GET READY FOR
FOURTH GRADE

4TH Grade

14 in.

5 in.   5 in.

19 in.

3 cm.   7 cm.

5 cm.
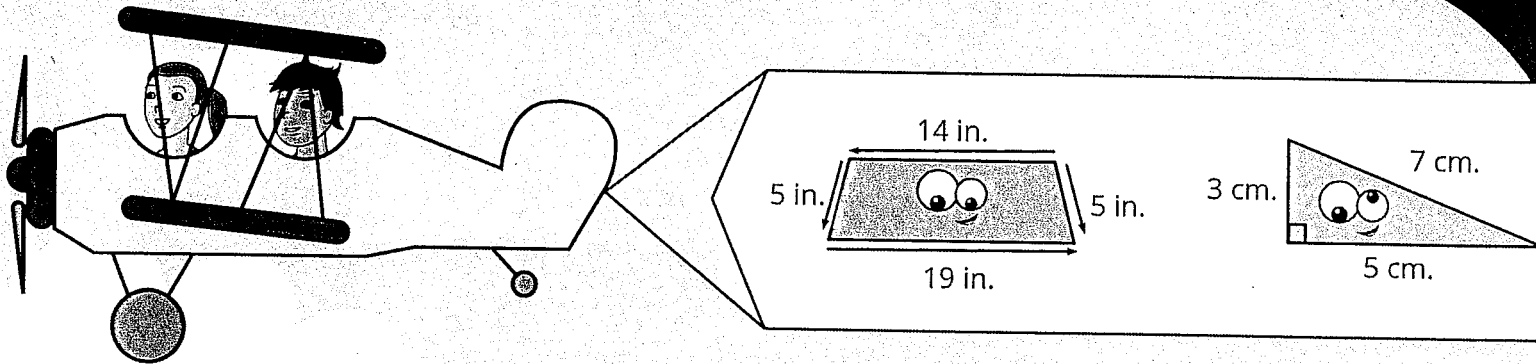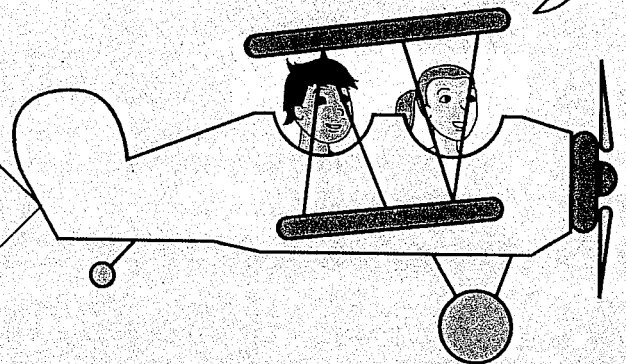
prefix + root word = new word

super + hero   = superhero

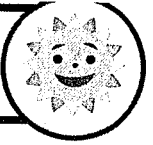Get ready for fourth grade with fractions, prefixes, geometry, and more!

I (suspect) [**believe**] there will be good times during my trip to the amusement park!

Summer Learning

Grammar Basics: Object Pronouns #2

Name:_____   Date:_____

A **pronoun** is a substitute for a noun. An **object pronoun** is the object of the sentence. For example:

Shelly put <u>the pastries</u> on cooling racks.

noun

Shelly put <u>them</u> on cooling racks.

pronoun

Select an **object pronoun** that could take the place of the noun in each sentence.

this	these	we	they	her	his

1. _____ Deliver **the lunch order** to Yan and Eric

2. _____ Corey was excited to see **the chocolate mousse** cake.

3. _____ **Elaine, Rich, and I** took our dog, Lana, to the dog park.

4. _____ **The Betty Bakers** were once known for their tasty eclairs.

5. _____ Harvelene brought **Arthur's** phone to the picnic.

6. _____ "**My knives** aren't going to cut it," yelled Kathy.

7. _____ **Luxury cars and sport utility vehicles** tend to be gas guzzlers.

