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Emotive Vocabulary - Year 6

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Emotive Vocabulary

in Action

Word choices shape feeling, tone and reader response.

NEUTRAL

MORE POSITIVE

MORE NEGATIVE



looked



admired



glared



walked



strode



stomped



said



reassured



demanded



Ask: What feeling does this word create?

Writer's Impact Toolkit

Choose a technique. Consider the tone. Explain the effect.

SIMILE



links ideas using like or as

METAPHOR



frames one idea as another

PERSONIFICATION



gives human actions to non-human things

IMAGERY



activates the senses

HYPERBOLE



exaggerates for impact

INCLUSIVE LANGUAGE



builds connection with we, us, our

CHOICE



tone



READER RESPONSE





Tone Tuner Task Cards A



Replace the bracketed neutral word. Then name the tone you created.

1

The crowd [looked]
at the final score.



2

My [said] the
plan might work.



3

The storm [came]
across the bay.



4

The dog [walked]
towards the gate.



6

The reporter called
the decision [bad].



Choose a precise replacement. Be ready to explain its effect.





Tone Tuner Task Cards B



Identify the tone of the passage. Explain how the language choice. Explain how it shapes tone or reader response.

1

"The playground begged for colour."



2

"Our town deserves a safer, more vibrant, welcoming park."



3

"The icy silence wrapped around us."



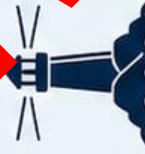
4

"I have waited a thousand years."



5

"Her confidence was a lighthouse."



6

"The plan crept forward at a snail's pace."



Name the choice. Quote the evidence. Explain the effect.







DEVICE DASH CHALLENGE CARDS



1.

1. The neglected garden pleaded for care.



5.

5. I had a mountain of homework.



6.

6. The crowd surged like a wave.



2.

2. The car restore, reengineered space.



7.

7. The announcement shattered the silence.



3.

3. Her relief was a warm sunrise.



4.

4. The brittle leaves crackedle underfoot.



8.

8. Our shared future begins today.



9.

9. The river stitched silver through the valley.



10.

10. He trudged towards the looming gate.



11.

11. Would you ignore a problem this urgent?



12.

12. The plan was careful, practical and fair.



Name the choice. Explain the effect.



Emotive Intensity Ladder

Name: _____

Date: _____

Order each word set from weakest to strongest. Then explain how precise choices change tone.

1 = Weakest
4 = Strongest



SET A

delighted • glad • ecstatic • pleased

1 Weakest

2

3

4 Strongest

SET B

terrified • uneasy • worried • anxious

1 Weakest

2

3

4 Strongest

SET C

stared • glanced • gazed • looked

1 Weakest

2

3

4 Strongest

SET D

marched • stormed • walked • wandered

1 Weakest

2

3

4 Strongest

1. Choose one pair of words. Explain how their connotations differ.

2. Rewrite 'The crowd was happy' to create an intense celebratory tone.

Emotive Intensity Ladder

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____

Order each word set from weakest to strongest. Then explain how precise choices change tone.

1 = Weakest
4 = Strongest



SET A

delighted • glad • ecstatic • pleased

1 Weakest

glad

2

pleased

3

delighted

4 Strongest

ecstatic

SET B

terrified • uneasy • worried • anxious

1 Weakest

uneasy

2

worried

3

anxious

4 Strongest

terrified

SET C

stared • glanced • glared • looked

1 Weakest

glanced

2

looked

3

stared

4 Strongest

glared

SET D

marched • stormed • walked • wandered

1 Weakest

wandered

2

walked

3

marched

4 Strongest

stormed

1. Choose one pair of words. Explain how their connotations differ.

Suggested: 'glared' suggests anger, while 'looked' is neutral.

2. Rewrite 'The crowd was happy' to create an intense celebratory tone.

The ecstatic crowd erupted in thunderous cheers.

Neutral to Nuanced



Name: _____

Date: _____

Replace each bland word with a precise choice. Then explain the tone or effect you created.

SENTENCE	PRECISE REPLACEMENT	TOPE OR EFFECT
1. The speaker [said] the news.		
2. The visitor [walked] into the room.		
3. The team felt [happy] about the result.		
4. The building looked [old].		
5. The plan was [good].		
6. The wind [moved] through the trees.		

Choose one revised sentence. Explain why your word is more effective.



Neutral to Nuanced



ANSWERS _____

Date: _____

Replace each bland word with a precise choice. Then explain the tone or effect you created.

