

# Describe It!

On the blank line, write the word each simile uses to compare different things.

\_\_\_\_\_ The penguins look like classical musicians in black tuxedos.

\_\_\_\_\_ The Antarctic ice shelf sparkles like a glittering jewel.

\_\_\_\_\_ The snow is as fluffy as a cotton blanket.

**Underline the alliteration in each sentence.**

**Write the sound each alliteration uses on the blank line.**

\_\_\_\_\_ The dense, deep, dark night covers Antarctica in July.

\_\_\_\_\_ The penguins slip and slide along the slick seashore.

\_\_\_\_\_ Fathers huddle for warmth as they watch and wait for the eggs to hatch.

**Write your own examples of simile and alliteration about any topic on the lines below.**

**Simile:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Alliteration:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_



# Describe It!

Define simile and alliteration on the lines below.

Simile: \_\_\_\_\_

Alliteration: \_\_\_\_\_

Underline the figurative language in each sentence. Then write down the type of figurative language you underlined, whether alliteration, simile, or both.

1. The penguins slip and slide along the slick seashore.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Future fathers huddle for warmth as they watch and wait for eggs to hatch. \_\_\_\_\_

3. The penguins look like classical musicians in tailored tuxedos.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The dense, deep, dark night covers Antarctica in August.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The snow looks like a fluffy cotton blanket.

\_\_\_\_\_



Now write your own simile and alliterative phrase about penguins or Antarctica.

Simile: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Alliterative Phrase: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Describe It!

Define simile and alliteration on the lines below.

Simile: \_\_\_\_\_

Alliteration: \_\_\_\_\_

Underline the figurative language in each sentence. Then write down the type of figurative language you underlined, whether alliteration, simile, or both.

1. The penguins slip and slide along the slick seashore.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Future fathers huddle for warmth as they watch and wait for eggs to hatch.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. The penguins look like classical musicians in tailored tuxedos.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. The dense, deep, dark night covers Antarctica in August.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. The snow looks like a fluffy cotton blanket.

\_\_\_\_\_



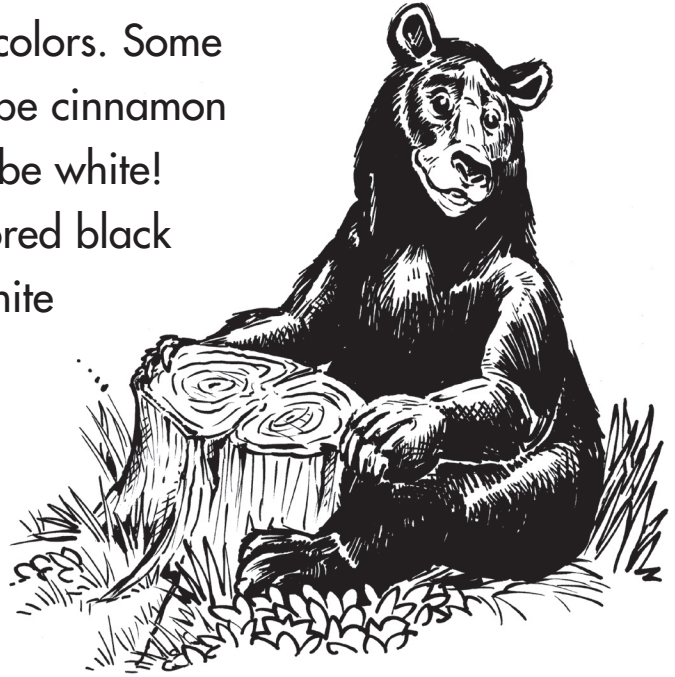
Complete the chart. Write an alliterative phrase and a simile for each topic.

Subject	Alliterative Phrase	Simile
happiness		
the moon		
sunrise		

# Examine a Paragraph

Read the paragraph and answer the questions that follow it.

Black bears come in many different colors. Some are black. Others are brown. They can be cinnamon colored or beige. Black bears can even be white! Polar bears are white. Many black-colored black bears are not all black. Some have a white mark shaped like a star on their chests.