8. _____ **Johanna and I** love to sing in the shower.

9. _____ **Many new laws** have changed the way people drive.

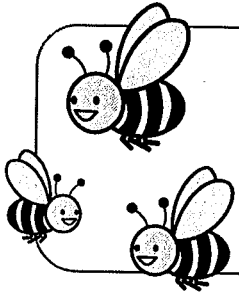10. _____ You can purchase **the bowls on the shelf** at the front counter.
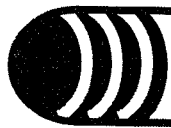
Seasonal Homonyms
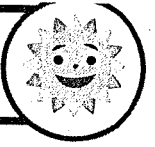
Name:_____   Date:_____

Homonyms are words that are spelled and pronounced the same, but have different meanings.

Read the definitions for each bolded word. Then write "a" or "b" for the corresponding definition that describes how the word is used in each sentence.

1. address   **a.** place of residence   **b.** to speak directly to

_____ Shelly purchased address stickers for her holiday cards.

_____ During elections, voters look to representatives to address their issues.

2. bat   **a.** baseball equipment   **b.** a kind of winged mammal

_____ Eli hoped he'd see a bat or two during his summer cave expedition.

_____ On opening day, Hazel struck out because her bat was too light.

3. flat   **a.** pressed very thin   **b.** an apartment

_____ Five new students rented our flat last Fall.

_____ I felt my stomach would never be flat again after the holiday meal.

4. match   **a.** to look the same   **b.** a piece of wood used to light a fire

_____ We didn't have a match so we used the stove to light the candles.

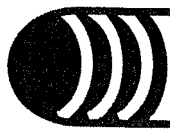_____ Her scarlet skirt and holly berries were a perfect match.

5. spring   **a.** the season after Winter   **b.** to pay for or buy
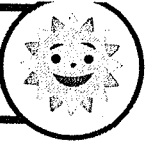
_____ As the Spring saying goes, "April showers bring May flowers."

_____ For my graduation, I decided to spring for a new suit.

Synonyms & the Astronomer

Name:_____ Date:_____

Synonyms are words with the same or almost the same meaning.

Directions: Fill in the circle next to the synonym for the bold word in each sentence below.

1. "**Shut** the drapes while we look through the telescope," said the astronomer.

◯ stain	◯ close	◯ drop	◯ open

2. "It's **hard** to see the stars at night when there's light pollution," she said.

◯ easy	◯ difficult	◯ smart	◯ curly

3. "I think it's **false** that the universe is devoid of life," she continued.

◯ seasoned	◯ fast	◯ curious	◯ untrue

4. She began to **shout**, "Interstellar space is teeming with possibilities!"

◯ throw	◯ whisper	◯ tickle	◯ yell

5. She reached into her lunch **sack** and asked, "Do you know about the Hubble?"

◯ plate	◯ case	◯ bag	◯ train

6. I replied, "**Under** your lunch, there's a nebulae image taken from the Hubble!"

◯ eat	◯ below	◯ above	◯ hide

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Subject and Predicate Practice
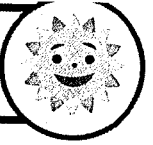
Name:_____   Date:_____
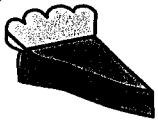
Every complete sentence has two parts: a **subject** and a **predicate**.
The subject is what or whom the sentence is about.
The predicate is the part that tells something about the subject.

Example: Samantha bakes sweet potato pies every Thanksgiving.

subject   predicate
Who/What   What happened or was done

Identify the subject and the predicate in each sentence. Underline the subject once and the predicate twice.

1.	Erin wears the cutest brown leather shoes to work.
2.	Our dual suspension mountain bikes have disc brakes.
3.	Emily is flying to Barcelona next February.
4.	The latest train leaves the station at 12:30 a.m.
5.	Kathy rides her bicycle during her morning commute.
6.	The concert begins after the parade passes through downtown.
7.	Kevin and Vivian brought gummy bears and caramel popcorn to the meeting.
8.	The barber shop is always full on Sundays.
9.	I was so happy to hear about my cousin's newborn child.
10.	Chewing gum was difficult to find at the hardware store.

