



4TH GRADE WORKBOOK

Supplemental Homeschool Workbook
Calibrated to the California Achievement Testing standards
by: Jbucker



4th Grade Day 1 Capitalization

Here is a list of the things to capitalize:

1. Names of people
2. Names of cities and states
3. Weekdays
4. Beginnings of sentences
5. The word "street" if it is part of a street name, such as Briar Street or Main Street.
6. Directions -we capitalize directions such as north, south, east, west, northwest, etc when they refer to a distinct area or a cultural area. For example: Go West, young man! Do not capitalize general directions. Here are a couple more examples: I want to read about the South. I like western books. The North offers lots of job opportunities. Go west three blocks.
7. The first word of a quotation mark (so long as it sounds like what is within the quotation makes its own sentence as opposed to being a fragment of a sentence. For example: "I think I want the green popsicle," Jerry paused, "actually I want the red one." The latter quotation mark does not need the beginning to be capitalized since it is connected to what Jerry said in the first quotation mark).

Complete the problems by putting three lines under any letter that needs to be capitalized. Not every problem will need something capitalized.

1. I want to try the cuisine in the south.
2. My mother said, "don't be late for dinner!"
3. The playground is a few blocks north from here.
4. forests can have pine trees, maple trees, and oak trees.
5. The newspaper has coupons on sunday.
6. Felicia's sister asked, "would you like to play dolls with me?"
7. The Dodgers have been playing baseball in Los Angeles, california since 1958.
8. Before they moved to Los Angeles, the Dodgers played in brooklyn, New York.
9. Harold liked to play ball with his dog max.
10. When Max was outside barking, Harold's friend scott would come outside to play baseball with Harold.

4th Grade Day 2 Capitalization

Here is a second list of things to capitalize (or not capitalize):

1. Titles such as “The Red Fern Grows”
2. Name of a store or place (do not capitalize zoo or theater, but do capitalize Chicago Zoo or The Minksoff Theatre).
3. Holidays, such as Valentine’s Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Halloween, etc.
4. The word “I”
5. Do not capitalize the names of subjects such as math, physical education, food, gymnastics, science, physics, engineering, etc. But do capitalize subjects that are languages, such as English, French, Spanish, so forth.
6. Do not capitalize what grade someone is in: first grade, second grade, third grade, so on.
7. Capitalize Mr. Mrs. Miss and Ms.
8. Capitalize the name of a book “The Little Engine that Could”.
9. Capitalize the first word of a direct quote, like when you quote a poem or a book or article. Such as “Roses are red, violets are blue.”
10. Names of streets: Fourth Avenue, Northwest Street, etc.

Complete the problems by putting three lines under any letter that needs to be capitalized. Not every problem will need something capitalized.

1. The new school is being built on the west end of Thorn-Berry drive.
2. The school girls liked to read the book series “Never girls.”
3. Our family is going to the zoo on saturday.
4. Our favorite restaurant is called El nacho.
5. When Sarah turns five she will go to kindergarten.
6. Everyone loved mrs. Snow’s homemade cookies.
7. Shel Silverstein wrote a poem that started with “oh, if you’re a bird, be an early bird....but if you’re a worm, sleep late.”
8. Steve’s favorite subject in school was math.

9. Shel Silverstein's poem was named, "early Bird."
10. My favorite holiday is christmas.
11. Yesterday i tried on some new socks but they were too small.
12. John is trying to study german as a second language.

4th Grade Day 3 Capitalization

Don't capitalize "aunt, uncle, mom, dad, cousin, sister" etc. when a possessive pronoun or article comes in front: my aunt, your uncle, my mom, our dad, a cousin, their sister, the father, our mother, etc. Do capitalize relative titles if they are used to substitute for the person's name.

For example: My mom is using Dad's work apron to paint her birdhouse.

Because "mom" has the possessive pronoun in front "my" then it is not capitalized.

"Dad" is capitalized because there is no possessive pronoun or the article "a/an or the" in front.

Complete the problems by putting three lines under any letter that needs to be capitalized. Not every problem will need something capitalized.

1. I love aunt Bee's pies!
2. My cousin and I are going to play soccer.
3. We passed by my sister on the way to the park.
4. Wait until brother hears about this!
5. If you do what mom says we can finish school early!
6. Is your dad home?
7. What does grandma think?
8. What does your grandma think?
9. We were working on fixing the bicycle and uncle Jacob came to help us.
10. I hope mom makes us some more cookies.

4th Grade Day 4 Capitalization

The story below has 42 problems. If you see a word that needs to be capitalized, underline that letter three times. If no word in an item needs capitalization, write "none" next to the item.

1. jessica's favorite subject was
2. interior design. She organized her bedsheets
3. on friday. She laid out black satin cover sheets, and
4. pillows that were large and comfy. the next thing
5. Jessica did was study the light blue wall paint. it
6. could use a nice dusting to make it look clean
7. and bright. in order to dust, Jessica needed a new
8. duster. She decided to walk to her local store on
9. Main street to purchase a new feather duster.
10. After purchasing the duster, Jessica needed to
11. walk three blocks southwest to get back home.
12. After Jessica was home, her mother asked,
13. "did you buy that with your own money?"
14. "Yes," Jessica replied.
15. "I am going to help you pay for the duster,"
16. her mother said. "then you can have your money
17. to go to see a movie at The Grande theater."

18. Jessica was happy. She asked her mom,
19. "Should i go to the movies this weekend,
20. or should I wait until my birthday next week?"
21. "whatever you choose," her mother said,
22. "don't forget your english test next week!"
23. "Oh, right," Jessica remembered. "my test
24. is on tuesday, so I better study for that before
25. i go to the movies."
26. Jessica was in sixth grade. Her favorite teacher
27. was mr. Smith, the computer teacher. She liked him
28. because he let the class play computer
29. games after each lesson.
30. jessica wanted to put a poem on her wall.
31. The poem read:
32. the world is so full of a number of things
33. I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.
34. The poem was named "Happy thoughts," by
35. Robert Louis stevenson.
36. Jessica had an aunt that loved poetry.

37. Aunt Laura lived on Bakery avenue in
38. greensboro, North Carolina.
39. Jessica couldn't wait for aunt Laura
40. to come over to adore her interior decorating!
41. Jessica would get to see her aunt at the next
42. family party celebration that was coming up on halloween.

4th Grade Day 5 Punctuation

Here is a list of punctuation placements you need to know:

1. Put a period at the end of abbreviations. For example, after P.O. Box on a letter. Some other abbreviations include min. for minute, hr. for hour, St. for Street, Ave. for Avenue, etc.
2. Put a comma after the number indicating the date of the month, for example, today might be August 30, 2021.
3. Put a comma after the city when a city, state is listed, such as: Trenton, New Jersey.
4. Put an apostrophe in contractions such as: haven't won't didn't.
5. Put a period, question mark, or exclamation mark at the end of a sentence as fitting: I hope I can come visit you tomorrow. What time will you be home? I can't wait to see you!
6. Put a comma before the word "but" when it is in the middle of the sentence. For example, I want to eat dessert, but I am too full.

