Grade 5 STAAR Power Pack

STAAR Power Pack · Reading + Math + Science (TEKS-aligned)

Free practice + cheat sheets + test-day tips for 5th grade Reading Language Arts, Math, and Science.

Section 1: Cover + Parent Note

Garland 5th Grade STAAR Power Pack

This pack is built to help 5th graders review important Reading Language Arts, Math, and Science skills without turning test prep into panic.

Fifth grade is a serious growth year. Students read longer passages, evaluate the author's choices, compare ideas across texts, solve multi-step math problems, work with fractions and decimals, find volume, read graphs, and take STAAR Science for the first time.

> **A note from the parent who built this:**
> I built this pack because I have my own kid coming up through STAAR and couldn't find a free, no-strings, no-tracking resource I actually trusted. So I made one. If it helps your family, share it with another.
> — Chase, RISE Studio Labs

This Power Pack gives your child quick cheat sheets, original practice problems, strategy reminders, and a parent-friendly answer key. Use it in short sessions. Keep the tone calm. The goal is confidence, not pressure.

The Big Goal

- Read with focus.
- Think like a problem-solver.
- Use evidence.
- Show work.
- Stay calm through longer questions.
- Build confidence in Science, not fear.

Good News

- STAAR is not a mystery if you practice the format.
- Most questions have clues.
- Hard questions become easier when broken into steps.
- Science questions often test reasoning, not memorized trivia.
- A few strong habits can make a big difference.

Parent Move

- Keep practice steady and short.
- Ask your child to explain their thinking.
- Praise calm strategy.
- Treat mistakes like information.
- Do not make Science feel scary. Make it feel discoverable.

Study Plan That Actually Works

Use this rhythm for one week:

- **15 minutes Reading**
- **15 minutes Math**
- **10 minutes Science**
- **5 minutes review**
- Stop before frustration takes over.

Grade 5 has more subjects, but it does not need chaos. Focused practice beats last-minute cramming.

Section 2: Know the Test Without the Stress

What STAAR Looks Like

Fifth grade students take STAAR Reading Language Arts, STAAR Mathematics, and STAAR Science.

The test is online. Students may see regular multiple-choice questions and newer online question types. Some questions may ask students to choose more than one answer, drag information, select text, read charts, analyze data, or write a short response.

Grade 5 can feel bigger because Science joins the lineup. That does not mean your child needs to become a mini scientist overnight. It means they need to understand basic science ideas and think carefully through evidence, diagrams, tables, and cause-and-effect relationships.

Performance Levels

STAAR results are reported using performance levels:

- **Did Not Meet Grade Level**
- **Approaches Grade Level**
- **Meets Grade Level**
- **Masters Grade Level**

Approaches is the basic passing level. Meets and Masters show stronger grade-level performance.

Question Types Your Child May See

- Multiple choice
- Multi-select
- Short constructed response
- Evidence-based reading questions
- Drag and drop
- Inline choice
- Hot text or hot spot
- Math questions using tables, diagrams, and graphs
- Science questions using charts, investigations, models, and data

Subject Overview

Subject	What to Practice	Big Skills
Reading Language Arts	Longer passages, theme, plot, author’s craft, comparing texts, short responses	Read deeply and prove answers
Mathematics	Fractions, decimals, volume, coordinate plane, multi-step word problems, financial literacy	Solve carefully and check reasonableness
Science	Experiments, matter, force and motion, energy, ecosystems, Earth/space	Use evidence, observe patterns, and explain cause/effect

Fast Confidence Builder

Do not start with a full-length test.

Start with:

- One reading passage

- Three math problems
- Three science questions
- One short review conversation

Build stamina slowly. Fifth graders need confidence and endurance.

Before the Test

- Sleep.
- Eat breakfast.
- Review Power Moves.
- Practice using scratch paper.
- Remember that Science questions can be reasoned through.

During the Test

- Read the question first.
- Look at every chart, diagram, label, and unit.
- Cross out weak answers.
- Mark tricky questions and come back.
- For Science, ask: “What evidence is shown?”
- For Math, ask: “What is the problem asking me to find?”
- For Reading, ask: “Where is the proof?”

After the Test

- Do not replay every question.
- Do not ask for a full interrogation.
- Praise calm effort.
- Reset for the next subject.

Best parent line: “You do not have to know everything. You need to think clearly and use what you know.”