1. Where are all paragraphs indented?
  - a. before the first word
  - b. in between each sentence
  - c. at the end of the last sentence
  
2. What is the topic sentence in this paragraph?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Which sentence does not support the topic sentence? Explain your answer.
  - a. Some are black.
  - b. Polar bears are white.
  - c. Black bears can even be white!

This sentence does not belong in the paragraph because it is about  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4. In what order do these types of paragraphs go in a paper?  
 Label them 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

\_\_\_\_\_ body      \_\_\_\_\_ introduction      \_\_\_\_\_ conclusion

# A Polar Passage

Answer the question that goes with each paragraph.



## Polar Bears

(1) Polar bears are specially suited for life in cold climates. They survive in some of the coldest parts of the world.

(1) What is this kind of paragraph called?

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(2) Polar bears are strong swimmers. They use their broad paws to pull their tall bodies through the water. They use their feet to steer. People have observed polar bears living on icebergs hundreds of miles from shore. Polar bears are also happy on land. They have padding on the bottoms of their feet. The padding keeps them from slipping on the ice when they walk and run.

(2) Underline the sentence in this paragraph that should begin a new paragraph. Explain your choice.

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(3) Polar bears are good hunters. Seals are their main source of food. They can smell their prey from far away. Their long claws help them hunt.

(3) Underline the topic sentence in this paragraph. Why is it the topic sentence?

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(4) In conclusion, polar bears have adapted to the cold. They are excellent swimmers, runners, and hunters who will survive for years to come.

(4) What does a conclusion do?

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# Panda Paragraphs

Examine this report and answer the questions.



## Panda Bears

Pandas are members of the bear family. I think that they look cute. They live in China. There are not many pandas left in the wild. The panda population is in trouble for several reasons.

First, pandas live in a small area in China. They do not live anywhere else naturally. This limits the number of pandas. Next, the pandas have a very limited diet. They mainly eat bamboo. Because bamboo does not have a lot of nutrients, pandas eat a lot of it.

Finally, pandas do not have many babies. The babies are very fragile, too. Some of them do not live very long. This means that few pandas will grow up to replace the ones that die.

Fortunately, some people are trying to help the pandas. The pandas are protected in zoos and other places. We can hope that there will be more pandas in the future.

1. Cross out the sentence that does not belong in the first paragraph.

2. Put a line where the second paragraph should be divided into two paragraphs. Why did you divide it there?

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3. Underline the topic sentence in the third paragraph.

4. Put a C next to the conclusion. How can you tell that it is the conclusion?

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# Bear Sentences

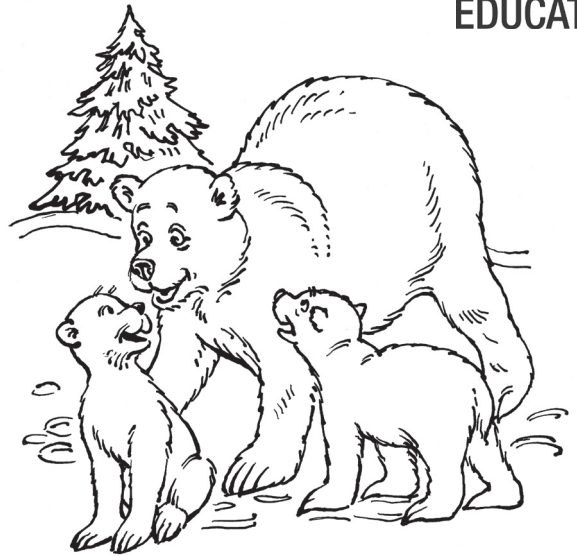
Circle the subject of each simple sentence.

Underline the verb, or action word.

Bears love fish and berries.

Hibernation is a bear's long winter rest.

This female bear cares for her cubs.



Divide each compound sentence into two simple sentences.

Bears can walk upright, and they can swim.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Bears can be dangerous, but they rarely attack people.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blanks with "and," "or," or "but."

Most bears spend time alone, \_\_\_\_\_ these bears gather together in the summer.

Brown bears have a hump on their shoulders, \_\_\_\_\_ they have long claws on their front paws.

Brown bears may eat grasses and roots, \_\_\_\_\_ they may eat other animals such as moose and elk.