SENTENCE	PRECISE REPLACEMENT	TO NE OR EFFECT
1. The speaker [said] the news.	announced	confident, formal
2. The visitor [walked] into the room.	crept	suspicious, uneasy
3. The team felt [happy] about the result.	ecstatic	intense celebration
4. The building looked [old].	dilapidated	neglected, unsafe
5. The plan was [good].	practical	useful, trustworthy
6. The wind [moved] through the trees.	whispered	calm, gentle

Choose one revised sentence. Explain why your word is more effective.

"The visitor crept into the room" is more effective because

"crept" suggests quiet, cautious movement and creates

an uneasy tone.



Tone Detective



Part A — Analyse the clues

Name: _____

Date: _____

Read the passage. Track how precise choices create an uneasy tone.

The abandoned station crouched beneath a bruised evening sky. Wind worried the loose signs until they shrieked against the metal posts. Mia edged toward the dark entrance, gripping the torch as if it were a lifeline.

1. Underline four emotive or figurative choices in the passage.

2. Name the device or language choice used in the examples.

a. _____

b. _____

3. Explain how two choices work together to create an uneasy tone.

4. Replace one choice to create a more hopeful tone. Explain the change.

Tone Detective



Part A — Analyse the clues

Name: ANSWERS

Date: _____

Read the passage. Track how precise choices create an uneasy tone.

The abandoned station crouched beneath a bruised evening sky. Wind worried the loose signs until they shrieked against the metal posts. Mia edged toward the dark entrance, gripping the torch as if it were a lifeline.

1. Underline four emotive or figurative choices in the passage.

2. Name the device or language choice used in two examples.

- a. "crouched" — personification
- b. "bruised" — metaphor

3. Explain how two choices work together to create an uneasy tone.

"Crouched" makes the station seem threatening, while "shrieked" gives the wind a harsh, frightening sound. Together, they make the setting feel unsafe.

4. Replace one choice to create a more hopeful tone. Explain the change.

Replace "bruised evening sky" with "golden evening sky".
"Golden" suggests warmth and creates a more hopeful tone.

Tone Detective

Part B — Rewrite the evidence



Name: _____

Date: _____

Transform the neutral facts twice. Make deliberate language choices to create two contrasting tones.

At 6.30 am, people entered the community garden. The gates opened.
Birds made sounds. Sunlight appeared. Volunteers began to work.

1. HOPEFUL TONE

Rewrite the facts to make the morning feel welcoming and full of possibility.

2. TENSE TONE

Rewrite the same facts to make the morning feel uncertain or threatening.

3. Underline five deliberate choices across your rewrites.

4. Choose one underlined word or phrase. Explain how it shapes tone.

Tone Detective

Part B — Rewrite the evidence



Name: ANSWERS

Date: _____

Transform the neutral facts twice. Make deliberate language choices to create two contrasting tones.

At 6.30 am, people entered the community garden. The gates opened.
Birds made sounds. Sunlight appeared. Volunteers began to work.

1. HOPEFUL TONE

Rewrite the facts to make the morning feel welcoming and full of possibility.

At 6.30 am, neighbours streamed into the community garden. The gates
swung wide as birds sang and golden sunlight spilled across the paths.
Eager volunteers set to work, ready to help the garden flourish.

2. TENSE TONE

Rewrite the same facts to make the morning feel uncertain or threatening.

At 6.30 am, shadowy figures slipped into the community garden. The gates
creaked open. Birds screeched as a thin blade of sunlight exposed the
silent paths and nervous volunteers began their work.

3. Underline five deliberate choices across your rewrites.

Five deliberate choices are underlined above.

4. Choose one underlined word or phrase. Explain how it shapes tone.

"Creaked" gives the gates an eerie sound and creates a tense, uncertain mood.

Figurative Force

Name: _____

Date: _____

For each quotation, name the device and explain the effect on tone or imagery.

QUOTATION	DEVICE	EFFECT
1. "The rain tapped impatiently at the window."		
2. "Her idea was a spark in the dark."		
3. "The runner flew like an arrow."		
4. "I have read that book a thousand times."		
5. "Warm bread filled the room with a cozy, comforting scent."		
6. "Break the ice before the meeting begins."		

Which example is most effective? Justify your choice using evidence.

Figurative Force

ANSWERS: _____

Date: _____

For each quotation, name the device and explain the effect on tone or imagery.