Section 3: Reading Language Arts

Reading Cheat Sheet

Fifth grade reading asks students to go beyond basic comprehension. You need to understand what happens, why it happens, how characters change, and why the author wrote the text in a certain way.

When You Read a Passage…

- Notice the genre.
- Look for the conflict or main idea.
- Track how characters change.
- Watch for repeated ideas.
- Pay attention to the ending.
- Read the question carefully.
- Find proof before choosing an answer.
- For short responses, explain your thinking clearly.

Top Skills to Watch

- Plot structure
- Rising action and falling action
- Theme analysis
- Character development
- Point of view
- Author’s craft
- Figurative language
- Comparing multiple texts
- Evaluating claims and evidence
- Main idea and supporting details
- Short constructed response

RLA Power Moves

RLA Power Move	What It Means	Why It Helps
1. Track the change	Ask how the character or idea changes from beginning to end.	Many 5th grade questions focus on development.
2. Find the turning point	Look for the moment when the problem shifts.	Plot questions often depend on this moment.
3. Prove it with text	Match your answer to a detail, sentence, or event.	The right answer should have evidence.
4. Compare the message	Ask how two texts are alike or different.	Paired passages test connections.
5. Evaluate the author's choices	Ask why the author used a detail, word, structure, or example.	Author's craft questions test deeper reading.
6. Watch for almost-right answers	Some answers are true but incomplete.	Traps often sound smart but miss the exact question.
7. Answer + Evidence + Explain	For short responses, answer first, then prove it.	Clear structure beats rambling.

Plot Structure Power

Stories usually follow a shape.

- **Exposition:** characters, setting, situation
- **Conflict:** the problem begins
- **Rising action:** the problem grows
- **Climax:** the biggest turning point
- **Falling action:** the story moves toward ending
- **Resolution:** the problem settles

Plot Power Move

Ask: “Where did everything change?”

That moment is often the climax or turning point.

Theme Analysis

Theme is the message or lesson of a story.

A theme is not just one word.

Weak theme: friendship
Stronger theme: True friendship means showing up when it is hard.

Weak theme: courage
Stronger theme: Courage means acting even when you feel afraid.

Character Development

Character development means how a character changes.

Ask:

- What was the character like at the beginning?
- What problem tested them?
- What did they learn?
- What are they like at the end?
- What detail proves the change?

Author’s Craft

Author’s craft means the choices an author makes.

Authors choose:

- Words
- Details
- Dialogue
- Text structure
- Figurative language
- Point of view
- Examples
- Repeated ideas
- Tone

Author’s Craft Power Move

Do not just ask what the author said.

Ask why the author said it that way.

Comparing Multiple Texts

When two texts are paired, ask:

- Do they have the same topic?
- Do they have the same message?
- Does one text give facts while the other tells a story?
- Do the authors agree or disagree?
- What does each text add?

Short Constructed Response Formula

Use this simple formula:

1. **Answer the question.**
2. **Use one strong text detail.**
3. **Explain how the detail proves your answer.**

Sentence starters:

- "The character changes because…"
- "The author shows this by…"
- "One detail that supports this is…"
- "This proves ___ because…"
- "Both texts show ___, but they differ because…"

Section 3B: Reading Practice Problems

Passage: The Last Robot on Team Five

Nolan's robotics team had one rule: every idea had to be tested before anyone called it "bad."

That rule sounded good on the first day. It sounded less good two weeks later, when the team's robot kept spinning in circles instead of pushing the foam blocks into the scoring zone.

"It is the wheel code," Priya said, tapping the laptop. "The left motor is moving too fast."

"It is the frame," Marcus said. "The robot is heavier on one side."

Nolan stared at the robot. He wanted to be team captain, but captain did not feel like the right word for someone with no answers.

"We have twenty minutes," Priya said.

Nolan almost told everyone to use his original design. It had been simpler. It had also failed three times. Instead, he took a breath and pointed to the table.

“Test both ideas,” he said. “Priya, slow the left motor. Marcus, add a small weight to the right side. Then we run it again.”

The first test was better, but the robot still curved away from the blocks. The second test was better too, but not enough. Then Priya tried both changes together.

The robot rolled forward, bumped three foam blocks, and pushed them across the line.

For a second, no one spoke.

Then Marcus slapped the table. “That counts!”

Nolan laughed, but he felt something better than victory. He felt relief. He had not saved the team by having the best idea. He had helped the team listen long enough to find it.

