

# Author's Point of View in Nonfiction

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ / 10



## Quick Review

An author has their OWN point of view about a topic — what they think or feel about it. Your point of view may be the same or different. Look for opinion words (best, should, must, important) to spot the author's view.

### PART 1 — READ

Read the passage. Then answer the questions.

#### Should Kids Have Recess?

Every child needs time to run, play, and rest. That is why I believe schools should keep recess every day. During recess, kids get fresh air, exercise, and a chance to make friends. These things are just as important as math and reading.

Some grown-ups say recess takes time away from learning. I do not agree. Studies show that kids pay better attention in class after they have moved around. A short break is not lost learning time — it actually helps the brain. Without recess, kids feel tired and bored before the day is over.

I know that bad weather and busy schedules can sometimes make recess hard to fit in. Still, schools should try every day. Kids deserve a part of the day to be themselves, laugh with friends, and stretch their legs. Recess is more than a break. It is one of the best parts of school.

### PART 2 — PRACTICE

Choose the best answer for each question. Show your work for short answers.

- What is the AUTHOR'S point of view in this passage?
  - Recess is a waste of school time.
  - Recess is one of the best parts of school and should happen every day.
  - Math and reading are more important than recess.
  - Recess only matters when the weather is nice.
- Which sentence is an OPINION from the author?
  - Studies show that kids pay better attention after they have moved around.
  - Recess is more than a break.
  - Some grown-ups say recess takes time away from learning.
  - Schools have busy schedules.



3. How does the author feel about people who say recess wastes time?
  - A. He or she agrees with them.
  - B. He or she does not agree and explains why.
  - C. He or she has not thought about it.
  - D. He or she does not understand them.
4. Which words in the passage are CLUES that the author is giving an opinion?
  - A. “every day,” “fresh air”
  - B. “I believe,” “I do not agree,” “best parts”
  - C. “math and reading,” “friends”
  - D. “time,” “schools,” “children”
5. How might a school principal who DISAGREES feel about this passage?
  - A. The principal would think the author is right about everything.
  - B. The principal might agree recess is fun but argue it takes too much time.
  - C. The principal would say recess should never happen.
  - D. The principal would not have an opinion at all.
6. What is YOUR point of view about recess? Do you agree with the author? Why or why not?  

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7. Why does the author talk about “studies” in paragraph 2?
  - A. to give a story from school
  - B. to support the author's opinion with evidence
  - C. to change the topic of the passage
  - D. to remind the reader to do homework
8. How would the passage be DIFFERENT if it were written by someone who thought recess was a waste of time?
  - A. The author would still write “I believe schools should keep recess.”
  - B. The author would give reasons against recess instead of for it.
  - C. The author would not use any opinions.
  - D. The author would only talk about the weather.
9. Which sentence BEST shows the author's strongest opinion?
  - A. Every child needs time to run, play, and rest.
  - B. Some grown-ups say recess takes time away from learning.
  - C. Bad weather can sometimes make recess hard.
  - D. Recess is one of the best parts of school.



10. Which detail tells you this passage was written to PERSUADE?
- A. It only uses numbers.
  - B. It tells a story from far away.
  - C. It uses strong opinion words and tries to change the reader's mind.
  - D. It is mainly about science.



## Answer Keys

<p>1 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p>	<p>6 <input type="text" value="See below"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> A <input checked="" type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> C <input checked="" type="radio"/> D</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D</p>
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Explanations	
<b>1. B</b>	The author says directly that schools should keep recess every day. The other choices say the opposite of what the author believes.
<b>2. B</b>	Calling recess “more than a break” is the author’s opinion. A reports research, C reports what others say, D is a fact about schools.
<b>3. B</b>	Paragraph 2 says “I do not agree” and gives reasons. The others contradict that.
<b>4. B</b>	Phrases like “I believe” signal opinions. A names facts and nouns; C and D are topic words, not opinion clues.
<b>5. B</b>	A different point of view often agrees with some details but argues with others. A means they agree fully (not what disagree means); C is extreme; D contradicts the idea of having a view.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Answer:</b> Example: I agree because I focus better after running outside. OR I disagree because I would rather have art class instead. Any reasoned personal view that compares to the author’s view.
<b>7. B</b>	Mentioning research is a way to back up an opinion. A is wrong type of source; C and D are not why the author uses studies.
<b>8. B</b>	An opposite point of view would argue against recess. A keeps the same view; C ignores that opinions still appear; D changes the topic.
<b>9. D</b>	Calling recess “one of the best parts of school” is the most opinion-loaded line. B and C are facts; A is general truth.
<b>10. C</b>	Persuasive writing uses opinion words and tries to convince. A is wrong type; B is not the genre; D is not the topic.



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