QUOTATION	DEVICE	EFFECT
1. "The rain tapped impatiently at the window."	personification	Makes the rain seem restless, creates tension.
2. "Her idea was a spark in the dark."	metaphor	Presents the idea as a small source of hope in darkness.
3. "The runner flew like an arrow."	simile	Emphasises speed and direct movement.
4. "I have read that book a thousand times."	hyperbole	Exaggerates familiarity for emphasis.
5. "Warm bread filled the room with a cozy, comforting scent."	sensory imagery	Creates a warm, comforting atmosphere.
6. "Break the ice before the meeting begins."	idiom	Suggests easing social tension.

Which example is most effective? Justify your choice using evidence.

Example 2 is most effective. The contrast between "spark" and "dark"
presents the idea as a small but powerful source of hope.

Persuasive Precision



Part A — Analyse a campaign

Name: _____

Date: _____

Read the campaign message. Track how its choices position the audience.

Imagine a silent lunchtime with nowhere safe to sit, talk or belong. Our tired courtyard can become a bright, welcoming hub. Together, we can repair, refresh and reimagine this shared space. Will you help our community thrive?

1 Circle three emotive words or phrases.

2 Identify one example of direct address or inclusive language.

3 Find the rule of three. What effect does it create?

4 What is the purpose of the rhetorical question?

5 Explain how two choices work together to encourage action. Quote evidence.

Persuasive Precision



Part A — Analyse a campaign

Name: ANSWERS

Date: _____

Read the campaign message. Track how its choices position the audience.

Imagine a silent lunchtime with nowhere safe to sit, talk or belong. Our tired courtyard can become a bright, welcoming hub. Together, we can repair, refresh and reimagine this shared space. Will you help our community thrive?

1 Circle three emotive words or phrases.

2 Identify one example of direct address or inclusive language.

“Together, we” uses inclusive language; “you” directly addresses the reader.

3 Find the rule of three. What effect does it create?

“repair, refresh and reimagine” creates rhythm and makes the action sound purposeful.

4 What is the purpose of the rhetorical question?

It directly challenges the audience and prompts a personal commitment.

5 Explain how two choices work together to encourage action. Quote evidence.

“Together, we” creates shared responsibility, while “bright, welcoming hub” offers hopeful imagery. Combined, they make action feel both collective and worthwhile.

Persuasive Precision

Part B — Craft a campaign



Name: _____

Date: _____

Persuade your school community to reduce single-use plastic at a local event.

AUDIENCE	DESIRED RESPONSE	THREE EMOTIVE WORDS
ONE FIGURATIVE DEVICE	ONE INCLUSIVE PHRASE	ONE OF TWO OR THREE

WRITE 120–150 WORDS

Include at least four emotive choices, one figurative choice, inclusive language and a rule of three. Underline your deliberate choices.

PRE

REFLECT

Choose two underlined choices. Explain how each one positions your audience.

Persuasive Precision

Part B — Craft a campaign



Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____

Persuade your school community to reduce single-use plastic at a local event.

AUDIENCE	DESIRED RESPONSE	THREE EMOTIVE WORDS
School community and event visitors	Use reusables and reduce single-use plastic	precious • hopeful • enormous
ONE FIGURATIVE DEVICE	ONE INCLUSIVE PHRASE	ONE RULE OF THREE
metaphor — plastic is an “unwanted guest”	“Together” / “our community” / “all of us”	reduce, reuse and rethink”

WRITE 120–150 WORDS

Include at least four emotive choices, one figurative device, inclusive language and a rule of three. Underline your deliberate choices.

At our next community fair, mountains of plastic cups and wrappers could outlive the joyful day by centuries. We can choose a cleaner path. Together, let us bring reusable bottles, pack waste-free snacks and refuse unnecessary packaging. Every thoughtful choice protects our precious park, keeps wildlife safe and shows younger children that change is possible. Plastic should not be the unwanted guest that remains after the music stops. Imagine leaving the grounds bright, healthy and spotless. Our community has the power to reduce, reuse and rethink. Will you help turn one event into a hopeful example? Join us: carry reusables, use the labelled bins and encourage a friend. Small actions, shared by all of us, can create an enormous and lasting difference.

REFLECT

Choose two underlined choices. Explain how each one positions your audience.

“Mountains of plastic” makes the waste feel alarming and urgent. “Together” creates shared responsibility and invites the whole audience to act.