Questions

1. What is the best summary of the passage? *medium*
   A. Nolan’s team builds a robot, argues about two possible problems, tests both ideas, and finds a solution by working together.
   B. Nolan decides that his original robot design was better than everyone else’s design.
   C. Priya fixes the robot alone by changing the left motor speed before time runs out.
   D. Marcus proves that the robot frame is the only reason the robot keeps turning.

2. Which sentence best shows the team’s main problem? *easy*
   A. Nolan’s robotics team had one rule.
   B. The team’s robot kept spinning in circles instead of pushing the foam blocks into the scoring zone.
   C. “We have twenty minutes,” Priya said.
   D. Nolan laughed, but he felt something better than victory.

3. How does Nolan change during the passage? *medium*
   A. He becomes angry because the team ignores his design.
   B. He learns that leadership can mean helping others test ideas.
   C. He decides that testing ideas wastes too much time.
   D. He stops caring about the robotics challenge.

4. What is the most likely theme of the passage? *medium*
   A. Robots always work better when they are heavier.
   B. Good leaders listen, test ideas, and help a team work together.
   C. Winning matters more than learning from mistakes.
   D. The fastest idea is usually the best idea.

5. Why does the author include the sentence, “For a second, no one spoke”? *medium*
   A. To show the team is disappointed

B. To show the team does not understand what happened
C. To create a pause that shows surprise and relief
D. To explain that the robot stopped working

6. What does the word “relief” mean as used in the passage? *easy*
   A. A feeling of worry
   B. A feeling that pressure has lifted
   C. A feeling of anger
   D. A feeling of boredom

7. Which detail best supports the idea that Nolan is trying to be a good leader? *medium*
   A. He wanted to be team captain.
   B. He stared at the robot.
   C. He told the team to test both ideas.
   D. He laughed at the end.

8. Write a short response: What does Nolan learn about leadership? Use one detail from the passage to support your answer. *medium*

9. Which answer best explains why the team’s rule matters to the plot? *medium*
   A. It helps the team choose Nolan’s first design.
   B. It prevents the team from testing the robot.
   C. It pushes the team to test ideas instead of rejecting them too quickly.
   D. It makes Priya and Marcus stop giving suggestions.

10. Which sentence best shows the climax, or turning point, of the passage? *medium*
    A. “It is the wheel code,” Priya said.
    B. Nolan almost told everyone to use his original design.
    C. Then Priya tried both changes together.
    D. Nolan laughed, but he felt something better than victory.

RLA Quick Strategies

When You Get Stuck

- Ask what changed from beginning to end.
- Look for the turning point.
- Find the proof before choosing.
- For theme, write the lesson as a full sentence.
- For author’s craft, ask why the author included that detail.
- For paired passages, compare the message, not just the topic.
- For short response, keep it clean: answer, evidence, explanation.

RLA Power Move: Strong Theme Check

A strong theme is:

- A full sentence
- A lesson or message
- Supported by the whole story
- Not just one tiny event
- Not just one word

Section 4: Mathematics

Math Cheat Sheet

Fifth grade math expects stronger number sense and more careful problem-solving. You will work with fractions, decimals, multi-step problems, volume, coordinate planes, data, and financial literacy.

The biggest fifth grade math trap is rushing. Many problems need two or three steps. Slow down, organize the information, and solve one piece at a time.

Math Power Moves

Math Power Move	Say This in Your Head	Why It Helps
1. Find the question	"What am I actually solving for?"	Multi-step problems hide the real goal.
2. Estimate first	"About what should the answer be?"	Estimation catches unreasonable answers.
3. Track units	"Is this money, cubic units, miles, minutes, or points?"	Units keep your answer grounded.
4. Show the steps	"Can someone follow my thinking?"	Written work prevents mental math mistakes.
5. Use models	"Would a number line, area model, table, or coordinate grid help?"	Visuals make abstract math easier.
6. Check with the story	"Does this answer fit what happened?"	The story decides if your answer makes sense.

Decimal Power

Fifth graders need to add, subtract, multiply, and divide decimals.

Remember:

- Line up decimal points when adding or subtracting.
- Estimate before multiplying decimals.
- Place value matters.
- Money is a helpful decimal model.

Example:

4.75 + 2.6

Write 2.6 as 2.60.

4.75 + 2.60 = 7.35

Decimal Power Move

Line up the decimal points.

Do not line up the last digits. Line up the place values.

Fraction Power

Fifth graders work with fractions in deeper ways.