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Context Clue Matching
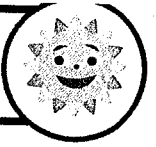
Name:_____ Date:_____

Directions: Use the context clues in each sentence to figure out the meaning of the word in parentheses. Then find the direct definition on the cards and write it on the line.

Definition Cards:

to bring in or put into	a person who watches	believe	a person who checks things out
items collected for review	to fall down	a large pile or mound	a thief

1. This summer, I have a feeling I'll be a (spectator) _____ to all the fun my friends will be having while I'm sitting on the sidelines.

2. Autumn sends kids back to school, like a (crook) _____ who's stashed summertime somewhere long forgotten.

3. I (suspect) _____ there will be good times during my trip to the amusement park.

4. My little sister will most likely spend her days looking for (specimens) _____ down at the creek behind our house.

5. When I return I'll have to (import) _____ my pictures into my online vacation journal.

6. After all-day long hikes, the only thing I want to do is (collapse) _____ onto my bed.

7. An (inspector) _____ came by the museum after the painting went missing.

8. After the barbecue there was a (heap) _____ of refuse because the trash cans had overflowed.

Reading for Comprehension: More Cause and Effect
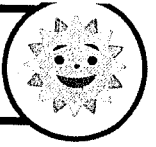
Name:_____   Date:_____

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

School ended last week and tomorrow we're buying our season tickets to the local amusement park! I told my brother that I was going to go every day this summer. I wanted to beat my record from last summer when I went every weekday. Every time I entered the park, I took a picture with a different costumed character. My camera was a little clunky, but entirely reliable. It worked every time!

I kept the portraits in my online summer journal. I couldn't keep my mind from racing about all the new memories I was going to make with a trusted companion. All I needed to do was find my digital camera that my grandfather bought for me two years ago. When I found it, I couldn't believe my eyes.

The lens looked crusted over in dust and the camera case looked like it had water damage! The buttons couldn't be pushed down and nothing would turn on. I even couldn't open the memory card compartment as it felt like it had been sealed by dried saltwater. I suspected that one of my brothers must have used my camera, damaged it, put it back and thought I might not have noticed. How could I not?! But I thought about something my grandfather used to say: "There's no need crying over spilled milk." Maybe it was time I ditched the idea of taking a camera with me. Nowadays my phone takes better pictures than that old camera ever did and it's more com-pact!

1. What was the trusted companion the narrator spoke of?

_____

_____

2. What new memories did the main character have in mind?

_____

_____

3. What made the 'companion' so reliable?

_____

_____

4. Who did the main character suspect was involved in the mishap?

_____

_____

5. What do you think happened to the camera?

_____

_____

Fiction Travel Brochure

Name: _____

Date: _____

Create a travel brochure for the setting of your book! If the action takes place in multiple locations, use the main location for your travel brochure. Describe the place and tell what makes it unique. Give details that makes the place worth visiting and draw pictures of the location in the boxes.
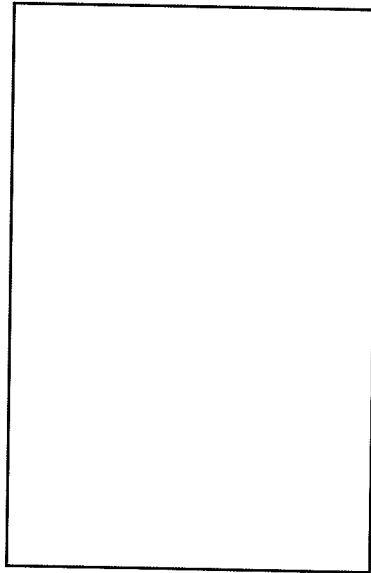
Must-Dos:

