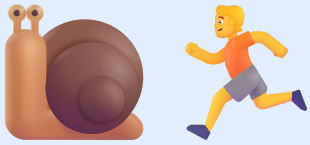
Name _____ Date _____

English · Adverbs and adverbials

Adverbs Add Detail

Read the big idea. Then circle the adverb in each sentence.



Adverbs

An adverb adds detail to a verb. It tells us how (slowly), when (yesterday), where (outside) or how often (always) something happens. Some adverbs also tell us how much: very, quite, too.

1. The snail crawled slowly across the path.

crawled slowly

2. We always walk to school.

always walk

3. The guests arrived early.

guests early

4. Put the plates here, please.

here plates

5. The kite flew very high.

very kite

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Name _____ Date _____

English · Adverbs and adverbials

Adverbs of Degree

Choose the adverb from the box that fits best.

very **too** **quite** **almost** **extremely** **hardly**

1. The tea is _____ hot to drink, so I will wait.
2. The test was _____ easy, but one question was tricky.
3. I have _____ finished. Just one more line!
4. K2 is an _____ high mountain.
5. It was so dark that I could _____ see.
6. The puppy is _____ small and fluffy.

Adverbs of degree make another word stronger or weaker: very tired, quite tired, too tired.

Name _____ Date _____

English · Figurative language

Words That Paint Pictures

Read the big idea. Then circle literal or figurative.



Figurative language

Figurative language uses words in a special way to paint a picture in the reader's mind. The words do not mean exactly what they say. Writers use similes, metaphors, personification, alliteration, onomatopoeia and hyperbole.

1. The classroom was a zoo after the bell rang. literal figurative

2. We saw two lions at the zoo. literal figurative

3. My feet are killing me! literal figurative

4. The sun set at six o'clock. literal figurative

5. The wind whispered through the trees. literal figurative

Name _____ Date _____

English · Figurative language

Hyperbole

Read the big idea. Then circle yes if it is hyperbole.



Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a huge exaggeration. It is not meant to be true. It shows strong feelings: I'm so hungry I could eat an elephant! This bag weighs a ton!

1. I have told you a million times!	Yes	No
2. I have two brothers.	Yes	No
3. My school bag weighs a ton.	Yes	No
4. It is cold today.	Yes	No
5. I waited forever for the bus.	Yes	No
6. The bus came at eight.	Yes	No

Name _____ Date _____

English · Persuasive writing

What Is Persuasive Writing?

Read the big idea. Then circle true or false.



Persuasive writing

Persuasive writing tries to make the reader agree with you or do something. Adverts, posters, letters to the head teacher and speeches are all persuasive. The writer gives an opinion and backs it up with strong reasons.

1. An advert for a new juice is persuasive. True False

2. A recipe for chapatis is persuasive. True False

3. A letter asking for a longer break is persuasive. True False

4. Persuasive writing gives reasons. True False

5. A list of times tables is persuasive. True False

Name _____ Date _____

English · Persuasive writing

Linking Words

Read the rule. Then circle the best linking word.

Linking words help the reader follow your argument. To order reasons: firstly, secondly, finally. To add more: furthermore, also, in addition. To show a result: therefore, so. To finish: in conclusion.

1. _____, our playground is too small for 300 children.

Firstly | In conclusion

2. It gets very crowded. _____, children often get hurt.

Therefore | Firstly

3. _____, there is no shade in summer.

Furthermore | Once upon a time

4. _____, we need a bigger playground.

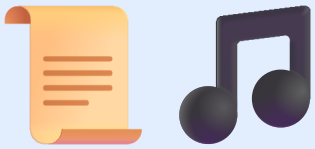
In conclusion | Firstly

Name _____ Date _____

English · Poetry: rhyme and rhythm

What Makes a Poem?

Read the big idea. Then circle true or false.



Poems

A poem is written in lines, and lines are grouped into verses (stanzas). Many poems use rhyme, rhythm and repetition to make them sound musical. Poets choose every word carefully to paint a picture or share a feeling in only a few words.

1. A poem is written in lines. True False

2. A group of lines in a poem is called a verse or stanza. True False

3. Every poem must rhyme. True False

4. Poets choose their words carefully. True False

5. A poem is always very long. True False

Name _____ Date _____

English · Poetry: rhyme and rhythm

Sound Words

Read the rule. Then match the sound word to the thing that makes it.

Onomatopoeia is a word that sounds like the noise it describes: buzz, splash, crash, hiss. Poets use sound words so we can hear the poem in our heads.

