

Fourth Grade Overview

First Semester

Second Semester

Language Arts

- Parts of speech
- Journal writing
- Paragraphing skills
- Revision skills
- Sentence variety
- Poetry
- Memorization and recitation

- Dialogue punctuation
- Short story writing
- Plurals and possessives
- Editing and proofreading
- Grammar rules

Social Studies

- Topography observation and model
- Permanent and migrating animals
- Native American research paper
- Model of Native American village
- State geography and landforms
- State symbol, flag, and bird
- State history

- Colonial America
- Mapping skills
- Native American leaders
- Material culture of pioneers
- Model of pioneer settlement
- California Gold Rush
- Pony Express
- Transcontinental Railroad

Science

- Geometry and patterns in nature
- Relationship between form and function
- Charting data
- Seed dispersal
- Animal species and breeds
- Nutrition
- Basic cell structure

- Nature observations
- Constellations
- Moon and gravity
- Solar system
- Planet research project
- Measuring altitude
- Longitude and latitude
- Cardinal directions and compass navigation

Math

- Carrying and borrowing
- Division with remainders
- Multistep word problems
- Weights and measures
- Two-digit multiplication
- Roman numerals

- Adding and subtracting fractions
- Money math
- Rounding and estimating
- Long division
- Mixed numbers and improper fractions
- Equivalent fractions
- Common denominator

Art

Students learn the seven laws of drawing perspective. Each law is explored in depth and students gain ample practice in using the various techniques including tonal drawing, foreshortening, overlapping, and shading.

Music

Students continue learning to play an instrument. Oak Meadow's *Recorder Duets* is offered to students interested in taking their recorder playing further. Opportunities and suggestions are provided for holding recitals and other performances.

Oak Meadow

Grade 4

COURSEBOOK

Oak Meadow, Inc.
Post Office Box 1346
Brattleboro, Vermont 05302-1346
oakmeadow.com

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Grade



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Grade 4



Lesson

Language Arts

Each week in language arts, you will be asked to do a little reading, some writing, and usually some grammar. These activities will help you become a better reader and writer, and you will get a closer look at how the English language works.

This year, you are going to continue learning about the structure of the English language. Here are the four parts of speech you should already know:

- nouns (name words)
- verbs (doing words)
- adjectives (picture words)
- adverbs (how words)

You also know that a sentence always starts with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark, and that every sentence must have a noun and a verb. Sentences do not have to have adjectives or adverbs, but these words make sentences more interesting and informative. We'll begin the year with a review of these rules and parts of speech.

Reading

Throughout the year, you will be asked to read several chapter books. You will read a few chapters each week and at the end of each book, you will be asked to complete a project about the book. This will give you an opportunity to think about the whole book and some of its themes. Please do some of the reading silently, and some of it out loud with a parent. It might be tempting to read the whole book to yourself, but it is important that you do some reading aloud because this will allow the adult to see how your reading is going and to ask you questions about the book.

MATERIALS

Language Arts: Journal
Journal or notebook (a small one is easy to carry around)

Social Studies: Topography project
Notebook or sketchpad and pencil
Containers for collecting samples
Masking tape (to identify samples)

Science: Geometry in nature
Several different kinds of fruit or vegetables

Art: Sketches
Sketchbook
Graphite and colored pencils

Language Arts

(continued)

If you find that the books that we've selected are too difficult for you, feel free to choose books that are at your reading level. Make sure you discuss this decision with a parent and that you get some help choosing an appropriate replacement book. If you end up reading books that are different from the ones we've selected, work with a parent to change the assignments so that they fit the books you've chosen.

This week, begin reading *Stuart Little*. Read a little bit every day. Make sure you alternate between reading it silently to yourself and reading aloud with a parent. Keep track of words and ideas you don't understand. Ask a parent to explain things that are confusing to you. You should aim to finish the book in three weeks. You will be asked to write about it in lesson 3.

Assignments

1. To begin reviewing nouns and verbs, write in your main lesson book ten to twelve short sentences about various animals and what they do. Here are some examples:

The fish swims.

The bird flies.

The lion roars.

The owl hoots.

Make sure that each sentence has just one noun and one verb, and that each sentence starts with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark. Keep the sentences simple! Once you are done, go through and circle the nouns in blue and the verbs in red. Note: the word *the* is not a noun; it's a "helping word."

2. The next day, recall the sentences you wrote and see how many sentences you can remember without looking at your main lesson book. After recalling as many of the sentences as possible, open your main lesson book and read the sentences aloud.

Next, review the four things that every sentence must have:

- capital letter at the beginning
- noun
- verb
- punctuation mark at the end

Language Arts

(continued)

The goal is to learn how to write beautifully **and** quickly. In order to find the right balance, you will sometimes have to focus on the form of the writing and at other times you will have to focus on speed. If it takes all morning to write two sentences, you are going too slowly. However, if you finish your page in one minute, with writing that no one can read, then you are defeating the purpose of learning to write fluidly. If you find writing in cursive very challenging, alternate the days you use it. With regular practice, you will find that cursive writing gets easier and easier.