Oh, See the sights:

Plan Your Trip To:

Food & Lodging:
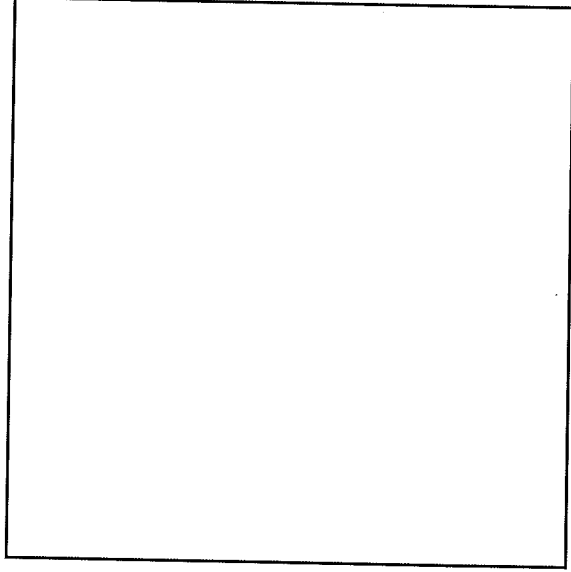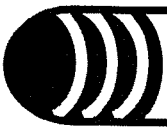
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More Opinion Paragraphs
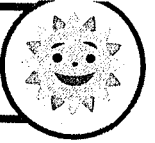
Name:_____

Date:_____

An opinion paragraph should have at least four sentences. The first sentence states your opinion and the next three give reasons why you have this opinion.
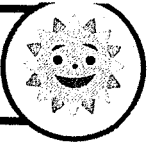
Sample prompt:
Some students think teachers should assign more homework, some students think teachers should assign less homework. What do you think?

Example opinion paragraph:
I think teachers should assignment more homework. They should assign more homework because students need to learn more things. If students don't do homework, they watch too much TV. Plus, having more homework will give kids more responsibility.

Some people believe students should be assigned homework every night. What is your opinion on the subject?
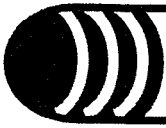
_____
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More Opinion Paragraphs

Name:_____

Date:_____

An opinion paragraph should have at least four sentences. The first paragraph states your opinion, and the next three give three reasons why you have this opinion.

2. Sample prompt:

Some people believe transportation should be free for students who take public transportation. What is your opinion on the subject?

_____

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More Opinion Paragraphs

Name:_____   Date:_____

An opinion paragraph should have at least four sentences. The first paragraph states your opinion, and the next three give three reasons why you have this opinion.

3. Sample prompt:

Some people believe 4 years of college should be free for all students. What is your opinion on the subject?

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Sentence Correcting: Incomplete and Run-Ons

Name:_____

Date:_____

Incomplete Sentences

A complete sentence has a **subject** (the person, place, or thing that the sentence is about) and a **predicate** (what the subject does or is). The subject is a noun and the predicate is a phrase that contains a verb.

Example: (Mr. Morton) walked down the street.
       subject   *predicate*
verb

Identify the subject and predicate in each sentence. Circle the subject and underline the predicate.

1. Blythe always wears a black skirt on Tuesday.

2. Tomorrow, Elaine's birthday party will be at the bowling alley.

3. There's no way Tatum is playing on the softball team.

4. Graham wants to go skiing with the rest of us.

5. Ivan bought a new pair of ten pound barbells.

An **incomplete** sentence is missing a subject or predicate.
Example: Walked down the street.

Fix the incomplete sentences by adding a subject or predicate.
Example: He walked down the street.

1. Peeled all the potatoes

_____

2. Came crashing down

_____

3. He

_____

4. Didn't mean to do it

_____

5. Everyone in San Mateo

_____
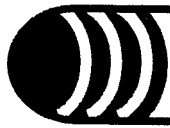
More Punctuation and Capitalization
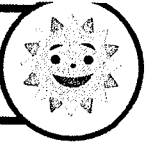
Name:_____   Date:_____

Review punctuation, quotations, and capitalization by adding the correct punctuation to each sentence. Include commas, periods, question marks, and quotation marks where needed.

