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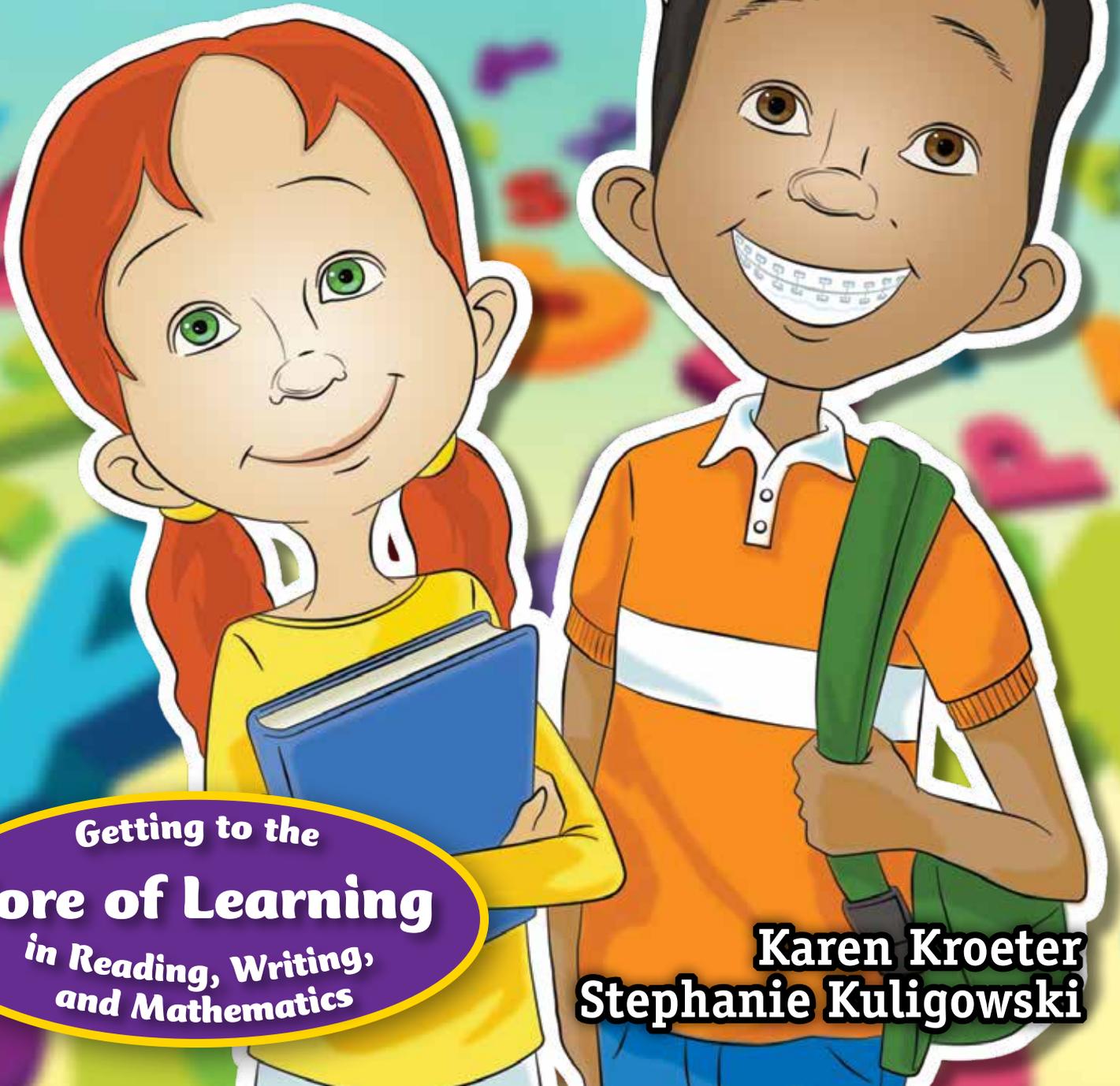
Resource CD
Included



Level

5

5th Grade Practice



Getting to the
Core of Learning
in Reading, Writing,
and Mathematics

**Karen Kroeter
Stephanie Kuligowski**

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Name: _____ Date: _____

What's the Point of View?

Stories always have a narrator, a person who is telling the story. A story's **point of view** depends on who that narrator is.

First Person Point of View—a character tells the story using words like *I*, *me*, and *mine*.

Second Person Point of View—a narrator speaks directly to the readers using words like *you* and *your*. This is very rare.

Third Person Omniscient Point of View—a narrator (often unnamed) outside the action of the story tells the story. The omniscient narrator knows the thoughts of all the characters.

Third Person Limited Point of View—a narrator (often unnamed) outside the action tells the story, but in this case, the narrator only knows the thoughts of one character.

Directions: Read the book excerpts below. Determine which point of view the author used. Write it on the line.

- ① Here we go again. We were all standing in line waiting for breakfast when one of the caseworkers came in and tap-tap-tapped down the line. Uh-oh, this meant bad news, either they'd found a foster home for somebody or somebody was about to get paddled. —excerpt from *Bud, Not Buddy* by Christopher Paul Curtis

- ② If you are interested in stories with happy endings, you would be better off reading some other book. In this book, not only is there no happy ending, there is no happy beginning and very few happy things in the middle. This is because not very many happy things happened in the lives of the three Baudelaire youngsters. —excerpt from *The Bad Beginning* by Lemony Snicket

- ③ He did not want to be a wringer. This was one of the first things he learned about himself. He could not have said exactly when he learned it, but it was very early. And more than early, it was deep inside. In the stomach, like hunger. —excerpt from *Wringer* by Jerry Spinelli

- ④ Seems like Joey and me were always making pacts. Lots of pacts, leading up to that last one. "Rusty," he'd say to me. "I swear to howdy, if you tell a soul..." "I won't!" I'd tell him. "I swear!" —excerpt from *Swear to Howdy* by Wendelin Van Draanen

Name: _____ Date: _____

The Art of Narrative Writing

Narratives are stories. They can be true or made up. Good stories flow naturally from beginning to end. They contain **sensory details**, **action**, and **dialogue** that make readers want to keep reading.

Directions: Use the outline to plan a good story (narrative). Be sure to add sensory details, action, and dialogue to keep readers' attention.

The hook—Start with a catchy beginning that “hooks” readers into the story.

The “nut” graph—Introduce the characters and set the scene “in a nutshell.” Add sensory details to help readers visualize the people and places.

What happened first—Tell the beginning of the story. Add sensory details, action, and dialogue.

The Art of Narrative Writing *(cont.)*

What happened next—Tell the middle of the story. Add sensory details, action, and dialogue.

What happened last—Tell the end of the story. Add sensory details, action, and dialogue.

Sum it up—Tell what the main characters learned and how they felt about what happened.

Name: _____ Date: _____

Get the Message!

Directions: Find the quotient using any method. Match the solutions below to uncover a famous quote by Abraham Lincoln.

T $15 \overline{)567}$

A $4 \overline{)600}$

G $6 \overline{)1,425}$

W $12 \overline{)879}$

V $60 \overline{)903}$

U $3 \overline{)852}$

J $36 \overline{)5,490}$

B $5 \overline{)6,214}$

E $25 \overline{)625}$

H $18 \overline{)600}$

D $82 \overline{)7,545}$

N $10 \overline{)3,045}$

O $19 \overline{)361}$

Y $56 \overline{)1,234}$

R $11 \overline{)91}$

73 R3	33 R6	150	37 R12	25	15 R3	25	8 R3

22 R2	19	284

150	8 R3	25

1,242 R4	25

150

237 R3	19	19	92 R1

19	304 R5	25