4th Grade Reading/ELA

Study List

Week 13

**Spelling Words:**

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| **Weeks 8 and 9** | **Week 10** | **Week 13** |
| 1. friend 2. first | 1. here (location) 2. hear (listen) 3. it’s (contraction for “it is”) 4. its (possessive pronoun) | 1. interesting 2. knew 3. know (having understanding of) 4. no (negative) 5. little |

**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*

**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

**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