Social Studies

This year in social studies, you will learn about the area in which you live. You will start by studying the landscape around you, and as time goes on, you will gradually expand your study to include your state and its history. The material you will study will vary depending on where you live. Students who live in cities will gather different information than students who live in rural areas. Students who live in the Eastern United States will learn a different history than those who live in the West. In learning about the area in which you live, you will study what it's like today, and also what it was like many years ago.

The Story of a Very Old Tree

In order to help you keep track of all the changes that have occurred in your home area, we would like you to begin thinking like a very old tree that has lived in your area for hundreds of years. This can be a real tree or an imaginary tree. Why a tree? Because trees can live for a long time and some of the really old ones have lived through the periods in history that you will study this year.

Have you ever seen what a tree looks like when it has been cut? Inside the trunk of a tree are many rings nestled inside each other. Each ring represents a year of the tree's life. A thirty-year-old tree will have thirty rings. The ring on the outside is the newest ring and the ones in the middle are the oldest. As the tree gets bigger and older, more rings will be added to the outside.

Social Studies

(continued)

As the year progresses, you will be adding many things to this list. Your knowledge of your area and its history will increase and you will have a much better sense of the events that your tree has witnessed. Every few weeks we will ask you to add new things to this list. In the meantime, feel free to give your tree a special name, and think about it from time to time as you learn about the area around you.

- This week you will begin making a miniature landscape model based on the topography of your local area. Topography is the shape and features of the land. The first step is to choose a site for your landscape model. You might have to make several excursions to find a suitable place. See the activity section below for instructions on how to get started. Read through them with a parent and make sure you understand all of the different steps before you get started.

In your main lesson book, keep track of the work you accomplish on each excursion, including the following:

- **Sketches:** Sketches of the site don't have to be elaborate but they should contain specific observations of the area. Label items in the sketches for future reference.
- **Written observations:** Write notes of your observations of the area (you don't have to write in complete sentences). Include specific details. Record smells and sounds as well as sights and textures.
- **Short summary of the day's work:** Write down any discoveries you made and describe how the day went. Think about what was easy and what was more difficult. Explain any problems you encountered and ideas for how you could avoid them in the future.

Activity

Local Topography Project: Choosing a Site

Choosing a Site: Before you start building your landscape, you must familiarize yourself with the land around you. Spend this week walking around outside looking for a good site to use as the basis for your model landscape. If you live in an urban or suburban area, you might have to go to a park or natural spot outside of your city. Look for an

Science

(continued)

ears of the elephant, the hands of the second were placed upon the leg, and the tail was placed in the hands of the third.

The first blind man said, after feeling very carefully, "An elephant is like a great leaf. It is large, flat, coarse, and floppy."

The second man objected vigorously. "No, an elephant is nothing like that," he cried. "Obviously, an elephant is like the trunk of a tree—strong, solid, thick, and firm."

"No, no!" shouted the third blind man. "You two are being ridiculous! An elephant is long and thin. Anyone can tell that it is much like a length of rope."

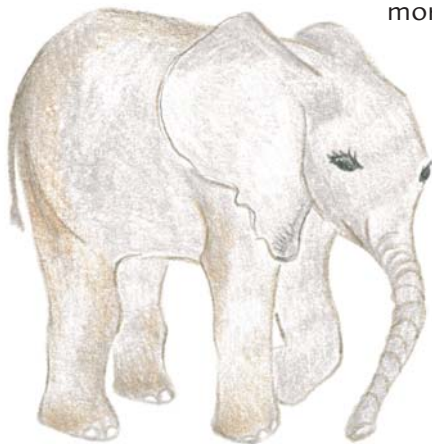
Sometimes we are just like the blind men in this story. We fail to see the entire picture because we do not have the objectivity or independence to see other points of view.

Using just one viewpoint is quite limiting. For example, if someone asked you what an elephant looked like, and you were shown a picture of one from only one point of view, the picture would not be complete:

Is this really an accurate picture? Is it complete? Really, one should have another viewpoint in order to see a little more of what an elephant is:



Now the viewer has at least a somewhat more complete picture!



In this first lesson, you will be using a piece of fruit to do a detailed observation and drawing. In doing so, you will discover that there are many structures in nature that reveal beautiful geometric forms. The entire "geometry in nature" study is full of opportunities for creative expression through drawings. Don't worry if you feel like you aren't a very good artist—throughout the year, you will be learning techniques that artists use that will help your drawings to be more realistic and expressive.

Science

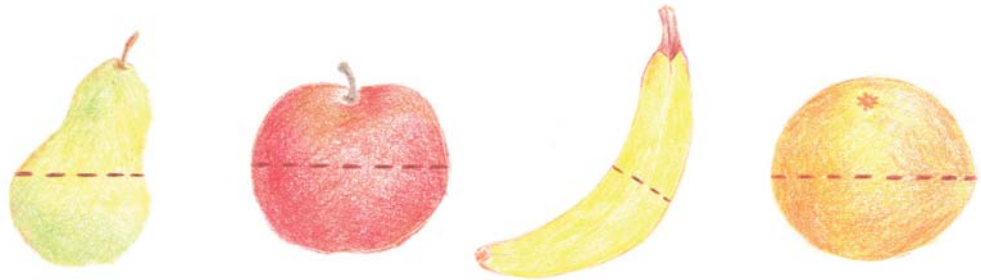
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Let yourself experience all these wonders of nature in a new way. Enjoy yourself, and allow yourself to become truly involved in the discovery of the hidden world of geometry all around you.

