



# Fourth Grade

## Language Arts Workbook

### Samples

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# Language Workbook Scope and Sequence

## Lesson

1. Vocabulary Development
2. Nouns and proper nouns
3. Vocabulary review
4. Acronyms, Parts of speech
5. Idioms, vocabulary
6. N-V agreement, vocabulary
7. Collective nouns, tense, vocabulary
8. Compound subjects, vocabulary
9. Combining sentences, synonyms
10. Vocabulary, facts and opinions
11. Parts of speech, vocabulary
12. Subject-predicate, paragraphs, vocab.
13. Vocabulary, subject-predicate
14. Main idea
15. Vocabulary, meaning from context
16. Commas, conjunctions, vocabulary
17. Coordinate adjectives, prepositions
18. Punctuate series, vocabulary words
19. Story sequence
20. Outline, vocabulary
21. Tense, vocabulary
22. Tense, antonyms, vocabulary
23. Present perfect tense, vocabulary
24. Using an index, cause and effect
25. Vocabulary, making inferences
26. Sentence types, vocabulary
27. Sentence types, vocabulary
28. Paragraph, vocabulary
29. Synonyms, cause and effect
30. Vocabulary, parts of speech, helping verbs
31. Subjective and objective pronouns, vocabulary
32. Compound subject pronouns, punctuate dialog, vocabulary
33. Vocabulary, synonyms and antonyms
34. Capitalize proper nouns, write addresses
35. Capitalize personal titles, compound sentences, vocabulary
- 36-40 Review and Test 1
41. Homophones, helping and main verbs, vocabulary
42. Verbs, contractions with verbs, vocabulary
43. Semi-colons, vocabulary
44. Conjunctive adverbs
45. Vocabulary, fact and opinion
46. Irregular verbs, vocabulary
47. Irregular verbs, confusing verbs, vocabulary
48. Gerunds, vocabulary
49. Synonyms and antonyms, editing
50. Vocabulary, subject-predicate, conjunctive adverbs
51. Antecedents, vocabulary
52. Antecedents, pronouns, compound subjects, vocabulary
53. Vocabulary
54. Parts of speech, homophones
55. Vocabulary, main idea
56. Prepositional phrases, vocabulary
57. Prepositions, write questions, vocabulary
58. Prepositional phrases, vocabulary
59. Capitalizing personal titles, analogies
60. Vocabulary, finding details
61. Idioms, vocabulary
62. Similes and metaphors, easily confused words, vocabulary
63. Greek and Latin roots, vocabulary
64. Fact and opinion, homophones
65. Irregular nouns, vocabulary, sentence types
66. Parts of speech, vocabulary
67. Synonyms and antonyms, adding details, vocabulary
68. Possessive nouns, vocabulary
69. Possessive nouns, conjunctive adverbs
70. Main idea, vocabulary
71. Possessives - two subjects, vocabulary
72. Tense, inferences, vocabulary
73. Perfect tense, vocabulary
74. Using context, subjects and predicates
75. Order of events, vocabulary
- 76-80 Review and Test 2