Important skills:

- Add fractions with unlike denominators
- Subtract fractions with unlike denominators
- Multiply fractions by whole numbers
- Understand fractions as division
- Solve fraction word problems

Example:

1/2 + 1/4

2/4 + 1/4 = 3/4

Fraction Power Move

If denominators are different, make equal-sized pieces first.

That usually means finding equivalent fractions.

Volume Power

Volume measures how much space a 3D figure takes up.

For a rectangular prism:

Volume = length × width × height

Example:

A box is 5 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 3 inches tall.

5 × 4 × 3 = 60 cubic inches

Volume Power Move

Volume uses **cubic units**.

Area is square units.
Volume is cubic units.

Do not mix them up.

Coordinate Plane Power

In fifth grade, students usually work in the first quadrant.

An ordered pair looks like this:

(4, 2)

The first number tells how far to move right.
The second number tells how far to move up.

Coordinate Power Move

Walk before you climb.

Move across the x-axis first.
Then move up the y-axis.

Multi-Step Word Problem Power

Multi-step problems may use more than one operation.

Look for:

- Total
- Difference

- Each
- Left
- In all
- Twice
- Shared equally
- More than
- Less than

Multi-Step Power Move

Write the plan before the math.

Example:

Step 1: Find total cost.
Step 2: Subtract from amount paid.
Step 3: Check if the change makes sense.

Financial Literacy Power

Fifth graders may see basic money decisions.

Know:

- Income: money earned
- Expense: money spent
- Savings: money kept for later
- Budget: plan for money
- Profit: money left after costs
- Deposit: money put into an account
- Withdrawal: money taken out

Money Power Move

A budget is just a plan.

It helps you decide what money is for before it disappears.

Section 4B: Math Practice Problems

1. Which expression equals 3.45 + 2.8? *easy*
   A. 3.45 + 0.28

B. 3.45 + 2.08
C. 3.45 + 2.80
D. 3.45 + 28.0

2. What is 6.2 - 1.75? *medium*
   A. 4.45
   B. 4.55
   C. 5.45
   D. 5.55

3. A rectangular prism has a length of 8 cm, a width of 3 cm, and a height of 5 cm. What is the volume? *easy*
   A. 16 cubic centimeters
   B. 40 cubic centimeters
   C. 120 cubic centimeters
   D. 240 cubic centimeters

4. Which ordered pair describes a point that is 6 units right and 4 units up from the origin? *easy*
   A. (4, 6)
   B. (6, 4)
   C. (0, 6)
   D. (6, 0)

5. Mia ran 3/4 of a mile on Monday and 2/8 of a mile on Tuesday. How far did she run in all? *medium*
   A. 5/12 mile
   B. 5/8 mile
   C. 1 mile
   D. 1 1/4 miles

6. A recipe uses 2/3 cup of oats for one batch of granola bars. How many cups of oats are needed for 4 batches? *medium*
   A. 2/12 cup
   B. 6/7 cup
   C. 2 2/3 cups
   D. 4 2/3 cups

7. A school store buys pencils for $0.20 each and sells them for $0.50 each. What is the profit on one pencil? *easy*
   A. $0.20
   B. $0.30
   C. $0.50
   D. $0.70

8. Jordan has $35. He buys 3 books that cost $8 each. How much money does he have left? *medium*
   A. $11
   B. $19
   C. $24
   D. $27

9. A garden has 5 rows of plants. Each row has 12 plants. Then 8 plants are removed. How many plants are left? *medium*
   A. 52
   B. 60
   C. 68
   D. 96

10. Which comparison is true? *easy*
   A. 0.6 < 0.06
   B. 0.75 > 0.8
   C. 1.25 > 1.2
   D. 2.04 = 2.4

11. A box has a volume of 72 cubic inches. Its length is 6 inches and its width is 3 inches. What is its height? *medium*
   A. 2 inches
   B. 4 inches
   C. 9 inches
   D. 18 inches

12. A student deposits $15 into a savings account each week for 6 weeks. Then she spends $20 on a gift. How much money is left from those deposits? *medium*
   A. $50
   B. $70
   C. $90
   D. $110

Math Quick Strategies

When You Get Stuck

- Write what the question asks.
- Estimate before calculating.
- Use scratch paper.
- Line up decimals.
- Find common denominators for fractions.

- Label cubic units for volume.
- For coordinates, move right first, then up.
- Check your answer with the story.

