

Grade 4

List	Spelling Rule/Pattern/Exception	Word List	High Frequency Words	Content Words
1	<p>Open syllables (V/CV)</p> <p>1. An open syllable ends with a vowel which has a long sound (it says its own name). An open syllable may have a single final vowel such as in <i>be</i> or <i>go</i>, or it may be part of a longer word (<i>o-pen</i>).</p>	<p>1. famous 2. demand 3. decide 4. human 5. began 6. local 7. beside 8. future 9. silence 10. motor</p>	<p>11. often 12. near 13. school 14. might 15. close</p>	<p>16. number 17. calendar 18. rectangle 19. square 20. estimation</p>
2	<p>Open Syllables (VV)</p> <p>1. When two vowels are together, the first vowel will have a long vowel sound.</p> <p>2. If two vowels together don't make a recognizable word when sounded as a double vowel, divide the word between the vowels.</p>	<p>1. trial 2. idea 3. create 4. react 5. ruin 6. science 7. really 8. dial 9. violin 10. chaos</p>	<p>11. group 12. night 13. always 14. beginning 15. following</p>	<p>16. rounding 17. perimeter 18. area 19. length 20. width</p>
3	<p>Double Vowel Syllables:- ai and -ay</p> <p>1. The first vowel has the long sound and the second vowel is silent (in most cases).</p> <p>2. The ai vowel combination is used in the beginning or in the middle of a word or syllable and says /a/.</p> <p>3. The ay vowel combination usually occurs at the end of a word or syllable and says /a/.</p>	<p>1. slay 2. stray 3. holiday 4. Monday 5. stain 6. faith 7. sprain 8. plain 9. aim 10. afraid</p>	<p>11. afternoon 12. color 13. become 14. questions 15. thought</p>	<p>16. America 17. community 18. family 19. mountain 20. nation</p>

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4	<p>Double Vowel Syllables: -oa and -oe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The oa vowel combination is most often used in the beginning or in the middle of a word or syllable and says the /o/ sound. The first vowel has the long sound and the second vowel is silent (in most cases). The oe vowel combination is most often used at the end of a word or syllable and says the /o/ sound. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> coal groan throat roam goal toaster doe goes tiptoe toenail 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> while don't children until watch 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Connecticut Hartford northeast county river
5	<p>Double Vowel Syllables: ea</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The ea vowel team can be either long or short. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> spread measure already sweater meadow teacher peanut beast season breathe 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> area problem friends heard easy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> behavior energy force motion magnet
6		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none">

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7	<p>Double Vowel Syllables: -ie and -ei</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The first vowel has the long sound and the second vowel is silent (in most cases). 2. Place i before e except after c, or when it makes a long a sound like in weigh. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. niece 2. pierce 3. believe 4. ceiling 5. receipt 6. deceive 7. receive 8. neighbor 9. freight 10. weight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. hours 12. measure 13. remember 14. early 15. waves 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Internet 17. navigate 18. icon 19. document 20. graphics
8	<p>Suffixes: -able and -ible</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A root word (base word) is a word without a prefix or suffix 2. A suffix is a group of letters added at the end of a word to change its meaning. 3. The suffix –able is usually used when the root word is a full word. 4. The suffix –ible is usually used when the root is not a word. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. comfortable 2. lovable 3. noticeable 4. agreeable 5. affordable 6. possible 7. visible 8. terrible 9. edible 10. incredible 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. table 12. notice 13. south 14. I'll 15. certain 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. author 17. alphabet 18. character 19. conversation 20. folktale
9	<p>Pattern: -ought, -ound</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The –ought pattern says aw like in saw 2. The –ound pattern says ow like in cow. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bought 2. fought 3. brought 4. thought 5. sought 6. hound 7. mound 8. ground 9. surround 10. astound 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. field 12. travel 13. done 14. English 15. half 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. dictionary 17. discussion 18. chapter 19. connection 20. question

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10	<p>Suffixes: -tion, -sion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A root word (base word) is a word without a prefix or suffix 2. A suffix is a group of letters added at the end of a word to change its meaning. 3. The -tion and -sion suffixes are pronounced /shun/. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lotion 2. station 3. vacation 4. action 5. location 6. questions 7. vision 8. decision 9. division 10. occasion 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. finally 12. wait 13. correct 14. quickly 15. became 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. compare 17. contrast 18. novel 19. textbook 20. fiction
11	<p>Contractions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A word is formed from two or more words by omitting or combining some sounds 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. you'd 2. they'll 3. would've 4. shouldn't 5. I'm 6. he'll 7. they'd 8. could've 9. I'd 10. we've 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. shown 12. minutes 13. strong 14. inches 15. street 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. noun 17. verb 18. adjective 19. adverb 20. sentence
12		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

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13	<p>Diphthong: ow</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Diphthongs usually have two vowel sounds blended together. The letters ow usually make the sounds /ou/ as in town or o as in bow 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> brow plow crowd gown growl blow throw bowl arrow follow 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> decided contain course surface produce 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> history direction distance weather capital
14	<p>Plural Nouns: Adding -es</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Add es to form the plural of nouns ending in s, sh, ch, z, and x. The e is necessary to make the plural forms pronounceable. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> dresses dishes foxes sandwiches wrenches bushes churches branches passes quizzes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ocean building nothing carefully scientists 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> physical education musical library color
15	<p>Pattern -igh</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The -igh pattern is pronounced as a long i sound 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> high tight brighten sigh height frighten alright thigh sight slight 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> short better order grow begin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> multiplication geometry fraction meter graph