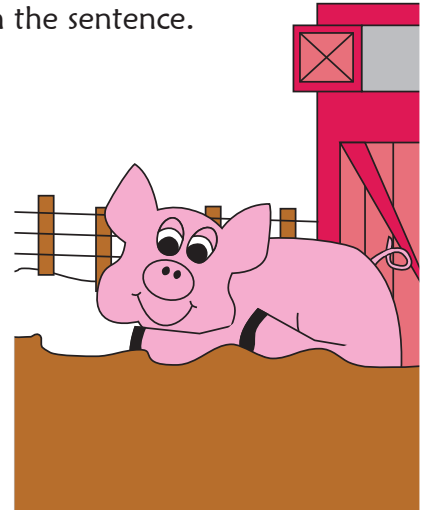
# Language Workbook Scope and Sequence

- |                                                            |                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 81. Subjects and objects, vocabulary                       | 122. Pronouns, comparisons, punctuation, vocabulary    |
| 82. Compound subjects, capitalization, vocabulary          | 123. Compound subjects, vocabulary                     |
| 83. Compound sentences, vocabulary                         | 124. Homographs, analogies                             |
| 84. Homographs, adding adjectives                          | 125. Finding details, vocabulary                       |
| 85. Written directions, vocabulary                         | 126. Double negatives, vocabulary                      |
| 86. Noun-verb agreement, vocabulary                        | 127. Double negatives, comparisons, vocabulary         |
| 87. Antecedents, Greek and Latin roots, vocabulary         | 128. Parts of speech, vocabulary                       |
| 88. Greek and Latin roots, vocabulary                      | 129. Similes and metaphors, problem words              |
| 89. Cause and effect, subject and predicates               | 130. Following directions, vocabulary                  |
| 90. Timelines, parts of speech, vocabulary                 | 131. Prepositional phrases, vocabulary                 |
| 91. Appositives, vocabulary                                | 132. Parts of speech, context clues, vocabulary        |
| 92. Appositives, analogies, vocabulary                     | 133. Capitalizing book titles, vocabulary              |
| 93. Apostrophes, vocabulary                                | 134. Tense and number, sentence types                  |
| 94. Sentences with similar meanings, sentence types        | 135. Main idea, vocabulary                             |
| 95. Fact and opinion, vocabulary                           | 136. Comparisons, vocabulary                           |
| 96. Participles, vocabulary                                | 137. Irregular comparisons, antecedents, vocabulary    |
| 97. Participles, synonyms, vocabulary                      | 138. Double negatives, vocabulary                      |
| 98. Perfect tense, vocabulary                              | 139. Prepositional phrases, analogies                  |
| 99. Sentence diagramming                                   | 140. Story sequence, vocabulary                        |
| 100. Main idea, vocabulary                                 | 141. Sentence fragments, vocabulary                    |
| 101. Participle phrases, vocabulary                        | 142. Drawing conclusions, apostrophes, vocabulary      |
| 102. Participle phrases, parts of speech, vocabulary       | 143. Subjective and objective pronouns, vocabulary     |
| 103. Denotative and connotative meanings, vocabulary       | 144. Noun and verb agreement, parts of speech          |
| 104. Using commas, identifying categories                  | 145. Topic sentences, vocabulary                       |
| 105. Drawing conclusions, vocabulary                       | 146. Denotative and connotative meanings, vocabulary   |
| 106. Parts of speech, modifiers, vocabulary                | 147. Modifying nouns, rephrasing sentences, vocabulary |
| 107. Modifying nouns, be verbs                             | 148. Double negatives, vocabulary                      |
| 108. Prepositional phrases, vocabulary                     | 149. Using commas, analogies                           |
| 109. Punctuating dialog, analogies                         | 150. Reading descriptions, vocabulary                  |
| 110. Writing dialog, vocabulary                            | 151. Participles, vocabulary                           |
| 111. Sentence fragments, vocabulary, reading comprehension | 152. Participle phrases, sentence types, vocabulary    |
| 112. Sentence fragments, Greek and Latin roots, vocabulary | 153. Subjective and objective pronouns, vocabulary     |
| 113. Prefixes, suffixes, roots, vocabulary                 | 154. Facts and opinions, conjunctive adverbs           |
| 114. Parts of speech, using context                        | 155. Timeline, parts of speech, vocabulary             |
| 115. Drawing conclusions, vocabulary                       | 156-160 Review and Test 4                              |
| 116-120 Review and Test 3                                  |                                                        |
| 121. Comparisons, vocabulary                               |                                                        |

Fill in the circle under each word that tells how the word is being used in the sentence.

1. The sloppy pig wallowed happily in its muddy pen.

- noun
- pronoun
- adjective
- verb
- adverb
- article
- preposition



2. The truck driver quickly unloaded a gigantic crate in our yard.

- noun
- pronoun
- adjective
- verb
- adverb
- article
- preposition

Match the vocabulary word to the clue.

- perfection
- interrupted
- specific
- application
- communication
- dispatcher
- bewildered
- grant
- monitoring
- compartment

- 1. That one \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Best as can be \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. Watching \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Enclosed part \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. Give instructions \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Stopped \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Fill out a form \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Money \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Confused \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Talking, writing \_\_\_\_\_

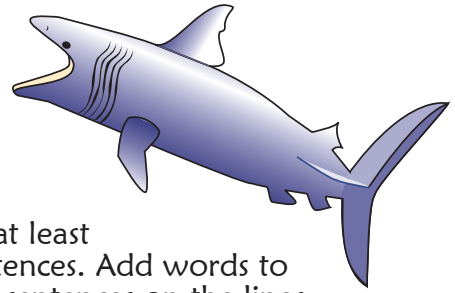
## Lesson 12

Every sentence has a subject and a predicate. The subject is the part that the action happens to. The predicate is the part that tells the action. Circle the subject part. Underline the predicate part.

The bell rang.

She tried.

The shark swam.



The subject part has at least a noun or pronoun. The predicate has at least a verb. Other words can be added to either part to expand the sentences. Add words to both the subjects and predicates to expand the sentences. Write the sentences on the lines.

