

Rising 4th graders

Summer Reading

**The
Lemonade
War**

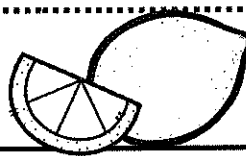


"Entertaining . . . Good reading for young capitalists." —USA Today

The book will be provided to each child by the 4th grade teacher.

The packet is due Wed., Aug. 2 at the Parent Orientation.

Name _____



Chapters 1-2

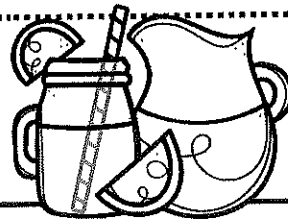
Number the events in the order they occurred in the story.

	Scott and Evan did not want Jessie's help.
	Jessie read <i>Charlotte's Web</i> to help her feel better.
	Evan hurt himself with the baseball when Jessie distracted him.

For each question below, circle the BEST answer.

1. Why was Evan so quiet when Jessie found him in the basement?
 - a) He wanted her to go away
 - b) He never knew what to say to her
 - c) He was jealous that Grandma had given her money
2. What was special about Jessie?
 - a) She was a great friend
 - b) She was a great athlete
 - c) She was a great student
3. What did Jessie feel when her mother read the letter from school?
 - a) relief
 - b) worry
 - c) confusion
4. Which character had a habit of saving or squirreling away money?
 - a) Evan
 - b) Jessie
 - c) Both siblings
5. Why was Jessie so upset when Evan deserted her at the end of chapter 2?
 - a) She was angry that he had lied to her
 - b) It had been her idea to make the lemonade stand first
 - c) She understood he was not going to help her fit in

Name _____



Chapters 3-5

For each question below, circle the BEST answer.

1. Where was the location of Evan's lemonade stand?
 - a) At the corner
 - b) Across from the park
 - c) In his driveway
2. Which character trait *best* describes Scott?
 - a) proud
 - b) selfish
 - c) bossy

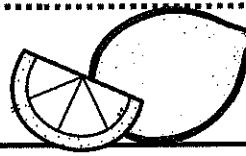
Use details from the text to support your answer to the questions below.

3. How did the girls' lemonade stand affect the boy's business?

4. Explain the bet.

5. Evan made the bet because...
 - a) He liked bets and competition
 - b) He could not let his little sister win
 - c) He could not let Scott think he was a loser

Name _____



Chapters
6-8

Number the events in the order they occurred in the story.

	Jessie agreed to go to the beach with Megan.
	Megan gave Jessie a compliment card.
	Jessie and Megan bought 52 cans of lemonade.

For each question below, circle the BEST answer.

1. Jessie planned to add value to her lemonade stand by...
 - a) Setting up a sprinkler
 - b) Giving a music concert
 - c) Giving away chips

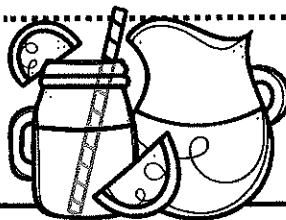
2. Why did Jessie think Evan's underselling plan was a bad idea?
 - a) The price was too low to make a good profit
 - b) He would sell out of lemonade
 - c) He would lose too many old customers

3. What did Evan do when frustrated by math?
 - a) Doodle until he could concentrate better
 - b) Asked Jessie to help him write it out
 - c) Drew a picture of the problem

4. Who closed down Evan's downtown lemonade stand?
 - a) An ice cream store clerk
 - b) A policeman
 - c) Jessie

5. How did Jessie make over one hundred dollars in one day?
 - a) the fourth-grade girls opened lemonade franchises
 - b) her second grade friends joined the lemonade club
 - c) She gave out coupons for free Big Dipper ice cream

Name _____



Chapters 9-11

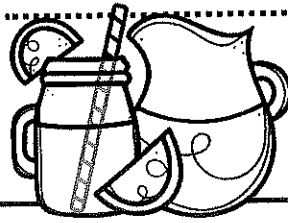
Write T for True or F for False next to each statement below.

