

Language Arts Study Guide

Week 1, 8, 15, 22, 29

1. Fact/Opinion

Fact- Statement that can be proven.

Example- I am in the fourth grade.

Opinion- Statement that someone believes to be true.

Example: Cats are the best pets.

2. Prefixes/Suffixes-

Prefixes- Word part that is added to the **beginning** of the word.

Example: unhappy

Suffixes- Word part that is added to the **end** of the word.

Example: hopeless

*Prefixes and suffixes change the meaning of the word.

3. Context Clues-

Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words using clues in the text. Example:

Postponed: The flight was postponed due to severe weather in the area.

4. Sources of Information-

Atlas- Book of maps (street, world, country, continent)

Thesaurus- Synonym book

Encyclopedia- Book of general information about a subject.

Dictionary- Where you can find the definition, part of speech, spelling of a word.

Webpage or Website- Most current or updated information about a certain place or item.

Language Arts Study Guide

Week 2, 9, 16, 23, 30

1. Using commas and quotation marks for direct speech.

Mom said, "Please wash your hands before dinner."

2. Homophones-

Words that sound the same but differ in spelling and meaning.

Example: to, too, two or knight, night

3. Frequently misspelled words-

Identify and correct misspelled words.

Example: dear three rong

4. Parts of a Book-

Table of Contents- list of chapters, page numbers; not in ABC order.

Glossary-Mini-Dictionary located at the back of a book. ABC order. Words are from that particular book.

Index- List of topics from that particular book; ABC order; located at the back of the book.

Title Page- located at the front of the book; lists the title, author and/or illustrator, publishing information.

Preface/Appendix- The "extra" parts. Preface is found at the beginning; can carry a note from the author. Appendix is at the back; can carry all of the parts found in the back of the book.

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Week 3, 10, 17, 24, 31

1. Synonyms-

Words that have nearly the same meaning.

Example: large/huge or quick/fast

2. Nouns- Name of a person, place or thing. Common nouns name any person, place, or thing. Examples: dog, park, boy

Proper nouns name a particular person, place or thing. Examples: Austin, Quail Run, Susie

3. Fragments and run-ons-

Recognize and rewrite fragments and run-on sentences.

Example: A high-speed boat.

We rode in a high-speed boat.

Example: The boat whizzed by the dock it scared us.

The boat whizzed by the dock, and it scared us.

4. Preposition- is a word that indicates the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence; usually will show direction.

Examples: above, under, over, across, along, around, before, behind, beneath, between, onto, underneath, through, near.

Our dog hides **under** the porch when it rains.

Language Arts Study Guide

Week 4, 11, 18, 25, 32

1. Antonyms-

Words that have opposite meanings.

Example: dark/light or stop/start

2. Verbs-Past, Present, future-

A word that can show action. Example: dug, run, tell

Past Progressive, Present Progressive, and Future Progressive

was listening

am listening

will be listening

3. Prepositional Phrase- Begins with a preposition, and it will end end with a noun or pronoun. It can also end with a modifier, then the noun or pronoun.

Example: The dog hides **under the porch** when it rains.

4. Analogies- a comparison or relationship between two things.

Example: wheel : car

could be compared or matched to: wall : room

Language Arts Study Guide

Week 5, 12, 19, 26, 33

1. **Adjective**-A word that describes or gives more information about a noun. It may tell what kind or how many. The order for adjectives is: Number, Opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Color, Origin, Material, Purpose.

Example: Two big dogs played in the yard.

We have a friendly, 2 year old, brown cat.

2. **Simple subject**- The main word or name that tells exactly whom or what the sentence is about. A simple subject has one main word.

Example: Diane plays on the soccer team.

The dog is in the yard.

3. **Compound subject**-Two or more subjects in the same sentence.

Example: Teachers and students eat in the lunchroom.

Dogs and cats are sweet.

4. **Apostrophes**-

Possessive Nouns: The apostrophe placement tells the story. Example: Student's hobbies (one student)

Boys' jackets (more than one boy)

Contractions: Combined form of two words. The apostrophe takes the place of any missing letters. Example: can't, won't, they're, shouldn't.

Language Arts Study Guide

Week 6, 13, 20, 27, 34

1. Pronouns and Relative Pronouns-

Pronouns take the place of one or more nouns.

Examples: I, me, you, he, him, she, her, it, we, us, you, they, them

She gave Sally a book.

It was about cats.

Relative Pronouns relate to the word that its relative clause modifies.

Examples: who, whom, whose, that, which.

The man whose dog ran away is posting signs around the neighborhood.

The person who phoned last night is my teacher.

2. Simile and Metaphor-

Simile: Compares two things using the words like or as.

Example: Evan ate his lunch like a vacuum cleaner.

Metaphor: Compares two things without using like or as.

Example: He is my super hero.

3. Frequently confused words-then/than; accept/except; which/that

Example: He is much better than me at basketball.

4. Definitions for multiple meaning words- Use the sentence and context clues to determine the meaning of 'multiple meaning' words.

Example: My current home is in Southern California.

Definition choices:

1. n. A flow of air, water, or electricity.
2. adj. Of the present time.

Language Arts Study Guide

Week 7, 14, 21, 28, 35

1. Adverbs and Relative Adverbs-

Adverbs: can describe a verb. It gives us more information about an action verb.

They may tell how, when, or where and often end in -ly. Examples: carefully, sadly, upstairs.

All of the children were upstairs.

I walked carefully down the stairs.

Relative Adverbs: can be used to join sentences or clauses.

Examples: where, when, why.

I was trying to explain why the experiment failed.

The pasture is where you'll find grazing cows.

2. Definitions and vocabulary- Determine the meaning of 4th grade level vocabulary.

Examples: Which of the following could you dangle?

keys a table a plate

Which two of the following are cylinder shaped?

a box a straw a can of soup

3. Compound sentence- Two independent clauses joined by a comma and a conjunction word. Conjunction words:

FANBOYS: For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So.

Example: Fred dropped the glass. It did not break. = Fred dropped the glass, but it did not break.

4. Complex sentence- One independent clause (can stand alone) and at least one dependent clause (cannot stand alone).

Examples: Because my coffee was too cold, I heated it in the microwave.

While waiting for my ride, I sipped my coffee.