Example: The bull snorted.    The **large** bull snorted **loudly at the small kitten**.

The shark ate.

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The car stopped.

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The water splashed.

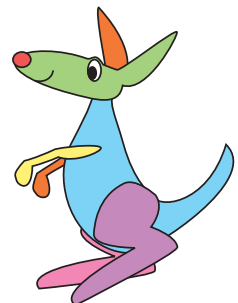
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Read the paragraphs. Cross out the sentences that don't belong.

1. My family lives on a farm. We grow corn and soy beans in our fields. I have my own cow. She had a calf in the spring. I play baseball in the summer. Life on the farm is great.
2. The new recipe book is on the counter. It has lots of good food ideas. Sometimes our family likes to eat at restaurants. The meat dishes are easy to prepare and taste great. The fruit desserts are nutritious as well as delicious.
3. Trains can haul lots of freight. I like model trains. My grandfather makes miniature towns. He has them set up in his basement. The model trains and the towns look realistic. It's easy to imagine riding them.
4. My sister likes to draw. She once drew a picture of a funny kangaroo. We saw a kangaroo at the zoo. My sister has special colored pencils. She uses them to make her drawings colorful and interesting.



Read the words below. Is the sentence fragment the subject or predicate?  
Fill in the circles to mark your answers.

- |                           |                               |                                 |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Walked to the barn     | <input type="radio"/> subject | <input type="radio"/> predicate |
| 2. The tall tree          | <input type="radio"/> subject | <input type="radio"/> predicate |
| 3. My wonderful mother    | <input type="radio"/> subject | <input type="radio"/> predicate |
| 4. Crawled under the door | <input type="radio"/> subject | <input type="radio"/> predicate |
| 5. Is the funniest        | <input type="radio"/> subject | <input type="radio"/> predicate |
| 6. The playful kangaroo   | <input type="radio"/> subject | <input type="radio"/> predicate |

Add a predicate to one of the sentences missing a predicate. Write the whole sentence on the lines.

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Add a subject to one of the sentences that is missing a subject. Write the whole sentence on the lines.

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Use two vocabulary words in each sentence.

perfection interrupted specific application communication  
dispatcher bewildered grant monitoring compartment



The coach was \_\_\_\_\_ when the clumsy  
skater performed to \_\_\_\_\_.

The \_\_\_\_\_ made us spend the money a \_\_\_\_\_ way.

She filled out an \_\_\_\_\_ to be a police \_\_\_\_\_.

The static \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ between stations.

The thermometer was \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature in the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Lesson 14

Read the paragraphs. Find the main idea. Fill in the circle.



My neighbor has a large garden. She doesn't grow fruits or vegetables. My neighbor grows all kinds of flowers. The big yellow ones are my favorite.

What is the main idea?

- I like yellow flowers.
- My neighbor has a flower garden.
- Lots of vegetables are in the garden.
- Flowers are easy to grow.

A strange car pulled up in our driveway. Then I noticed the driver. It was my dad. He had bought a brand new car.

What is the main idea?

- A strange car parked in our driveway.
- I noticed the driver.
- My dad is a safe driver.
- Dad bought a new car.

Write a main idea for these paragraphs.

The monkeys swung happily from trees. An alligator rested peacefully in the pool of water. Even the lion seemed to enjoy gnawing on a bone.

On the first day, we drove ten hours. Over the next seven days I traveled to seven states. Our family saw lots of interesting sights. I hope we do this again next summer.

Write a paragraph for one of these main ideas or make up one of your own. Add supporting ideas.

I like to play sports.

The box was full of toys.

The girl has a new skateboard.

Every child wants a pet.

I looked for a book.

We went to the lake.

Vocabulary Test: The teacher will read numbered definitions. Write the numbers next to the matching vocabulary words.

\_\_\_\_\_ application

\_\_\_\_\_ bewildered

\_\_\_\_\_ dispatcher

\_\_\_\_\_ monitoring

\_\_\_\_\_ perfection

\_\_\_\_\_ interrupted

\_\_\_\_\_ grant

\_\_\_\_\_ specific

\_\_\_\_\_ communication

\_\_\_\_\_ compartment

Use the context of the sentences to find the meaning of the nonsense word. Write the meaning for each word.

1. The **gurble** with the large mane roared the loudest.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. We put yellow **fimzul** on the hot dog.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. The player **wooped** the soccer ball into the goal.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. The **plorgen** washing machine needed to be fixed.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. An airplane had to **bizberb** at the new airport.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Below are unusual words in red. Read the sentences and match them to their definitions. Not all definitions will be used.

