



Kaizly 4th Grade Readiness Assessment

2026 Edition · about 30 minutes · kaizly.com

A note for parents: This assessment checks the end-of-3rd-grade skills your rising 4th grader will build on next year, from reading comprehension and paragraph writing to times tables and simple fractions. Keep it relaxed: treat it like a game, not a test, and let your child skip anything and come back to it. When you are done, use the answer sheet at the back to check the work together and celebrate what went well.

Section 1: Reading

Instructions: Read the story below, then answer the questions in complete sentences.

Maya wanted to grow a pumpkin for the town fair. She pressed three seeds into a pot of dark soil and set it on a sunny windowsill. Every morning she checked the pot, but for a whole week nothing happened. "Plants take time," her grandfather reminded her. "You have to be patient." At last a tiny green sprout appeared. Maya moved the young plant to the garden, where its roots could stretch out. She watered it, pulled the weeds around it, and built a small fence so rabbits could not nibble the leaves. Weeks later, one enormous orange pumpkin sat proudly among the vines. It was so big that Maya could not lift it, and her grandfather had to help her roll it onto the wagon. Her patience had paid off.

1. What is this story mostly about? Tell what happens in one or two sentences.

2. Name two things Maya did to take care of her plant after she moved it to the garden.

3. The story says one enormous orange pumpkin sat among the vines. What does the word enormous mean?

4. How do you think Maya felt at the end of the story? Use a clue from the story to explain why.

5. Why did Maya build a small fence around her plant?

Section 2: Writing

Instructions: Write your answers neatly on the lines, using complete sentences and your best spelling and punctuation.

1. Write a paragraph about your favorite animal. Start with a main idea sentence, give at least two details that support it, and finish with a closing sentence.

2. Rewrite this sentence so it is correct: me and my brother goes to the park on saturday.

3. Combine these two short sentences into one smooth sentence: The dog is small. The dog barks loudly.

Section 3: Math

Instructions: Solve each problem and show your work; you may draw pictures to help.

1. $7 \times 8 = ?$

2. $6 \times 9 = ?$

3. $42 \div 7 = ?$

4. Sara has 35 candies. She gives 7 to her friend, then buys 10 more. How many candies does Sara have now?

5. Ben ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pizza. Ana ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of a same-size pizza. Who ate more pizza? Explain how you know.

6. Lila ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of her sandwich. Marco ate $\frac{2}{4}$ of a same-size sandwich. Did they eat the same amount? Explain.

7. A rectangular rug is 8 feet long and 3 feet wide. What is the area of the rug?

8. Round 347 to the nearest 10. Then round 347 to the nearest 100.

9. Jon has \$5.00. He buys a notebook for \$2.35 and a sticker pack for \$1.40. How much money does Jon have left?

Section 4: Science

Instructions: Think like a scientist and explain your answers using what you have observed or learned.

1. Mia put one bean plant in a sunny window and an identical bean plant in a dark closet. She gave both the same amount of water. After two weeks, the closet plant was yellow and droopy while the window plant was green and tall. What does Mia's experiment show that plants need?

2. An ice cube is left in a cup on a warm kitchen counter. What state of matter is the ice cube at first, and what happens to it as it warms up?

Section 5: Social Studies

Instructions: Answer each question using what you know about maps, communities, and how life changes over time.

1. How many continents are there on Earth? Name the ocean that lies between North America and Europe.

2. Who is the leader of a city or town government usually called, and name one thing that person helps decide for the community.

3. Long ago, many children wrote their schoolwork with chalk on small slate boards. What do students use for schoolwork today, and what does this change show about life over time?



Kaizly 4th Grade Readiness Assessment (Parent Answer Sheet)

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Section 1: Reading

Maya wanted to grow a pumpkin for the town fair. She pressed three seeds into a pot of dark soil and set it on a sunny windowsill. Every morning she checked the pot, but for a whole week nothing happened. "Plants take time," her grandfather reminded her. "You have to be patient." At last a tiny green sprout appeared. Maya moved the young plant to the garden, where its roots could stretch out. She watered it, pulled the weeds around it, and built a small fence so rabbits could not nibble the leaves. Weeks later, one enormous orange pumpkin sat proudly among the vines. It was so big that Maya could not lift it, and her grandfather had to help her roll it onto the wagon. Her patience had paid off.

1. What is this story mostly about? Tell what happens in one or two sentences.

Hint: Think about what Maya wants at the beginning and what she gets at the end.

Answer: Maya patiently grows a pumpkin from a seed, taking care of it until it becomes a huge pumpkin for the fair.

Explanation: A good summary names the main character, her goal, and how it turns out. Small details like the wagon do not belong in the main idea.

2. Name two things Maya did to take care of her plant after she moved it to the garden.

Hint: Look back at the middle of the story for the actions Maya took.

