



IXL Language

The students may practice language and math skills using IXL.

Practicing:

- 1. Log in with your username and the password via JKS Portal
- 2. Click on the "Practice" tab on the top left corner.
- 3. Choose the grade level that your child currently completed.
- **4**. Choose 'Language' or 'Math' depending on the subject you would like to practice.
- **5**. Choose the skill that your child may wish to practice and provide encouragement to practice excelling in these skills.
- 6. The progress of your child can be accessed by clicking on the "Reports" tab. This will give full details of the practice and progress that has taken place. Please print out a report and have your child submit it to his/her teacher on the first day back to school.
- Note: It is advisable that your child practices some of the skills stated in his/her grade level.



Grade 4 IXL Language

Sentence types

• Is the sentence declarative, interrogative, imperative, or exclamatory?

Subject and predicate

• Identify the simple subject or predicate of a sentence

Nouns

• Identify common and proper nouns

Regular plural nouns

• Use regular plurals with -s, -es, -ies, and -ves

Irregular plural nouns

• Form and use irregular plurals

Possessive nouns

• Form the singular or plural possessive

Action verbs

• Use action verbs

Regular past tense

• Form and use the regular past tense

Future tense

• Change the sentence to future tense

Irregular past tense

• Identify the irregular past tense

Personal pronouns

• Replace the noun with a pronoun

Possessive pronouns

- Identify possessive pronouns
- Use possessive pronouns

Adjectives

- Identify adjectives
- Order adjectives

Adverbs

- Identify adverbs
- Use relative adverbs

Prepositions

- Identify prepositional phrases
- Prepositions: review

Letters

• Greetings and closings of letters

Homophones

• Identify homophones

Compound words

• Form and use compound words

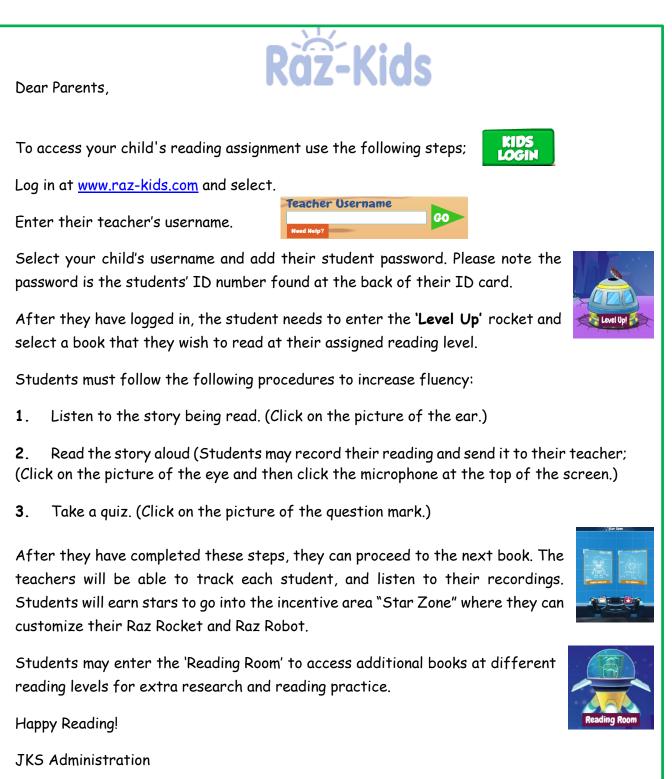
Alphabetical order

• Order alphabetically based on the first two letters

Thesaurus skills

• Use thesaurus entries







<u>Adjectives</u>

Adjectives are words that describe nouns.

Write the adjectives in the box for each sentence.

- 1. Do you like the white tiger or the black leopard the best?
- 2. Sara did an amazing routine on the balance beam today.
- 3. Kenan saw a small snake at the zoo.
- 4. There were huge snowflakes tickling their cold noses.
- 5. I got five chocolates and three lollipops from the supermarket.
- 6. I love the stuffed, purple elephant I got for Eid.
- 7. Three small cats were in our garden.
- 8. We ate the delicious cookies.
- 9. The crow had a yellow beak.
- 10. The sky was full of fluffy clouds.