	Evan missed Jessie and asked to cancel the bet.
	Jessie poured salt into Evan's lemonade to ruin it.
	Evan was going to open lemonade franchises while Jessie went to the beach.
	Evan spilled out the ruined lemonade right away.
	Evan was not going to keep Jessie's money for good.

Use details from the text to support your answer to the questions below.

1. Why did Jessie decide not to use Megan's money to win the war?
2. What do you think Evan would have done with the buggy lemonade if the neighborhood mom was not there?

Name _____



Chapters 12-14

Number the events in the order they occurred in the story.

	Jessie had an idea to get the money back.
	Evan found out he had lost Megan's money too.
	Scott left Jack's house early.

For each question below, circle the BEST answer.

1. Why was Jessie not enjoying her day at the beach?
 - a) Megan was being silly
 - b) She missed Evan
 - c) The water was too cold
2. Why did Evan leave the money envelope in Jack's bedroom?
 - a) To hide it from Jessie
 - b) To keep it safe from Scott
 - c) To keep it safe while swimming
3. What did Jessie do after Evan told Jessie about losing the money?
 - a) Attack Evan
 - b) Yell for their mother
 - c) Call Megan and apologize
4. How did Evan and Jessie's family celebrate Labor Day?
5. What happened that marked the end of the summer?

Name: _____

Rule 1: Capitalize the first word of every sentence.



We had spaghetti for dinner last night.

DIRECTIONS: Correct the sentences below by capitalizing the first letter of every sentence. Cross out the lowercase letter and write the capital letter above.

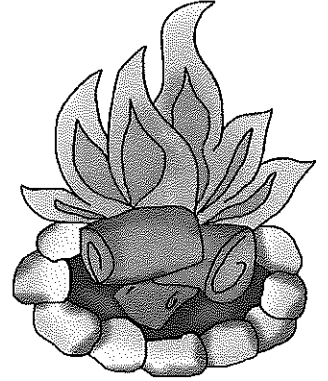
EXAMPLE: ^Perhaps we will have pizza tomorrow night.

1. meat loaf is my favorite dinner.
2. john loves mashed potatoes.
3. mary does not like green beans.
4. we might have ice cream for dessert.
5. what time do you eat dinner?
6. my favorite thing to do is eat dinner with my family.
7. some people call dinner supper.
8. i hope we go to a restaurant on Friday.



Name: _____

**Rule 2: Always
capitalize the pronoun
I.**



My family and I go camping every summer.

DIRECTIONS: Correct the sentences below by capitalizing the pronoun I. Cross out the lowercase letter and write the capital letter above.

EXAMPLE: My brother and ^I~~i~~ will go fishing.

1. Camping is an activity that i enjoy.
2. My father and i will go hiking.
3. My brother and i will collect firewood.
4. i love to make s'mores.
5. My friend, Mary, and i will go camping with my family.
6. i need help putting up the tent.
7. My family and i love to tell stories around the campfire.
8. If a bear comes to the tent, i will be scared!



Name: _____

**Rule 3: Capitalize
people's names and/or
titles.**

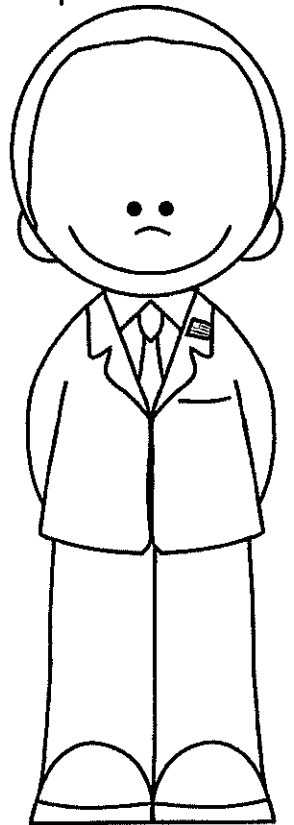
Cody and Tyler are brothers.

We saw Mrs. Buckman at the store.

DIRECTIONS: Correct the sentences below by capitalizing the person's name or title. Cross out the lowercase letter and write the capital letter above.