# Bear Sentences

Divide each compound sentence into two simple sentences.

The tour bus stopped, and people began snapping pictures of the bears.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Park rangers told the campers to put their food up in a tree so the bears wouldn't eat it.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Some cultures see the bear as a symbol of motherhood, and other cultures believe that bears are good luck.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in each blank with a connecting word from the Word Bank.

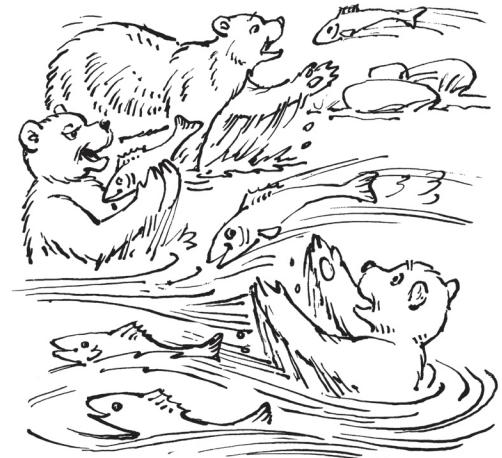
### Word Bank

and      or      but

Most bears spend time alone, \_\_\_\_\_ these bears gather together in the summer.

Brown bears have a hump on their shoulders, \_\_\_\_\_ they have long claws on their front paws.

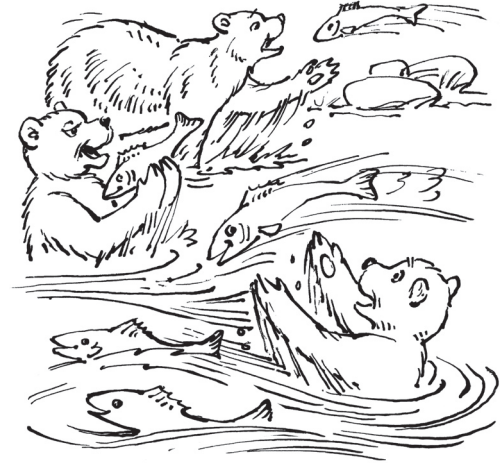
Brown bears may eat grasses and roots, \_\_\_\_\_ they may eat other animals such as moose and elk.





# Bear Sentences

You are on a camping trip with your school.  
 Write a simple and a compound sentence  
 describing what might happen in each situation.  
 The first sentences are done for you.



**1.** You arrive on the camping site.

a. We arrived in the early afternoon.

b. I pitched my tent, and then I prepared my sleeping bag.

**2.** You take a walk in the woods with a friend.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

**4.** You hear strange noises from outside your tent.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

**5.** You wake up and it is raining.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

**6.** You discover that bears have eaten the leftovers from yesterday's dinner.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

# Orders and Exclamations

Imperative sentences give orders.

They tell someone to do an action.

Change each sentence into an imperative sentence.

Example: Maria is telling us about polar bears.  
*Maria, tell us about polar bears.*



1. Edward writes a report about hibernation.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Lin goes outside to see if there are any bears.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Jacob tells Ken how well polar bears can swim.

\_\_\_\_\_

Exclamation points are used to show strong feelings and excitement. Write two sentences about polar bears that end with an exclamation point.

Example: That polar bear weighs more than 1000 pounds!

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

# Orders and Exclamations

Imperative sentences give orders. Exclamatory sentences show strong feelings and excitement. Circle the word that describes each sentence.



- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. There's a huge bear, and it's coming this way! | exclamatory / imperative |
| 2. Get my telescope so I can look at the cubs.    | exclamatory / imperative |
| 3. Read this article about hunting seals.         | exclamatory / imperative |
| 4. I've never seen a walrus before!               | exclamatory / imperative |

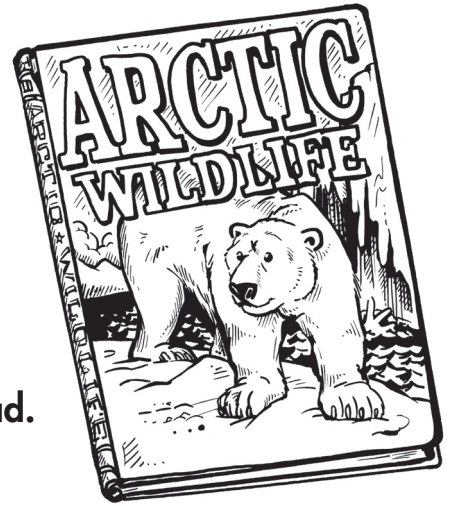
Write two exclamatory sentences about polar bears.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Write two imperative sentences about how to behave around polar bears.