1. Thats not fair my sister cried after i snagged the last cookie. that was mine!
2. Im not supposed to be playing the lead character cried Billy.
3. Youre the best soprano singer we have in the show pleaded Sarah.
4. I knew I was in the wrong store when i passed the ladies skirts i cried oh no!
5. Who thought that was funny asked Peter when he heard about the prank.

Rewrite each sentence with the **correct punctuation.** Capitalize words and add quotation marks where needed.

1. thats the best pizza ive ever had chimed nate.

_____

_____

2. Everyone was excited except Bob who kept saying im so bored.

_____

_____

3. Maybe next years dance will be even more fun barbara shouted

_____

_____

4. Who's at the door? asked my dad.

_____

_____

5. Im not sure im going to like this said sheila as we lined up for the ride
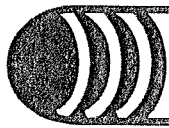
_____

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Place Value & Expanded Form
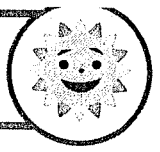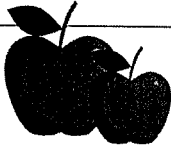
Name:_____   Date:_____

Fill in the missing numbers in the box.
Then write out the place values on the line provided.

1. 610 = [600] + [10] =

    <u>Six hundreds, one ten.</u>

2. 346 = [   ] + 40 + [ ] =
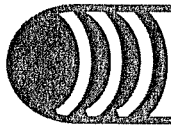
    _____

3. 967 = [   ] + [   ] + 7 =

    _____

4. 5485 = 5000 + [   ] + [   ] + [ ] =

    _____

5. 2094 = [   ] + 0 + 90 + [ ] =

    _____

Place Value & Expanded Form
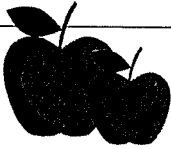
Name:_____   Date:_____

Fill in the missing numbers in the box.
Then write out the place values on the line provided.

6.   3912 = [   ] + 900 + [   ] + [   ] =

_____

7.   10,495 = 10,000 + [   ] + 90 + [   ] =

_____

8.   92,401 = [   ] + [   ] + [   ] + 1 =

_____

9.   668,935 = [   ] + [   ] + [   ] + [   ] + 30 + 5 =

_____

_____

10. 304,598 = [   ] + [   ] + 500 + [   ] + 8

Place Value Number Challenge
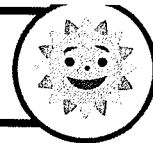
Name:_____   Date:_____

> **Directions:** Using the numbers in the number bank, create a six-digit number based on the clues given.

4	9	2	6	1	5

1. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

2. What is the largest six-digit number you can make?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

3. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make that has 6 in the ones place?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

4. What is the largest six-digit number you can make that has 2 in the thousands place?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

5. What is the smallest six-digit number you can make that ends in an even number ?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

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Multiplication and the Associative Property
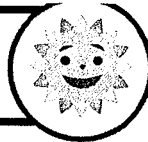
Name:_____   Date:_____

One of the multiplication properties is associative, which means you can group the factors in a multiplication equation differently and still get the same product.

$$A \times (B \times C) = (A \times B) \times C$$

Find the missing factor according to the associative property.

1. $5 \times (4 \times 3) = (5 \times 4) \times$ ⬚

2. $7 \times (3 \times 6) = (7 \times 3) \times$ ⬚

3. $(30 \times 5) \times 12 = (30 \times 12) \times$ ⬚

Find the product of these numbers.

