordinating conjunctions; begin adverb dependent clauses (where, when, why)