- After drawing each piece of fruit, you will write a written description in the science main lesson book. First describe its form and then describe its quality. The **form** is the fruit's outward appearance, what everyone can see. Words that describe its shape, its size, and its color are good for describing form. The fruit's **quality** is how you experience it personally. Words that express opinions are good for expressing quality. The words *delicious* and *beautiful* express quality.

When you are satisfied with your description, read aloud your description of the form (shape) to a friend or family member who does not know what fruit is being described (make sure you don't say the name of the fruit in your description!). Have that person try to draw it from the description. If the person cannot guess what the item is from the description of its form, read the description of the qualities of the fruit. This can be a good test of communication skills.

- After you have drawn the whole piece of fruit from two points of view and have written a description of both its outer form and its quality, you are ready for the next step. Ask a parent to help you cut the fruit in a cross-section as in the following examples:



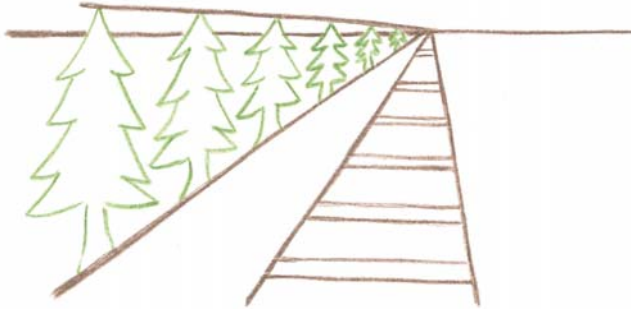
(Note: When cutting fruit with hard pits in the center, such as peaches or plums, it's easier if you score around the pit and then separate the two hemispheres, leaving the pit in one side.)

Now draw the fruit from the top, showing the pattern of the cross-section. (This will be your third perspective of that fruit.) See how your picture changes and your knowledge increases? What new

Art The Seven Laws of Drawing Perspective

(continued)

Using *perspective* in drawing means creating three-dimensional objects and scenes on a flat surface. Most adults learned perspective by choosing a point on the horizon and drawing straight lines that eventually meet at that point, such as in this example of railroad tracks or trees receding in a straight line into the distance:



Although this example shows perspective, it more clearly shows how to line items up. What if we have a rock in the picture? In order to show the rock in relation to the trees we would have to make more lines converging on the vanishing point. As you can see, this would

shortly become very complicated as we drew new lines for every object we wanted to draw in the picture.

There is an easier way! If we break down perspective into seven laws, we can draw anything in a three-dimensional fashion. These laws are as follows:

1. **Surface:** An item drawn near the bottom of the page looks closer than an item drawn near the top of the page.
2. **Size:** Objects drawn larger look closer than smaller ones.
3. **Surface Lines:** Lines which curve to “wrap around” an item give it the appearance of moving away or coming closer.
4. **Shading:** Adding shading to an object creates the appearance of volume and depth.
5. **Overlapping:** An object that overlaps another object looks like the closer of the two objects. An object that has another object overlapping it appears to be farther away.
6. **Density:** An object drawn darker and with more detail appears closer. An object drawn lighter looks more distant.
7. **Foreshortening:** The effect of turning a circle into an oval gives the appearance of depth in a drawing. This can be clearly seen by placing a coin near the edge of a table. If you crouch down until your eyes are nearly level with the tabletop, the coin appears to be oval.

Art

(continued)

Once your pencil is in position, try a few strokes. Move your hand in a circular pattern, using your whole arm as a unit. Naturally there will be detail work where you want more control over your lines, and it is fine to switch to your handwriting position for these moments. For starting out, however, and getting the general shapes on your paper, freedom of movement from the whole arm is wonderful. It can take some getting used to, so be patient with yourself as you experiment.

Assignment

Create a no-outline circle. Using a colored pencil or crayon, create a circle without first drawing an outside contour line. This is most easily done by making repeated light strokes, never heavy or dark, on a diagonal. The form should be darker towards the center and lighter at the edges through repeated pencil or crayon strokes. Try working from the center out or the edges in, whichever seems most natural. The edges should appear to merge with the paper. As you draw each stroke, think of the motion as breathing, in and out; in this way the creative process becomes connected to the natural pattern of nature.



You may want to make several of these tonal circles, in different sizes and colors, to give your more practice. Try using colored pencils, graphite (“regular”) pencils, and crayons and see how each one gives you a different line and different possibilities in your art.

