



EDZUKATION

"It's a ZOO in education"

Language Arts CRCT Study Guide: 4th

subject/predicate - every sentence must have this to be a complete sentence

subject – who or what the sentence is about

predicate - what the subject is doing

Example: Mary (subject) is riding her bike to the park (predicate).

parts of speech

noun (person, place, thing) - teacher, school, pencil

adjective (describes a noun) - red, cool, awesome, clean

verb (action) - kicked, running, jump, sliding

adverb (describes a verb - usually ends with -ly) - quickly, softly, quietly

ending marks of a sentence

declarative (.) - stating something - I have a red shirt on.

imperative (.) - giving a command - “Do your homework”, Mom said.

interrogative (?) - ask a question - Do we have school today?

exclamatory (!) - to show emotion - YES! We don't have school today!

rules for capitalizing

- ❖ at the beginning of sentences
- ❖ names of people, names of places (Atlanta Elementary)
- ❖ names of titles (Because of Winn Dixie)
- ❖ the letter “I” when referring to yourself
- ❖ the first word in a quote (“The CRCT is next week”)
- ❖ titles of people (President Obama)
- ❖ days of the week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday)
- ❖ months (January, February, March)
- ❖ holidays (Christmas, Thanksgiving)
- ❖ religions (Christianity, Buddhism)
- ❖ languages (English, Spanish)
- ❖ states (Georgia, Florida)
- ❖ countries (United States of America, Mexico)
- ❖ the words Mom and Dad are capitalized when you are using them as their name
 - I told Mom I will be home later.
 - I told my mom I will be home later. (Do you see the difference?) 😊

comma use in a sentence

- ❖ when pausing in a sentence
 - I would come over, but I am grounded.
- ❖ separates a list of items
 - I have a pencil, pen, and eraser.
- ❖ when using quotations
 - Chaz asked, "Can I ride the bike?"
- ❖ after introductory words
 - Well, I finally finished my homework.
- ❖ show relation between a word and a noun (apposition)
 - My teacher, Mr. Rheault, is a great dancer! 😊

subject/verb agreement

singular

- ❖ The student sings. (He or she sings)
- ❖ The bird does migrate south during winter. (It does)

plural

- ❖ Your children sing. (They sing)
- ❖ Those birds do migrate south during winter. (They do)

sentence fragments - a sentence that is not complete

- ❖ There tomorrow. (fragment)
- ❖ I will be there tomorrow. (complete sentence)

identifying words from other languages

HINT: if it is food from another country, then it is a word from another country

- ❖ tacos, spaghetti, etc...

homophones - SOUND the same, spelled differently

- ❖ to, two, too

simple sentence - normal complete sentence

- ❖ Gary likes to play football in the morning.

compound subject simple sentence

- ❖ Gary and Todd like to play football in the morning.

compound predicate simple sentence

- ❖ Gary likes to play football and soccer in the morning.

complex sentence - normal sentence plus part of a sentence

- ❖ The teacher returned the homework after she noticed a mistake.

dependent clause - uses words such as since, because, although, that, when

- ❖ I had to go home right after school because Grandma was visiting from out of town!

genres/purpose of writing

fiction – made up story

non-fiction - true/real

persuasive - to convince someone

information - to give someone true information about a topic

entertain - to make someone laugh, etc...at your story

inferences/foreshadow - to say what will happen next based on clues from the story

fiction story elements

character - person in the story

setting - where the story takes place

climax - the most exciting part of the story

theme - the lesson throughout the story (Three Little Pigs: work hard)

plot – what the story is about

dialogue – when characters speak in a story or play

non-fiction elements

paragraphs - usually has 4 - 6 sentences

topic sentences - what the paragraph is about

supporting details - help you to identify the main idea

main idea - what the story is about (think of an umbrella - the umbrella is your main idea and ALL the supporting details can fit under the umbrella)

concluding sentences - it is the last sentence in a paragraph summing it up

Main Idea: There are many fun things to do at the beach



Details: play in the sand, swim, sunbathe

cause and effect - something happens because of another

❖ The dog ran through the house. It knocked over the lamp.