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16	<p>Prefixes: dis-, im- and in-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A prefix is placed before a root word to change its meaning. 2. The spelling of the root word is not changed when adding a prefix. 3. The prefix dis- means “not” or “opposite.” 4. The prefixes im- and in- mean “not.” 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. dislike 2. disappear 3. disobey 4. disown 5. disagree 6. incorrect 7. impolite 8. impossible 9. incomplete 10. impatient 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. ago 12. brought 13. stood 14. system 15. behind 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. height 17. capacity 18. volume 19. ruler 20. polygon
17	<p>Homophones</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A homophone is a word which is pronounced identically to another word, but is spelled differently and has a different meaning. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pair 2. pear 3. meet 4. meat 5. waste 6. waist 7. know 8. no 9. seen 10. scene 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. leave 12. voice 13. verb 14. known 15. machine 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. similarities 17. differences 18. ecosystem 19. water cycle 20. environment
18		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. 17. 18. 19. 20.

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19	<p>r-controlled vowels: -ir, -er, -ur</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The -ir pattern says ur/ as in bird The -er pattern says /ur/ as in her The -ur pattern says /ur/ as in fur 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> birth thirst circus twirl percent service perhaps miserable burden purpose 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> understand wheels town fall common 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> cause effect respond literature poetry
20	<p>Plural nouns ending in f or fe</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If a noun ends with f or fe, change the f or fe to v and add -es to make it plural. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> calf calves leaf leaves loaf loaves knife knives thief thieves 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> fire explain though language thousands 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> journal introduction conclusion grammar detail
21	<p>Word beginnings: thr, scr, str, squ</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> thrash through strange square squeeze threat thrown scrape squeal squirm 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> circle heavy weather square perhaps 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> colonial ceremony explorer independence leader

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22	<p>Suffixes: -er, -est</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The suffixes –er and –est are used to form comparative adjectives. When the word ends in y, change the y to an i before adding –er or –est. When the word contains a short vowel, double the final consonant before adding –er or –est. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> smaller smallest hotter hottest funnier funniest larger largest happier happiest 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> black shape clear equation government 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> religion national region culture tradition
23	<p>Words beginning with sh, ch and wh</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> shelter chapter chocolate wheat shallow chamber champion whale whisper whistle 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> never space force island week 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> matter prediction erosion electricity growth
24		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none">

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25	Words containing sh, ch, and tch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. arch 2. pitcher 3. watch 4. catcher 5. punish 6. kitchen 7. fetch 8. approach 9. sandwich 10. attach 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. war 12. object 13. heat 14. filled 15. among 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. decimal 17. parallelogram 18. quadrilateral 19. symmetry 20. probability
26	Plural Nouns <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When a noun ends with a vowel + y, just add an s to make it plural. 2. When a noun ends in consonant + y, change the y to i and add es. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pulleys 2. chimneys 3. journeys 4. turkeys 5. blueberries 6. enemies 7. batteries 8. mysteries 9. supplies 10. countries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. step 12. syllables 13. material 14. check 15. special 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. temperature 17. denominator 18. numerator 19. multiple 20. operation
27	Phonograms: kn, gn and wr <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The phonogram kn is the two letter /n/ that is only found at the beginning of a word. 2. The phonogram gn is the two letter /n/ that may be used at the beginning or end of a word. 3. The phonogram wr is the two letter /r/ that 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. knead 2. knob 3. kneel 4. gnarl 5. design 6. assign 7. wrestle 8. wrist 9. wreath 10. wrench 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. sentence 12. different 13. because 14. animal 15. America 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. continent 17. agriculture 18. manufacturing 19. pollution 20. transportation

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28	<p>Suffixes: -ful and -ly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A suffix is a group of letters added at the end of a word to change its meaning. 2. In most cases, the spelling of a root word is not changed when adding a suffix if it begins with a consonant. 3. The suffix –ful means full of. 4. The suffix –ly means “in a way that is.” 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. peaceful 2. thoughtful 3. wishful 4. skillful 5. kindly 6. dimly 7. closely 8. mostly 9. correctly 10. loudly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. seem 12. those 13. around 14. should 15. answer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. health 17. doctor 18. diet 19. lifestyle 20. safety
29	<p>Hard and soft c and g</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Usually use the letter c to spell /k/ before the letters a, o and u. (hard c) 2. Usually use the letter c to spell /s/ before the letters e, i and y. (soft c) 3. Usually use letter g to spell the /g/ sound right before the letters a, o or u. (hard g) 4. Usually use the letter g to spell the /j/ sound before the letters e, i, or y. (soft g) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. complete 2. copy 3. country 4. voice 5. bounce 6. germ 7. guess 8. gentle 9. magic 10. gypsy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. earth 12. point 13. include 14. built 15. cannot 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. civic 17. political 18. Congress 19. compromise 20. citizenship
30	<p>Patterns: -old,- ost, -oll, -olt</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hostess 2. folder 3. scold 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. round 12. boat 13. exercise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. declaration 17. independence 18. responsibility

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	<p>1. The patterns –old, -ost, -oll, and –olt make the /ō/ at the end of a word or syllable.</p>	<p>4. golden 5. moldy 6. molt 7. bolt 8. stroller 9. enroll 10. scroll</p>	<p>14. direction 15. suddenly</p>	<p>19. democracy 20. representative</p>
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