Contents

	Section I:	
	Grammar	
1	Common and Proper Nouns	6 – 11
2	Possessive Nouns and Possessive Pronouns	12 – 17
3	Comparative Adjectives and Comparative Adverbs	18 – 23
4	Subject-verb Agreement	24 – 29
5	Simple Present, Past, and Future Tenses	30 – 35
6	Complex Sentences and Subordinating Conjunctions	36 – 41
7	Prepositions	42 – 47
8	Spelling Patterns	48 – 53
9	Synonyms, Antonyms, Homophones, and Homographs	54 – 59
10	Punctuation	60 - 65
	Section II:	
	Oral Communication	
11	Understanding and Making Inferences	68 – 73
12	Vocal Skills	74 – 79
13	Visual Aids	80 - 85
	Section III:	
	Reading	
14	Literary Texts: Diaries and Poetry	88 – 93

15	Graphic Texts: Brochures and Graphic Organizers	94 – 99
16	Informational Texts: E-mails and Newspaper Articles	100 - 105
17	Elements of Style	106 – 111
18	Understanding and Responding to Texts	112 - 117
	Section IV:	
	Writing	
19	Developing Ideas	120 – 125
20	Developing and Organizing Ideas	126 – 131
21	Text Forms	132 – 137
22	Making Revisions	138 – 143
23	A Writing Activity	144 – 149
	Section V:	
	Media Literacy	
24	Purpose of Media Texts	152 – 157
25	Media Texts: Elements and Characteristics	158 – 163
26	Interpreting and Responding to Media Texts	164 – 169
27	Creating a Media Text	170 – 175
	~. *::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	*********
	Answers	177 – 192

14

Literary Texts: Diaries and Poetry

There is a wide variety of literary texts but they can be divided into two main types: narratives and poetry. Different literary texts have their own sets of characteristics but they all share common purposes: to tell stories and/or to entertain.

Diaries

A diary is a type of narrative. It is a record of a person's experiences, ideas, and thoughts. It often consists of diary entries written by the writer about the events of his or her day.



Unlike other narratives that mostly have the purpose of entertaining the reader, a diary is usually private because it contains the writer's personal opinions and feelings, and therefore is only meant to be read by the writer.

A diary has these characteristics:

- entries organized in chronological order
- including dates of entry
- sometimes beginning with "Dear Diary"
- · written in first-person narrative
- · in prose; typically informal
- sometimes ending with the writer's signature



Keep in Mind

Poetry

Poetry is a unique type of literary text. It uses imagery, sound, and rhymes to evoke emotions in readers.

A quatrain is a type of poetry. It is a poem or stanza of four lines that follow a rhyme scheme. The most common rhyme schemes are:

AABB, ABAB, and ABBA.



This poem follows the rhyme scheme: AABB.

An example of a diary:

date of entry

June 8, 2015

beginning with "Dear Diary"

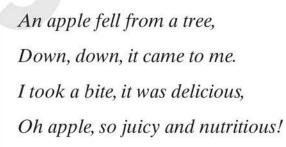
Dear Diary,

first person

Today, I learned how to ride a horse! I love horses and asked Mom if I could take lessons. She said no because I was too young and horses can be dangerous.

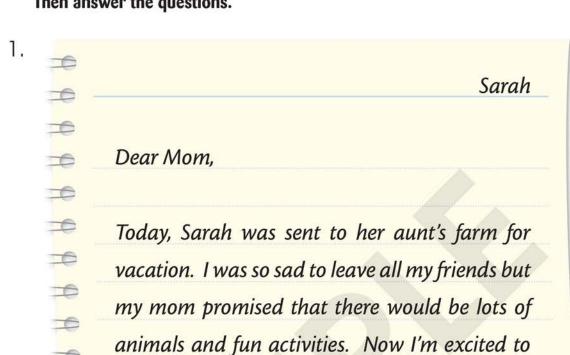
But finally, I am old enough! I am so excited for my lessons!

Haley writer's signature



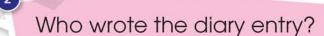


A. Read the diary entry. Cross out the mistakes and write the correct answers. Then answer the questions.



have so many adventures at the farm!

July 6, 2015



- 3. During which season was it written?
- 4. What is the diary entry about?

- 5. How does Sarah feel at the beginning? Why?
- 6. How does she feel at the end? Why?
- 7. Do you think that this is the first time Sarah has been to a farm? Why?
- B. Read the diary entries. Put them in chronological order.

Dear Diary,



We had a picnic at the park today. It was so much fun. I ate fries and chicken wings and had ice cream for dessert. I'm a little sad that the weekend is over but I'm excited to see my friends tomorrow.

Eric

Dear Diary,



Yay, it's finally Friday! It's going to be fun at school because I have gym class. And then it is the weekend!

Eric

Dear Diary,



Dad took me fishing today! It was scary at first because we were in a small boat in a big lake but Dad made me feel safe. And I caught a big fish!





Inchronological orders



C. Read the quatrains and identify the rhyme scheme for each. Write the schemes in the boxes.



Listen to the audio clips if you need help identifying the rhyme schemes.

Rhyme Schemes

AABB ABAB ABBA

- 1. Alice went to the yard To look for the guard. She looked around hard, But could only find a card.
- 2. Hove fairy tales, they're the best, So many characters to know. Mermaids and genies on a quest, Princess sleeping white as snow.
- 3. Bernie the hungry bear Wants his favourite honey. Benny the little bunny Brings his carrots to share.
- 4. I'm small but quick, I have many a trick. I move at night when no one sees Because I love my cheese.





D. Read the poem. Answer the questions.

 Colour the picture that the poem is about.



Ella went to school,
She came in on a mule.
The children joked and laughed,
But she thought she looked cool.

They said her hair was a mess, She had pompoms on her dress, But Ella smiled wide, She could not care less!



- 2. What is the rhyme scheme for this poem?
- 3. What is the moral of the story?
- 4. How does the writer use imagery to evoke humour?
- 5. How does rhyme make this poem fun?