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

# Orders and Exclamations



Read these two sentences.

1. Go get that library book about Arctic wildlife.
2. I can't believe you lost my Arctic wildlife book!

Now read this paragraph about the sentences you just read.  
Use the words from the Word Bank to fill in the blanks.

## Word Bank

imperative      exclamatory      exclamation point      direct order

The first sentence is an \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. It gives  
a \_\_\_\_\_. The second sentence is an  
\_\_\_\_\_ sentence. It shows strong emotion or  
excitement and ends in an \_\_\_\_\_.

Write two exclamatory sentences about polar bears.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

Write two imperative sentences about how to behave around polar bears.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

# Describe It!

On the blank line, write the word each simile uses to compare different things.

\_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ The penguins look like classical musicians in black tuxedos.

\_\_\_\_\_ like \_\_\_\_\_ The Antarctic ice shelf sparkles like a glittering jewel.

\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ The snow is as fluffy as a cotton blanket.

Underline the alliteration in each sentence.

Write the sound each alliteration uses on the blank line.

\_\_\_\_\_ d \_\_\_\_\_ The dense, deep, dark night covers Antarctica in July.

\_\_\_\_\_ s \_\_\_\_\_ The penguins slip and slide along the slick seashore.

\_\_\_\_\_ w \_\_\_\_\_ Fathers huddle for warmth as they watch and wait for the eggs to hatch.

Write your own examples of simile and alliteration about any topic on the lines below.

**Simile:**

1. Answers will vary. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Answers will vary. \_\_\_\_\_

**Alliteration:**

1. Answers will vary. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Answers will vary. \_\_\_\_\_



# Describe It!

Define simile and alliteration on the lines below.

**Simile:** A simile compares two different things using the word "like" or "as."

**Alliteration:** Alliteration repeats the same first sound in a series of words.

Underline the figurative language in each sentence. Then write down the type of figurative language you underlined, whether alliteration, simile, or both.

1. The penguins slip and slide along the slick seashore.

alliteration

2. Future fathers huddle for warmth as they watch and wait for eggs to hatch.

alliteration

3. The penguins look like classical musicians in tailored tuxedos.

simile and alliteration

4. The dense, deep, dark night covers Antarctica in August.

alliteration

5. The snow looks like a fluffy cotton blanket.

simile



Now write your own simile and alliterative phrase about penguins or Antarctica.

**Simile:** Answers will vary.

**Alliterative Phrase:** Answers will vary.

# Describe It!

Define simile and alliteration on the lines below.

Simile: A simile compares two different things using the word "like" or "as."

Alliteration: Alliteration repeats the same first sound in a series of words.

Underline the figurative language in each sentence. Then write down the type of figurative language you underlined, whether alliteration, simile, or both.

