

TABLE OF CONTENTS

About This Book	v
About the Author	v
Standards	vi
Syllables	1-5
Word Parts	6-37
Prefixes	6-19
Suffixes	20-33
Roots.....	34-37
Word Relationships	38-56
Synonyms	38-43
Antonyms	44-47
Anagrams.....	48-49
Analogies	50-53
Palindromes	54-55
Jumble.....	56
Spelling	57-78
Editor in Chief®	79
Reference Materials	80-92
Using a Dictionary	80-82
Using an Online Dictionary.....	83-84
Using a Thesaurus	85-88
Using an Online Encyclopedia	89-90
How to Use the Internet to Search for a Topic	91
Nonfiction Books	92
Writing Detective®	93-95
Parts of Speech	96-156
Nouns.....	96-100
Plural Nouns.....	101-103
Possessive Nouns.....	104-107
Pronouns.....	108-114
Verbs	115-116
Verb Tenses	117
Action Verbs	118-119
Regular Verbs	120-121
Irregular Verbs.....	122
Helping Verbs.....	123-124
Linking Verbs.....	125
Helping and Linking Verbs	126-127
Progressive Verb Tenses	128-129
Perfect Verb Tenses	130-131
Adjectives.....	132-141
Adverbs	142-146
Adjective or Adverb?	147
Prepositions	148-150

Conjunctions	151-153
Interjections.....	154-155
Editor in Chief®	156
Writing Detective®	157-159
Sentences	160-183
Sentences	160-163
Compound Subjects and Compound Predicates	164-165
Sentence Scramble.....	166-167
Compound Sentences.....	168-169
Types of Sentences.....	170-171
Sentence Fragments.....	172
Run-On Sentences.....	173-174
Rambling Sentences	175
Agreement of Subjects and Verbs.....	176-177
Clauses	178-179
Complex Sentences	180
Simple, Compound, or Complex?	181-183
Editor in Chief®	184
Writing Detective®	185-187
Capitalization.....	188-198
Jumble.....	199
Punctuation	200-213
End Punctuation.....	200-201
Commas.....	202-207
Quotation Marks.....	208-210
Colons.....	211-212
Semi-Colons.....	213
Editor in Chief®	214
Using Words Correctly	215-247
Homophones.....	215-229
Frequently Misused Words	230-234
Use the Correct Word!	235-242
Homographs.....	243-247
Reading and Writing	248-332
Context Clues.....	248-257
Similes.....	258-259
Metaphors	260
Similes and Metaphors.....	261-262
Idioms.....	263
Proverbs.....	264-265
Good Readers.....	266
Quotations About Reading	267
Genres of Literature	268-269
Reading Comprehension	270-273
Story Map.....	274-276
Point of View	277

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

Making Inferences.....	278
Reading Comprehension	279-282
What a Character!.....	283-284
Theme	285
Predicting	286
Reading Comprehension	287-290
Writing a Summary.....	291-293
Understanding Characters	294-297
Important Words for Readers.....	298
Drama	299-303
Poems	304-313
Genres of Literature	314
Text Features	315-317
Reading Comprehension	318-327
Firsthand and Secondhand Accounts	328-332
Writing	333-363
Author's Purpose	333
The Writing Process.....	334
Personal Narrative – 1. Prewriting	335
Personal Narrative – 2. Drafting.....	336
Personal Narrative – 3. Revising.....	337-338
Personal Narrative – 4. Editing	339
Personal Narrative – 5. Publishing.....	340
Personal Narrative – 1. Prewriting	341-343
Personal Narrative – 2. Drafting.....	344
Personal Narrative – 3. Revising.....	345
Personal Narrative – 4. Editing	346
Personal Narrative – 5. Publishing.....	347
Opinion Writing.....	348-350
Opinion Writing – 1. Prewriting.....	351
Opinion Writing – 2. Drafting.....	352
Opinion Writing – 3. Revising.....	353
Opinion Writing – 4. Editing.....	354
Opinion Writing – 5. Publishing.....	355
Informative Writing	356-358
Informative Writing – 1. Prewriting	359
Informative Writing – 2. Drafting.....	360
Informative Writing – 3. Revising	361
Informative Writing – 4. Editing	362
Informative Writing – 5. Publishing.....	363
Answers	364-392

Spelling

When a **suffix** begins with a consonant, keep the silent **e**.

care
hope

careful
hopeful

careless
hopeless

Add a suffix to a word to complete each sentence. You may use a suffix more than once.

Words

close
face
bare
rude

grace
home
bone
use

love
complete
separate

Suffixes

-ly -ful
-less -ness

1. The family sat on the beach and watched the _____ sunset.
2. The _____ swan glided effortlessly over the cool blue lake water.
3. Be courteous to others, because _____ will get you nowhere.
4. Many people volunteer at the _____ shelter downtown.
5. The art lovers were puzzled by the _____ people in the new artist's painting.
6. I was so happy when I was _____ finished with my homework.
7. The young man had _____ enough money to pay his rent.
8. Mom and Dad drove _____ to the program because Dad had to leave early to go to work.
9. If you look _____ at the picture, you'll see an optical illusion.
10. The _____ chicken was on sale at the supermarket.

Plural Nouns

Irregular nouns do not follow the standard rules to form a plural. Some irregular nouns change their spelling. Others do not change at all.

wolf - wolves

fish - fish

Write the plural form of each noun. Then use the plural form in a sentence.

1. woman - _____

2. tooth - _____

3. goose - _____

4. mouse - _____

5. foot - _____

Verbs

A **verb** shows action or a state of being. The verb is the main word in the predicate (the part that tells what is happening) of a sentence. Specific verbs help to make sentences more interesting.