The Language Impact Challenge

Part A — Analyse



Name: _____ Date: _____

Read the passage closely. Support every explanation with quoted evidence.

“The little library has guarded our stories for generations, yet its shelves now sit beneath leaking tiles and flickering lights. If we ignore this treasured place, a vital doorway to knowledge may close. Together, we can protect, repair and renew our community’s heart.”

1. Identify three emotive words or phrases.

2. Identify one figurative device. Explain its meaning.

3. Identify one inclusive or persuasive choice. Explain its purpose.

4. Explain how two choices work together to influence the reader. Quote evidence.

5. Rewrite one sentence in a detached, neutral tone.

The Language Impact Challenge

Part A — Analyse

Name: ANSWERS Date: _____



Read the passage closely. Support every explanation with quoted evidence.

“The little library has guarded our stories for generations, yet its shelves now sit beneath leaking tiles and flickering lights. If we ignore this treasured place, a vital doorway to knowledge may close. Together, we can protect our heir and renew our community’s heart.”

1. Identify three emotive words or phrases.

The three red underlines identify the emotive phrases.

2. Identify one figurative device. Explain its impact.

“A vital doorway to knowledge” is a metaphor. It presents the library as access to learning and opportunity.

3. Identify one inclusive or persuasive phrase. Explain its purpose.

“Together, we” is an inclusive phrase. It creates shared responsibility and invites collective action.

4. Explain how two choices work together to influence the reader. Quote evidence.

“Treasured place” builds affection, while “our community’s heart” suggests the library is central to local life. Together, they make its possible loss feel urgent and personal.

5. Rewrite one sentence in a detached, neutral tone.

The library shelves are beneath tiles that leak and lights that flicker.

The Language Impact Challenge

Part B — Create



Name: _____

Date: _____

SCENARIO

Persuade your school community to create a calm, shaded outdoor study area.

TASK

Write 120–150 words. Shape a clear tone and position your audience to support the proposal.

SUCCESS CRITERIA

- ☐ At least four precise word choices
- ☐ One figurative device
- ☐ Include language
- ☐ At least one rhetorical question
- ☐ Underlined choices

EXPLAIN YOUR CRAFT

Choose two underlined choices. Explain the effect each one has on tone or reader response.

The Language Impact Challenge

Part B — Create

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____



SCENARIO

Persuade your school community to create a calm, shaded outdoor study area.

TASK

Write 120–150 words. Shape a clear tone and position your audience to support the proposal.

SUCCESS CRITERIA

- ☒ At least four precise words/phrases
- ☒ One figurative device
- ☒ Include language
- ☒ At least one of three or rhetorical question
- ☒ Underlined choices

Imagine trying to think clearly while fierce sun beats against crowded classroom windows. A calm, shaded outdoor study area would be a breath of fresh air for every learner. Together, we could read quietly, collaborate respectfully and solve problems creatively beneath cooling trees. Comfortable seating, potted plants and sheltered tables would transform an unused corner into our school's peaceful learning heart. This welcoming space would support focus, well-being and connection, while giving classes a flexible place to work. Why should valuable learning be trapped indoors? Our community can create a safe, inspiring and practical haven where ideas grow. Let us plan, build and care for it together. By supporting this proposal, we invest in happier students, stronger learning and a greener future for everyone.

EXPLAIN YOUR CRAFT

Choose two underlined choices. Explain the effect each one has on tone or reader response.

“Breath of fresh air” creates a feeling of relief and renewal. “Together” builds shared responsibility and invites the whole community to support the idea.

Emotive Vocabulary Rubric

Year 6 — Language choices, tone and reader impact

Student: _____ Date: _____

CRITERIA	EMERGENT	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Identifies choices	Finds one choice with help.	Identifies familiar choices; some are correct.	Identifies emotive and figurative choices.	Identifies a purposeful range of choices.	Identifies subtle patterns and choices.
Explains effect	Names a feeling with little explanation.	Describes simple effects.	Explains tone and reader response.	Explains how choices combine.	Evaluates layered effects and responses.
Selects vocabulary	Uses general or repeated words.	Uses some precise words.	Selects precise words for purpose.	Controls nuanced words for impact.	Crafts sophisticated, original choices.
Creates writing	Ideas are disconnected; tone is unclear.	Ideas are organised; tone varies.	Writing is coherent; tone is sustained.	Fluent writing is shaped for audience.	Writing is compelling, cohesive and assured.
Justifies with evidence	Gives little evidence or reasoning.	Gives one example with simple reasoning.	Quotes evidence and links it to effect.	Integrates precise evidence and reasoning.	Synthesises evidence perceptively.