4. $6 \times (3 \times 4) =$ ⬚ $(6 \times 3) \times 4 =$ ⬚

5. $10 \times (2 \times 5) = 10 \times$ ⬚ $\quad =$ ⬚

6. $(10 \times 2) \times 5 =$ ⬚ $\times 2 \quad =$ ⬚

Think About It:

7. When you group the factors differently, do you get a different product? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

8. How could you change two out of three factors in an equation and still have the same product?

_____

_____

_____
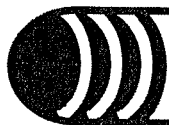
More Multiplication Comparisons

Name:_____   Date:_____

Directions: Test your multiplication skills by writing in the correct symbol: >, < or =.

1. 13 x 0 ☐ 2 x 1	2. 12 x 5 ☐ 10 x 6	3. 5 x 5 ☐ 6 x 4
4. 12 x 3 ☐ 6 x 6	5. 4 x 3 ☐ 5 x 2	6. 6 x 5 ☐ 7 x 3
7. 6 x 9 ☐ 7 x 8	8. 12 x 4 ☐ 9 x 5	9. 8 x 3 ☐ 6 x 4
10. 8 x 4 ☐ 6 x 6	11. 5 x 4 ☐ 9 x 2	12. 13 x 0 ☐ 2 x 1
13. 9 x 5 ☐ 7 x 8	14. 3 x 3 ☐ 4 x 2	15. 11 x 6 ☐ 7 x 9
16. 6 x 3 ☐ 4 x 4	17. 5 x 2 ☐ 7 x 1	18. 7 x 7 ☐ 6 x 8
19. 10 x 5 ☐ 7 x 6	20. 7 x 4 ☐ 14 x 2	21. 9 x 4 ☐ 5 x 8

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More Mixed Minute Math

Name:_____

Date:_____

Directions: See how many of the following mixed math problems you can do in one minute!

64 ÷ 8	2 × 1	6 + 8	16 ÷ 8	16 ÷ 2	20 ÷ 4
18 ÷ 2	3 × 4	1 + 8	3 + 6	4 + 9	2 × 1
63 ÷ 7	9 − 7	18 ÷ 6	3 + 4	6 + 7	7 ÷ 1
7 − 7	7 − 3	4 − 3	1 × 3	6 × 1	5 + 3
8 × 3	40 ÷ 5	2 + 4	8 × 5	7 + 5	7 × 1
3 − 1	3 − 2	9 × 8	8 − 5	7 + 8	3 + 3
9 − 4	6 + 6	7 × 5	3 + 5	6 − 4	9 × 1
63 ÷ 9	8 × 9	4 − 3	18 ÷ 9	7 × 2	3 ÷ 3

Geometry Basics: More Perimeters
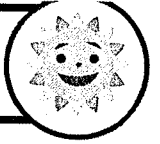
Name:_____

Date:_____

Geometry: Perimeter

The perimeter of a polygon is equal to the distance around it.
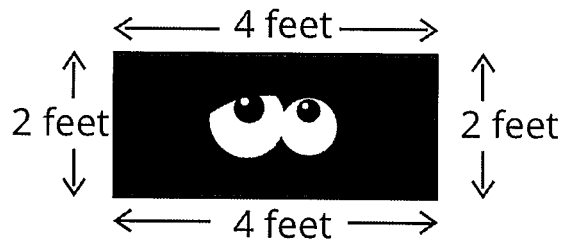
← 4 feet →

2 feet | 2 feet

← 4 feet →

```
   2  feet
   4  feet
   2  feet
+  4  feet
_____
  12  feet
```

Directions: Calculate the perimeter for the following polygons.

1. 6 cm. 6 cm. 6 cm. 6 cm. 6 cm.	2. 7 cm. 3 cm. 5 cm.	3. 3 cm. 4 cm. 8 cm. 8 cm. 3 cm.
perimeter = _____ cm.	perimeter = _____ cm.	perimeter = _____ cm.
4. 14 in. 5 in. 5 in. 19 in.	5. 2 in. 2 in. 2 in. 2 in. 2 in.	6. 6 in. 4 in. 4 in. 6 in.
perimeter = _____ in.	perimeter = _____ in.	perimeter = _____ in.