Write the letter in the box.

☐	**1.** buzz	**a)**	jumping into a puddle
☐	**2.** splash	**b)**	a bee flying past
☐	**3.** crunch	**c)**	a car horn in traffic
☐	**4.** tick-tock	**d)**	a snake in the grass
☐	**5.** hiss	**e)**	a clock on the wall
☐	**6.** honk	**f)**	biting a crisp apple

Name _____ Date _____

English · Reading comprehension: non-fiction

Fiction or Non-fiction?

Read the big idea. Then circle true or false.



Non-fiction

Fiction is made up by the writer, like a story about a talking lion. Non-fiction gives real facts and true information about the world, like a book about how lions hunt. Non-fiction includes fact books, encyclopedias, news reports, recipes, instructions and biographies.

1. Non-fiction gives true information. True False

2. A fairy tale is non-fiction. True False

3. A recipe is a kind of non-fiction. True False

4. A biography tells the true story of a real person's life. True False

5. Fiction is always about real people. True False

Name _____ Date _____

English · Reading comprehension: non-fiction

Which Heading Fits?

Read each short paragraph. Circle the best heading.

1. Camels can go for many days without drinking. They store fat in their humps.

Living in the Desert

Life in the Sea

2. Snow leopards have thick fur and wide paws that work like snowshoes.

Built for the Mountains

Hot Summer Days

3. Markhor are wild goats with long twisting horns. The markhor is the national animal of Pakistan.

Our National Animal

Fish of the Indus

4. Green turtles come to the beaches near Karachi to lay their eggs in the sand.

Turtles on Our Beaches

Birds in the Sky

5. Many animals are in danger because their homes are being cut down.

Animals at Risk

Pets at Home

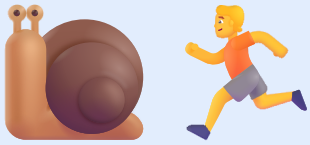
ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Adverbs and adverbials

Adverbs Add Detail

Read the big idea. Then circle the adverb in each sentence.



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1. The snail crawled slowly across the path.

crawled **slowly**

2. We always walk to school.

always walk

3. The guests arrived early.

guests **early**

4. Put the plates here, please.

here plates

5. The kite flew very high.

very kite

ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Adverbs and adverbials

Adverbs of Degree

Choose the adverb from the box that fits best.

very **too** **quite** **almost** **extremely** **hardly**

1. The tea is **too** hot to drink, so I will wait.
2. The test was **quite** easy, but one question was tricky.
3. I have **almost** finished. Just one more line!
4. K2 is an **extremely** high mountain.
5. It was so dark that I could **hardly** see.
6. The puppy is **very** small and fluffy.

Adverbs of degree make another word stronger or weaker: very tired, quite tired, too tired.

ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Figurative language

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literal **figurative**

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literal figurative

3. My feet are killing me!

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literal figurative

5. The wind whispered through the trees.

literal **figurative**

ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

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1. I have told you a million times! **Yes** No
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ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Persuasive writing

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True **False**

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True False

4. Persuasive writing gives reasons.

True False

5. A list of times tables is persuasive.

True **False**

ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Persuasive writing

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Furthermore Once upon a time

4. _____, we need a bigger playground.

In conclusion Firstly

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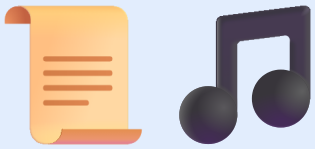
ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Poetry: rhyme and rhythm

What Makes a Poem?

Read the big idea. Then circle true or false.



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1. A poem is written in lines. **True** False

2. A group of lines in a poem is called a verse or stanza. **True** False

3. Every poem must rhyme. True **False**

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ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Poetry: rhyme and rhythm

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Write the letter in the box.

b	1.	buzz
a	2.	splash
f	3.	crunch
e	4.	tick-tock
d	5.	hiss
c	6.	honk

a) jumping into a puddle

b) a bee flying past

c) a car horn in traffic

d) a snake in the grass

e) a clock on the wall

f) biting a crisp apple

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ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Reading comprehension: non-fiction

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1. Non-fiction gives true information. **True** / False

2. A fairy tale is non-fiction. True / **False**

3. A recipe is a kind of non-fiction. **True** / False

4. A biography tells the true story of a real person's life. **True** / False

5. Fiction is always about real people. True / **False**

ANSWER KEY

Name _____ Date _____

English · Reading comprehension: non-fiction

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