Math Power Move: Reasonableness Check

Before choosing an answer, ask:

- Is the answer too big?
- Is the answer too small?
- Does the unit match?
- Did I answer the final question?
- Did I skip a step?

Section 4.5: Science

Science Cheat Sheet

Fifth grade is the first STAAR Science year. That can sound intimidating, but Science is not just memorizing facts. A lot of Science is noticing patterns, reading evidence, understanding systems, and explaining cause and effect.

You will see science questions with diagrams, tables, models, investigations, graphs, and short scenarios.

Science Power Moves

Science Power Move	What It Means	Why It Helps
1. Identify the question	Ask what the investigation is trying to find out.	Experiments always start with a testable question.
2. Find the variable	Look for what changed and what was measured.	Variables explain the experiment.
3. Use the evidence	Read the chart, table, diagram, or model carefully.	Science answers should match the data.
4. Check cause and effect	Ask what caused the change.	Many science questions test relationships.
5. Follow the energy or matter	Ask where energy or matter moves.	Systems make more sense when you track movement.
6. Watch the labels	Units, arrows, and titles matter.	Diagrams often hide key clues in labels.

Scientific Method and Experimental Design

Scientists ask questions and test ideas.

Important words:

- **Observation:** something noticed using senses or tools
- **Hypothesis:** a testable prediction
- **Variable:** something that can change
- **Independent variable:** what is changed on purpose
- **Dependent variable:** what is measured
- **Controlled variables:** things kept the same
- **Data:** information collected
- **Conclusion:** what the evidence shows

Experiment Power Move

Ask:

- What changed on purpose?
- What was measured?

- What stayed the same?
- What does the data show?

Properties of Matter

Matter is anything that has mass and takes up space.

Properties of matter include:

- Mass
- Volume
- Magnetism
- Solubility
- Density
- State of matter
- Temperature
- Texture
- Color
- Ability to conduct heat or electricity

States of matter:

- Solid
- Liquid
- Gas

Matter can change state when heat energy is added or removed.

Examples:

- Ice melts into liquid water.
- Liquid water freezes into ice.
- Water evaporates into water vapor.
- Water vapor condenses into liquid water.

Matter Power Move

A property helps you describe, compare, or identify matter.

Force, Motion, and Energy

A force is a push or pull.

Forces can change:

- Speed
- Direction
- Shape
- Position

Motion describes how an object moves.

Energy can cause change.

Common energy forms:

- Light
- Sound
- Heat
- Electrical energy
- Mechanical energy

Motion Power Move

If the object changes speed or direction, a force is involved.

Ecosystems and Food Webs

An ecosystem includes living and nonliving things in an environment.

Living things include:

- Plants
- Animals
- Fungi
- Microorganisms

Nonliving things include:

- Sunlight
- Water
- Soil
- Air

- Rocks
- Temperature

Food chain roles:

- **Producer:** makes its own food, usually using sunlight
- **Consumer:** eats other organisms
- **Predator:** hunts another animal
- **Prey:** is hunted
- **Decomposer:** breaks down dead material

Example energy path:

Sun → grass → grasshopper → frog → snake

Ecosystem Power Move

Energy usually starts with the Sun.

Then it moves to producers and through consumers.

Earth and Space

Important Earth and space topics include:

- Water cycle
- Weather
- Weathering and erosion
- Soil
- Sun, Earth, and Moon
- Solar system
- Day and night
- Shadows

Water cycle steps:

- Evaporation
- Condensation
- Precipitation
- Collection/runoff

Weather data may include:

- Temperature
- Wind speed
- Cloud cover
- Air pressure
- Precipitation

Earth/Space Power Move

Look for patterns.

Earth science often asks what happens next based on a cycle, model, or data trend.

Section 4.5B: Science Practice Problems

1. A student wants to test whether sunlight affects plant growth. She places one plant near a sunny window and one plant in a dark closet. She gives both plants the same amount of water and soil. What is the independent variable? *medium*
   A. The amount of water
   B. The type of soil
   C. The amount of sunlight
   D. The height of the plants

2. In the same investigation, what should the student measure to collect useful data? *easy*
   A. The color of the flowerpot
   B. The height of each plant over time
   C. The number of windows in the room
   D. The size of the closet door

3. Which property of matter explains why a metal paper clip is attracted to a magnet? *easy*
   A. Solubility
   B. Magnetism
   C. Texture
   D. Temperature

