

Name: _____

ELA Grade 4 Homework

In an effort to help students stay organized, I will be sending home weekly packets so that students will have all of their learning materials in one place. Students should complete the attached homework pages for each day of the week. The homework packet **must** come back and forth between school and home every day in your child's take-home English folder. Please do not work ahead in the packet. I will collect the completed packets at the end of every week. If a packet is lost, another may be printed from the classroom page under "assignments."

Students will be quizzed over the words at the bottom of the page at the end of the week.

| Day | Nightly Homework (due the next class period) | Minutes of Reading (average of 30 minutes/day) | Title/Author |
|-------------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| Weekend Homework: 05/01-03 | 4 A, B, C: p.1-3 | | |
| Monday 05/04 | 4 C: p.4 | | |
| Tuesday 05/05 | 4 B, C: p.4 | | |
| Wednesday 05/06 | 4 A, B, C: p.5 | | |
| Thursday 05/07 | 4 A, B, C: p.6 quiz tomorrow! | | |

1. Circle one of the books you read this week and respond to the prompt using **3-5 complete sentences**. Make a prediction about what will happen next.

Spelling Words

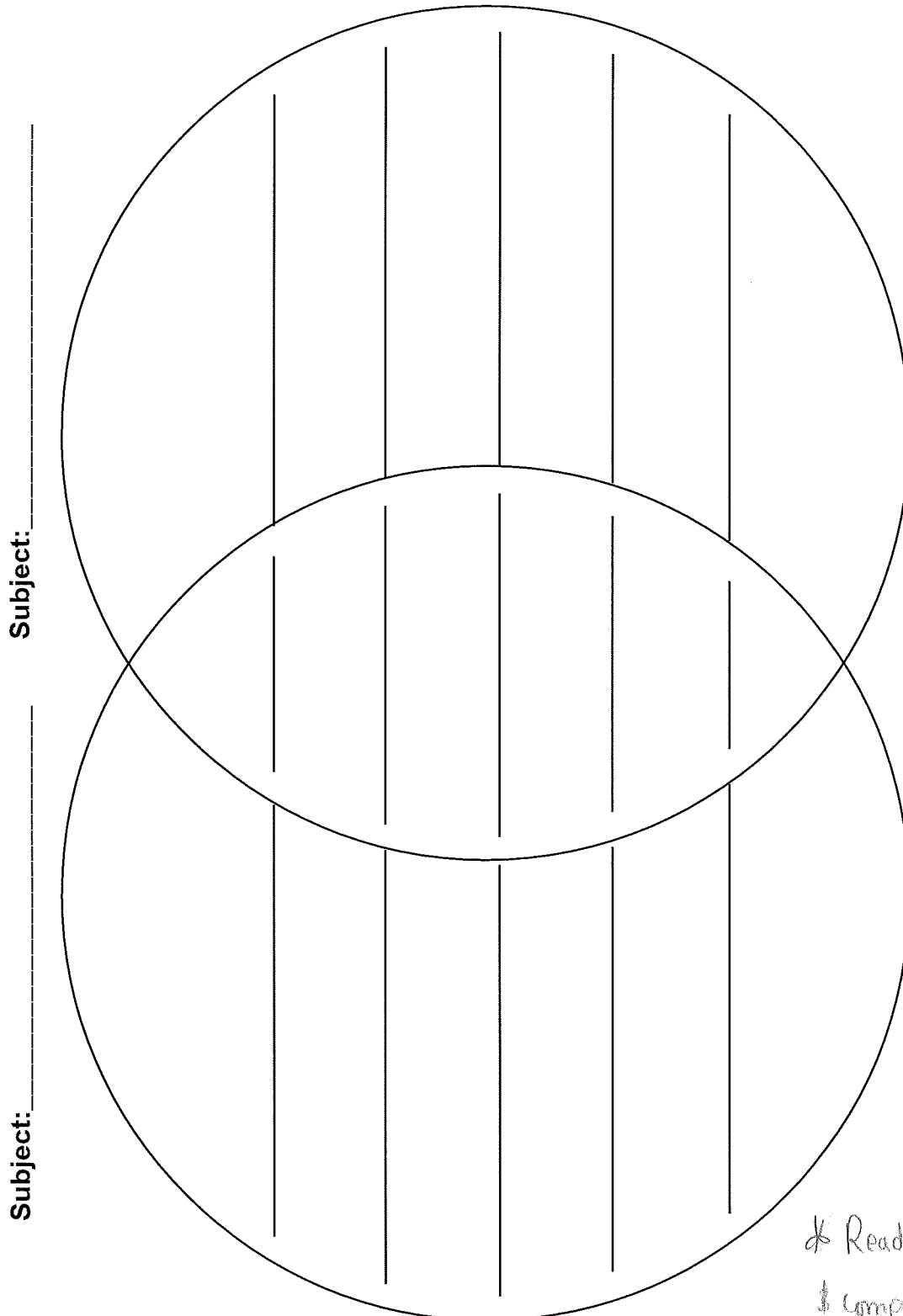
Greek word parts

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| autograph | megaphone | paragraph | saxophone |
| barometer | microchip | perimeter | symphony |
| biography | microphone | periscope | telegraph |
| diameter | microscope | phonics | telephone |
| headphones | microwave | photograph | telescope |

Name _____ Date _____

Venn Diagram

Write details that tell how the subjects are different in the outer circles. Write details that tell how the subjects are alike where the circles overlap.



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* Read the 2 folktales
↓ compare them
(p.1)

Why the Sun and the Moon Live in the Sky

Nigerian Folktale

Many years ago the sun and water were great friends, and both lived on the earth together. The sun very often used to visit the water, but the water never returned his visits. At last the sun asked the water why it was that he never came to see him in his house, the water replied that the sun's house was not big enough, and that if he came with his people he would drive the sun out.

He then said, "If you wish me to visit you, you must build a very large compound; but I warn you that it will have to be a tremendous place, as my people are very numerous, and take up a lot of room."