2-DIGIT MULTIPLICATION
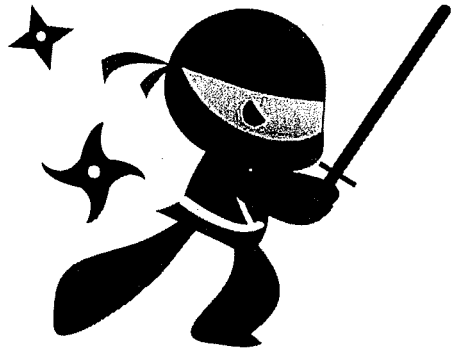
$$\begin{array}{r} {}^{2}27 \\ \times\ 3 \\ \hline 81 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} {}^{4}65 \\ \times\ 9 \\ \hline 585 \end{array}$$
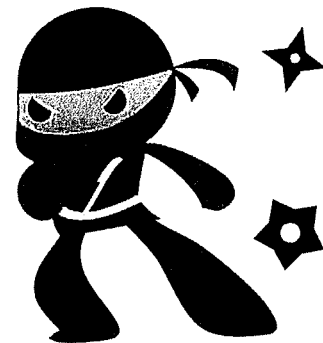
MULTIPLY. REGROUP IF NEEDED.

77 X 9	19 X 6	24 X 8	90 X 7	36 X 5
21 X 6	82 X 4	78 X 9	63 X 9	58 X 2
61 X 4	38 X 9	13 X 7	52 X 5	99 X 5
46 X 7	29 X 8	98 X 3	23 X 7	72 X 3
25 X 6	68 X 8	43 X 8	52 X 3	75 X 9

NINJA MULTIPLICATION
✹ MULTIPLYING BY 9 ✹

Master your multiplication skills by completing each equation.

5×9	12×9	3×9	20×9	4×9

10×9	13×9	7×9	14×9	1×9

19×9	0×9	9×9	11×9	6×9

8×9	16×9	2×9	18×9	15×9

Umbrella Math

7
x 0
___

3 x 2 =

19
x 7
___

18
x 9
___

2
x 2
___

4
x 1
___
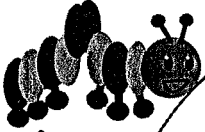
6
x 3
___

Instructions:

Complete each math problem and color the page!

Find The Multiplication Facts

Multiplication is the reverse of division.

Example: If the division sentence is $12 \div 6 = 2$,
Then the related multiplication facts are $6 \times 2 = 12$ and $2 \times 6 = 12$.

Look at these division sentences, and write down the two related multiplication facts.

$10 \div 5 = 2$

_____

_____

$35 \div 7 = 5$

_____

_____

$96 \div 8 = 12$

_____

_____

$120 \div 12 = 10$

_____

_____

$44 \div 11 = 4$

_____

_____

$76 \div 2 = 38$

_____

_____

$81 \div 9 = 9$

_____

_____

$75 \div 25 = 3$

_____

_____

$999 \div 3 = 333$

_____

_____
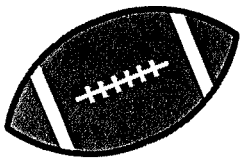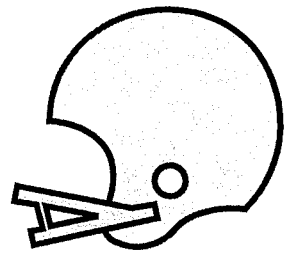
FOOTBALL MULTIPLICATION #1

Kick off! Time to take the field and score a touchdown for the home team. Solve the following multiplication problems and you'll be an All-Pro!

3 x 8 = ___   6 x 4 = ___   3 x 7 = ___   9 x 2 = ___

4 x 3 = ___   5 x 5 = ___   7 x 2 = ___   4 x 4 = ___

5 x 1 = ___   3 x 3 = ___   2 x 4 = ___   5 x 2 = ___