

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.

1. What is the AUTHOR'S point of view in this passage?
 - A. Recess is a waste of school time.
 - B. Recess is one of the best parts of school and should happen every day.
 - C. Math and reading are more important than recess.
 - D. Recess only matters when the weather is nice.
2. Which sentence is an OPINION from the author?
 - A. Studies show that kids pay better attention after they have moved around.
 - B. Recess is more than a break.
 - C. Some grown-ups say recess takes time away from learning.
 - D. 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?
- _____
- _____
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	
1. B	The author says directly that schools should keep recess every day. The other choices say the opposite of what the author believes.
2. 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.
3. B	Paragraph 2 says “I do not agree” and gives reasons. The others contradict that.
4. B	Phrases like “I believe” signal opinions. A names facts and nouns; C and D are topic words, not opinion clues.
5. 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.
6.	Answer: 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. D	Calling recess “one of the best parts of school” is the most opinion-loaded line. B and C are facts; A is general truth.
10. C	Persuasive writing uses opinion words and tries to convince. A is wrong type; B is not the genre; D is not the topic.