1. The penguins slip and slide along the slick seashore.

alliteration

2. Future fathers huddle for warmth as they watch and wait for eggs to hatch.

alliteration

3. The penguins look like classical musicians in tailored tuxedos.

simile and alliteration

4. The dense, deep, dark night covers Antarctica in August.

alliteration

5. The snow looks like a fluffy cotton blanket.

simile



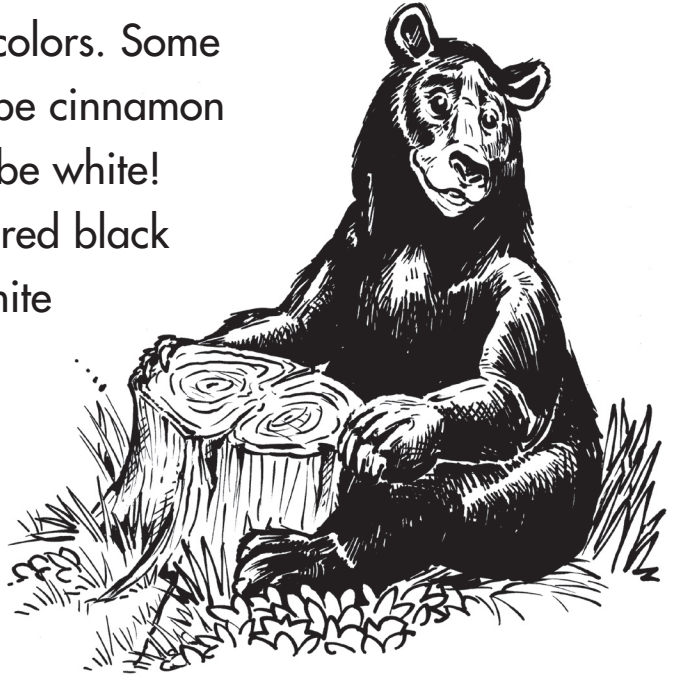
Complete the chart. Write an alliterative phrase and a simile for each topic.

Subject	Alliterative Phrase	Simile
happiness		
the moon		
sunrise		

# Examine a Paragraph

Read the paragraph and answer the questions that follow it.

Black bears come in many different colors. Some are black. Others are brown. They can be cinnamon colored or beige. Black bears can even be white! Polar bears are white. Many black-colored black bears are not all black. Some have a white mark shaped like a star on their chests.



1. Where are all paragraphs indented?

- a. before the first word
- b. in between each sentence
- c. at the end of the last sentence

2. What is the topic sentence in this paragraph?

Black bears come in many different colors.

---

3. Which sentence does not support the topic sentence? Explain your answer.

- a. Some are black.
- b. Polar bears are white.
- c. Black bears can even be white!

This sentence does not belong in the paragraph because it is about  
polar bears.

---

4. In what order do these types of paragraphs go in a paper?

Label them 1st, 2nd, and 3rd.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2nd \_\_\_\_\_ body \_\_\_\_\_ 1st \_\_\_\_\_ introduction \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd \_\_\_\_\_ conclusion



# A Polar Passage

Answer the question that goes with each paragraph.



## Polar Bears

(1) Polar bears are specially suited for life in cold climates. They survive in some of the coldest parts of the world.

(1) What is this kind of paragraph called?

The introduction

---

(2) Polar bears are strong swimmers. They use their broad paws to pull their tall bodies through the water. They use their feet to steer. People have observed polar bears living on icebergs hundreds of miles from shore. Polar bears are also happy on land. They have padding on the bottoms of their feet. The padding keeps them from slipping on the ice when they walk and run.

(2) Underline the sentence in this paragraph that should begin a new paragraph. Explain your choice.

This sentence is about polar bears on land.

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This is a new topic.

---

(3) Polar bears are good hunters. Seals are their main source of food. They can smell their prey from far away. Their long claws help them hunt.

(3) Underline the topic sentence in this paragraph. Why is it the topic sentence?

It is the topic sentence because it contains the main idea of the paragraph.

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(4) In conclusion, polar bears have adapted to the cold. They are excellent swimmers, runners, and hunters who will survive for years to come.

(4) What does a conclusion do?

The conclusion sums up all the paragraphs

---

before it.

---

# Panda Paragraphs

Examine this report and answer the questions.



## Panda Bears

Pandas are members of the bear family. ~~I think that they look cute.~~ They live in China. There are not many pandas left in the wild. The panda population is in trouble for several reasons.

First, pandas live in a small area in China. They do not live anywhere else naturally. This limits the number of pandas. Next, the pandas have a very limited diet. They mainly eat bamboo. Because bamboo does not have a lot of nutrients, pandas eat a lot of it.

Finally, pandas do not have many babies. The babies are very fragile, too. Some of them do not live very long. This means that few pandas will grow up to replace the ones that die.

**C** Fortunately, some people are trying to help the pandas. The pandas are protected in zoos and other places. We can hope that there will be more pandas in the future.