Insert the correct punctuation where needed:

1. Bake the cookies for 15 min and then let them cool for 5 min.
2. Today is Friday, March 20 2025.
3. We havent had fried chicken in a while!
4. I want to go tourist shopping but I need to convert my cash to euros.
5. I have always wanted to see the Eiffel Tower
6. Do you know which country is known for making crepes
7. My humble city is known for pork barbecue
8. The Eiffel Tower is in Paris France.
9. There is a new Apple store in New York City New York.
10. Please send the mail to P. O box 21 Orlando, Florida.

4th Grade Day 6 Punctuation

Here is a second list of punctuation placements you need to know:

1. Put a period after Mrs. Ms. And Mr., but not after Miss, since it is not abbreviated like the others.
2. Put commas between items in a list, for example: When I go hiking, I take a whistle, a backpack, and some water.
3. Put quotation marks around the words that someone speaks. For example: She said, "Why don't you come and have dinner with us tonight?"
4. Put an apostrophe after someone's name if it indicates ownership over an item. For example: These are John's shoes. This is Janice's mom.
5. Put an apostrophe in words with contractions. For example: I'm, can't, won't, haven't, shouldn't, don't, doesn't.
6. Sometimes, a comma will fit after the first word in a sentence. For example: Jane, where did my cat go? Well, it's time for me to go now. No, I have not seen your cat.
7. Put a comma after the salutation in a letter. For example: Dear Jane, ——— Your Son, Ken.

Insert the correct punctuation where needed:

1. The little red hens homemade bread was delicious!
2. Im working on the railroad.
3. No I haven't been to the zoo lately.
4. Dear Don

Will you go out with me?

5. "I would love to go out with you, Don said.
6. Mrs Harp teaches art class.
7. Some major cities in the world include Hong Kong London, and New York City.
8. The cat said, Meow."

4th Grade Day 7 Punctuation

Put the missing punctuation marks in the letter below. Some numbers may not need any punctuation marks. The punctuation marks will be: a quotation mark ("), an apostrophe ('), a comma (,), a period (.), or a question mark (?).

1. P O. Box 52
2. Branson Missouri
3. January 23 2025

4. Dear Henry

5. I havent heard from you in a while!
6. I would have written to you sooner
7. but I have been camping this summer.
8. When Im in the mountains, I feel so relaxed.
9. Occasionally I chatted with the camp host, Mr Huntsman.
10. This year I spotted some deer elk, and even a moose!
11. Mr. Huntsman said, If you look in that tree you can
12. see an eagle's nest!
13. I also saw some humming birds turkey vultures, and a
14. red tail hawk. The hawks wings were beautiful and strong.
15. Im usually camping in a secluded area. It takes me
16. an hour and 15 min to get back down the mountain.
17. Would you write and tell me how your summer has been
18. Be sure to tell me about your family pets and cars.
19. I hope this reaches you before January 31 2025.
20. Lastly please send me your new phone number.

21. Sincerely

John

4th Grade Day 8 Punctuation

Commas come before and after quotation marks, like this: John said, “I live in West City,” as he wrote down his address. So, you put a comma after the word “said”, and you put a comma after the word “City”. *Notice how the comma after “City” comes before the quotation mark.* You don’t need a comma after the quotation if what is inside the quotation mark is the end of the sentence. For example: John said, “I live in West City.” In this case, the period at the end is all that is needed.

Commas also come when you need a short pause in the sentence. This can sometimes occur after the first word(s) of a sentence. Here are some examples: Alas, the sun had gone down. For now, the project would have to wait. Sandra, the county nurse, was out of town that day.

Commas sometimes come in the middle of sentences. Sometimes, they come before the word “and” in the sentence. For example: Cheryl had so much work to do, and she hadn’t even finished breakfast yet!

Commas sometimes come before the word “but” in the sentence. For example: The duck was about to get into the water, but decided to stay on the shore.

You most likely already know that commas help separate items in lists. So, put a comma in sentences, before quotation marks, and both before and after appositives. *(An appositive renames a noun. For example: My mother, a nurse, works in a hospital. “A nurse” is an appositive because it renames “my mother.”)*

The main thing is, if you sense the sentence would be more readable if it had a short pause in it, place a comma in that spot.

Practice putting commas in these sentences:

1. If she sells shells on the seashore I’m sure she sells seashore shells.
2. I’m a little teapot short and stout. Here is my handle here is my spout.
3. “George” cried the man with the yellow hat.
4. The monkey said “Oo ee ah ah.”

5. Don, the zoo keeper said the monkey has to stay in his arena.
6. "Hey don't eat my cookie!" exclaimed Jennifer.
7. I want to learn how to dance sing, and act.
8. The apple trees in the yard were humongous and they were full of apples.
9. Santa was about to get into his sleigh but then he realized he would need help from Rudolph.
10. Alfred my older brother, taught me how to ride a bike.

4th Grade Day 9 Punctuation

Put the missing punctuation marks in the letter below. Some numbers may not need any punctuation marks. The punctuation marks will be: a quotation mark ("), an apostrophe ('), a comma (,), a period (.), or a question mark (?).

1. Linda was creating her own brand of jewelry She had been studying jewelry in books and movies.
2. Right now she was practicing her jewelry making with beads.
3. Linda hoped some day to be able to make jewelry with pearls and special gemstones.
4. In order to cast a ring, you have to have a wax mold
5. Then you have to have a very hot oven to heat up the metal and you pour it carefully into the wax mold.
6. The wax mold has tiny straws into which to pour the metal. Some people make their own wax molds.
7. Linda hopes someday she can cast metal design jewelry, and build her own gold rings.
8. Until then Linda practices making molds with play dough and casting them with sugar syrup.
9. It took Linda 4 min to boil the sugar syrup, and then she pours it into her play dough mold while it cools.
10. One day Linda spoke to a seasoned metal caster on the phone.
11. "Do you have any room for an apprentice" She asked.
12. The metal casters name was Jason.
13. Jason replied, "Yes, I would love to take on an apprentice. But you have to be 16 years old to practice metal casting.
14. Linda was 12 years old. Her birthday was on April 14 2009.
15. She said "I guess I won't be able to work with you for a few more years."
16. "That's ok," Jason said "why don't you come into my shop and watch how I do it?"
17. You can practice shaving and filing the rings once they are cooled."
18. "That would be great!" Linda exclaimed. Linda was excited to get started and hoped to be a professional jeweler some day.

4th Grade Day 10 Punctuation

Put commas between a city and its state. For example: I want to travel to New York City, New York.

Put a period after Mrs. Mr. and Ms. (Do not put a period after Miss, Mister, or Missus)

Put a period in an abbreviated word. For example, instead of writing out Main Street, you may write Main St. with a period after St.