EXAMPLE: Yesterday, I met ^P~~p~~resident ^O~~o~~bama.

1. sara, lucy, and I went to the museum.
2. We were able to see work from picasso's blue period.
3. While we were there, we saw mr. jones.
4. We listened to a lecture by dr. stone about dinosaurs.
5. I really liked a painting I saw by grandma moses.
6. We saw some artifacts from king tut.
7. aunt tammy picked us up from the museum when we were done.



Name: _____

Rule 4: Capitalize the name of cities, states, countries, and continents

I live in Nevada.

DIRECTIONS: Correct the sentences below by capitalizing the geographic names. Cross out the lowercase letter and write the capital letter above.

EXAMPLE: I would love to visit ^Australia.

1. monterey is my favorite city.
2. mexico is a large country.
3. Max lives in des moines, iowa.
4. I have lived in florida, new york, nevada, and california.
5. The Grand Canyon is in arizona.
6. Have you ever been to dallas?
7. Spanish is spoken in most of south america.
8. It is very cold in antarctica.
9. The largest country in asia is china.



Name: _____

Rule 4 cont.: Capitalize the name of islands, bodies of water, rivers, and mountains.

The Alps are huge mountains in Switzerland.

DIRECTIONS: Correct the sentences below by capitalizing the geographic names. Cross out the lowercase letter and write the capital letter above.

EXAMPLE: I would like to visit ^L~~l~~ake ^E~~e~~rie.

1. New York is bordered by the atlantic ocean.

2. lake tahoe is located in the sierra nevada mountains.

3. We went rafting on the truckee river.

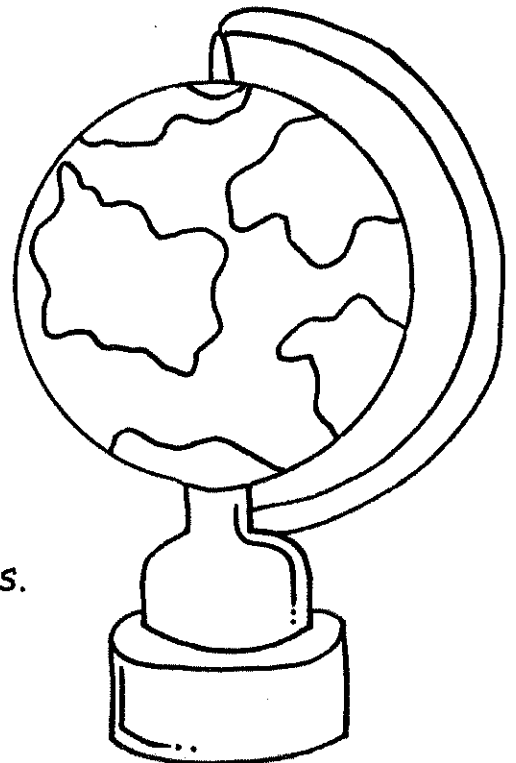
4. We live near lake lahontan.

5. Have you ever swam in the pacific ocean?

6. Mark Twain wrote about the mississippi river.

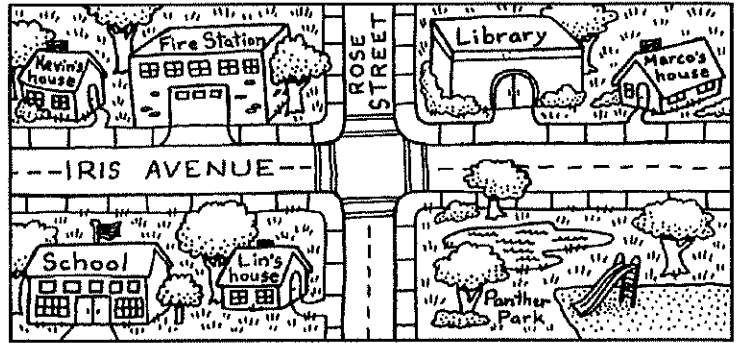
7. The Incan Indians lived in the andes mountains.

8. I would love to see mt. rushmore one day.



Name: _____

Rule 4 cont.: Capitalize the name of streets, highways, and parks.



