5th Grade Special Education Practice
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| Reading Fluency               | 1. Day 1: Cold Read: Set a timer for 1 minute, ask the student to read for one minute and mark the text where they stop. After they have marked where they stopped, read the passage aloud to the student.  
2. Day 2: Choral Read: Have the student and another person read the passage together.  
3. Day 3: Practice: Set the timer for 1 minute and ask the student to read the passage for marking where they stop.  
4. Day 4: Practice: Repeat the steps for Day 3.  
5. Day 5: Hot Read: Set the timer for 1 minute, ask the student to read for one minute and mark the text where they stopped. After multiple days of practice, the student should see that they can read farther and with less errors. |
| Reading Comprehension         | 1. Ask the student to read the text and use a writing tool to code the text using the symbols below.  
   o ! - surprising facts  
   o ? - questions they had about the event  
   o * - important information  
   o L - information that tells the location of the event  
   o P - information that describes the place of the event  
2. Ask students to share with you what they coded and why.  
3. Ask students to reread the text.  
4. Read aloud the questions to the students. Ask students to use what they read to answer the multiple choice questions. |
| Writing                       | After reading the text, use the steps below to answer the short answer questions.  
K-5                            | a. R: Restate the question  
   b. A: Answer all parts of the questions  
   c. C: Cite evidence from the text to support your answer.  
   d. E: Explain how the evidence from the text supports your answer  
6-12                           | a. Claim  
   b. Support  
   c. Evidence  
   d. Tie-in |
| Math Calculation          | Encourage students to use the following to solve math problems:  
|                          | - Number lines  
|                          | - 100 charts  
|                          | - 200 charts  
|                          | - Multiplication charts  
|                          | - Formula sheets  

Choose the tool that students are most comfortable with and apply to their problems.

| Math Problem Solving      | 1. Read word problems to the student.  
|                          | 2. Ask the student to highlight or underline the important information in the problem that is needed to solve the problem.  
|                          | 3. Write a number sentence or equation to solve the problem.  
|                          | 4. Use the math tool necessary to solve the problem.  
|                          | - Number lines  
|                          | - 100 charts  
|                          | - 200 charts  
|                          | - Multiplication charts  
|                          | - Formula sheets |
The Secret to Silk

Many spiders weave round webs called orb webs.

Spider webs may look weak, but don't be fooled. They are actually super strong! Spider webs are made of silk. Silk is nature's strongest fiber, or thread. Believe it or not, silk is stronger than its equal weight in steel!

Scientists have been making silk for years. However, they have not been able to produce silk as strong as a spider's silk. Now some scientists say they have figured out the secret to making strong silk.

Scientist David Kaplan told Weekly Reader what his team learned. He said that a spider's body has a little sac where it stores tiny blobs of silk in water. When the spider releases water, the blobs turn into a gel. The spider squeezes the gel from its body, and the silk hardens.

Future Uses for Silk

Scientists are now using what they learned to make a strong silk. They believe the silk will help people in many ways. It may be used for making clothes that protect police officers and soldiers.

Scientists say the silk may also be used to repair bones and ligaments in people's bodies. A ligament is strong tissue that holds bones in place. Kaplan is very excited about his work. "I hope this discovery will help get kids excited about science," he said. "There is so much to be learned from nature."
1. What is nature's strongest fiber?
   A. gel
   B. steel
   C. thread
   D. silk

2. In the section called "Future Uses for Silk," what does the author describe?
   A. the weight of steel
   B. things that may be made using silk
   C. how a spider makes silk
   D. the different kinds of spider webs

3. Strong silk may be helpful to people in a number of ways. What evidence from the text supports this statement?
   A. Silk may be used for making protective clothes and to repair bones and ligaments.
   B. A ligament is strong tissue in a person's body that holds bones in place.
   C. A spider's body has a little sac where it stores tiny blobs of silk in water.
   D. Many spiders weave round webs made of silk called orb webs.

4. Based on the information in the text, how did scientists learn to make a stronger silk?
   A. Scientists learned to make silk from steel.
   B. Scientists learned to make silk from old spider webs.
   C. Scientists learned to make silk by examining the way spiders make silk.
   D. Scientists learned to make silk out of spiders.