The sun promised to build a very big compound, and soon afterwards he returned home to his wife, the moon, who greeted him with a broad smile when he opened the door. The sun told the moon what he had promised the water, and the next day commenced building a huge compound in which to entertain his friend.

When it was completed, he asked the water to come and visit him the next day.

When the water arrived, he called out to the sun, and asked him whether it would be safe for him to enter, and the sun answered, "Yes, come in, my friend."

The water then began to flow in, accompanied by the fish and all the water animals.

Very soon the water was knee-deep, so he asked the sun if it was still safe, and the sun again said, "Yes," so more water came in.

When the water was level with the top of a man's head, the water said to the sun, "Do you want more of my people to come?" and the sun and moon both answered, "Yes," not knowing any better, so the water flowed on, until the sun and moon had to perch themselves on the top of the roof.

Again the water addressed the sun, but receiving the same answer, and more of his people rushing in, the water very soon overflowed the top of the roof, and the sun and moon were forced to go up into the sky, where they have remained ever since.

The Story of the Lightning and the Thunder

Nigerian Folktale

In the olden days the thunder and lightning lived on the earth amongst all the other people, but the king made them live at the far end of the town, as far as possible from other people's houses.

The thunder was an old mother sheep, and the lightning was her son, a ram. Whenever the ram got angry he used to go about and burn houses and knock down trees; he even did damage on the farms, and sometimes killed people. Whenever the lightning did these things, his mother used to call out to him in a very loud voice to stop and not to do any more damage; but the lightning did not care in the least for what his mother said, and when he was in a bad temper used to do a very large amount of damage. At last the people could not stand it any longer, and complained to the king.

So the king made a special order that the sheep (Thunder) and her son, the ram (Lightning), should leave the town and live in the far bush. This did not do much good, as when the ram got angry he still burnt the forest, and the flames sometimes spread to the farms and consumed them.