Turn right on Canary Road.

DIRECTIONS: Correct the sentences below by capitalizing the geographic names. Cross out the lowercase letter and write the capital letter above.

EXAMPLE: Our new house is on ^M~~m~~urray ^L~~l~~ane.

1. Soccer practice is at out of town park.
2. Turn left on first street.
3. We went to golden gate park.
4. My friend lives at 335 park lane.
5. There was an accident on highway 50.
6. Is there a hardware store on main street.?
7. Construction of the alaska highway officially began in 1942.
8. We will visit central park when we go to New York.

Fix-It Up!

Name: _____

Rewrite each sentence by adding
correct capitalization.

1. He asked dr. schmidt many questions at the appointment.

2. I saw aunt susan and uncle john on christmas.

3. mr. black was my fourth-grade teacher last year.

4. ms. perez took her class on a field trip to the living planet
aquarium.

5. mayor chavez spoke at our graduation ceremony on saturday.

6. uncle jordan comes to our house for family dinners on sundays.

7. The map took us to oxford street in san diego, california.

8. joe biden is the president of the united states.

Fix-It Up!

Name: _____

Rewrite each sentence by adding correct capitalization.

1. queen elizabeth lives in london, england.

2. mr. jackson went to home depot to buy tools.

3. I asked dr. lopez several questions during the appointment.

4. lieutenants in the army must listen to captain jones.

5. governor robinson was elected into office in november.

6. mr. and mrs. sanchez went to dinner on thursday night.

7. mary, queen of scots was the queen of scotland in the 1500s.

8. josh ran in the boston city marathon.

Fix-It Up!

Name: _____

Rewrite each sentence by adding correct capitalization.

1. On monday our principal, mrs. clarkson, spoke during the assembly.

2. Yesterday I saw officer moore pull a driver over for speeding.

3. The first president of the usa was president washington.

4. My aunt ava and uncle jon came to visit over thanksgiving break.

5. My grandparent's neighbors are mr. and mrs. harris.

6. louis the great was the king of france a long time ago.

7. aunt tiffany and I will visit the hogle zoo today.

8. dr. jones gave the child a sucker after their shot.

PREPOSITIONS

above

across

after

around

at

before

behind

below

beside

between

by

down

during

for

from

in

inside

into

of

off

on

out

over

through

to

under

up

with

Name _____

PREPOSITIONS Review

Date _____

A. Compound Subject:

Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then, underline the compound subject once and the verb twice.

Remember: The subject will not be a word in a prepositional phrase.

1. Barbara and I skipped to the store.
2. His hat and coat were under some newspapers.
3. Toni and her friend sang after dinner.

B. Compound Verb:

Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then, underline the subject once and the compound verb twice.

Remember: The verb will never be a word in a prepositional phrase.

1. The kite dipped and soared above the trees.
2. A policeman whistled and pointed at the driver.
3. Before bedtime, I wash my face and brush my teeth.

C. Imperative Sentence:

Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then, underline the subject once and the verb twice.

Remember: An imperative sentence gives a command.

1. Stand in this line.
2. Dust under your bed.
3. Put your name on the paper, please.

Name_____

PREPOSITIONS Review

Date_____

A. Directions: Write a prepositional phrase.

1. across_____

2. up_____

3. below_____

B. Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase. Then, write O. P. above each object of the preposition.

1. He ordered tiles from Mexico.

2. This box of candy is old.

3. The groom danced with his new bride.

C. Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

Remember: Ask *who* or *what* the sentence is about to find the subject. Find what happens (happened) or is (was). This is the verb. Subject and verb will not be in a prepositional phrase.

Example: The teenager waved ~~to me~~.

1. Your coat is inside the closet.

2. The ladies walked around the museum.

3. We fished off the pier.

4. At five o'clock, the workers went home.

Name _____

PREPOSITIONS Review

Date _____

A. Compound Subject:

Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then, underline the compound subject once and the verb twice.

Remember: The subject will not be a word in a prepositional phrase.