Insert the correct punctuation where needed:

1. I am going to live in Pembroke Wales someday.
2. There are lots of farmers in Cleveland Ohio.
3. Have you spoken to the councilman, Mr Johnston?
4. I have to take a set of books to Mrs Fredmeyer.
- 5 . I want to call Miss Young and ask if she can babysit on Friday.
6. Turn on North St in order to get to the post office.
7. My friend lives on Factory Ave
8. Turn down Alley Ln in order to get to the ice cream store.
9. The bakery is on Bakers St

4th Grade Day 11 Language Usage and Structure

This sentence is testing you on whether or not you understand when and when not to use the word “an”. The rule is, if the word sounds like it starts with a vowel sound, like the words hour, elephant, octopus, igloo, apple, etc then you use the article “an” in front of it, instead of the word “a”.

Are the following sentences written in standard English? If no, then fix the sentence by crossing out the wrong word and writing in the correct word.

1. The chef tossed a eggshell into the compost bucket.
2. The potatoes need to be doused in a batter before frying them.
3. Let’s be at the club in half a hour.
4. I want a hippopotamus for Christmas.
5. Let’s meet at a library to study.
6. The sea food plate contained shrimp and a oyster.
7. The seafood restaurant ended up being a great choice for a eatery.

4th Grade Day 12 Language Usage and Structure

If the sentence is written in standard English, write “correct” next to it. If not, fix the sentence by crossing out what is incorrect and writing in the correct words if needed.

1. He didn't know that the sale ended yesterday.
2. Are they the items that are on sale tomorrow?
3. When will that there lettuce be on sale?
4. The hero's glare made the monster stand down.
5. The apples is yummy.
6. The basket full of eggs was for Jack and she.
7. The icicle froze and made a crystal.
8. The dog was feeling sick until he was taken to the vet.
9. The trees in my neighbor's yard are taller than ours.
10. The dog trainer said the dog sits very well.
11. Us girls went to the grocery store.
12. The aphids have already eaten the lettuce leaves.
13. She doesn't ever button her top button.

If you need a hint:

On number 3, remember that “that there” is always improper English

On number 5, you are being tested to know when to use “is” verses “are”

On number 6, leave out “Jack” to figure out if “she” or “her” belongs at the end of the sentence.

On number 10, the word “well” is an adverb. It modifies the verb “sits”. If you were modifying the noun “dog” you would use the adjective “good”. For example, “the dog is good” is correct and “the dog sits well” is correct. However, “the dog sits good” is incorrect.

On number 11, remember that “us” is an object pronoun. That means it receives an action, and is usually not at the beginning of the sentence.

“We” is a subject pronoun, it performs the verb, and it usually is at the beginning of the sentence. Other object pronouns include her, him, them, and me. Other subject pronouns include he, she, they, and I. Remember that object pronouns usually are at the end, and subject pronouns usually are at the beginning of a sentence.

On number 12, “eaten” is an irregular verb. It ends with “en” and needs to be paired with the helping verb “have” to be usable in a sentence. Otherwise, you would say, “the aphids ate the lettuce leaves.” The word “already” is simply an adverb. Many adverbs end with “ly.” It is alright for it to be in-between the words “have” and “eaten”. It helps modify the verb “eaten”.

4th Grade Day 13 Language Usage and Structure

If the sentence is written in standard English, write “correct” next to it. If not, fix the sentence by crossing out what is incorrect and writing in the correct words if needed.

1. The Native American had blew the flute before the rain began.
2. She had already given her second coat away.
3. I don’t want any more shirts, but I do need some more shorts.
4. The sword is the sharper of the three.
5. If you had did your chores, you would have had time to play.
6. The choir sung a hymn in the meeting on Sunday.
7. The frog was almost ran over by that car.

If you need a hint:

On number 1, “blew” is in the past tense verb form. When you use a verb in its irregular form, with the “n” at the end, you use the helping verb with it, such as “had blown”. The same principle applies for number 2 and 5.

On number 6, the verb “to sing” in the past tense is “sang”. In the past participle tense it is “had sung”.

On number 7, the verb “to run” in the past tense is “ran”. In the past participle tense it is “was run.”

4th Grade Day 14 Language Usage and Structure

Write the verb in its proper form in the sentence below:

1. The wind had _____ through the trees. (blew, blown).
2. The leaf was _____ over by the tricycle. (run, ran).
3. Janice _____ her nose. (blew, blown)
4. The bell _____. (rang, rung).
5. The teacher had _____ about past participle tense. (spoken, spoke).
6. The child _____ two languages. (spoke, spoken).
7. The bell had _____. (rang, rung).

If you are having trouble with these problems, please study participle tense and past tense. Also, a simple mnemonic is to remember to use the letter “a” with the letter “u”. For example, you can say “had run” because “had” has an “a” in it and “run” has a “u” in it. But never say “had ran” because you are using two “a’s” together. You can say “was run” “had sung” “was spoken” with the helping verbs “had” and “was.” You can also say “ran” “rang” and “spoke” without any helping verbs.

4th Grade Day 15 Language Usage and Structure

If the sentence is written in standard English, write “correct” next to it. If not, fix the sentence by crossing out what is incorrect and writing in the correct words if needed.

1. The vase was broke during the last celebration.
2. The rock sunk deeper and deeper into the river.
3. Mother and he watched the election results.
4. He should of baked the casserole longer.

If you need a hint:

The first two problems are testing your ability to correctly use irregular verb forms. You have to decide if the past participle is needed, such as “was broken” or if the past tense is needed, such as “broke”-omitting the word “was”. The same thing goes for “to sink”. Decide if “sunk” is alright all by itself, or decide if you should instead use “had sunk” or “sank”.

On number 3: you need to decide if this sentence is correct, or if it should use “him” instead of “he”. To decide, read the sentence leaving off “Mother and” and see which sounds right.

On number 4: never use the word combination “should of” because that is always improper English. Instead, say, “should have”.

4th Grade Day 16 Language Usage and Structure

If the sentence is written in standard English, write “correct” next to it. If not, write “incorrect” next to the sentence.

1. The pastor dismissed the congregation.
2. Every day the bean sprout’s height increased.
3. She has been trying to learn the violin.
4. When the frog began to croak.
5. Walking around the park and singing a tune.

If you need a hint: on numbers 4-5, you need to consider whether or not the statement is a complete sentence. A complete sentence contains a subject noun and a verb. Therefore, you need to know who, or what, is doing the action in the sentence in order for the sentence to be complete.

4th Grade Day 17 Language Usage and Structure

Is this statement correctly transformed into a question? Write “correct” or “incorrect” next to each question.

1. Part A: We can go for a walk.
Part B: Can we go for a walk?
2. Part A: The dog was happy when his family came home.
Part B: When will the dog’s family come home?
3. Part A: The plants have grown.
Part B: Are the plants grown?