<u>Verbs</u>

Write the verb in the box for each sentence.

- 1. Maya presented well in her recital.
- 2. Erin baked a pie yesterday.
- **3**. Please set the table for dinner now.
- 4. Alex bought a new CD with his allowance.
- 5. Bandar practices the trumpet every day.
- 6. Help Jude with those groceries please.
- 7. Abdulaziz mowed the lawn after school.
- 8. Abdullah hiked five miles on his camping trip.
- 9. Too much candy rots your teeth.
- 10. Clean your room please, Vicky.



<u>Verbs</u>

Write the correct irregular verb in the box for each sentence.

- 1. Ahmed (did, done) really well on the last test.
- 2. Abdullah and Ibrahim (was, were) not at school today.
- **3**. Rayan (drawed, drew) a wonderful picture of a racing car.
- 4. Jana's parrot (flied, flew) out of his cage.
- 5. Carlos (buyed, bought) a Lego set with his allowance.
- 6. I (knowed, knew) my times tables before Jesse.
- 7. Our teacher (rang, rung) the bell for quiet six times this morning.
- 8. Maria (drank, drunk) a lot of water after the race.
- 9. I (saw, seen) a woodpecker on my way to school.
- 10. There was gum (stuck, stick) to the bottom of my shoe.



Helping Verb

<u>List Of Helping Verbs</u> am, are, is, was, were, be, being, been have, has, had shall, will do, does, did may, must, might can, could, would, should

Write the correct helping verb in the box for each sentence.

- 1. We (is, am, are) playing softball on Saturday.
- 2. Grace (was, were) studying for an hour.
- 3. I (is, am, are) working on my science fair project.
- 4. My brother (is, am, are) going to be six years old tomorrow.
- 5. My sister (do, does) not listen to me.
- 6. I (do, does, did) go to Disneyland last year.
- 7. Ibrahim (have, has) always gotten good grades every term.
- 8. I (have, has, had) washed the dishes many times.
- 9. Abdullah (was, were) mowing the lawn when I got there.
- 10. My friend (have, has, had) left her homework in school.



Summer 2020

<u>Adverbs</u>

Adverbs usually describe or modify verbs.

Write the adverbs in the box for each sentence.

- 1. Najla often practices her beam routine at gymnastics.
- 2. We went to the beach daily that summer.
- 3. Salman accidentally deleted three hours of homework with one click.
- **4**. Fadl shouted angrily at his sister.
- 5. The children worked enthusiastically on their first art project.
- 6. We went to the beach yesterday.
- 7. The kayak was speeding wildly through the rapids.
- 8. The horse was galloping fast, and Noura was frightened.
- 9. My brother always picks on me.
- **10**. We will be there soon.



Subject Verb Agreement

Write the correct verb in the box for each sentence.

- 1. The children is/are going to the museum.
- 2. Sarah is/are going to be in fourth grade next year.
- **3**. The grocery store was/were closed on Sunday.
- 4. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson is/are getting a new dog.
- 5. The cats has/have found a new home.
- 6. The construction workers was/were very loud!
- 7. Rayan do/does his chores when he is told.
- 8. My mom like/likes to cook.
- 9. There was/were lots of cars involved in the highway accident.
- 10. She is/are a great teacher!



<u>Nouns</u>

- A common noun names any person, place, or thing.
- A proper noun names a particular person, place, or thing. Proper nouns begin with capital letters.

Write the names of five things you see in your bedroom.

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
<u>Writ</u>	e the names of five people who you have read about.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
<u>Writ</u>	e the names of five places you have visited or read about.
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	



Conjunctions

<u>Use the conjunction and, but, or or to combine each pair of</u> <u>sentences. Don't forget to use a comma.</u>

- 1. I want a new bike _____ I don't have enough money for one.
- 2. My family can't decide whether to go to San Francisco _____ Seattle for vacation this year.
- **3**. Would you like a plain chocolate _____ a black forest cake for your birthday?
- 4. We're going to the movies _____ the museum during spring break.
- **5**. My favorite flavors of ice cream are chocolate chip _____ strawberry.
- 6. Yusuf plays rugby _____ baseball.
- 7. Are you better at English _____ math?
- 8. You can come with us _____ you'll have to hurry.
- 9. Do you like dogs _____ cats best?
- **10**. I have a sister _____ a brother.