**1.** Cross out the sentence that does not belong in the first paragraph.

**2.** Put a line where the second paragraph should be divided into two paragraphs. Why did you divide it there?

The sentence that starts with "next" introduces

\_\_\_\_\_

a new idea.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**3.** Underline the topic sentence in the third paragraph.

**4.** Put a C next to the conclusion. How can you tell that it is the conclusion?

Because it sums up the paragraphs before it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Bear Sentences



Circle the subject of each simple sentence.

Underline the verb, or action word.

Bears love fish and berries.

Hibernation is a bear's long winter rest.

This female bear cares for her cubs.

Divide each compound sentence into two simple sentences.

Bears can walk upright, and they can swim.

1. Bears can walk upright. \_\_\_\_\_

2. They can swim. \_\_\_\_\_

Bears can be dangerous, but they rarely attack people.

1. Bears can be dangerous. \_\_\_\_\_

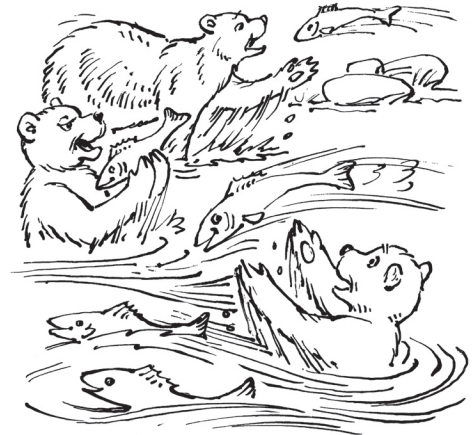
2. They rarely attack people. \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blanks with "and," "or," or "but."

Most bears spend time alone, \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ these bears gather together in the summer.

Brown bears have a hump on their shoulders, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ they have long claws on their front paws.

Brown bears may eat grasses and roots, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ they may eat other animals such as moose and elk.



# Bear Sentences

Divide each compound sentence into two simple sentences.

The tour bus stopped, and people began snapping pictures of the bears.

1. The tour bus stopped. \_\_\_\_\_
2. People began snapping pictures of the bears. \_\_\_\_\_

Park rangers told the campers to put their food up in a tree so the bears wouldn't eat it.

1. Park rangers told the campers to put their food up in a tree. \_\_\_\_\_
2. The bears wouldn't eat it. \_\_\_\_\_

Some cultures see the bear as a symbol of motherhood, and other cultures believe that bears are good luck.

1. Some cultures see the bear as a symbol of motherhood. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Other cultures believe that bears are good luck. \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in each blank with a connecting word from the Word Bank.

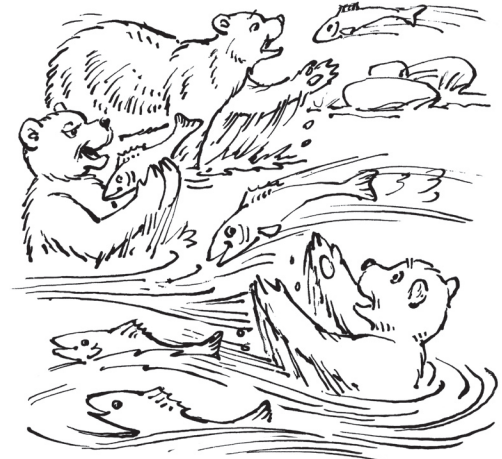
## Word Bank

and      or      but

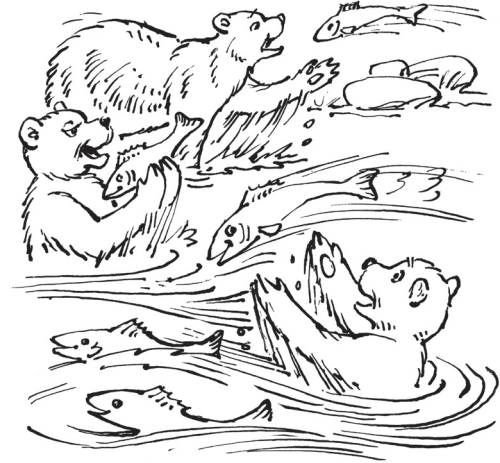
Most bears spend time alone, \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ these bears gather together in the summer.