Music

The focus in music this year will be on playing duets. Duets are a fun and challenging way to expand your musical skills and share a love of music with someone else. If you have worked with the Oak Meadow curriculum in first through third grade, you may have been playing the recorder. If you have already learned the songs in Oak Meadow’s *Advanced Recorder*, this year you will be using Oak Meadow’s *Recorder Duets*. This book

Learning Assessment

LANGUAGE ARTS	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Reads independently				
Reads aloud with confidence and expression				
Writes legibly in cursive				
Prints legibly				
Identifies nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs				
Corrects errors in capitalization and punctuation				
Memorizes spelling words				

LITERATURE	Read aloud by adult	Read by child, in progress	Read by child, completed	Notes
<i>Stuart Little</i>				
Free choice book:				
Free choice book:				
Free choice book:				

SPELLING TEST	Score #correct/total #	Notes
1		

SOCIAL STUDIES	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Demonstrates knowledge of past events				
Describes local geography				

Learning Assessment

SCIENCE	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Demonstrates focused observational skills				
Describes observations in writing				
Records observations in detailed illustrations				
Shows ability to draw from varying perspectives				
Identifies geometric forms in nature				

Grade 4



Lesson

Language Arts

Sentence Building with Nouns and Verbs

You will need to think of an experience you've had recently to help you complete this activity. Perhaps you went to the park recently and you saw other children running around, or maybe you visited a museum or went for a walk in the woods. Try to remember what you did during this experience and list the nouns and verbs that come to mind. Put the nouns and their corresponding verbs in two separate columns. For example:

Nouns	Verbs
children	play
dogs	bark
moms	talk
boys	swing
girls	run
ball	rolls

Once you have done this, you can assign new actions to the nouns. For instance, instead of *children play*, you might write *children sing*. You'll also assign new nouns to the verbs (for example, instead of *dogs bark*, you might change it to *coyotes bark*). You can use the same nouns and verbs you used before, but reassign them to make new pairs. You can also add a few new nouns and verbs. For example:

Nouns	Verbs
children	sing
dogs	play

ASSIGNMENT SUMMARY

Language Arts

- Continue reading *Stuart Little*.
- Play a game making up sentences with nouns and verbs.
- Write several sentences identifying nouns and verbs.
- Practice 5–10 spelling words, and take a spelling test.
- Compose journal entries in cursive.

Social Studies

- Begin building landscape model.
- Identify and collect different types of soil.
- Begin layering and sculpting the soil
- Activity: Building your landscape model

Science

- Observe and sketch natural items under magnification.
- Describe observations of patterns and shapes in nature.
- Identify similarities between historical artifacts and patterns in nature.

Art

- Use tonal technique to create simple geometric shapes.

Music

- Continue working on a duet.
- Work on maintaining a consistent tempo.

Language Arts

(continued)

coyotes

bark

moms

laugh

boys

eat

girls

jump

waves

roll

balls

bounce

Write down each word from your lists of nouns and verbs on a strip of colored paper: nouns are blue and verbs are red. An easy way to do this is to use colored index cards or construction paper (you can cut them into strips).

After your cards are ready, mix them all up together. Choose one blue card and one red card, and create a sentence using them. It is fine if you end up with some nonsense sentences. Your purpose is simply to get a strong sense of what nouns and verbs “feel” like so that you will easily recognize when a sentence has them both.

Note: Keep these cards handy, as they will be used again later.

Reading

Continue reading *Stuart Little*. Remember to alternate between reading some of it silently and some of it out loud with a parent.

Assignments

1. Use your noun and verb cards to create a variety of sentences. Play this sentence-building game several times this week. Add new nouns and verbs to your collection throughout the week.

Two days this week, write down several of the sentences you created. Circle or shade the nouns in blue and the verbs in red. Be sure that each sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a period.

2. Write in your journal every other day (or more often, if you’d like!). Date each journal entry so you know when you wrote it.

If you are having a difficult time coming up with something to write about, here are two ideas:

- Write about one of your favorite places to visit.
- What would be the best thing about being tiny like Stuart Little?

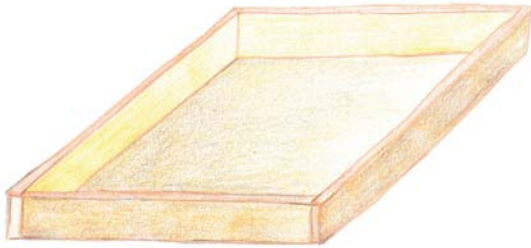
Social Studies

(continued)

If you choose to make a box, you will need material for the bottom of the box. You can use any sturdy wood, at least 1/2 to 3/4 inch thick. This could be plywood, scrap wood, old pickets from a fence, etc. Build a frame for the box using 1/2 to 3/4 inch wood about 30 inches in length (to make a square box 30 x 30") and at least 4" high. This will keep the soil in place as you layer and sculpt it.

The Layers of Your Landscape

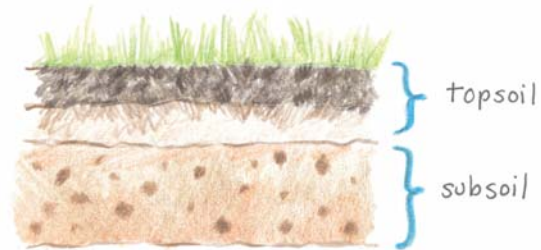
After you build your box or prepare your landscape site, you will collect soil to use. When you were scouting around different landscape sites last week, you might have noticed different types of dirt in different places. In reality, soil is layered, and every layer has its own character. As you build up your model, you will be layering it to match the Earth's layers.



When you begin to collect soil, the first thing you will see is the topsoil. When you scrape that away, you will find the subsoil.

Topsoil: Usually crumbly with organic matter mixed in (grass, roots, dead leaves, etc.). The topmost layer contains living organisms, both plants and animals. The topsoil will be used for the surface of the landscape.