Answer: Any two of: she watered it, she pulled the weeds around it, she built a small fence to keep rabbits away.

Explanation: Finding supporting details means going back to the text instead of guessing. All three actions are listed in one sentence in the story.

3. The story says one enormous orange pumpkin sat among the vines. What does the word enormous mean?

Hint: Reread the last sentences and notice what Maya could and could not do with the pumpkin.

Answer: Very big or huge.

Explanation: Context clues reveal the meaning: the pumpkin was so big Maya could not lift it and needed help rolling it onto the wagon.

4. How do you think Maya felt at the end of the story? Use a clue from the story to explain why.

Hint: The story does not say her feeling directly, so use what happened to make a smart guess.

Answer: Proud or happy, because her patience and hard work paid off and she grew a huge pumpkin for the fair.

Explanation: This is an inference question. The pumpkin sitting proudly and the line about patience paying off suggest Maya felt proud of her work.

5. Why did Maya build a small fence around her plant?

Hint: Look for the sentence that tells what the fence stopped from happening.

Answer: To keep rabbits from nibbling the leaves of the young plant.

Explanation: This is a cause-and-effect question. The story states the fence was built so rabbits could not nibble the leaves.

Assessment Recommendations

Needs Improvement:	Reading grows fastest with daily practice, so aim for 15 to 20 minutes of reading together every day. Take turns reading pages aloud, then pause and ask, what just happened, and, what do you think happens next. Choose books slightly below frustration level so your child builds fluency and confidence instead of battling every word. Graphic novels, joke books, and books about a favorite topic all count. A structured program like Kaizly can also generate short passages with comprehension questions matched to exactly the skills that felt hard here.
Approaching Ready:	Your child has the basics and mostly needs stamina and depth. Keep a regular reading routine, and after each session ask one question that requires looking back at the text, such as, find the sentence that proves it. Practice retelling stories in three sentences: beginning, middle, end. When an unfamiliar word comes up, resist defining it right away and ask what the surrounding sentences suggest it means. These small habits turn a decent reader into a strong 4th grade reader.
Ready or Above:	Your child is ready for richer reading, so stretch them with longer chapter books and a mix of nonfiction on topics they love. Start a family book chat: everyone shares one surprising thing they read this week and one question it raised. Encourage comparing two books or two characters, which builds the analysis skills 4th grade rewards. A library card and a running list of books to try will keep momentum going all year.

Section 2: Writing

1. Write a paragraph about your favorite animal. Start with a main idea sentence, give at least two details that support it, and finish with a closing sentence.

Hint: First decide on your one big idea, then think of two reasons or facts that back it up.

Answer: Answers will vary. Look for a clear topic sentence, at least two supporting details, a closing sentence, capital letters at the start of sentences, and end punctuation.

Explanation: This checks whether your child can organize thoughts on paper, which matters as 4th grade writing gets longer. Structure counts more than fancy vocabulary here.

2. Rewrite this sentence so it is correct: me and my brother goes to the park on saturday.

Hint: Check who should come first, whether the verb matches, and which words need capital letters.

Answer: My brother and I go to the park on Saturday.

Explanation: The corrected sentence fixes the pronoun (my brother and I), the verb agreement (go, not goes), and capitalizes the first word and the day of the week.

3. Combine these two short sentences into one smooth sentence: The dog is small. The dog barks loudly.

Hint: Try moving the describing word next to the noun, or join the ideas with a connecting word.

Answer: The small dog barks loudly. (Also acceptable: The dog is small, but it barks loudly.)

Explanation: Combining choppy sentences shows control of sentence structure. Any grammatical single sentence that keeps both ideas is correct.

Assessment Recommendations

- Needs Improvement:** Writing improves with low-pressure daily reps, so try a two-minute journal: one sentence about the day, building toward three or four sentences over time. Talk before writing; when kids say their idea out loud first, getting it on paper is far easier. Use the hamburger trick for paragraphs: topic sentence on top, details in the middle, closing sentence on the bottom. Praise the ideas first and fix only one or two mechanical errors per piece so writing stays enjoyable.
- Approaching Ready:** Your child can get ideas down and now needs polish. After they write, hand them a checklist with three items: capital letters, end punctuation, and does every sentence make sense read aloud. Play sentence-stretching games at dinner, starting with a plain sentence like the cat ran and taking turns adding where, when, and why. Writing letters or postcards to relatives gives real audiences, which motivates careful work far better than worksheets.
- Ready or Above:** Your child writes solid paragraphs, so nudge them toward multi-paragraph pieces: a story with a beginning, middle, and end, or a report on a favorite topic with facts from two sources. Introduce simple revision, where they reread their own draft and improve one boring word and one short sentence. Starting a family newsletter, comic script, or recipe book makes extended writing feel like a project rather than homework. These experiences preview the research and essay work coming in 4th grade.