4. A glass of ice water sits on a table. After several minutes, drops of water form on the outside of the glass. Which process caused this? *medium*
   A. Evaporation
   B. Condensation
   C. Freezing
   D. Melting

5. A soccer ball is rolling across the grass. A student kicks it from the side, and the ball changes direction. What caused the ball's motion to change? *easy*
   A. A force
   B. A shadow
   C. A food web
   D. A change in mass
6. Which list shows the correct path of energy flow in an ecosystem, starting from the original source? *medium*
   A. hawk → grass → mouse → Sun
   B. Sun → grass → mouse → hawk
   C. mouse → hawk → grass → Sun
   D. grass → Sun → hawk → mouse
7. In a pond ecosystem, algae are eaten by small fish. Small fish are eaten by larger fish. What would most likely happen if the algae population decreased? *medium*
   A. Small fish would have less food.
   B. Larger fish would need less food.
   C. The pond would have no nonliving parts.
   D. The Sun would stop providing energy.
8. Which process in the water cycle forms clouds? *medium*
   A. Precipitation
   B. Collection
   C. Condensation
   D. Runoff
9. A student records the temperature at noon for five days.

Day	Temperature
Monday	72°F
Tuesday	75°F
Wednesday	78°F
Thursday	81°F
Friday	83°F

What pattern does the data show? *easy*
A. The temperature stayed the same.
B. The temperature decreased each day.

C. The temperature increased each day.
D. The temperature changed only on Friday.

1. Which object in the solar system is a star? *easy*
   A. Earth
   B. Moon
   C. Sun
   D. Mars

2. A student mixes salt into water and the salt seems to disappear. Which property is being observed? *medium*
   A. Magnetism
   B. Solubility
   C. Reflection
   D. Motion

3. A student builds a ramp to test how far a toy car rolls. She changes the height of the ramp each time. What should she keep the same for a fair test? *medium*
   A. The toy car used in each trial
   B. The height of the ramp
   C. The distance the car rolls
   D. The result of the experiment

Science Quick Strategies

When You Get Stuck

- Read the investigation question first.
- Find what changed on purpose.
- Find what was measured.
- Check labels and units.
- Use the data, not a guess.
- For food webs, follow the arrows or energy path.
- For water cycle questions, think cycle.
- For force questions, look for push, pull, speed, or direction.

Science Power Move: Evidence First

Before choosing an answer, ask:

- What does the chart show?
- What does the diagram show?

- What changed?
- What stayed the same?
- What pattern do I see?
- Does my answer match the evidence?

Section 5: Test-Day Power Moves

For Students

Brain Reset If You Get Stuck

- Breathe in for 4.
- Breathe out for 4.
- Relax your shoulders.
- Say in your mind: “One step only.”
- Skip the panic.
- Solve the next piece.

Test-Day Power Moves

Power Move	What To Do
Start calm	Do not sprint through the first questions.
Read the question first	Know what you are hunting for.
Use scratch paper	Especially for multi-step math and science data.
Mark and move	Do not let one hard question steal your whole test.
Check units and labels	Units matter in Math and Science.
Use evidence	Reading and Science answers should be proven.
Review carefully	Check your work once with focus. Do not panic-change answers.

Confidence Script

I do not need to be perfect.

I need to stay calm, read carefully, and keep moving.

I can find evidence.

I can solve one step at a time.

I can use charts, diagrams, and clues.

I know more than I think I know.

Night Before

- Pack what you need.
- Charge devices if needed.
- Go to bed on time.
- Do not cram late.
- Do something calm.

Morning Of

- Eat breakfast.
- Drink water.
- Keep the morning low-drama.
- Say one positive thing.
- Get to school on time.

After School

- Snack.
- Decompress.
- Move your body.
- Do not replay every question.
- Reset for the next subject.

Parent Notes

Your job is not to become a full-time tutor overnight. Your job is to create calm conditions.

Good parent lines:

- “You are ready to show what you know.”
- “You can think through hard questions.”
- “Science questions usually have clues in the data.”
- “I care more about your effort than one score.”
- “Let’s practice a little, then be done.”

Avoid:

- “You better pass.”
- “This is easy.”
- “Why did you miss that?”
- “You should know this already.”
- “Science is hard, so you better study more.”

Kids learn better when they feel safe enough to make mistakes.

Section 6: Quick Mixed Review

Use this page like flash practice. Cover the hint first. Let your child answer. Then uncover the hint and talk it through.