Subsoil: Usually hard sand, rocks, or clay. The subsoil will be used for building up the landscape, and creating the different shapes of the land. The harder subsoil will make a strong foundation, as it will not crumble so easily.



Collecting Soil

Much of the soil can come from your own yard, or you can collect it from vacant lots or fields. If possible, dampen the soil before you collect it. Soil should not be muddy, but slightly damp, so it sticks together a bit.

Scrape off the topsoil and try to keep it intact. If there are a lot of large, dry weeds or other growth, trim with grass shears, but leave the stubble in the soil so it will lend more reality to your model. Try to remove the topsoil in chunks to keep it looking realistic; even tiny, living plants or insects

can remain. A twig caught in the grass can become a fallen tree in your model. Remove whole leaves, however, as they will be out of scale.

While the topsoil is the “icing on the cake,” adding stones and pebbles will give your landscape character. Collect stones and pebbles with a purpose, keeping in mind the part they are to play in the model. A small pebble could become a boulder in your model, so you’ll need to experiment to discover how to put everything together so that it looks realistic.

Remember, you are carefully building a scale model of an authentic landscape, not just throwing dirt haphazardly into a box. Therefore, you should have a plan to follow based upon the sketches you made from observations. As the model develops, you may need to adjust your original plan. Also, depending upon how firm your subsoil is, rocks, cardboard, or other sturdy material can be used underneath to support your land forms. The important thing is that on the surface it should look authentic.

When you collect soil for your model, use separate containers for rocks, topsoil, sand, clays, and other natural materials. Also, you will want to collect dried plants, twigs, and other such items to use for the vegetation of your landscape. Your stones should be of many sizes and types in order to be representative of different sizes of rocks in nature, including pebbles, gravel, rocks, and boulders.

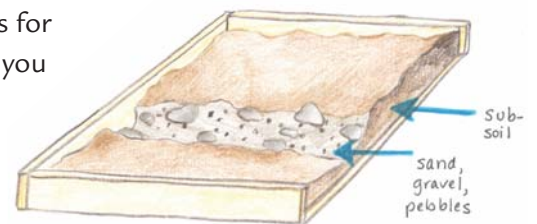
Building Landforms

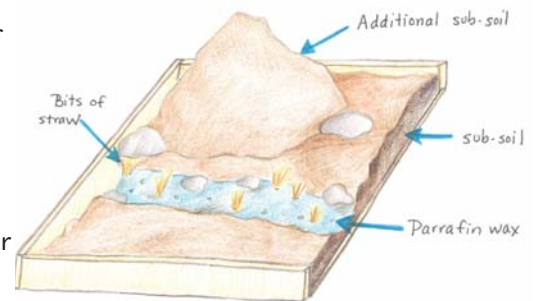
Start your model by putting down a layer of subsoil. If you want a rise or small hill, make one part slightly higher. If there is to be a creek, river, or lake in your miniature landscape, leave a hollow spot for it. Line this area with sand, silt, gravel, and/or pebbles so it looks like the bed of a real body of water. To make water, pour melted paraffin, candle wax, or bits of old crayons into the bed that you made.

How to melt wax safely: Fill a one-pound coffee can 2/3 full of pieces of paraffin wax. Boil water in a pan and then turn the burner to a low setting. Put on oven mitts and carefully set the can of wax into the pan to melt, keeping an eye on it until it is entirely melted. You might want to mix blue-green food coloring with the wax to give it a more realistic water appearance, or use blue and green candle scraps or crayon shavings.

Social Studies

(continued)



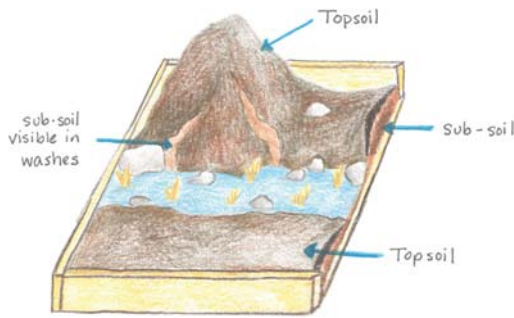


Social Studies

(continued)

If you want reeds or plants in your “water,” you can stick dry grass, straw, or twigs into the wax before it hardens. You can also make ripples, rapids, or waterfalls by shaping the wax before it hardens.

Here is how your landscape might look with wax “water” in place, reeds, additional rocks, and a hill built up of additional subsoil.



At this point, your model is ready for a covering of topsoil and placement of trees and shrubbery. Before putting down topsoil, all subsoil that will be covered should be scratched with a fork so the surface is rough. Next, spray the subsoil with a mist sprayer filled with water. Lay down the topsoil, pressing it firmly with the flat of your hand so it fuses with the subsoil.

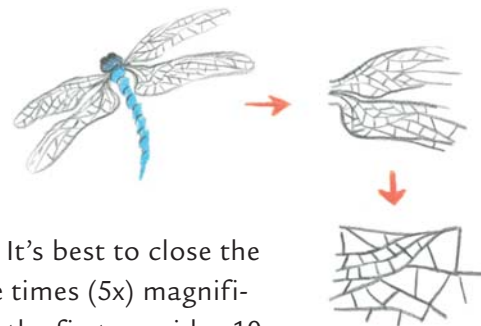
In making this model, you should become aware of the effects of running water on the landscape. When applying the topsoil, leave it off in the places where it would normally have been eroded away. Do you remember seeing any evidence of erosion when you were looking at landscape sites? Natural drainage patterns should be sculpted into the landscape, as you see in this drawing:

Science

Shapes Found in Nature

The next observation exercises can be done during nature walks, in a vacant lot, or in a garden. You will be using a jeweler’s loupe to do close-up observations to discover natural patterns and geometry.