1. A bear and her cub roamed through the woods.
2. During the rain, Mother and Jack painted.
3. A doctor and nurse talked beside the water fountain.

B. Compound Verb:

Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then, underline the subject once and the compound verb twice.

Remember: The verb will never be a word in a prepositional phrase.

1. A first grader ran into the room and shouted.
2. Their sister washes and curls her hair before school.
3. He sliced tomatoes and fried them in butter.

C. Imperative Sentence:

Directions: Cross out the prepositional phrase in each sentence. Then, underline the subject once and the verb twice.

Remember: An imperative sentence gives a command.

1. Turn to the left.
2. Hand this mug to that waiter.
3. Please use this carton of eggs.

Name _____

PREPOSITIONS Review

Date _____

Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

Example: One of the lambs followed his mother.

1. Jason hid behind a shed.
2. The sky grew dark before the storm.
3. Deep water rushed over the bridge.
4. Several guests lay beside the hotel pool.
5. One of her friends works in a hotel.
6. The water in the pond dropped below five feet.
7. Those girls ride on a bus to the mall.
8. Keep your skates under your bed.
9. That man with three small children is my uncle.
10. During the ice storm, we played cards by the fire.
11. Please come inside the house with me.
12. The runner finished the race and fell on the ground.
13. A package from Fred arrived after lunch.
14. The lady and her son looked for a book at the library.

Name_____

PREPOSITIONS Review

Date_____

Directions: Cross out any prepositional phrase(s). Underline the subject once and the verb twice.

Example: They ride a merry-go-round ~~on Saturdays~~.

1. Sheri caught a fish in Mexico.
2. That garden hose wraps around a metal stand.
3. Bo and Carrie ran through the woods.
4. Before church, they eat at a coffee shop.
5. An enormous white cat slipped out the door.
6. During the game, he hopped on one foot.
7. Dad poured food into our dog's bowl.
8. Several cows went up the large, grassy hill.
9. Mrs. Jackson waved a flag above her head.
10. A ferry comes across the lake every day.
11. The actor took off his wig and smiled.
12. They washed their hands with sudsy soap.
13. Wait for me beside the front door.
14. Each of the contestants walked between two white columns.

CONTRACTIONS

To contract means to become smaller.

Contractions are formed when two or more words are joined together.

you are = you're

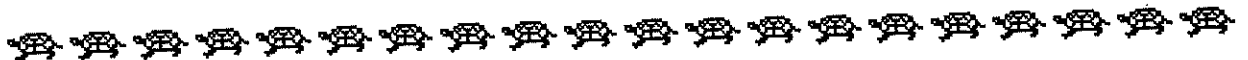
When the words are joined, the new word is smaller because a letter or letters have been dropped.

you are = six letters
you're = five letters
a

Where the letter or letters have been dropped, an apostrophe mark (') is placed.

you're
↖ a

Make an apostrophe with a curve in it. Put the apostrophe exactly where the letter or letters have been dropped.



Contractions with I:

I am	=	I'm	I will	=	I'll
I have	=	I've			

Contractions with you:

you are	=	you're
you will	=	you'll

Contractions with **is**:

he is	=	he's
here is	=	here's
it is	=	it's
that is	=	that's
there is	=	there's

she is	=	she's
what is	=	what's
where is	=	where's
who is	=	who's

Contractions with **they**:

they are	=	they're
they will	=	they'll
they have	=	they've

Contractions with **we**:

we are	=	we're
we will	=	we'll

Contractions with **not**:

are not	=	aren't
cannot	=	can't
could not	=	couldn't
did not	=	didn't
does not	=	doesn't
do not	=	don't
had not	=	hadn't
has not	=	hasn't
have not	=	haven't
is not	=	isn't
should not	=	shouldn't
was not	=	wasn't
were not	=	weren't
will not	=	won't
would not	=	wouldn't

Name _____

VERBS
Contractions

Date _____

Directions: Write the contraction.

1. I am - _____

2. I have - _____

3. I will - _____

4. it is - _____

5. he is - _____

6. she is - _____

7. who is - _____

8. what is - _____

9. where is - _____

10. here is - _____

11. there is - _____

12. they are - _____

13. they have - _____

Name _____

VERBS
Contractions

Date _____

Directions: Write the contraction.