Is this statement correctly transformed into a negative statement?

4. Part A: Jerry can always kick the ball.
Part B: Jerry cannot always kick the ball.
5. Part A: The frog is croaking.
Part B: The frog didn’t croak.

If you need a hint:

On numbers 1-3: make sure the statement doesn’t have different words added to it when it is transformed into a question.

On numbers 4-5: make sure you don’t change the tense of the statement from present to past tense.

4th Grade Day 18 Language Usage and Structure

Look up each word in a dictionary and write down the definition of each word.

Noun

Verb

Adjective

Adverb

4th Grade Day 19 Language Usage and Structure

Write down 5 words each that serve as examples of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Noun

Verb

Adjective

Adverb

4th Grade Day 20 Language Usage and Structure

Is the underlined word a noun, verb, adjective, adverb, or none?

1. The book fell off the shelf.

What type of word belongs in the blank? A conjunction, determiner, noun, adjective, or none of these?

2. The teddy bear is very _____.

3. The cake tastes _____.

If you need a hint: a conjunction is either “and” or “but” because these words conjoin two ideas into one. A determiner is a word like “a” “the” “some” “this” “each” and “every” because it determines to what noun you are referring, or to which group of nouns you are referring.

4th Grade Day 21 Language Usage and Structure

Look up in a dictionary the definitions of “preposition” and “prepositional phrase”. Write their definitions and then write a sentence with a prepositional phrase in it.

Definition of Preposition:

Definition of Prepositional Phrase:

Example Sentence:

4th Grade Day 22 Language Usage and Structure

Look up the definition of a relative clause. Write the definition and then write a sentence with a relative clause in it.

Definition of Relative Clause:

Example Sentence:

4th Grade Day 23 Language Usage and Structure

Look up the definition of an appositive. Write a sentence with an appositive in it.

Definition of an appositive:

Example Sentence:

4th Grade Day 24 Language Usage and Structure

1. The ending -ing is an inflectional morpheme. What type of words is -ing added to?

Adjectives, adverbs, nouns, verbs, or none of these?

The underlined part of this sentence is what? A conjunction, prepositional phrase, relative clause, an appositive, or none of these?

2. Mr. Jacobs is the teacher whom everyone likes.

3. We have a new bed frame in the bedroom.

4. The fresh fruit came from out of the bin.

4th Grade Day 25 Math Computation

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 14 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 2 \\ + 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 3 \\ 5 \\ + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \quad 524 \\ + 420 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad 78 \\ - 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6. \quad 55 \\ - 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 428 \\ - 403 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 792 \\ - 131 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4th Grade Day 26 Math Computation

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ + 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 542 \\ + 198 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 2,397 \\ 5,020 \\ 4,635 \\ + 5,313 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ - 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 612 \\ - 384 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7.
$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ - 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$4.16 \\ - \$3.59 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4th Grade Day 27 Math Computation

1. $\$8.00 + \$.30 + \$.04 =$

2. $3 \text{ feet } 6 \text{ inches}$
 $+ \underline{4 \text{ feet } 2 \text{ inches}}$

3. $\$42.58$
 6.59
 $.36$
 $+ \underline{8.25}$

4. $\$12.00 + \$.40 + \$2.50 + \$3 =$

5. 355
 $- \underline{286}$

6. $7,450$
 $- \underline{3,276}$

7. $\$45.02$
 $- \underline{\$3.48}$

8. $4 \text{ yards } 2 \text{ feet}$
 $- \underline{2 \text{ yards. } 1 \text{ foot}}$

4th Grade Day 28 Math Computation

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 425 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 52 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5.
$$\frac{18}{9}$$

6.
$$\frac{28}{4}$$

7.
$$\frac{70}{7}$$

8.
$$\frac{408}{8}$$

4th Grade Day 29 Math Computation

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2.
$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ \times 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} \$ 11.34 \\ \times \quad 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ years } 2 \text{ months} \\ \times \quad \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5.
$$\frac{\$2.40}{4}$$

6.
$$\frac{258}{6}$$

4th Grade Day 30 Math Computation

1. $\frac{763}{7}$

2. $\frac{260}{20}$

3.
$$\begin{array}{r} 814 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4.
$$\begin{array}{r} 267 \\ \times 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5.
$$\begin{array}{r} 684 \\ \times 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

4th Grade Day 31 Math Computation

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 3,206 \\ \times 803 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. $6,902/34$

3. $8,000/200$

4. $308/7$

5.
$$\frac{16 \text{ years } 4 \text{ months}}{4}$$

4th Grade Day 32 Math Concepts

1. What is the symbol for add?
2. Fill in the blank: $5 \times \underline{\quad} = 5$
3. Draw a thermometer with intervals of 10 degrees. Color it in to 80 degrees.
4. Draw a circle and shade $\frac{1}{4}$ of it.
5. Kacy had \$1.45 in change. Her mother gave her 3 dimes. How much money does Kacy have now?
6. $22 - 5 =$
7. Write the number in digits: Seven hundred twenty-two.

4th Grade Day 33 Math Concepts

1. Which of the following numerals names the smallest number?

312, 245, 276, 142, 200

2. What does “min.” stand for?

3. Fill in the blank: $6 / 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. Draw a line segment with points A, B, C, and D on it.

5. Write this dollar amount with a dollar sign and digits: Four dollars and forty-five cents.

6. What does “oz.” stand for?

4th Grade Day 34 Math Concepts

1. Roman numeral XIV is what number?

2. What is the symbol for degree?

3. Write in digits the number one thousand four.

4. Fill in the blank: $3 + 8 = \underline{\quad\quad} + 3$

5. Draw an obtuse angle:

6. Which measurement is the longest?

54 inches

1 yard 1 foot

3 feet 15 inches

1 yard 11 inches

4 feet 2 inches

4th Grade Day 35 Math Concepts

1. What type of shape has four right angles?
2. Which digit is in the ten-thousands' place? 242,071,414
3. 4 pounds 17 ounces is the same as:
A. 5 pounds 1 ounce. B. 5 pounds 2 ounces C. 7 pounds 1 ounce D. 7 pounds 2 ounces
4. Write 62% as a fraction:
5. Write with a dollar sign and digits: Seventy dollars and five cents.
6. Draw a rectangle. Label the length 12 feet and the width 2 feet. What is the perimeter? (The distance around the rectangle)