STRENGTH:

NEXT STEP:

Emotive Vocabulary

PREVIEW



Why do words matter?



- Compare: “The council changed the park” / “The council rescued the neglected park.”
- The facts are similar, but “rescued” and “neglected” guide the reader’s interpretation.
- Savvy readers ask: Which words are loaded? What response do they invite?



Emotive vocabulary



- Emotive vocabulary deliberately creates feeling or judgement.
- It can strengthen description, narrative, persuasion and spoken argument.
- Its effect depends on context: a word may sound approving, critical, urgent or reassuring.
- Precision matters more than simply choosing the strongest word.



Denotation, connotation & intensity



- Denotation is a word's literal dictionary meaning.
- Connotation is the idea associated with a word.
- Intensity is strength of a sense: uneasy → worried → anxious → terrified.
- "Skin" and "scrawny" both suggest thinness, but their connotations differ.



Tone: the feeling behind the words



- Tone is the writer's or speaker's attitude, mood, or the feeling created for the audience.
- “The visitor crept in” suggests confidence; “crept in” suggests secrecy or fear.
- Track clusters. One word may begin a tone, while several sustain it.
- Notice the tone is precise—uneasy, admiring, indignant or hopeful—not simply good or bad.



Figurative language toolkit



- Simile and metaphor build comparison
- Personification gives human qualities; hyperbole exaggerates; idiom carries shared non-literal meaning.
- Imagery and sensory language to build atmosphere.
- Always explain purpose and effect—not only the device label.



Simile



- A simile compares using “like” or “as.”
- “The accursed spirit of the smoke” suggests something difficult to contain.
- Ask which qualities are compared and how they shape tone.
- Give eyes and “create a picture”: explain the specific reader response.



Metaphor



- A metaphor states that one thing is another.
- “Her ideas were spots in the dark” presents hope and potential.
- A sustained metaphor can frame an issue across a whole argument.
- Explain that the comparison invites the reader to value, fear or believe.



Personification



- Personification gives human emotions or motives to non-human things.
- “The abandoned station crouched beneath the sky” makes the setting seem threatening.
- Choose the verb precisely: whispered, clawed and welcomed create different tones.
- Connect the personification to purpose and reader response.



Hyperbole and idiom



- Hyperbole deliberately exaggerates: “I have waited forever” emphasises frustration.
- An idiom is a familiar phrase: “break the ice” means ease social tension.
- Both require shared cultural understanding and context.
- Best to test whether the literal reading makes sense before naming the device.



Sensory imagery



- Imagery activates sight, sound, smell, taste or touch.
- “Warm bread filled with a buttery, comforting scent.”
- Specific nouns, verbs and details are often stronger than piles of adjectives.
- Explain how the sensory detail builds atmosphere and positions the reader.



Direct address and inclusive language



- Direct address speaks to the audience through words such as “you” and “your”.
- Inclusive language refers to a group through “we”, “our” and “together”.
- “Together, we can represent, reflect and reimagine this shared space.”
- These choices build responsibility, belonging and pressure to act.



Repetition and the rule of three



- Repetition foregrounds a key idea. The rule of three groups three parallel items.
- “Protect your ending” creates rhythm and momentum.
- Parallel structure makes a claim memorable and purposeful.
- Explain how the pattern strengthens emphasis—not only what it is called.



Framing and contrast



- Framing selects how an issue is presented.
- Compare “old” with “new” or “old building” with “treasured landmark”.
- Contrast place alternatives side by side to sharpen a choice.
- Check whether the framing is fair, exaggerated or unsupported.



Guided analysis: first look



- Read: “Imagine a silent lunchtime with nowhere to sit, talk or belong.”
- Then: “Our country can become a bright, welcoming hub.”
- Locate the loaded term and notice the negative-to-positive contrast.
- Predict the feeling and action the writer wants to create.



Guided analysis: explain the effect



- “Silent” and “nowhere” evoke isolation and concern.
- “Tired corner” portrays the space as worn and neglected.
- “Bright welcoming hall” offers a hopeful contrast.
- Together, the choices shift the reader from problem to possibility.



Guided analysis: campaign message



- Read: “Together, we can repair, refresh and reimagine this shared space.”
- Then: “Will you help our community thrive?”
- Identify inclusive language, the rule of three and the rhetorical question.
- Predict the audience's intended response.