To use the jeweler’s loupe, place the wide end up to the eye, nestling it up against the upper cheekbones and side of the nose, completely covering the eye. It’s best to close the other eye. One loupe gives you five times (5x) magnification. Stacking the second one in the first provides 10x magnification. (If your loupe needs cleaning, use a soft cloth rather than using tissue, as the wood pulp in the tissue can scratch the lens. You may use a small amount of rubbing alcohol, if necessary.)



Art

This week, you will experiment with creating other geometric forms. To do this, start with your no-outline circle and pull the edges out. Try to make it so that you can't see the edges of the original circle. Can you transform a circle into a triangle? Into a square? How about into a circle again? Keep in mind that each shape should stand alone without the edges of the previous shape being visible. Again, experiment with different art media (graphite pencil, colored pencil, and crayon).

This exercise will help you become more successful in creating the shapes that you desire. How often have you become frustrated because you can't draw the image that you want? With the elimination of the outline, and through the gradual layering on of color and tone, the edges of the drawing can easily be changed before your very eyes. You may not be able to create the exact image that's in your head, but you may get closer to it.

Assignment

Practice drawing the geometric shapes you find in nature this week. Begin by making tonal circles and changing the shapes into ovals, droplets, and leaf shapes.

Music

Assignment

Continue working on the new duet you learned. You can use familiar tunes and old favorites to warm-up each session before you begin working on new material. When playing a duet, it is essential for both players to keep the same tempo. Work with your partner to maintain a steady beat as you play.

For Enrolled Students

Feel free to contact your teacher if you have any questions about the assignments or the learning process. You will be sending a sample of work from this lesson to your Oak Meadow teacher at the end of lesson 4.

Learning Assessment

These assessment rubrics are intended to help track student progress throughout the year. Please remember that these skills continue to develop over time. Parents and teachers can use this space to make notes about the learning the student demonstrates or skills that need work.

LANGUAGE ARTS	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Reads independently				
Reads aloud with confidence and expression				
Writes legibly in cursive				
Prints legibly				
Identifies nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs				
Corrects errors in capitalization and punctuation				
Memorizes spelling words				

LITERATURE	Read aloud by adult	Read by child, in progress	Read by child, completed	Notes
<i>Stuart Little</i>				
Free choice book:				
Free choice book:				
Free choice book:				

SPELLING TEST	Score #correct/total #	Notes
2		

Learning Assessment

SOCIAL STUDIES	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Demonstrates knowledge of past events				
Describes local geography				
Demonstrates knowledge of different types of soil				
Identifies evidence of erosion				

SCIENCE	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Demonstrates focused observational skills				
Describes observations in writing				
Records observations in detailed illustrations				
Shows ability to draw from varying perspectives				
Identifies geometric forms in nature				
Identifies similarities between historical artifacts and patterns in nature				

Grade 4



Lesson

Language Arts

Singular and Plural Nouns

You learned about common and proper nouns in lesson 7. This week you will focus on singular and plural nouns. A *singular* noun names one person, place, or thing (i.e. *girl, cat, city*). A *plural* noun names more than one person, place, or thing (i.e. *girls, cats, cities*).

There are some important spelling guidelines about turning a singular noun into a plural noun. To form the plural of most nouns, just add an *s*.

Singular	Plural
cat	cats
girl	girls
tree	tree
apple	apples

But not all nouns work this way. Here are some other rules. Notice that there are exceptions to some of them. This means that you have to memorize some of these words. Include them on your spelling lists this week and next.

To form the plural of nouns ending in *s*, *z*, *ch*, or *sh*, add *-es* to the singular.

Singular	Plural
dress	dresses
waltz	waltzes
watch	watches
push	pushes

MATERIALS

Social Studies: Covered Wagon

Milk carton or shoebox
Sharp knife or utility knife

Masking tape, glue, or stapler

Cloth or light canvas

Contact paper with wood paneling design (optional)

Wire

Five brass brads

Cardboard

Language Arts

(continued)

To form the plural of most nouns ending in *x*, add *-es* to the singular.

Singular	Plural
box	boxes
fox	foxes
ox	<i>is an exception!</i> oxen

To form the plural of some nouns that end in *f* or *fe*, add *-s* to the singular.

Singular	Plural
handkerchief	handkerchiefs
bluff	bluffs
roof	roofs

To form the plural of some nouns that end in *f* or *fe*, change the *f* to *v* and add *-es* to the singular.

Singular	Plural
knife	knives
leaf	leaves
wolf	wolves

To form the plural of a noun ending in *y* after a vowel, add *-s* to the singular.

Singular	Plural
boy	boys
ray	rays
monkey	monkeys

To form the plural of a noun ending in *y* after a consonant, drop the *y* and add *-ies* to the singular.