4th Grade Day 36 Math Fractions

1. $12 + 3\frac{3}{4}$

2. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

3. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8}$

4. $2\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$

5. $5\frac{3}{4} + 2\frac{2}{3}$

6. $8\frac{1}{3} - 4$

7. $\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}$

8. $\frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{5}$

9. $\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4}$

10. $46\frac{2}{5} - 15\frac{4}{5}$

4th Grade Day 37 Math Fractions

1. $14 \times \frac{1}{2}$

2. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$

3. $\frac{2}{5} \times \frac{5}{8}$

4. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3}$

5. $7 \times 2\frac{1}{3}$

6. $\frac{4}{5} \div \frac{4}{5}$

7. $1 \div \frac{1}{4}$

8. $\frac{3}{5} \div \frac{3}{10}$

9. $\frac{1}{2} \div 4$

10. $5\frac{3}{5} \div 3\frac{1}{3}$

4th Grade Day 38 Math Problems

1. Jacob has 5 apples. Allen has 6 apples. How many apples do they have altogether?
2. Rachel owned 16 goats. She sold 5 of them. How many goats did she have left?
3. John has 2 action figures. Jeremy has 3 times as many. How many action figures does Jeremy have?
4. Steven had 11 licorice sticks. His mother gave him 6 more. He gave away 4 of them. How many did he have left?
5. Mary is planting 5 rows of beans. She has 30 bean sprouts. How many bean sprouts should she put in each row?
6. Bonnie has 12 oranges. She divided them equally between herself and her 2 siblings. How many oranges did each person receive?
7. Make a bar graph that shows this information. Label it Joe's Test Scores. On the bottom of the bar graph, make lines for week 1, 2, 3, and 4. On the side of the bar graph, make lines for the scores: 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100.

On week 1, Joe got a score of 80. On week 2, Joe got a score of 50. On week 3, Joe got a score of 82. On week 4, Joe got a score of 90.

4th Grade Day 39 Math Problems

1. One box had 12 donuts. Another box had 20 donuts. Some people came and ate 7 donuts. How many are left?
2. Don had 100 blocks. He lost 10 of them. If he divided the remaining blocks evenly among his three siblings, how many will each receive?
3. There were 6 rows of chairs in the room. Each row had 7 chairs. Then the host removed 2 chairs from the room. How many chairs are left?
4. Bob bought a rake for \$3.25. He spent \$2.75 for some seeds. He paid \$2.40 for a hand shovel. He paid with a ten dollar bill. How much change did he get back?

4th Grade Day 40 Math Problems

1. On a map, 1 inch represents 15 miles. The distance between 2 cities on the map is 4 inches. How many miles are they apart?
2. There was a flock of 60 chickens. $\frac{2}{3}$ s of them were red. How many of them were red?
3. A rectangle has a length of 25 inches and a width of 4 inches. What is the area of the rectangle?
4. One jar contains 84 skittles. Another jar contains 60 skittles. Another far contains 72 skittles. What is the average amount of skittles in each jar?

4th Grade Day 41 Reading Comprehension

“The Book of Plants”

Table of Contents

Chapter

1. Trees	1
2. Shrubs.....	8
3. Algae	21
4. Grasses.....	29
5. Flowers.....	35

1. On what page does the “Grasses” section begin?
2. On what page does the “Flowers” section begin?
3. What section is page 16 under?

INDEX

Rainforests 23, 38

 trees 24,25

 plants 26-28

 animals 29-35

River Birch 3,

Rose Moss 32

Roses 45

Russian Sage 15

4. Information about “Roses” is on what page?
5. Information about animals in rain forests is on what pages?
6. Information about rain forests begins on what page

4th Grade Day 42 Reading Comprehension

The Rose of Sharon is a type of shrub that has a beautiful flower. The flowers can be white, red, pink, lavender, blue, and bicolored. They can be planted in any well-drained soil. They are not fussy about needing a particular soil type or pH. They do need to be fertilized in early spring. The Rose of Sharon can be planted as far north as Idaho, and as far south as Florida. It blooms from the middle of summer into the fall, when other shrubs are finishing their flowering for the season.

The Rose of Sharon does best in the full sun, but it can also tolerate some light shade. It needs at least 6 hours of direct sunlight each day. The Rose of Sharon can grow from 6 to 16 feet tall and from 2 to 20 feet wide. This plant grows up to 2 feet each year. There are also smaller dwarf varieties that do not grow as large. The Rose of Sharon is similar to the tropical hibiscus, however; the tropical hibiscus cannot withstand cold and persist through the winter as the Rose of Sharon can.

1. What is this story about?
 - A. Tropical climates
 - B. Woody shrubs
 - C. The Rose of Sharon
 - D. Winter weather

2. Where can the Rose of Sharon be planted?
 - A. In Africa
 - B. In Warm, tropical climates
 - C. From Idaho to Florida.
 - D. In Southern Mexico

3. When does the Rose of Sharon flower?
 - A. Early spring
 - B. Summer
 - C. Winter
 - D. Mid-summer into Fall

4. How tall does the Rose of Sharon grow?

- A. 16 feet
- B. 2 feet
- C. 5 feet
- D. 10 feet

5. What color can the Rose of Sharon be?

- A. Lavender
- B. Blue
- C. White
- D. Red
- E. All of the above

6. What makes the Rose of Sharon better for North America than the tropical hibiscus?

- A. It has more colors
- B. It can persist through the winter
- C. It grows larger
- D. It is more beautiful

4th Grade Day 43 Reading Comprehension

Excerpt from: *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* by C.S. Lewis p. 97-98

There was such a clatter and rasping, and clinking of gold, and grinding of stones, as he rushed out of the cave that [Eustace] thought they were both following him. He dared not look back. He rushed to the pool. The twisted shape of the dead dragon lying in the moonlight would have been enough to frighten anyone but now he hardly noticed it. His idea was to get into the water.

But just as he reached the edge of the pool two things happened. First of all, it came over him like thunder-clap that he had been running on all fours—and why on earth had he been doing that? And secondly, as he bent toward the water, he thought for a second that yet another dragon was staring up at him out of the pool. But in an instant he realized the truth. The dragon face in the pool was his own reflection. There was no doubt of it. It moved as he moved: it opened and shut its mouth as he opened and shut his.

He had turned into a dragon while he was asleep. Sleeping on a dragon's hoard with greedy, dragons thoughts in his heart, he had become a dragon himself.

That explained everything. There had been no two dragons beside him in the cave. The claws to right and left had been his own right and left claws. The two columns of smoke had been coming from his own nostrils. As for the pain in his left arm (or what had been his left arm) he could now see what had happened by squinting with his left eye. The bracelet which had fitted very nicely on the upper arm of a boy was far too small for the thick, lumpy foreleg of a dragon. It had sunk deeply into his scaly flesh and there was a throbbing bulge on each side of it. He tore at the place with his dragon's teeth but could not get it off.

In spite of the pain, his first feeling was one of relief. There was nothing to be afraid of any more. He was a terror himself now and nothing in the world but a knight (and not all of those) would dare to attack him. He could get even with Caspian and Edmund now—

But the moment he thought this he realized that he didn't want to. He wanted to be friends. He wanted to get back among humans and talk and laugh and share things. He realized that he was a monster cut off from the whole human race. An appalling loneliness came over him. He began to see that the others had not really been friends at all. He began to wonder if he himself had been such a nice person as he had always supposed. He longed for their voices. He would have been grateful for a kind word even from Reepicheep.