Contractions

Remember that a contraction is formed when you join two words to make a new word by leaving out some of the letters in the words. Example: must + have = must've should + not = shouldn't

Write the contraction for the underlined words.

1. Do you think it is going to snow today?

2. <u>I am</u> going to visit my grandmother today.

3. I think he is really going to score a goal this time.

4. She has not learned to do a front flip.

5. On Tuesday we are going on a field trip.

6. I believe <u>he will</u> win the race this time.

7. Max and Joel have not finished their science project.

8. I wonder what they are up to this time.

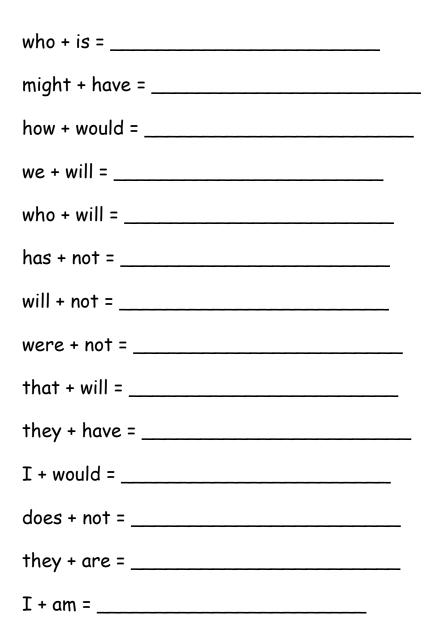
9. It <u>is not</u> going to work._____

10. Do you know what <u>she is</u> going to wear for Eid? _____



Remember that a contraction is formed when you join two words to make a new word by leaving out some of the letters in the words. Example: must + have = must've should + not = shouldn't

Form a contraction from the words given.





<u>A or An</u>

Use 'a' if the next word begins with a consonant sound. Use 'an' if the next word begins with a vowel sound.

Write a or an to complete each sentence.

- 1. We saw _____ elephant at the zoo.
- 2. Basma brought _____ apple to her teacher.
- 3. Our family stayed in _____ hotel on our vacation.
- 4. Yesterday I saw _____ ant hill.
- **5**. Texas is <u>large state</u>.
- 6. Please look that word up in _____ Spanish dictionary.
- 7. Jad will put on _____ old shirt before he begins to paint.
- 8. Jana will pull the toddler in _____ wagon.
- 9. I use _____ umbrella when it rains.
- **10**. Mother placed the flowers in _____ vase.



Types of Sentences

A **declarative sentence** is a sentence that tells something. It ends with a period.

An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks something. It ends with a question mark.

An **imperative sentence** is a sentence that gives a command or makes a request. It ends with a period.

An **exclamatory sentence** is a sentence that shows strong feeling or surprise. It ends with an exclamation mark.

Add the correct punctuation mark. Then write D if the sentence is declarative or I if the sentence is interrogative.

1. How do Maha and Sarah know each other ____

2. Mrs. Henry wrote a letter to Sarah ____

- 3. What have you been up to____
- 4. We got out of school late____

5. I want to go with my friends____

Write the correct end mark. Write I if the sentence is imperative and write E if the sentence is exclamatory.

1. Take this note to your teacher____

2. What a strange message this is ____

- 3. How exciting today is ____
- Read your book silently ____

5. What a clever girl you are ____



Summer

Types of Sentences

Answer the following questions.

- 1. Sentences that ask a question are called:
 - (a) exclamatory
 - (b) declarative
 - © interrogative
 - (d) imperative
- 2. What type of sentence is this? Are you going to the dance?
 - (a) exclamatory
 - (b) declarative
 - © interrogative
 - (d) imperative
- 3. What type of sentence is this? Open your books to page 54.
 - (a) exclamatory
 - (b) declarative
 - © interrogative
 - (d) imperative
- 4. What type of sentence shows strong feeling?
 - (a) exclamatory
 - (b) declarative
 - © interrogative
 - (d) imperative
- 5. What type of sentence is this? Be quiet during Ms. Hanan's class.
 - (a) exclamatory
 - (b) declarative
 - © interrogative
 - (d) imperative



Prepositions

Write the prepositions in the box for the sentences below.