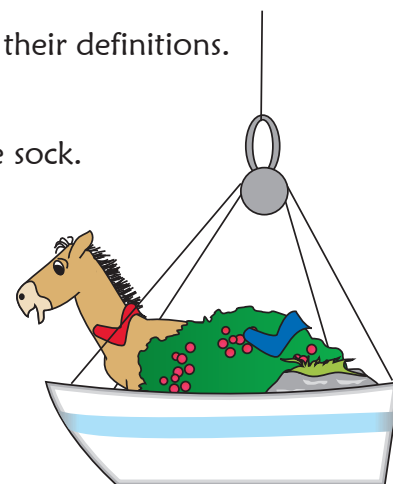
1. The man who had **achromatopsia** wore one red sock and one blue sock.

2. The **bacciferous** bush provided a delicious snack.

3. The **calcivorous** plants grew on the rocks.

4. We couldn't lower the lift raft because the **davit** jammed.

5. Is the pony strong enough to pull the **ekka**?



\_\_\_\_\_ a small carriage

\_\_\_\_\_ feeding on limestone

\_\_\_\_\_ color blindness

\_\_\_\_\_ ant eating

\_\_\_\_\_ berry bearing

\_\_\_\_\_ device for lowering a boat



## Fact and Opinion

Read the story about beavers. Then read the sentences at the bottom of the page.

I like to explore the woods behind our farm. A stream runs through the trees. One day I discovered new residents in the woods. A beaver family had moved in.

The beaver family in my woods has five kits. Three are bigger than the others. They're very cute. The bigger ones will leave home when they are two years old. I'd glad I didn't have to build my home when I was two years old.

Some people wouldn't like having a family of beavers nearby. A beaver can be a pest because they cut down trees with their sharp teeth. They use the trees to build dams. If the dams are near roads, they can cause floods. The beaver in my woods built a dam in a very helpful way.



Photos: US Fish and Wildlife Service public domain

The beaver's dam created a nice wetland. Water is stored for the drier times in the summer. Other animals will have drinking water. Frogs and fish have a place to live. Beavers are very helpful animals. The dams also help prevent flooding downstream.

Animals are entertaining. The beaver family is fun to watch as they swim in the pool. It's like having my own zoo exhibit. The beaver family is welcome on our farm.

Are the sentences facts or opinions? Fill in the correct circle.

- |                                            |                            |                               |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. There is a wooded area behind the farm. | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 2. The beaver family is cute.              | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 3. Beaver dams are helpful.                | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 4. A beaver can gnaw on a tree.            | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 5. The beaver family had five kits.        | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 6. Frogs can live in beaver ponds.         | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 7. Animals are entertaining.               | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 8. A beaver can be a pest.                 | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 9. Beaver dams can flood roads.            | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |
| 10. Beaver dams help prevent flooding.     | <input type="radio"/> fact | <input type="radio"/> opinion |

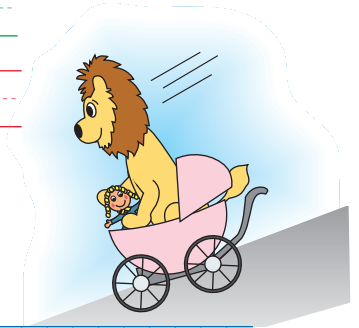
# Lesson 46

## Irregular Verbs

Most verbs form the past tense by adding the suffix ed. A verb is irregular if the verb is changed in other ways to form the past tense. Usually a vowel is changed.

Write the past tense of these verbs:

begin _____ _____	come _____ _____	break _____ _____
draw _____ _____	throw _____ _____	grow _____ _____
ring _____ _____	feed _____ _____	sing _____ _____
drink _____ _____	forget _____ _____	give _____ _____



Write these sentences with irregular verbs as past tense.

1. The lion rides in the fancy buggy.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. He will pay for the damages.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. She can make a circle out of cedar.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Match the vocabulary word to the clue.

contribution    broccoli    fatigue    equator    pimento  
limber    paddock    supervisor    tireless    yonder

1. Tiredness \_\_\_\_\_

6. Person who oversees work \_\_\_\_\_

2. Over there \_\_\_\_\_

7. A kind of red pepper plant \_\_\_\_\_

3. Bend easily \_\_\_\_\_

8. A kind of green plant \_\_\_\_\_

4. Hardworking \_\_\_\_\_

9. A circle around a globe \_\_\_\_\_

5. A payment \_\_\_\_\_

10. A fenced area for horses \_\_\_\_\_

## Irregular Verbs

Some verbs do not change at all with the tense.