1. What did Eustace realize had happened to him when he looked at his reflection?

- A. The dragon was chasing him.
- B. There was a dragon in the water.
- C. The water was muddy.
- D. He had turned into a dragon.

2. What had Eustace originally thought were next to him in the cave?

- A. A wicked witch
- B. A golden crown
- C. Two dragons
- D. An old boot

3. Why did Eustace's arm hurt?

- A. A bracelet was digging into his arm.
- B. A dragon had bitten him.
- C. He fell and broke his arm.
- D. His best friend had punched his arm.

4. Why did Eustace at first feel relief when he saw his reflection?

- A. He was a terror to everyone.
- B. He could get revenge.
- C. Nothing in the world but a knight would dare try to attack him.
- D. All of the above

5. Why did an appalling loneliness come over Eustace?

- A. He missed talking and laughing with humans.
- B. He realized he wasn't always a nice person.
- C. He felt cut off from the whole human race.
- D. All of the above

4th Grade Day 44 Reading Comprehension

Excerpt from: *The Voyage of the Dawn Treader* by C.S. Lewis p. 113-116

“Well, anyway, I looked up and saw the very last thing I expected: a huge lion coming slowly toward me. And one strange thing was that there was no moon last night, but there was moonlight where the lion was. So it came nearer and nearer. I was terribly afraid of it. You may think that, being a dragon, I could have knocked any lion out easily enough. But it wasn’t that kind of fear. I wasn’t afraid of it eating me, I was just afraid of *it*—if you can understand. Well, it came close up to me and looked straight into my eyes. And I shut my eyes tight. But that wasn’t any good because it told me to follow it.”

“You mean it spoke?”

“I don’t know. Now that you mention it, I don’t think it did. But it told me all the same. And I knew I’d have to do what it told me, so I got up and followed it. And it led me a long way into the mountains. And there was always this moonlight over and round the lion wherever we went. So at last we came to the top of a mountain I’d never seen before and on the top of this mountain there was a garden—trees and fruit and everything. In the middle of it there was a well.

“I knew it was a well because you could see the water bubbling up from the bottom of it: but it was a lot bigger than most wells—like a very big, round bath with marble steps going down into it. The water was as clear as anything and I thought if I could get in there and bathe it would ease the pain in my leg. But the lion told me I must undress first. Mind you, I don’t know if he said any words out loud or not.

“I was just going to say that I couldn’t undress because I hadn’t any clothes on when I suddenly thought that dragons are snaky sort of things and snakes can cast their skins. Oh, of course, thought I, that’s what the lion means. So I started scratching myself and my scales began coming off all over the place. And then I scratched a little deeper and, instead of just scales coming off here and there, my whole skin started peeling off beautifully, like it does after an illness, or as if I was a banana. In minute or two I just stepped out of it. I could see it lying there beside me, looking rather nasty. It was a most lovely feeling. So I started to go down into the well for my bathe.

“But just as I was going to put my feet into the water I looked down and saw that they were all hard and rough and wrinkled and scaly just as they had been before. Oh, that’s all right, said I, it only means I had another smaller suit on underneath the first one, and I’ll have to get out of it too. So I scratched and tore again and this undersign peeled off beautifully and out I stepped and left it lying beside the other one and went down to the well for my bathe.

“Well, exactly the same thing happened again. And I thought to myself, oh dear, how ever many skins have I got to take off? For I was longing to bathe my leg. So I scratched away for the third time and got off a third skin, just like the two others, and stepped out of it. But as soon as I looked at myself in the water I knew it had been no good.

“Then the lion said—but I don’t know if it spoke—‘You will have to let me undress you.’ I was afraid of his claws, I can tell you, but I was pretty nearly desperate now. So I just lay flat down on my back to let him do it.

“The very first tear he made was so deep that I thought it had gone right into my heart. And when he began pulling the skin off, it hurt more than anything I’ve ever felt. The only thing that made me able to bear it was just the pleasure of feeling the stuff peel off. You know—if you’ve ever picked the scab of a sore place. It hurts like a billy-oh but it is such fun to see it coming away.”

“I know exactly what you mean,” said Edmund.

“Well, he peeled the beastly stuff right off—just as I thought I’d done it myself the other three times, only they hadn’t hurt—and there it was lying on the grass: only ever so much thicker, and darker, and more knobby-looking than the others had been. And there was I as smooth and soft as a peeled switch and smaller than I had been. Then he caught hold of me—I didn’t like that much for I was very tender underneath now that I’d no skin on--and threw me into the water. It smarted me like anything but only for a moment. After that it became perfectly delicious and as soon as I started swimming and splashing I found that all the pain had gone from my arm. And then I saw why. I’d turned into a boy again. You’d think me simply phony if I told you how I felt about my own arms. I know they’ve no muscle and are pretty moldy compared with Caspian’s, but I was so glad to see them.

1. Why was Eustace afraid of the lion?
 - A. He felt the lion would attack him.
 - B. The lion came too close to him.
 - C. He didn’t know if the lion was good or bad.
 - D. He wasn’t sure why he was afraid.

2. Where did the lion lead Eustace?

- A. To the valley
- B. To a marble well at the top of the mountain
- C. To his friends by the sea
- D. To a dragon lair

3. What did the lion mean by “undressing”?

- A. Changing clothes
- B. Taking off his cloak
- C. Shedding his dragon skin
- D. Taking off his bracelet

4. What happened the first three times he shed his skin?

- A. There was another layer of scaly skin underneath.
- B. He turned into a human boy again.
- C. He got into the bath.
- D. The lion told him to stop.

5. How did it feel when the Lion helped Eustace shed his skin?

- A. It felt smooth and came off easily.
- B. It was painful and pierced his heart but getting rid of it was pleasurable.
- C. It was painful and he wished he had never done it.
- D. It felt good at first but then it started hurting terribly.

6. What happened to Eustace while he was swimming in the water?

- A. He turned back into a boy.
- B. He still had very rough skin.
- C. He told the lion to go away.
- D. He wished he looked like Caspian.

7. What does having a pierced heart to get rid of layers of scaly skin symbolize?

- A. Healing oneself from buried heartache and grief.
- B. Learning to be kind to others even when others are not kind to you.
- C. Learning that being powerful and strong isn't worth losing our loving connection with others.
- D. When your heart is hurt, it makes you want to protect yourself. But protecting yourself means not having closeness with others.
- E. All of the above

8. What type of person was Eustace before he turned into a dragon?

- A. A very kind person who was friends to everyone.
- B. A person who was a victim of bullying
- C. A person who was somewhat responsible for creating negative relationships.
- D. A person who felt like he was somewhat superior to others.

9. What type of person was Eustace after he experienced being a dragon?

- A. Someone who valued sincere and loving relationships.
- B. Someone who wanted to take advantage of others.
- C. Someone who blamed other people for his problems.
- D. Someone who felt somewhat inferior to other people.