Singular	Plural
daisy	daisies
penny	pennies
kitty	kitties

Language Arts

(continued)

- Ask a parent to write a paragraph that contains many singular nouns. Go through and change the singular nouns to plural nouns. Have a parent check your spelling.

Social Studies

Reading

Read “Settlers and Squatters” and “Covered Wagons” (see Reading Selections).

Assignments

1. Imagine you are a man who has left his wife and family to venture out west. You have saved your money for several years and you have followed all the rules for registering your plans with the local claims office out west. You plan to build a home and bring your family out to join you in a year or two. After traveling all the way across the country, you arrive at your land parcel to find there is someone “squatting” there.

Write a dialogue between yourself and the squatter. Think about what you would say to him and what he might say to you. You would each probably have plenty to say to one another before the situation was resolved. Try to put yourself in the place of the squatter as well as the settler so you can imagine how this person might feel about where he has been living and what his rights might be.

You might want to practice this first by acting out the scene with someone else. First take on the role of the settler, and then switch places and take on the role of the squatter. After acting it out, you will have a clearer idea of how to write your scene.

Aim to write a scene of about 2–3 pages of mostly dialogue with some setting details included. Refer to the rules for dialogue punctuation that you learned in lesson 19.

It may require a little work to imagine yourself as a grown man with a family. Take some time to talk through the scenario with a parent before you begin. Imagine how hard your journey would be to get to your land, and all the hopes and dreams you have for it. What will

Social Studies

(continued)

As time went on and more people decided to cross the prairie and venture through the mountains, it became clear that the Conestoga wagon, as wonderful as it was, needed to change. It was just too heavy to make this kind of trip, which often took five or six months, and took the travelers through the rivers and over mountain passes. The new wagon that emerged became known as the prairie schooner. A *schooner* is a ship with sails, and these wagons looked like a fleet of ships when a group of them was seen moving across the plains.

The prairie schooner was lighter than the Conestoga wagon, with wheels farther apart, and front wheels smaller than the back ones. These features made it less likely to get stuck in mud, and allowed it to turn more easily on narrow trails. The entire wagon was designed to be taken apart so the bed could be separated from the running gear and floated across a river.

Science

Reading

For the next three weeks you will be reading *The Sign of the Beaver*.

You should finish the book by the end of lesson 24. You may want to look ahead to that lesson to read the questions that you'll be answering about the story.

Assignments

1. Name the names of several different varieties of trees in your area. Learn to identify at least five of these trees by their leaves, trunks, shape and growth patterns, and other features. Practice identifying them when you see them in new places in your community.
2. Select a quiet place outdoors (in the woods, if possible) and listen to the many sounds of nature. In your science main lesson book, describe each of the sounds that you hear, even if you don't know what made it. Describing sounds can be challenging! Just do your best, and try to use a variety of descriptive words and analogies ("it sounded like...")

Learning Assessment

LANGUAGE ARTS	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Uses spelling rules to correctly form plural nouns				
Correctly identifies interjections and uses them in writing dialogue				
Demonstrates knowledge of punctuating dialogue				
Identifies subject and predicate in sentences				
Identifies story components (character, setting, story problem, conflict, and resolution)				
Composes an original story (creative writing)				
Writes three- to five-sentence paragraphs				
Demonstrates good paragraphing skills				
Demonstrates reading comprehension through related project				
Reads independently				
Reads aloud with confidence and expression				
Writes legibly in print and cursive				
Correctly identifies and uses different parts of speech in writing				
Identifies and corrects errors in own writing				
Alphabetizes a list of words				
Memorizes spelling words				

Learning Assessment

LITERATURE	Read aloud by adult	Read by child, in progress	Read by child, completed	Notes
<i>The Sign of the Beaver</i>				
<i>Rachel's Journal</i>				
Free choice book:				
Free choice book:				
Free choice book:				

SPELLING TEST	Score #correct/total #	Notes
22		

SOCIAL STUDIES	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Demonstrates ability to consider divergent perspectives				
Demonstrates knowledge of colonial life				
Shows familiarity with early explorations in America				
Draws a map with a fair degree of accuracy				
Uses map scale to determine distances				
Identifies locations on a map				
Shows familiarity with reading different types of maps				
Demonstrates knowledge of local area				

Learning Assessment

SCIENCE	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Demonstrates knowledge of local plants				
Research report: Demonstrates good note taking skills				
Research report: Organizes notes into out-line				
Research report: Uses outline to write rough draft				
Research report: Revises and edits rough draft into final report				
Demonstrates knowledge of social behavior of animals				
Demonstrates familiarity with a variety of animal breeds				
Applies knowledge of nutrition to personal eating habits				
Reads food labels to identify ingredients				
Demonstrates knowledge of food groups				
Demonstrates focused observational skills				
Describes observations in writing				
Records observations in detailed illustrations				

Grade 4



Lesson

Language Arts

Possessive Nouns

You learned about several kinds of nouns this year: common nouns, proper nouns, pronouns, singular nouns, and plural nouns. Now we'll learn about the *possessive noun*.

A possessive noun tells who or what owns or possesses something. For example:

Marsha's dog has long, fluffy ears.

The dog's tail is also very fluffy.