- 1. Four friends meet in the city.
- 2. She could stand on her hands all day long.
- 3. Many people crowded around the strange thing.
- 4. Marya jumped from the diving board.
- 5. We saw many plants beneath the ocean.
- 6. Across the field ran several horses.

Write the prepositional phrase in the box for each sentence.

- 1. She finished the assignment without a mistake.
- 2. The frog leaped into the air.
- **3**. They dug a tunnel through the snow.
- **4.** All the children ran outside the house.
- 5. We heard the wind howling through the trees.



<u>Negatives</u>

Change a Positive Sentence to a Negative Sentence

A positive sentence has no negative words. A negative sentence has a negative word or phrase. Common negative words and phrases include: no, not, nobody, never, nothing, no one, nor, nowhere, none, cannot, isn't, didn't, won't, wasn't, and any other contraction with n't.

You can turn a positive sentence into a negative sentence by adding a negative.

Example: Positive sentence: The teacher likes to sing.

Negative sentence: The teacher doesn't like to sing.

Change each the positive sentence below into a negative one.

- 1. The dog is in the backyard.
- 2. He was at the library on Friday.
- 3. She will dance in the play.
- 4. The children were ready to go home.
- 5. Hamza walked to the corner.

6. I can read anything.

- 7. The trees will fall over in a storm.
- 8. They always want to play games.



Double Negatives in Sentences

Common negative words and phrases include: no, not, nobody, never, nothing, no one, nor, nowhere, none, cannot, isn't, didn't, won't, wasn't, and any other contraction with n't

A double negative is a sentence that has two negative words.

Example: I never saw nobody.

In the example there are two negative words: never and nobody.

Double negatives are incorrect in formal writing. A sentence should have only one negative. A correct way to write the sentence would be: I never saw anybody.

Correct the double negatives in the sentences below.

1. He can't have no fun when his little brother is around.

2. The dog doesn't bite nobody.

3. We never ran nowhere as fast as we ran there.

4. Grace won't talk to no one if she's in a bad mood.

5. That old car isn't going nowhere.



2020

I vs. Me

'I' is used as a subject of a sentence, meaning the person performing the action referred to. 'Me' is used as an object, that is, the person the action of the sentence is being done to.

Fill in the blank with the best word: I or me.

1. It was ______ who swiped a few chocolate chip cookies, I confess.

2. _____ enjoy a good cup of coffee in the morning with my newspaper.

3. Whenever we played hide-and-seek as kids, you always found _____.

4. You and ______ need to catch up over lunch one day soon.

5. Can you put away those boxes for _____, please?

- 6. It makes _____ uneasy to think how close that storm came to the coast before blowing out to sea.
- 7. Dr. Baker thinks ______ should see a specialist about this sore knee.

8. There's my magazine, right where _____ had it last!



Their, They're, and There

The words their, they're, and there are often confused. They sound the same, but they have entirely different meanings.

- Their is possessive, showing something that belongs to a group of people: they.
- They're is a contraction of the words they are. The apostrophe shows that the letter 'a' is missing.
- There is an adverb that shows a location or a pronoun that works at the beginning of a phrase or sentence. Tip:
- To know which word is correct, try the sentence using the words they are. If the sentence makes sense, then they're is the correct usage.
- If the sentence does not make sense, see if the sentence is speaking about something belonging to someone or something. In that case use *their*. If the sentence is talking about a location, use *there*.
- If the word is used with a form of the verb to be, such as is, are, were or was, you also use there.

Read each sentence below. If their, they're or there is used correctly in the sentence, check mark right in the blank. If their, they're or there is not used correctly, check mark wrong.

1. The band likes to play their original songs.	right	wrong
2. No one likes there secrets told.	right	wrong
3. They're flying kites in the park.	right	wrong
4. Are they're any clowns at the party?	right	wrong
5. There is a monster in the closet.	right	wrong
6. The teacher wrote there ideas on the board.	right	wrong



Their, They're, and There

In the blanks below, write the correct word: their, they're or there.