5. What is the main idea of this text?
   A. Scientists have learned from spiders how to make strong silk.
   B. Scientists have been making silk for years.
   C. Spiders can weave many different types of webs.
   D. Police officers and soldiers need special clothes to protect them.
6. Read these sentences from the text.

"Silk is nature's strongest fiber, or thread. Believe it or not, silk is stronger than its equal weight in steel!"

Why might the author have started the second sentence with the phrase, "Believe it or not"?

A. to highlight the fact that a spider's silk is a fiber  
B. to emphasize how unusual it might seem that silk can be stronger than steel  
C. to show the reader that steel is actually not very strong  
D. to illustrate how most people are scared of spiders and their webs

7. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

Scientists learned to make a strong silk __________ studying how a spider makes silk.

A. as a result of  
B. instead of  
C. without  
D. before

8. Describe how a spider makes silk.

Include three pieces of information from the text in your answer.

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________
9. Describe two ways strong silk may be used.
Support your answer with evidence from the text.

10. David Kaplan states that there is so much to be learned from nature. How might learning from nature be helpful to people?
Support your answer with evidence from the text.
The Solar Car Race

The solar-powered car we'd designed and assembled had raced perfectly for three days, giving us the lead—so maybe we were fated to have a problem. It was the fourth day of the eight-day Solar Car Challenge road race, and I was behind the wheel.

The radio crackled, and the voice of Mr. Abdul, our teacher, came from the escort vehicle, an SUV that carried the rest of our team.

"There are rain clouds to the northwest that will probably cut us off pretty soon," he warned. Without sunshine, the solar panels wouldn't be able to recharge the batteries, and we would run out of power.

"Okay," I replied, leaning into a curve.

Just then, there was a loud crunch and the car shuddered, its vital solar panels wobbling unsteadily. The car had banked too steeply on the curve, dragging the edges of the panels along the asphalt.
“We have to get back on the road before it gets overcast,” I radioed, hastily pulling over. Everyone gathered around the shredded panels while Rashida, our mechanical genius, improvised a repair with duct tape. “Go, go, go!” she said triumphantly, and we were racing again.
Mental math: multiply 1 digit by 2 digit

Grade 5 Multiplication Worksheet

Find the product.

1. \(8 \times 88 = \) 
2. \(4 \times 64 = \)

3. \(7 \times 75 = \) 
4. \(5 \times 60 = \)

5. \(7 \times 57 = \) 
6. \(8 \times 53 = \)

7. \(3 \times 93 = \) 
8. \(3 \times 80 = \)

9. \(5 \times 25 = \) 
10. \(6 \times 97 = \)

11. \(9 \times 41 = \) 
12. \(4 \times 58 = \)

13. \(4 \times 83 = \) 
14. \(3 \times 92 = \)

15. \(4 \times 13 = \) 
16. \(3 \times 59 = \)

17. \(5 \times 85 = \) 
18. \(9 \times 12 = \)

19. \(4 \times 12 = \) 
20. \(7 \times 82 = \)
Mixed operations word problems

Grade 5 Word Problems Worksheet

Read and answer each question:

During a normal day, there are 280 planes taking off from the airport, but the airport is a lot busier during Christmas. During the Christmas holidays, about 336 planes take off every day from the airport.

1. During the Christmas holidays, the airport opens 12 hours during each day, how many planes take off from this airport in each hour?

2. In average, each plane takes 240 passengers and 12 tons of cargo. How many passengers depart from the airport every hour during the Christmas holidays?

3. Compared with a normal day, how many more passengers depart from the airport in a day during the Christmas holidays?

4. During a normal day, there are 782 passengers in average that are late for their plane each day. However, during the Christmas holidays, there are 1,835 passengers that are late for their planes each day which caused delays of 14 planes. How many more passengers are late for their planes in each day during the Christmas holidays?

5. The airport administration did a study and found that an additional 5 minutes of delay in the overall operation of the airport is caused for every 32 passengers that are late for their flights. What is the delay in the overall operation if there are 832 passengers late for their flights?

6. Write an equation using "x" and then solve the equation.
   On the New Year Eve, there were 7,580 tons of cargo loaded in the morning. In the afternoon, there were x tons of cargos. The total weight of cargos loaded on the day weighed 12,997 tons.
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