Brown bears have a hump on their shoulders, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ they have long claws on their front paws.

Brown bears may eat grasses and roots, \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ they may eat other animals such as moose and elk.



# Bear Sentences



You are on a camping trip with your school.  
 Write a simple and a compound sentence  
 describing what might happen in each situation.  
 The first sentences are done for you.

1. You arrive on the camping site.
  - a. We arrived in the early afternoon.
  - b. I pitched my tent, and then I prepared my sleeping bag.
  
2. You take a walk in the woods with a friend.
  - a. Answers will vary.
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. You hear strange noises from outside your tent.
  - a. Answers will vary.
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. You wake up and it is raining.
  - a. Answers will vary.
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  
6. You discover that bears have eaten the leftovers from yesterday's dinner.
  - a. Answers will vary.
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_

# Orders and Exclamations

**Imperative sentences give orders.**

**They tell someone to do an action.**

**Change each sentence into an imperative sentence.**

Example: Maria is telling us about polar bears.  
*Maria, tell us about polar bears.*



- Edward writes a report about hibernation.

Edward, write a report about hibernation.

---

- Lin goes outside to see if there are any bears.

Lin, go outside to see if there are any bears.

---

- Jacob tells Ken how well polar bears can swim.

Jacob, tell Ken how well polar bears can swim.

---

**Exclamation points are used to show strong feelings and excitement. Write two sentences about polar bears that end with an exclamation point.**

Example: That polar bear weighs more than 1000 pounds!

- Sample response: Polar bears are amazing hunters!
- 

- Sample response: Polar bears are great swimmers!
-

# Orders and Exclamations

Imperative sentences give orders. Exclamatory sentences show strong feelings and excitement. Circle the word that describes each sentence.



1. There's a huge bear, and it's coming this way!  exclamatory /  imperative
2. Get my telescope so I can look at the cubs.  exclamatory /  imperative
3. Read this article about hunting seals.  exclamatory /  imperative
4. I've never seen a walrus before!  exclamatory /  imperative

Write two exclamatory sentences about polar bears.

1. Sample response: That baby polar bear weighs more than a car!

---

2. Sample response: Polar bears swim faster than lightning!

---

Write two imperative sentences about how to behave around polar bears.

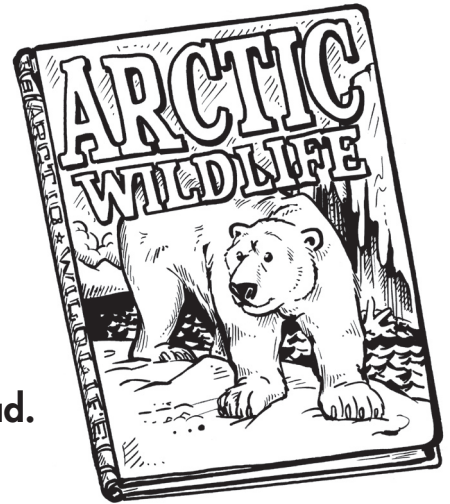
1. Sample response: Never, ever, go near a polar bear.

---

2. Sample response: Don't even think about feeding one.

---

# Orders and Exclamations



Read these two sentences.

1. Go get that library book about Arctic wildlife.
2. I can't believe you lost my Arctic wildlife book!

Now read this paragraph about the sentences you just read.  
Use the words from the Word Bank to fill in the blanks.

## Word Bank

imperative      exclamatory      exclamation point      direct order

The first sentence is an \_\_\_\_\_ imperative \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. It gives  
a \_\_\_\_\_ direct order \_\_\_\_\_. The second sentence is an  
\_\_\_\_\_ exclamatory \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. It shows strong emotion or  
excitement and ends in an \_\_\_\_\_ exclamation point \_\_\_\_\_.

Write two exclamatory sentences about polar bears.

1. Sample response: That baby polar bear weighs more than a car!  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Sample response: Polar bears swim faster than lightning!  
\_\_\_\_\_

Write two imperative sentences about how to behave around polar bears.

1. Sample response: Never, ever, go near a polar bear.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Sample response: Don't even think about feeding one.  
\_\_\_\_\_