Section 3: Math

1. $7 \times 8 = ?$

Hint: If you are stuck, try starting from 7×7 and adding one more group of 7.

Answer: 56

Explanation: $7 \times 8 = 56$. Quick recall of times tables through the 10s is one of the biggest advantages entering 4th grade.

2. $6 \times 9 = ?$

Hint: Think of 6×10 and then take one group of 6 away.

Answer: 54

Explanation: $6 \times 9 = 54$, because $6 \times 10 = 60$ and $60 - 6 = 54$. Using a nearby fact is a great strategy when recall is slow.

3. $42 \div 7 = ?$

Hint: Ask yourself: 7 times what number equals 42?

Answer: 6

Explanation: $42 \div 7 = 6$ because $7 \times 6 = 42$. Division facts are just multiplication facts read backward.

4. Sara has 35 candies. She gives 7 to her friend, then buys 10 more. How many candies does Sara have now?

Hint: Solve it one step at a time: first the giving, then the buying.

Answer: 38 candies

Explanation: Step one: $35 - 7 = 28$. Step two: $28 + 10 = 38$. Multi-step problems check whether your child can break a story into parts.

5. Ben ate $\frac{1}{3}$ of a pizza. Ana ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of a same-size pizza. Who ate more pizza? Explain how you know.

Hint: Picture each pizza cut into equal pieces and compare the size of one piece from each.

Answer: Ben ate more, because when a pizza is cut into 3 equal pieces, each piece is bigger than when it is cut into 4 equal pieces.

Explanation: With unit fractions, a bigger denominator means more pieces, so each piece is smaller. So $\frac{1}{3}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{4}$.

6. Lila ate $\frac{1}{2}$ of her sandwich. Marco ate $\frac{2}{4}$ of a same-size sandwich. Did they eat the same amount? Explain.

Hint: Imagine cutting the half sandwich into two smaller equal pieces and counting them.

Answer: Yes, they ate the same amount, because $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{4}$ are equivalent fractions.

Explanation: Cutting one half into two equal pieces gives 2 out of 4 pieces, so $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$. Recognizing equivalent fractions is a key end-of-3rd-grade skill.

7. A rectangular rug is 8 feet long and 3 feet wide. What is the area of the rug?

Hint: Think of the rug covered in 1-foot squares arranged in rows.

Answer: 24 square feet

Explanation: Area of a rectangle is length $\times$ width: $8 \times 3 = 24$ square feet. Watch that the answer uses square units, not just feet.

8. Round 347 to the nearest 10. Then round 347 to the nearest 100.

Hint: Find the digit in the place you are rounding to, then look at the digit right after it.

Answer: 350 (nearest 10) and 300 (nearest 100)

Explanation: For the nearest 10, the 7 in the ones place rounds 347 up to 350. For the nearest 100, the 4 in the tens place rounds 347 down to 300.

9. Jon has \$5.00. He buys a notebook for \$2.35 and a sticker pack for \$1.40. How much money does Jon have left?

Hint: First figure out the total Jon spent, then compare it to what he started with.

Answer: \$1.25

Explanation: Step one: $\$2.35 + \$1.40 = \$3.75$ spent. Step two: $\$5.00 - \$3.75 = \$1.25$ left. Two-step money problems combine addition, subtraction, and real-world thinking.

Assessment Recommendations

Needs Improvement: Focus first on multiplication facts, since they unlock almost everything in 4th grade math. Practice in five-minute bursts with flash cards, a facts app, or games in the car, working on one fact family at a time, such as all the 6s. Make fractions physical by folding paper, cutting sandwiches, or measuring while baking, so $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ become things your child can see and touch. For word problems, have your child read the problem twice and say the plan out loud before touching the pencil. Ten minutes a day beats an hour once a week.

Approaching Ready: Your child has the core skills and mostly needs speed and confidence. Run quick daily fact checks, timing how many multiplication facts they can answer in two minutes and letting them try to beat their own record. Fold math into daily life: estimating the grocery total, making change, doubling a recipe, or figuring out how much time is left before an activity. When a multi-step problem stalls, ask, what do you know, and, what do you need to find, rather than showing the steps. Small daily wins will have facts and fractions automatic before 4th grade rolls in.

Ready or Above: Your child is on solid footing, so add challenge through puzzles and real projects instead of racing ahead in the curriculum. Try logic puzzles, math card games like 24 or Krypto-style challenges, and two-step problems your child writes for you to solve. Give them a small budget task, like planning snacks for a family outing under \$15, to stretch money math. Introducing multiplication with bigger numbers, like 23×4 with drawings or mental strategies, offers a gentle preview of where 4th grade is headed.