1. The family likes to eat	dinner early.
2. Do you know if	in the cafeteria?
3 . If you go to New York City, you	will see many tall buildings
 Let me know when 	ready to leave.
5 . Everyone should be on	best behavior.
6	the best neighbors in the world.
7. They will tell you if	are pieces missing.
8. My dogs often sleep in	doghouse.



A speaker's exact words are called a quotation. When you write a quotation, put quotation marks ("") at the beginning and end of the speaker's exact words. Begin the quotation with a capital letter.

Below are sentences with direct quotations. Rewrite each sentence, adding the quotation marks before and after the quotation.

- 1. Phillip said, I think we're going to the movies.
- 2. My vote goes to Abdulziz, said Rayan.
- 3. Khalid asked, What time is it?
- 4. Let's eat lunch, said Abdulrahman, I'm hungry.
- 5. I never met a man I didn't like, said Will Rogers.
- 6. I like your shoes, exclaimed Haya, where did you get them?



Summer 2020

Grade Four Summer Review

Comprehension

A Good Friend



Kylie was the most popular girl in the class. Everyone wanted to be her friend. She was voted Class Captain. She was a Library Monitor. She was pretty. She was cool. She had *everything*. Sadly, she knew it, too. She really was a spoiled little brat. You could be her friend only if you could give something back. Like if you had great toys and let her play with them.

Angela wanted to be her friend. She wanted it more than anything else in the world. But Angela didn't have any good toys. Angela wasn't pretty. Angela had no chance of ever being Kylie's friend.

One afternoon, Angela was late leaving school. She was packing her bag when she thought she heard crying. She looked in the girl's change-room and found Kylie, sitting on the bench, sobbing. Angela sat down next to her. "What's the matter?" she asked.

Kylie looked up. Her face was red from crying. She looked a real mess. "No-th-ing," she said, between deep sobs.

Angela put an arm around Kylie. "Something's wrong," she said. "Why don't you tell me?"

Kylie wiped her nose with the back of her hand. "It's my friends," she said at last. "They told me today they didn't want to be friends with me anymore. They're all going to be friends with Samantha Potter. And they're going to vote for her to be the new Class Captain. What am I going to do?" "Well, I think if they're friends like that, you don't really need them," Angela said. "Oh, sure!" said Kylie. "Like you have heaps of friends, right?"

Angela took her arm back and folded her hands in her lap. "No," she said, "But I do pick my friends carefully. And I'll still be your friend if you want." "Really?" Kylie said, rubbing her eyes. "Even if no one else likes me?" "You bet," said Angela, smiling. "I'm very fussy about my friends!"

Moral: A friend in need is a friend indeed.



Read and answer the questions in complete sentence.

1. Who was the class Library Monitor?

2. Describe Kylie.

3. Where did Angela find Kylie?

4. Why was Kylie crying?

5. What reasons does the writer give you for saying Kylie "was a spoiled little brat?"

6. How might Kylie have treated Angela before she lost all her friends?



<u>Jojo, The Monkey</u>



Jojo is a monkey A cute, tiny ape A monkey for a pet? What a huge mistake!

Our two daughters So sweet and fair Are missing great big Clumps of hair!

Oh my goodness! Jojo! STOP THAT! You can't go riding on the cat!

> Boom! Bang! Crash! Our home is a disaster! Back to the pet shop, Faster! Faster!

Jojo we swapped For a fish named Bubble He eats and swims And is never any trouble.



Summer 2020

Grade Four Summer Review

Read and answer the questions below.

- 1. How many daughters are there?
 - (a) one
 - (b) two
 - © three
- 2. Which word does not describe Jojo?
 - a cute
 - (b) big
 - © monkey
- 3. What is the name of the fish?
 - (a) Cuddle
 - (b) Trouble
 - © Muddle
 - (d) Bubble

4. Why are the daughters missing hair?

- 5. What did Jojo do to the cat?
- 6. Where did Jojo the monkey come from?



