4th Grade Reading/ELA

Study List

Week 16

**Spelling Words:**

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| **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

**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.”

**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

**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