Section 4: Science

1. Mia put one bean plant in a sunny window and an identical bean plant in a dark closet. She gave both the same amount of water. After two weeks, the closet plant was yellow and droopy while the window plant was green and tall. What does Mia's experiment show that plants need?

Hint: Ask yourself what was different between the two plants, since everything else was kept the same.

Answer: Plants need sunlight (light) to grow and stay healthy.

Explanation: Only one thing changed between the plants: light. Since the plant without light did poorly, the experiment shows light is something plants need.

2. An ice cube is left in a cup on a warm kitchen counter. What state of matter is the ice cube at first, and what happens to it as it warms up?

Hint: Think about the three forms water can take and which one it starts in here.

Answer: The ice cube starts as a solid, and as it warms it melts into a liquid (water).

Explanation: Ice is the solid state of water. Heat makes it melt into liquid water, and with enough heat, liquid water can even evaporate into a gas called water vapor.

Assessment Recommendations

Needs Improvement: Science at this age is really about noticing and asking why, so build observation into everyday life. Try simple kitchen experiments together: which objects sink or float, what happens to a puddle on a warm day, or how fast ice melts in different spots. After each one, ask your child to say what they noticed and what they think caused it, which is the heart of the scientific method. Nature walks with a question, like how many kinds of leaves can we find, work just as well. Curiosity practiced now becomes hypothesis-testing in 4th grade.

Approaching Ready: Your child understands the basics and is ready to practice explaining like a scientist. When you do a simple experiment, add one twist: have them predict what will happen before you start, then compare the result to the prediction. Keep a small science notebook where they draw or write one observation per experiment. Library books and kid-friendly science videos about weather, animals, and matter will widen the base of knowledge that 4th grade builds on. The goal is turning I saw it into I can explain it.

Ready or Above: Your child is thinking scientifically, so give them room to design their own investigations. Let them pick a question, like which paper airplane design flies farthest, plan a fair test where only one thing changes, and record results in a chart. Visits to science museums, zoos, or even a hardware store can spark deeper projects like building a bird feeder and tracking visitors. Encourage them to explain findings to the family at dinner, since teaching others is the strongest test of understanding.

Section 5: Social Studies

1. How many continents are there on Earth? Name the ocean that lies between North America and Europe.

Hint: Picture a world map or globe, and remember the ocean touching the east coast of the United States.

Answer: There are 7 continents, and the Atlantic Ocean lies between North America and Europe.

Explanation: The seven continents are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica. The Atlantic Ocean separates North America from Europe.

2. Who is the leader of a city or town government usually called, and name one thing that person helps decide for the community.

Hint: This leader often works at city hall.

Answer: The mayor; the mayor helps decide things like community rules, budgets, and services such as parks, roads, and libraries.

Explanation: A mayor leads a city or town government and works with a council to make decisions about local services and rules that keep the community running.

3. Long ago, many children wrote their schoolwork with chalk on small slate boards. What do students use for schoolwork today, and what does this change show about life over time?

Hint: Compare the tools in your own classroom or home to the old ones, then think about what the difference means.

Answer: Today students use paper and pencils, and often computers or tablets. The change shows that tools and technology improve over time and change how people live and learn.

Explanation: Comparing past and present helps children see that communities change as new inventions replace older tools, a core social studies idea in 3rd grade.

Assessment Recommendations

Needs Improvement: Social studies sticks best when it connects to your child's own world, so start local. Hang a world map or keep a globe handy and make a game of finding your state, your country, the continents, and the oceans one at a time. Talk about who does what in your town: point out city hall, the fire station, and the library, and chat about who pays for them and why communities need rules. Sharing family stories and old photos, then asking what is different about life now, builds the past-versus-present thinking this section checks. Little conversations like these add up quickly.

Approaching Ready: Your child has a good foundation and needs practice using it. Play map games on car rides, like naming the continent an animal lives on or tracing a route to a place in the news. When local issues come up, such as a new playground or road work, ask who they think decides and how neighbors could share their opinions. Reading picture-book biographies or visiting a local historical marker turns timeline thinking into stories your child will remember. These habits make the geography and civics of 4th grade feel familiar.

Ready or Above: Your child is ready to dig deeper into how places and communities work. Let them plan a pretend trip: pick a country, find it on the map, and research its food, flag, and one tradition to present at dinner. Attend a community event, or look up how your town council makes a decision, and talk about how kids can be good citizens too. Building a family timeline with births, moves, and big events teaches sequencing with personal meaning. Projects like these grow the research skills that 4th grade social studies begins to demand.

Turn these results into a plan

Found a gap or two? That is exactly what this assessment is for. Kaizly builds a personalized, 20-minutes-a-day catch-up plan around your child's results and interests.

[Start at kaizly.com/register](https://kaizly.com/register) · [4th Grade guide + scoring help](#)