Summer 2020

The Growing Door



Sara's family was going to a new house. The house had a big kitchen. That made Mom happy. The new house didn't have much grass to cut. That made Dad happy. Sara's brothers Sam and Tom were happy too. The new house was next to a baseball field.

Sara looked outside. Two men were putting boxes in a truck. "You look so sad, Sara," said her mother. "We aren't going far. You'll still go to the same school. You'll still play with the same friends." "I know", said Sara. "But we will not have our Growing Door."

The Growing Door was a closet door. Every time Sam, Tom and Sara had a birthday, she would stand with her back to the door. Then Mom and Dad drew a line to show how tall she was.

Sara was not as old as Sam or Tom so her lines were not up as high as theirs. Mom said that her lines would catch up someday. Now that would never happen.

"Oh!" said Mom. "I almost forgot!" She got out her tools. She took the Growing Door down from the closet. Sara could not believe it. "Don't worry," said her mother. "We'll get a new door for the closet. I'll put it on before we leave. Now, let's have those men get this door."



Read and answer the questions below.

- 1. A closet is a ...
 - (a) place to play
 - (b) place to store things
 - © door going outside

2. Why do you think the yard having just a little grass made Dad happy?

3. Why do you think the house having a big kitchen made mom happy?

4. Why were Sara's lines not as tall as her brothers?

5. From the story you can tell that Sara's mother is....

- (a) not very nice.
- (b) caring about Sara's feelings.
- © sad about moving.

Writing: Fictional Narrative

Stories have a beginning, a middle, and an end. Remember to use paragraphs to complete the story below. Your story should be at least 200-225 words.

A Weird Wake-up

Today was the strangest day of Sam's whole life. When he woke up, it was raining inside his room! He went to the bathroom to brush his teeth and the toothpaste was black instead of white! Everything was the opposite. First, Sam put on his shoes. Then, he pulled his socks on over them, and...







Writing: Fictional Narrative

Stories have a beginning, a middle, and an end. Remember to use paragraphs to complete the story below. Your story should be at least 200-225 words.



Jessie was the new kid in school. Every day at lunch time she sat by herself. She missed her old friends. But one day a girl named Tamara sat down beside her. Jessie and Tamara became friends right away because...



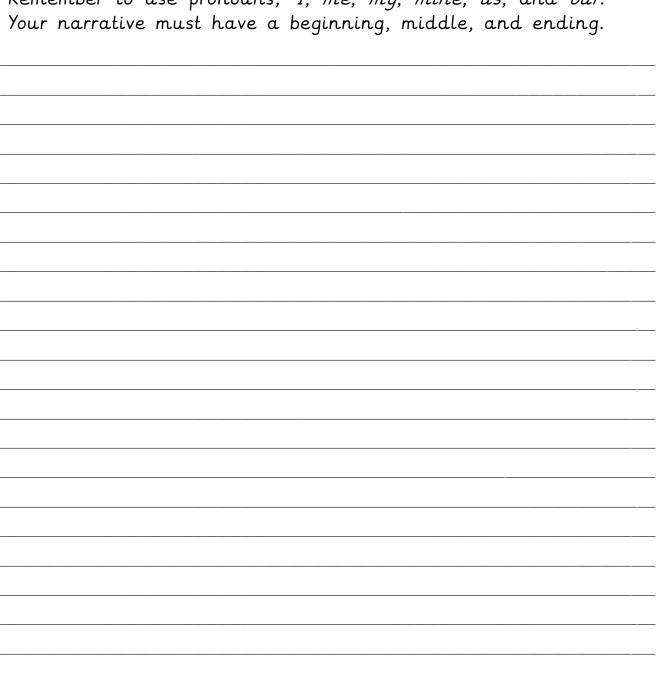




Writing: Personal Narrative

Write a personal narrative about the most unforgettable day in your life. Your story should be at least nine sentences.

Remember to use pronouns; I, me, my, mine, us, and our.









Writing: Persuasive Essay

Write a persuasive essay convincing your classmates to not use social media.

Remember to give at least three reasons why social media can be bad for children. Your essay must have at least 200-225 words.