Guided analysis: track the choice



- “Together, we” builds collective responsibility.
- “Repair, refuel and recharge” creates rhythm and purposeful momentum.
- “Will you help?” directly challenges the reader.
- The choices make action feel shared, achievable and urgent.



Guided analysis: evaluate impact



- Strong analysis follows CLAIM + EVIDENCE + EFFECT + PURPOSE.
- Weak: “This makes the reader interested in...”
- Strong: The inclusive phrase ‘Together, we’ turns the proposal into a shared goal.
- Evaluate whether each claim matches the evidence and context.



Guided practice: upgrade the sentence



- Neutral: “The community changed the park.”
- Hopeful: “Volunteers transformed the neglected park into a lively refuge.”
- Critical: “Officials stripped the cherished park of its shade.”
- The topics are similar. Deliberate wording changes the frame and tone.



Guided practice: justify your choices



- Choose one upgrade sentence and make two deliberate choices.
- Name the choices and explain how each choice contributes.
- State the likely reader response and the writer's purpose.
- Consider whether another reader could respond differently—and why.



Review: choice → tone → response



- Locate a precise emotion or figurative choice.
- Name the device with the label helps explain the writing.
- Describe the tone specifically and quote evidence.
- Explain how the choice positions the reader, then revise for precision.





PREVIEW

Well Done!



Emotive Vocabulary Quiz

PREVIEW



Question 1



- TRUE OR FALSE

- Emotional vocabulary can influence how an audience feels about and judges a subject.



Answer 1



- TRUE

- Emotional vocabulary carries connotations that can guide feeling, judgement and



Question 2



• Which word has the strongest negative connotation for a thin person?

• A. small

• B. slender

• C. emaciated

• D. computer



Answer 2



- C. scrawny
- “Scrawny” suggests unhealthiness or unattractive thinness, so its negative connotation is requested.



Question 3



- SHORT ANSWER

- Both "thin" and "screeny" can describe thinness. Explain how their

connotations differ.



Answer 3



- “Slim” usually sounds positive or approving.
- “Screaky” sounds critical and can suggest unhealthy weakness.
- “Slender” overlaps with “slim” but the reader judgement changes.



Question 4



- Which sentence uses personification?
- A. The rain tapped impatiently at the window.
- B. The rain fell throughout the night.
- C. The rain fell cold and steady.
- D. The rain fell like silver threads.



Answer 4



- A. The rain pattered impatiently at the window.
- “Impatiently” conveys the rain’s human attitude, creating a restless tone.



Question 5



• TRUE OR F

• Figurative language can show the tone of a persuasive text.



Answer 5



- TRUE

- A comparison image can frame an issue as hopeful, threatening, urgent or



Question 6



- SHORT ANSWER

- Upgrade “The building was old” to create a concerned tone.

- Identify the word or phrase that creates the tone.



Answer 6



- Model: “The crumbling building sagged behind rusted gates.”
- “Crumbling” suggests serious damage, while “sagged” personifies the building as weary and neglected.



Question 7



- Which sentence relies most heavily on sensory language?
- A. We need change the window.
- B. We had bread baked in the room with a buttery, comforting scent.
- C. You can hear the rain.
- D. The plates were good.



Answer 7



- B. Warm bread filled the room with a bakery, comforting scent.
- The small and warmth detail create a vivid, comforting atmosphere.



Question 8



- SHORT ANSWER

- Explain the effect of: "The neglected playground cried out for care."

- Explain the effect of: "The neglected playground cried out for care."



Answer 8



- “Neglected” creates concern while “cleanup” personifies the playground.
- Together, they make the damage seem urgent and encourage the reader to feel responsible.



Question 9



- Which option uses inclusive language and a rule of thumb?
- A. You should recycle.
- B. We can reduce, reuse, and rethink together.
- C. The problem is plastic.
- D. Plastic is a problem.



Answer 9



- B. We can reduce, reuse and rethink our paper.
- “We” and “together” are inclusive; the three parallel verbs create rhythm and



Question 10



- SHORT ANSWER

- Analyze one emotive word and one device in this sentence:

“...get it out of the rescue of our treasured library before its final light fades.”



Answer 10



- “Treasured” shows the library is deeply valued.
- “Its finest treasures” is a metaphor for losing knowledge and opportunity.
- With “we must act”, the sentence creates shared responsibility and urgency.





PREVIEW

Well Done!