4th Grade Day 45 Reading Comprehension

Read the table to answer the following questions:

The average literacy (reading) score of 15 year old students by country in 2018

IES NCES National Center for Education Statistics Table 602.50

Country	Reading Score (based on 0-1000)
Australia	503
Brazil	413
Canada	520
Hong Kong	524
Mexico	420
Romania	428
S Korea	514
United Kingdom	504
United States	505

Scores below 189 are reading level 1.

Scores between 190- 480 are reading level 2.

Scores between 480-552 are a reading level 3.

Scores between 552-625 are a reading level 4.

Scores between 625-698 are a reading level 5.

Scores above 698 are a reading level 6.

1. Which country had the highest literacy score in 2018?

- A. Australia
- B. Canada
- C. Romania
- D. Hong Kong

2. Which country had the lowest literacy score in 2018?

- A. Brazil
- B. Romania
- C. United States
- D. Mexico

3. Which country scored 520?

- A. United Kingdom
- B. S Korea
- C. Canada
- D. Australia

4. Why did no one score 1000?

- A. Because the scores are based on answering test questions correctly.
- B. Because it would mean all the 15 year old students in that country were reading at a 6th grade level with perfect mastery.
- C. 15 year olds are not being educated properly.
- D. Testing procedures are being done incorrectly.

5. At what reading levels do most 15 year olds read around the world according to this chart?

- A. Level 1 and 2
- B. Level 2 and 3
- C. Level 3 and 4
- D. Level 4 and 5
- E. Level 5 and 6

6. What range of scores is represented in the table?

- A. 413 - 524
- B. 428 - 520
- C. 413 - 520
- D. 428 - 524

4th Grade Day 46 Reading Comprehension

A synonym is a word that means exactly or nearly the same as another word.

Write a synonym for each word:

1. Larger _____

2. Completed _____

3. Discover _____

4. Release _____

5. Tardy _____

6. Avenue _____

7. Spot (As in: Spot the bird's nest) _____

8. Separate _____

4th Grade Day 47 Reading Comprehension

A synonym is a word that means exactly or nearly the same as another word.

Write a synonym for each word:

1. Nation _____

2. Distant _____

3. Slim _____

4. Pluck _____

5. Total _____

6. Several _____

7. Courageous _____

8. Offer _____

4th Grade Day 48 Reading Comprehension

A synonym is a word that means exactly or nearly the same as another word.

Write a synonym for each word:

1. Vibrating _____

2. Active _____

3. Manufacture _____

4. Desire _____

5. Information _____

6. Normal _____

7. Factory _____

8. Delicate _____

4th Grade Day 49 Reading Comprehension

A synonym is a word that means exactly or nearly the same as another word.

Write a synonym for each word:

1. Sensible _____

2. Reduce _____

3. Native _____

4. Various _____

5. Design _____

6. Bind _____

7. Devise _____

8. Principal _____

4th Grade Day 50 Reading Comprehension

A synonym is a word that means exactly or nearly the same as another word.

Write a synonym for each word:

1. Ordinary _____

2. Violent _____

3. Commence _____

4. Content _____

5. Humorous _____

6. Portion _____

7. Discouraged _____

8. Source _____

4th Grade Day 51 Spelling

When it comes to all of the spelling words, you can find more words with similar spellings or sounds. You can even try to find rhyming words.

Practice writing these words down until you can spell them correctly without any help.

These words have the long “a” sound:

1. Lady
2. Shake
3. Weight
4. Gravy
5. Lame
6. Drank
7. Base
8. Patient
9. Baking
10. Fairy
11. Dangerous
12. Lady
13. Shake
14. Weight
15. Major
16. Straight
17. Pavement
18. Stain
19. Attain

4th Grade Day 52 Spelling Words

These words have the short “a” sound:

1. Dash
2. Champion
3. Rattle
4. Wrap
5. Path
6. Master
7. Many
8. Sacrifice

4th Grade Day 53 Spelling Words

These words have the long “e” sound:

1. Asleep
2. Beside
3. Before
4. Year
5. Appear
6. Chief
7. Fever
8. Leaving
9. Screen
10. Degree
11. Teeth
12. Cement
13. Fifteen
14. Weed
15. Ceiling
16. Conceive

4th Grade Day 54 Spelling Words

These words have the short “e” sound:

1. Guess
2. Second
3. Jelly
4. Expect
5. Address
6. Whenever
7. Enjoy
8. Debt
9. Penny
10. Gentle

4th Grade Day 55 Spelling Words

These words have the long “i” sound:

1. Flies
2. Pipe
3. Mile
4. Alive
5. Quite
6. Island
7. Shining
8. Alive
9. Blind
10. Wire
11. Arrive
12. Twice
13. Driving

4th Grade Day 56 Spelling Words

These words have the short "i" sound:

1. Visitor
2. Mixture
3. City
4. Ribbon
5. Village
6. Built
7. Silk
8. Invention
9. Victory
10. Written
11. Ditch
12. Listened
13. Thimble
14. Willing
15. Field
16. Fingerprint
17. Disturb

4th Grade Day 57 Spelling Words

These words have the long "o" sound:

1. Slow
2. Coast
3. Also
4. Broke
5. Almost
6. Wrote
7. Toad

4th Grade Day 58 Spelling Words

These words have the short “o” sound:

1. Pocket
2. Walk
3. Front
4. Doctor
5. Often
6. Prompt
7. Promise
8. Probably
9. Dollar
10. Bonnet
11. Conduct
12. Gotten

4th Grade Day 59 Spelling Words

These words have the long “u” sound:

1. Reduce
2. Excuse

4th Grade Day 60 Spelling Words

These words have the short “u” sound:

1. Drum
2. Subject
3. Success
4. Presume

4th Grade Day 61 Spelling Words

These words have the “ou” or “ow” sound:

1. Mouse
2. Famous
3. Doubt
4. Allow

4th Grade Day 62 Spelling Words

These words have the “oy” or “oi” sound:

1. Oyster
2. Noisy
3. Poison

4th Grade Day 63 Spelling Words

These words have the letters “ou” in them:

1. Could
2. Though

4th Grade Day 64 Spelling Words

These words have the “oo” sound in them:

1. Loosing
2. Balloon

4th Grade Day 65 Spelling Words

These words have the “or” sound:

1. Forty
2. Four
3. North
4. Form
5. Worst
6. Orchard

4th Grade Day 66 Spelling Words

These words have the “ar” sound:

1. Cart
2. Particular

4th Grade Day 67 Spelling Words

These words have the letters “er” in them:

1. Serve
2. Period

4th Grade Day 68 Spelling Words

These words have the letters “ea” in them:

1. Wear
2. Each

4th Grade Worksheets Answer Key

Day 1

1. South
2. Don't
3. none
4. Forests
5. Sunday
6. Drive
7. California
8. Brooklyn
9. Max
10. Scott

Day 2

1. Drive
2. Never Girls
3. Saturday
4. Nacho
5. none
6. Mrs.
7. Oh
8. none
9. Early
10. Christmas
11. I
12. German

Day 3

1. Aunt
2. none
3. None
4. Brother
5. Mom
6. None
7. Grandma
8. None
9. Uncle
10. Mom

Day 4

1. Jessica's
2. none

3. Friday

4. none

5. It

6. none

7. In

8. none

9. Street

10. none

11. none

12. none

13. Did

14. none

15. none

16. Then

17. Theater

18. none

19. I

20. none

21. Whatever

22. none

23. My

24. Tuesday

25. I

26. none

27. Mr.

28. none

29. none

30. Jessica

31. none

32. The

33. none

34. Thoughts

35. Stevenson

36. none

37. Avenue

38. Greensboro,

39. Aunt

40. none

41. none

42. Halloween

Day 5

1. min.