General Action Verbs

The boy **laughed** at the joke.
John **ran** home.

Specific Action Verbs

The boy **chuckled** at the joke.
John **sprinted** home.

Rewrite each sentence, replacing the general action verb with a more specific action verb. Use a thesaurus to find interesting verbs.

1. The teacher helped the student with the math assignment.

2. My father asked about the after school program for fourth graders.

3. The audience cried throughout the sad movie.

4. Our dog's loud bark bothered all of the neighbors.

(continued on the next page)

Adjective or Adverb?

An **adjective** is a word that describes (modifies) a noun. An **adverb** is a word that describes (modifies) a verb.

Read each sentence below. If the underlined word is an adjective, circle the letter under the word *adjective*. If the underlined word is an adverb, circle the letter under the word *adverb*. Then write each letter on the line above its number to solve the riddle.



What would we have if everyone bought a white car?

_____ o _____
 3 4 7 9 10 5 8 3 2 6 3 10 9 1 6

	Adjective	Adverb
1. The <u>gigantic</u> elephant frightened my cousin.	o	p
2. The tiny squirrel scampered away <u>quickly</u> .	m	r
3. The paleontologist searched <u>carefully</u> for fossils.	c	a
4. Hannah watched a <u>humorous</u> movie today.	w	n
5. I will go shopping <u>tomorrow</u> .	b	e
6. The class clapped <u>excitedly</u> after the performance.	w	n
7. Jim studied <u>hard</u> for the vocabulary test.	h	k
8. Mom made a <u>delicious</u> dinner for my birthday.	c	q
9. The bee landed on the <u>yellow</u> flower.	i	u
10. I fed the birds <u>small</u> pieces of bread.	t	y

Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is the ability to read something and understand its meaning.

Read the fictional story and answer the questions.

Tammy and Gina

¹Tammy and Gina were identical twins. ²They wore the exact same clothes every day. ³Sometimes, even their parents had a difficult time telling them apart.

⁴At school, the students and the fourth grade teachers frequently mixed up the two girls. ⁵Tammy's passion was reading. ⁶She always had a book in hand. ⁷Gina was a brain when it came to math. ⁸She loved working with numbers, problem solving, and any games having to do with math. ⁹When Tammy and Gina arrived at school each morning, they had to sit in a line in the grade level hallway for about fifteen minutes. ¹⁰Tammy read her book, and Gina worked on Sudoku puzzles.



¹¹Fourth grade got more complicated as the year progressed. ¹²Tammy's math grades went up and down like a roller coaster, depending on what math skill she was learning. ¹³However, Gina consistently earned A's in math throughout the year.

¹⁴Every evening, the girls completed their homework at the kitchen table. ¹⁵Working on math homework was like climbing a mountain for Tammy. ¹⁶Gina tried to help, but Tammy would get frustrated. ¹⁷She'd get angry at her sister. ¹⁸Their mom and dad tried to help, also. ¹⁹Sometimes, Tammy understood the math better, but sometimes, her parents explained the math in a way she couldn't comprehend.

²⁰One Monday morning, the girls found out they would have a math test on Friday. ²¹It would be the final grade before their next report card. ²²Tammy was anxious and worried. ²³She didn't want to get a failing grade in math.

²⁴"Gina, you have to switch places with me at school on Friday! ²⁵You can take the math test for me. ²⁶Even if I get a low grade for you, you'll still get an A on your report card."

²⁷Gina rolled her eyes and shook her head. ²⁸Gina did not like the idea one bit, but her sister kept begging her until Gina finally agreed.

²⁹When they arrived at school on Friday, Gina read a book, and Tammy did Sudoku puzzles as they sat in the hall until the bell rang. ³⁰As usual, the girls wore the same clothes. ³¹Gina sat at Tammy's desk, and Tammy sat at Gina's desk. ³²They began the math test shortly after announcements.

³³Mrs. Drake walked around the room monitoring the students as they worked.

³⁴Only ten minutes had passed when Mrs. Drake said, "Tammy and Gina, I need to speak with you." ³⁵Mrs. Drake ushered the girls to the back of the room.

³⁶"You know that I've been correcting your assignments, reading your math journals, and looking at your handwriting for months now. ³⁷Your handwriting is similar, but not the same. ³⁸What's the story here? "

³⁹Gina had to confess immediately. ⁴⁰Tammy started crying, and she explained how math was so difficult.

⁴¹"Well, cheating won't help you improve your math skills. ⁴²Your mom and I spoke a while ago, and I told her that you would benefit from attending the math tutorials after school. ⁴³When I talk to her, I think she'll agree that now is the time. ⁴⁴Also, you need to study your math facts. ⁴⁵Mastering your math facts will make math easier for you. Gina could help. I know you'll improve your grades!"

⁴⁶"One more thing," the teacher said, "I'll have to inform your parents about this situation. ⁴⁷We'll discuss the consequences."

⁴⁸"Do you have to?" both girls said.

1. How do you know this story is realistic fiction?
 - a. The characters are famous.
 - b. The story is about a family.
 - c. The events that take place could happen.
 - d. There's a beginning, a middle, and an end.

2. What does the word monitoring mean in the story?
 - a. helping
 - b. watching carefully
 - c. teaching
 - d. talking

3. What does the word comprehend mean in the story?
 - a. understand
 - b. finish
 - c. divide
 - d. count

4. How did Mrs. Drake figure out the girls had switched places?
 - a. They wore different clothes.
 - b. She overheard the girls talking.
 - c. She recognized their handwriting.
 - d. She could read their minds.

Which sentence best supports the answer? _____