Type	Try This	Hint
RLA	What is the turning point of a story?	Look for the moment the problem changes.
RLA	How does the character develop?	Compare the beginning and the end.
RLA	Why did the author include this detail?	Think author’s craft.
RLA	How are two passages alike?	Compare topic, message, and structure.
Math	4.6 + 3.25 = ?	Line up decimal points.
Math	1/2 + 1/4 = ?	Make equivalent fractions first.
Math	Volume of 6 by 4 by 2 prism?	Length × width × height.
Math	Plot (3, 5).	Move right 3, up 5.
Science	What changed on purpose in an experiment?	That is the independent variable.
Science	What is being measured?	That is the dependent variable.
Science	Where does ecosystem energy originally come from?	The Sun.
Science	What forms clouds?	Condensation.

Parent Move

Ask your child:

- “What strategy did you use?”
- “Where is the proof?”
- “What does the data show?”
- “Does your answer make sense?”
- “Can you teach it back to me?”

Teaching it back is powerful. If your child can explain it, they understand it better.

Section 7: Answer Key

Reading Answer Key

1. **Answer: A.**
   Why: The passage is about a robotics team facing a problem, testing two ideas, and solving it together.
   This teaches: A strong summary includes the main problem, actions, and result.
2. **Answer: B.**
   Why: The robot spinning in circles instead of pushing blocks is the main problem the team must solve.
   This teaches: Conflict drives the plot.
3. **Answer: B.**
   Why: Nolan wants to be captain but learns that leadership is not about forcing his idea. He helps the team test both suggestions.
   This teaches: Character development often shows a change in thinking.
4. **Answer: B.**
   Why: The team succeeds because Nolan listens and lets the team test ideas.
   This teaches: Theme is the message supported by the whole story.
5. **Answer: C.**
   Why: The pause shows the team is surprised and relieved that the robot finally worked.
   This teaches: Authors use pacing to create emotion.
6. **Answer: B.**
   Why: Relief means pressure or worry has lifted. Nolan feels better because the team found a solution.
   This teaches: Context clues help define vocabulary.
7. **Answer: C.**
   Why: Nolan tells the team to test both ideas instead of rejecting one. That shows leadership.
   This teaches: Character traits are proven by actions.

8. **Sample Answer:** Nolan learns that leadership means helping the team listen and test ideas. The passage shows this when he tells Priya and Marcus to test both ideas instead of using only his original design. This proves he understands that the best answer can come from teamwork.
   This teaches: Short responses need an answer, evidence, and explanation.

9. **Answer: C.**
   Why: The rule matters because it keeps the team from calling ideas bad before testing them. That leads to the solution.
   This teaches: A repeated rule or idea can shape the plot.

10. **Answer: C.**
    Why: Trying both changes together is the turning point because it leads to the robot working.
    This teaches: The climax or turning point is where the problem shifts.

Math Answer Key

1. **Answer: C. 3.45 + 2.80.**
   Why: 2.8 is the same as 2.80. Writing it this way helps line up decimal places.
   This teaches: Decimals should be aligned by place value.

2. **Answer: A. 4.45.**
   Why: Write 6.2 as 6.20. Then 6.20 - 1.75 = 4.45.
   This teaches: Adding zeros can help with decimal subtraction.

3. **Answer: C. 120 cubic centimeters.**
   Why: Volume = length × width × height. 8 × 3 × 5 = 120.
   This teaches: Volume is measured in cubic units.

4. **Answer: B. (6, 4).**
   Why: The first number tells how far to move right. The second number tells how far to move up.
   This teaches: Ordered pairs are written as (x, y).

5. **Answer: C. 1 mile.**
   Why: 3/4 equals 6/8. Then 6/8 + 2/8 = 8/8, which equals 1 whole.
   This teaches: Use equivalent fractions when denominators are different.

6. **Answer: C. 2 2/3 cups.**
   Why: 2/3 × 4 = 8/3, which equals 2 2/3.
   This teaches: Multiplying fractions by whole numbers can create mixed numbers.

7. **Answer: B. $0.30.**
   Why: Profit = selling price - cost. $0.50 - $0.20 = $0.30.
   This teaches: Profit is what remains after cost.