summarize - to retell the whole story in your own words

paraphrase - to retell part of the story with the exact words from the story

fact (true) - The CRCT starts next week.

opinion - (your thoughts) - I think the CRCT is easy.

idioms - figurative language

❖ A leopard can't change its spots. (means a person cannot change)

playful language

puns - I wondered why the baseball was getting bigger; then it hit me.

jokes - humorous sentences

palindromes - reading the same way forward as you can backwards

prefix - comes before the root word to make a new word

| Prefix | Meaning | Example |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| anti- | against | anticlimax |
| auto- | self | autopilot |
| circum- | around | circumvent |
| de- | away from | devalue |
| dis- | not | disappear |
| en- | put into | enclose |
| ex- | former | extract, ex-president |
| extra- | more than | extracurricular |
| in- | into | insert |
| non- | without | nonentity |
| pre- | before | pretest |
| un- | not | unfinished |

suffix - comes after the root word to make a new word

| Suffix | Meaning | Example |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| -acy | state or quality | privacy |
| -al | act or process of | refusal |
| -ance | state or quality of | maintenance |
| -dom | place or state of being | freedom, kingdom |
| -er, -or | one who | trainer, protector |
| -ism | doctrine, belief | communism |
| -ist | one who | chemist |
| -ity, -ty | quality of | veracity |
| -ment | condition of | argument |
| -ness | state of being | heaviness |
| -ship | position held | fellowship |
| -sion, -tion | state of being | concession, transition |

antonym (opposite) - up/down

synonym (same) - ship/boat

parts of a book

title page – front of the book where the title is placed

thesaurus - book to find synonyms

glossary - at the end of story in the back of the book to help you define words in the story (mini-dictionary)

index- at the beginning of the story to tell you the different chapter in the book

table of contents – at the beginning of the book and tells what the chapters of the book

sensory details

- ❖ smell, sight, touch, hear, see, taste

Additional CRCT vocabulary (these words are found in the CRCT questions)

- ❖ **best** - number 1
- ❖ **main** - number 1
- ❖ **same** - like something else
- ❖ **different** - not like something else
- ❖ **author** - who wrote the story
- ❖ **title** - what the story is called
- ❖ **means** - what something is
- ❖ **chronological order** - order by date
- ❖ **explain** - to tell more about something
- ❖ **phrase** - part of a sentence
- ❖ **purpose** - why we do something
- ❖ **realistic fiction** - false story that could happen
- ❖ **fantasy** - story that usually involves fairies or mystical creatures
- ❖ **historical fiction** - false story that has real facts
- ❖ **science fiction** - story that usually takes place on another planet or involves cool futuristic science possibilities
- ❖ **mystery** - a story with a problem to solve
- ❖ **adventure** - an exciting story
- ❖ **folktale** - story that is passed through generations of different cultures
- ❖ **compare** - telling about 2 or more things that are alike
- ❖ **contrast** - telling about 2 or more things that are different
- ❖ **graphic organizer** - picture to help you understand the story
- ❖ **probably** - about 90% something will happen
- ❖ **illustration** - picture
- ❖ **narrator** - someone who tells the story
- ❖ **major** - character who is in the story most of the time
- ❖ **minor** - character who is in the story just a little bit
- ❖ **tone** - the language in the story (happy, sad, mean, etc...)
- ❖ **poem** - story that rhymes (most of the time)
- ❖ **poet** - writes a poem
- ❖ **alliteration** - most of the beginning consonants are the same (Laughing lamas laughed loudly.)
- ❖ **assonance** - most of the vowel sounds are the same (I park the car in the Harvard yard.)
- ❖ **simile** - comparing using the words LIKE or AS (She is as pretty as the sky.)
- ❖ **metaphor** - direct comparison - (It's a jungle in here!!!)
- ❖ **pattern** - something you see over and over (5, 10, 15, 20, 25)
- ❖ **moral** - the lesson