1. do not - _____

2. does not - _____

3. did not - _____

4. has not - _____

5. have not - _____

6. had not - _____

7. is not - _____

8. are not - _____

9. was not - _____

10. were not - _____

11. cannot - _____

12. will not - _____

13. would not - _____

Name _____

VERBS
Contractions

Date _____

Directions: Write the contraction for the words in boldfaced (very black) type.

1. _____ **I will** play with you.
2. _____ Stacey **cannot** come with us.
3. _____ **He is** my dad's boss.
4. _____ Tom **should not** play in the street.
5. _____ **You are** very nice.
6. _____ Janet **does not** like to swing.
7. _____ Mrs. Harmon **is not** here yet.
8. _____ **They are** going to the park today.
9. _____ I **have not** done my chores.
10. _____ **Where is** your brother?
11. _____ **You will** enjoy this game.
12. _____ Paul **did not** leave early.
13. _____ One runner **has not** finished.

Name _____

VERBS Contractions

Date _____

Directions: Write the contraction for the words in boldfaced (very black) type.

1. _____ **They are** having a great time!
2. _____ **It is** raining.
3. _____ The hamster **was not** in its cage.
4. _____ The child **would not** answer.
5. _____ **I am** going to a birthday party.
6. _____ **Do not** go outside without a coat.
7. _____ Tulips **will not** bloom until spring.
8. _____ **They are** going to the park today.
9. _____ That player **did not** score any points.
10. _____ **What is** the highest building in the United States?
11. _____ **That is** the funniest story I have ever heard.
12. _____ Those diamonds **are not** real.

Name _____

Date _____

NOUNS

Singular and Plural

Singular means one.

Plural means more than one.

Singular

skunk

grape

dish

child

Plural

skunks

grapes

dishes

children



Directions: Write **S** if the noun is singular (one) and **P** if the noun is plural (more than one).

1. _____ comb

2. _____ songs

3. _____ bottle

4. _____ powder

5. _____ ears

6. _____ lion

7. _____ tooth

8. _____ apples

9. _____ rug

10. _____ watches

11. _____ pennies

12. _____ lamp

13. _____ goose

14. _____ geese

15. _____ stamps

16. _____ calves

17. _____ pear

18. _____ men

Name _____


Date _____

NOUNS Singular and Plural

Singular means one.

Plural means more than one.

 To form the plural of most nouns, add s.

 If a word ends in **ch**, **sh**, **s**, **z**, or **x**, add es to form the plural.

Use a **dictionary** to check the plural form. If es should be added to a noun, it will say, **pl. es**. If no plural (pl.) is given, you know to simply add s.



Directions: Write the plural.

1. star - _____

10. lunch - _____

2. wish - _____

11. club - _____

3. dime - _____

12. mix - _____

4. rock - _____

13. light - _____

5. box - _____

14. bus - _____

6. car - _____

15. spoon - _____

7. bush - _____

16. catch - _____

8. fizz - _____

17. bone - _____

9. juice - _____

18. loss - _____

Name _____


NOUNS

Singular and Plural


Date _____

Singular means one.

Plural means more than one.

 To form the plural of a noun ending in ay, ey, oy, or uy, add **s**. As you know, a, e, i, o, and u are vowels. If a word ends in a, e, i, o, or u + **y**, add **s**.

Examples:	<u>singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
	bay	bays
	key	keys
	boy	boys
	buy	buys

 To form the plural of a noun ending in a **consonant + y**, change the **y** to **i** and add **es**.

Examples:	penny	pennies
	lily	lilies

Use a **dictionary** to check the plural form. If the **y** should be changed to **i** and **es** added to a noun, it will say, **pl. ies**. If no plural (pl.) is given, you know to simply add s.



Directions: Write the plural.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. baby - _____ | 5. buggy - _____ |
| 2. monkey - _____ | 6. toy - _____ |
| 3. lady - _____ | 7. bunny - _____ |
| 4. guy - _____ | 8. ray - _____ |