2. 20,

3. haven't

4. shopping,

5. Tower.

6. crepes?

7. barbecue.

8. Paris,

9. New York City,

10. P.O.

Day 6

1. hen's

2. I'm

3. No,

4. Don,

5. you,"

6. Mrs.

7. Hong Kong,

8. "Meow."

Day 7

1. P.

2. Branson,

3. January 23,

4. Henry,

5. haven't

6. sooner,

7. none

8. I'm

9. Mr.

10. deer,

11. "If

12. nest!"

13. humming birds,

14. hawk's

15. I'm

16. min.

17. been?

18. family,

19. January 31,

20. Lastly,

21. Sincerely,

Day 8

1. If she sells shells on the seashore,
2. handle,
3. "George,"
4. said,
5. zoo keeper,
6. "Hey,
7. dance,
8. humongous,
9. sleigh,
10. Alfred,

Day 9

1. jewelry.
2. now,
3. none
4. mold.
5. metal,
6. none
7. metal,
8. then,
9. min.
10. day,
11. apprentice?
12. caster's
13. casting."
14. 14,
15. said,
16. said,
17. none
18. none

Day 10

1. Pembroke,
2. Cleveland,
3. Mr.
4. Mrs.
5. none
6. St.
7. Ave.
8. Ln.
9. St.

Day 11

1. an eggshell
2. none
3. an hour
4. none
5. none
6. an oyster
7. an eatery

Day 12

1. Correct
2. Correct
3. When will that lettuce be on sale?
4. Correct
5. The apples are yummy.
6. The basket full of eggs was for Jack and her.
7. Correct
8. Correct
9. Correct
10. Correct
11. We girls went to the grocery store
12. Correct
13. Correct

Day 13

1. The Native American had blown the flute before the rain began.
2. Correct
3. Correct
4. Correct
5. If you had done your chores, you would have had time to play.
6. The choir sang a hymn in the meeting on Sunday.
7. The frog was almost run over by that car.

Day 14

1. blown
2. run
3. blew
4. rang

5. spoken
6. spoke
7. rung

Day 15

1. The vase was broken during the last celebration.
- Or
- The vase broke during the last celebration.
2. The rock sank deeper and deeper into the river.
- Or.
- The rock had sunk deeper and deeper into the river.
3. Correct
 4. He should have baked the casserole longer.

Day 16

1. Correct
2. Correct
3. Correct
4. Incorrect
5. Incorrect

Day 17

1. Correct
2. Incorrect: it should read: Was the dog happy when his family came home?
3. Incorrect: it should read: Have the plants grown?
4. Correct
5. Incorrect: it should read: The frog isn't croaking

Day 20

1. Noun
2. Adjective
3. Adjective

Day 24

1. Verbs
2. Relative clause
3. Prepositional phrase
4. Prepositional phrase

Day 25

1. 37
2. 21
3. 16
4. 944
5. 42
6. 51
7. 25
8. 661

Day 26

1. 46
2. 82
3. 750
4. 17,365
5. 52
6. 228
7. 25
8. \$ 0.57

Day 27

1. \$ 8.34
2. \$ 7 feet 8 inches
3. \$57.78
4. \$17.90
5. 69
6. 4,174
7. \$41.54
8. 2 yards 1 foot

Day 28

1. 850
2. 1200
3. 364
4. 56
5. 2
6. 7
7. 10

8. 51

Day 29

1. 270
2. 465
3. \$45.36
4. 18 years 6 months
5. \$0.60
6. 43

Day 30

1. 19
2. 13
3. 5,698
4. 10,680
5. 21,888

Day 31

1. 2,574,418
2. 203
3. 40
4. 44
5. 4 years 1 month

Day 32

1. +
2. 1
- 3.

4.

5.

6. 17

7. 722

Day 33

1. 142
2. Minute
3. 3
- 4.
5. \$4.45
6. ounce

Day 34

1. 14
- 2.
3. 1,004
4. 8
- 5.

6. 3 feet 15 inches

Day 35

1. Square
2. 7
3. A. 5 pounds 1 ounce
4. 62/100
5. \$70.05
6. 48 sq ft

Day 36

1. 15 3/4
2. 1
3. 3/8
4. 2 5/6
5. 8 5/12
6. 4 1/3
7. 0
8. 2/5
9. 5/12
10. 30 3/5

Day 37

1. 7
2. 1/9
3. 1/4
4. 1/3
5. 16 1/3
6. 1
7. 4
8. 2
9. 1/8
10. 1 7/25

Day 38

1. 11 apples
2. 11 goats
3. 6 action figures
4. 13 licorice sticks
5. 6 bean sprouts
6. 4 oranges
- 7.

Day 39

1. 25 donuts
2. 30 blocks
3. 40 chairs
4. \$1.60

Day 40

1. 60 miles
2. 40 chickens
3. 70 sq inches
4. 72 skittles

Day 41

1. 29
2. 35
3. Shrubs
4. 45
5. 29-35
6. 23

Day 42

1. C
2. C
3. D
- 4 A

Day 43

1. D
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. D

Day 44

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. A
7. E
8. C
9. A

Day 45

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. A

Day 46 (answers may vary)

1. Bigger
2. Finished
3. Find
4. Free
5. Late
6. Street
7. See
8. Divide

Day 47 (answers may vary)

1. Country
2. Far
3. Slender (Skinny)
4. Pick
5. Full (Complete)
6. Some
7. Brave
8. Present

Day 48 (answers may vary)

1. Shaking
2. Lively
3. Make
4. Wish
5. Knowledge
6. Usual
7. Plant
8. fragile

Day 49 (answers may vary)

1. Reasonable
2. Decrease
3. Natural
4. Different
5. Plan
6. Tie
7. Invent
8. Main

Day 50 (answers may vary)

1. Plain
2. Raging
3. Begin
4. Satisfied
5. Amusing
6. Fraction
7. Deserted
8. Root