Future: I will cut the bread.

Present: He cuts the bread.

Perfect Present: I have cut the bread.

Past: I cut the bread last time.

Choose one of the words from the list. Write four sentences using four different tenses.

beat burst cast cost fit hit hurt let put rid set shed slit split

Four sets of handwriting lines (top solid, middle dashed, bottom solid) for writing practice.

## Confusing Verbs

Many times the present tense verbs *sit* and *set* are confused. *Sit* means to be seated. *Set* means to put or place.

The present tense verbs *lie* and *lay* are often confused with each other, too. *Lie* means to recline. *Lay* means to place in the present tense, but it is also the past tense of *lie*.

Present Tense	Past Tense	Meaning
sit	sat	be seated
set	set	to place
lie	lay	to recline
lay	laid	to place

Fill in the correct words.

- The family \_\_\_\_\_ at the table. set sat
- The table is \_\_\_\_\_ with cups and plates. set sit
- The waitress \_\_\_\_\_ the food on the cloth. lays lies
- He \_\_\_\_\_ the money on the table, then left. lay laid
- They like to \_\_\_\_\_ down for a nap after eating. lay lie



## Lesson 48

### Gerund

A gerund is a noun that ends with -ing. Words that end with -ing are usually verbs. Sometimes they are used as nouns. If a be verb comes before the -ing word, you know it's a verb.

Is the -ing word a verb or a noun? Fill in the square.

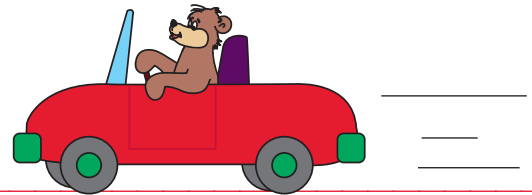
- |                                            |                               |                               |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Dribbling is a skill.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> noun | <input type="checkbox"/> verb |
| 2. The player is dribbling.                | <input type="checkbox"/> noun | <input type="checkbox"/> verb |
| 3. We loved exercising.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> noun | <input type="checkbox"/> verb |
| 4. Exercising is good for you.             | <input type="checkbox"/> noun | <input type="checkbox"/> verb |
| 5. He is exercising now.                   | <input type="checkbox"/> noun | <input type="checkbox"/> verb |
| 6. They are introducing us to the surgeon. | <input type="checkbox"/> noun | <input type="checkbox"/> verb |



Use one of these ing words as a gerund in a sentence to match the bear in the car picture:

driving, honking, traveling.

Example: Speeding is against the law.



Use vocabulary words in the sentences.

contribution broccoli fatigue equator pimento  
limber paddock supervisor tireless yonder

A red \_\_\_\_\_ was stuffed in the olive.

My muscles were not very \_\_\_\_\_ because of \_\_\_\_\_.

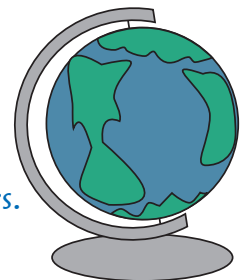
The gate to the \_\_\_\_\_ is over \_\_\_\_\_ by the barn.

What countries does the \_\_\_\_\_ pass through?

Baking cookies was my \_\_\_\_\_ to the dinner.

The \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ during work hours.

The dark green part of the salad is \_\_\_\_\_.





## Lesson 50

Sentences have subject and predicate parts. Compound sentences have two subjects and two predicates. Read the sentences. Underline the subjects. Circle the predicates.

Exercise is important for good health; furthermore, a good diet is also important.

1. The fancy costume made her look like a princess; nevertheless, my mother had to exchange it.
2. My family liked the cottage; however, the roof needed to be replaced.
3. The girls said they liked the dress; yet, their facial expressions didn't show it.
4. My older sister asked my father for advice; unfortunately, she did not take it.
5. The engine sounded funny, but the car kept running.



Read the sets of sentences. Rewrite them as one sentence. Use a conjunctive adverb from the word list in the box.

also anyway besides certainly consequently  
finally furthermore however instead likewise  
meanwhile moreover namely next nevertheless  
now otherwise similarly still then therefore

My little sister often exaggerates. I couldn't believe her.  
My little sister often exaggerates; therefore, I couldn't believe her.



1. We couldn't decide between a car or truck. We bought a boat.

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2. We had a heavy snow. My uncle gave me a ride on a snowmobile.

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3. I earned the money. My parents will let me spend it.

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