Who has the dog with the long, fluffy ears? Marsha does. *Marsha's* is a possessive noun. Who or what has the fluffy tail? The dog does. *Dog's* is a possessive noun.

Possessive nouns can be singular or plural, depending on who does the possessing (one person or thing or many people/things):

Singular possessive noun: the dog's tail, the girl's hat

Plural possessive noun: all the dogs' tails, all the girls' hats

You see that when changing a possessive noun to plural, the ending *-s* gets added to the possessive noun **and** to the thing they are possessing (*dogs* and *tails*—because if there is more than one dog, there is more than one tail!). You might also notice that the placement of the apostrophe changes, from *'s* to *s'*.

The biggest confusion most people have about possessive nouns is figuring out where to put the apostrophe. Here are some general rules to follow:

Language Arts

(continued)

- To make a singular possessive noun, add 's. Do this even if the word already ends in s. For example:

The boy's pencil got lost.

Charles's pencil got lost.

- To make a plural possessive noun, you must first check the last letter of the plural noun. If it is an s, just add an apostrophe. For example:

Two girls' pencils got lost.

The players' uniforms were filthy.

- If the last letter is not s, you must add 's. For example:

Three children's mothers were late in picking them up.

The men's store will be open tomorrow.

Another confusion many people have is whether something is a plural noun (and therefore doesn't get an apostrophe), or a plural possessive noun. For example:

The girls are going to the play. (*girls* is a plural noun)

The girls' bus just left. (*girls'* is a plural possessive noun, so it gets an apostrophe)

Here's the important rule: All possessives need an apostrophe.

Here's the exception to the rule: Possessive personal pronouns do not need an apostrophe. Personal pronouns refer to specific people or things. Personal pronouns include: *I, you, he, she, it, we, they*.

Possessive personal pronouns indicate ownership: *my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, theirs*. They do not require an apostrophe.

Pronouns such as *one, anyone, someone, somebody, anybody, and nobody* are considered to be indefinite pronouns (they don't refer to a specific person) and do require apostrophes.

Examples:

This hat is mine. Where is yours?

This is somebody's bag, but it's not mine.

Did you see anyone's car outside?

Social Studies

Assignments

(continued)

1. Spend the week doing research and getting a sense of what the early history in your state was like. This will build on the research you did in lessons 19 and 20 about early explorers. Look ahead to the questions you'll be answering in the next lesson and use them as a guide to help you with your reading. Make sure you take notes on each question and keep your notes well organized.
2. Complete at least one project from the colonial crafts section in the appendix.

Science

Reading

Continue reading *The Sign of the Beaver*.

Assignments

1. Go outside and listen to the birds in your neighborhood for half an hour. How many different birdcalls do you hear? Can you identify any of these birdcalls? Try to learn a few of them.
2. Go to the woods with a parent and see if you can find your way around using "signs." You can do this in woods near your house, in a state park, or in a natural area nearby (such as a meadow or river). If you live in an urban area and there are no woods nearby, you can simulate this process in your own neighborhood by creating special signs. Perhaps you can find a new area to explore in this way!

Write a few sentences in your main lesson book describing your experience. List the signs you discovered and interpreted.

Art

Assignment

Draw a picture of a scene from *The Sign of the Beaver*. Include two or three different laws of perspective from the previous lessons. As before, try drawing scenes from the story emphasizing different laws of perspective.

Learning Assessment

LANGUAGE ARTS	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Uses spelling rules to correctly form plural nouns				
Uses apostrophe accurately in forming singular and plural possessives				
Uses apostrophe accurately in forming contractions				
Identifies story components (character, setting, story problem, conflict, and resolution)				
Composes an original story (creative writing)				
Writes three- to five-sentence paragraphs				
Demonstrates good paragraphing skills				
Demonstrates reading comprehension through related project				
Reads independently				
Reads aloud with confidence and expression				
Writes legibly in print and cursive				
Correctly identifies and uses different parts of speech in writing				
Identifies and corrects errors in own writing				
Alphabetizes a list of words				
Memorizes spelling words				

Learning Assessment

LITERATURE	Read aloud by adult	Read by child, in progress	Read by child, completed	Notes
<i>The Sign of the Beaver</i>				
Free choice book:				
Free choice book:				
Free choice book:				

SPELLING TEST	Score #correct/total #	Notes
23		

SOCIAL STUDIES	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Demonstrates ability to consider divergent perspectives				
Demonstrates knowledge of colonial life				
Shows familiarity with early explorations in America				
Draws a map with a fair degree of accuracy				
Uses map scale to determine distances				
Identifies locations on a map				
Shows familiarity with reading different types of maps				
Demonstrates knowledge of local area				

Learning Assessment

SCIENCE	Not Yet Evident	Developing	Consistent	Notes
Demonstrates knowledge of local plants				
Research report: Demonstrates good note taking skills				
Research report: Organizes notes into outline				
Research report: Uses outline to write rough draft				
Research report: Revises and edits rough draft into final report				
Demonstrates knowledge of social behavior of animals				
Demonstrates familiarity with a variety of animal breeds				
Applies knowledge of nutrition to personal eating habits				
Reads food labels to identify ingredients				
Demonstrates knowledge of food groups				
Demonstrates focused observational skills				
Describes observations in writing				
Records observations in detailed illustrations				