8. **Answer: A. $11.**
   Why: 3 books × $8 = $24. Then $35 - $24 = $11.
   This teaches: Multi-step money problems often require multiplication and subtraction.
9. **Answer: A. 52.**
   Why: 5 × 12 = 60 plants. Then 60 - 8 = 52 plants left.
   This teaches: Multi-step problems must be solved in order.
10. **Answer: C. 1.25 > 1.2.**
    Why: 1.2 is the same as 1.20. Since 1.25 is greater than 1.20, the comparison is true.
    This teaches: Use place value to compare decimals.
11. **Answer: B. 4 inches.**
    Why: Volume = length × width × height. 72 = 6 × 3 × height. Since 6 × 3 = 18, 72 ÷ 18 = 4.
    This teaches: You can use inverse operations to find a missing measurement.
12. **Answer: B. $70.**
    Why: $15 × 6 = $90. Then $90 - $20 = $70.
    This teaches: Deposits increase savings, and spending decreases it.

Science Answer Key

1. **Answer: C. The amount of sunlight.**
   Why: The amount of sunlight is what the student changes on purpose.
   This teaches: The independent variable is the variable changed in an experiment.
2. **Answer: B. The height of each plant over time.**
   Why: Plant height would show whether the plants grew differently.
   This teaches: The dependent variable is what is measured.
3. **Answer: B. Magnetism.**
   Why: A paper clip being attracted to a magnet shows magnetic properties.
   This teaches: Properties of matter can help identify or describe materials.
4. **Answer: B. Condensation.**
   Why: Water vapor in the air cools near the cold glass and changes into liquid drops.
   This teaches: Condensation changes gas into liquid.
5. **Answer: A. A force.**
   Why: A kick is a push. It changes the ball’s direction.
   This teaches: Forces can change motion.
6. **Answer: B. Sun → grass → mouse → hawk.**
   Why: The Sun is the original energy source for most ecosystems. Energy then flows to producers, like grass, and then to consumers, like a mouse and hawk.

This teaches: Energy flow starts with the original source and moves through producers and consumers.

7. **Answer: A. Small fish would have less food.**
   Why: If algae decrease, the small fish that eat algae have less food available.
   This teaches: Changes in one population can affect the food web.

8. **Answer: C. Condensation.**
   Why: Clouds form when water vapor cools and condenses into tiny water droplets.
   This teaches: Condensation is a key part of the water cycle.

9. **Answer: C. The temperature increased each day.**
   Why: The temperatures go from 72°F to 83°F and rise every day.
   This teaches: Data tables can show patterns over time.

10. **Answer: C. Sun.**
    Why: The Sun is a star. Earth and Mars are planets, and the Moon is a natural satellite.
    This teaches: Objects in space have different roles.

11. **Answer: B. Solubility.**
    Why: Salt dissolving in water shows solubility.
    This teaches: Solubility is the ability of a substance to dissolve in another substance.

12. **Answer: A. The toy car used in each trial.**
    Why: For a fair test, only the ramp height should change. The car should stay the same.
    This teaches: Controlled variables are kept the same so the test is fair.

Section 8: 7-Day Parent Action Plan

Day 1: Reading — Plot and Character Development

- Read one story passage.
- Ask: “What changed from beginning to end?”
- Ask: “What detail proves that change?”
- Keep it short.

Day 2: Math — Decimals and Fractions

- Practice 5 decimal problems.
- Practice 5 fraction problems.
- Ask your child to explain one mistake calmly.

Day 3: Science — Experiments and Variables

- Review independent and dependent variables.
- Read one simple investigation.
- Ask: "What changed? What was measured? What stayed the same?"

Day 4: Reading — Theme and Author's Craft

- Read a short passage.
- Ask: "What is the message?"
- Ask: "Why did the author include this detail?"

Day 5: Math — Volume and Multi-Step Problems

- Solve 3 volume problems.
- Solve 3 multi-step word problems.
- Check units every time.

Day 6: Science — Matter, Force, Ecosystems, and Water Cycle

- Review one mini-topic at a time.
- Use diagrams if possible.
- Ask: "What evidence supports the answer?"

Day 7: Light Confidence Review

- No heavy studying.
- Review Power Moves.
- Read something fun.
- Get good sleep.
- Keep the mood calm.

Section 9: Keep Going

There are more practice questions, daily missions, flashcards, and review tools waiting at **staartest.app/grade5**.

No account needed. Free forever.

Use this printable pack for quick home review. Then use the website for extra practice and confidence reps. Grade 5 has more moving parts because Science joins the test lineup, but the plan stays simple: read carefully, solve step by step, use evidence, and stay calm.

You’ve got this.

One question at a time.