So the people complained again, and the king banished both the lightning and the thunder from the earth and made them live in the sky, where they could not cause so much destruction. Ever since, when the lightning is angry, he commits damage as before, but you can hear his mother, the thunder, rebuking him and telling him to stop. Sometimes, however, when the mother has gone away some distance from her naughty son, you can still see that he is angry and is doing damage, but his mother's voice cannot be heard.

Name _____

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

A **preposition** begins a group of words called a **prepositional phrase**. A prepositional phrase ends with a noun or pronoun called the **object of the preposition**. The preposition shows how the object of the preposition is related to other words in the sentence. A prepositional phrase can be used to tell *where*, *when*, *how*, or *which one*.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Preposition | We took a rocket <u>into</u> outer space. |
| Prepositional Phrase | <u>into outer space</u> |
| Object of the Preposition | <u>outer space</u> |

Sometimes you can combine two sentences with prepositional phrases.

The astronauts studied the moon. They saw craters there.

The astronauts studied craters on the moon.

Common Prepositions

about, above, across, after, along, around, at, behind, below, beneath, between, by, for, from, in, into, of, on, over, through, to, under, upon, with, without

Directions Write the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Underline the preposition. Circle the object of the preposition.

1. Can you jump across that gully? _____

2. Don't trip over a rock. _____

3. Gravity on the moon is very weak. _____

4. At night the temperature here is very cold. _____

Directions Each sentence below contains two prepositional phrases. Underline the prepositional phrases.

5. The race to the moon ended in triumph.

6. Astronauts from the United States landed on the moon.



Home Activity Your child learned about prepositions and prepositional phrases. Ask your child to name some common prepositions and to show you how they combine with nouns or pronouns to make prepositional phrases.

Name _____

Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

Directions Write the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Underline the preposition. Circle the object of the preposition.

1. Can you name the planet closest to Earth?

2. Mars is not far from us.

3. Venus is between Earth and Mercury.

4. There are beautiful rings around Saturn.

5. Let's focus on Jupiter.

6. That's Mars, just above the horizon.

7. After some practice, you'll recognize the planets.

Directions Each sentence below contains two prepositional phrases. Underline the prepositional phrases.

8. I enjoyed reading *The First Men in the Moon* by H. G. Wells.

9. It's about a scientist who creates a material that defies the force of gravity.

10. He flies from the Earth to the moon.

11. On the moon he discovers that there is a civilization beneath the moon's surface.

12. He goes into the moon's center and barely escapes with his life.

Name _____

Greek Word Parts

Spelling Words

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| telephone | biography | telescope | photograph | microwave |
| diameter | barometer | microscope | headphones | microphone |
| autograph | microchip | telegraph | perimeter | paragraph |
| phonics | symphony | saxophone | periscope | megaphone |

What You Hear For each definition, write a list word containing *phon*.

1. a large orchestra 1. _____
2. a device for sending sound by electricity 2. _____
3. a funnel-shaped tube that magnifies the voice 3. _____
4. a device that strengthens and broadcasts sound waves 4. _____
5. a listening device fitted to the head 5. _____
6. a curving musical instrument with a reed mouthpiece 6. _____
7. use of sounds in words to teach beginning reading 7. _____

Proofread Sentences Circle the misspelled list word in each sentence. Write the word correctly on the line.

8. A baremoter measures air pressure. 8. _____
9. I would like to get your autagraf. 9. _____
10. I had to replace a computer mikrochep. 10. _____
11. The perimmeter is the distance around a shape. 11. _____
12. This circle has a daimeter of 3 inches. 12. _____
13. Heat a cup of water in the microway. 13. _____
14. A parascope gives a submarine a view. 14. _____

Greek Pairs Use two list words with the same root to finish each sentence.

A good _____ of the subject helps you picture the subject of a _____. (*graph*)

15. _____ 16. _____

You can use a _____ to see stars and a _____ to see cells (*scope*)

17. _____ 18. _____

A complete _____ is a long _____ to send. (*graph*)

19. _____ 20. _____



Home Activity Your child learned words formed from Greek word parts. Have your child look at words with *phon* and *graph*, and then tell what *phon* and *graph* probably mean.