



Targeted Intervention Packets (TIPs) for SDO Davao Oriental

GRADE 5

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY
NOT FOR SALE

Worksheet 1: Filipino 5

GAWAIN: Basahin at unawaing mabuti ang kuwento. Sagutin ang mga tanong sa ibaba at isulat ang iyong mga sagot.

Ang Kalabaw at Ang Kabayo

Isang magsasaka ang nais manirahan sa ibang bayan kaya isang araw ay inipon niya ang kanyang mga gamit at inilulan sa kanyang alagang kabayo at kalabaw. Maaga pa ay sinimulan na nila ang mahabang paglalakbay. Makaraan ang ilang oras ay nakaramdam ng matinding pagod at panghihina ang kalabaw dahil sa bigat ng kanyang pasang gamit. "Kaibigang kabayo, di hamak na mas mabigat ang pasan kong gamit keysa sa iyo. Maaari bang tulungan mo ako at pasanin mo yung iba?" pakiusap ng kalabaw.

"Aba, yan ang ipinataw sa iyong balikat ng ating amo kaya pagtiisan mo," anang kabayo na lalo pang binilisan ang paglalakad.

"Parang awa mo na tulungan mo ako. Di ko na kakayanin ang bigat ng dala ko. Nanghihina ako. Alam mo namang kailangan kong magpalamig sa ilog kapag ganito katindi ang init ng araw dahil madaling mag-init ang katawan ko," pakiusap pa rin ng kalabaw.

"Bahala ka sa buhay mo," naiinis na sagot ng kabayo. Makaraan pa ang isang oras at lalung tumindi ang init ng araw. Hindi nagtagal at ang kalabaw ay iginupo ng bigat ng kanyang dala at siya ay pumanaw. Nang makita ng magsasaka ang nagyari ay kinuha niya ang lahat ng gamit na pasan ng kalabaw at inilipat sa kabayo na bahagya namang makalakad dahil sa naging napakabigat ng kanyang mga dalahin.

"Kung tinulungan ko sana si kasamang Kalabaw ay hindi naging ganito kabigat ang pasan ko ngayon," may pagsisising bulong ng kabayo sa kanyang sarili.

1. Ano ang pamagat ng kwento?
2. Sino ang pangunahing tauhan sa kwento?
3. Saan nangyari ang kuwento?
4. Para sa iyo, tama ba ang ginawang pagtanggì ni kabayo kay kalabaw? Bakit?
5. Kung ikaw ang magsasaka, paparusahan mo rin ba si kabayo? Bakit?
6. Anong aral ang maari nating mapulot sa kuwento?

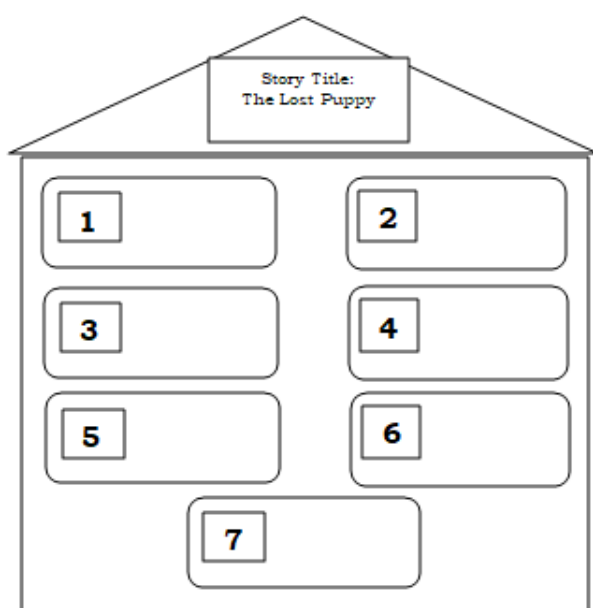
Worksheet 2: English 5

ACTIVITY 1:

1. Read the story, "*The Lost Puppy*" carefully.
2. Arrange the events of the story in correct order inside the house. Write only the letter of the corresponding event.

The Lost Puppy

One sunny afternoon, Mia was playing in her front yard when she heard soft whimpering sounds. She followed the sound, and found a small brown puppy hiding behind a bush. The puppy was dirty, thin, and had no collar. Mia gently picked it up and brought it inside her house. She gave the puppy a warm bath and some food. After taking care of it, Mia made posters and posted them around the neighborhood. She also asked her neighbors if they recognized the puppy. Days passed, but no one claimed it. On the third day, an old man arrived at Mia's house. He saw the poster, and said the puppy was his and its name was Bingo. He explained that Bingo had run away from his yard during a thunderstorm. Mia happily returned Bingo, and the old man thanked her with a big smile, and gave her a box of homemade cookies. Mia felt proud for doing the right thing.



- A. Mia made posters and asked around the neighborhood.
- B. The old man arrived and said the puppy was his.
- C. Mia gave the puppy food and a warm bath.
- D. Mia found the puppy behind the bush.
- E. No one claimed the puppy for several days.
- F. The old man thanked Mia with cookies.
- G. Bingo had escaped during a thunderstorm.

ACTIVITY 2: Read the following questions and write your answers concisely below.

1. Who are the main characters?
2. What is the setting?
3. What is the conflict or problem?
4. What is the resolution or solution?

Worksheet 3: Science 5

INSTRUCTIONS:

Read and understand the given information below, then answer the activity.

Phases of matter are the different forms that matter can take based on how its particles are arranged and how they move. There are three phases of matter; the **solid**, **liquid**, and **gas**.

Solid - A solid has a fixed shape and volume because its particles are tightly packed and only vibrate in place. Examples of solid objects are chair, flower vase, book, etc.

Liquid - A liquid has a definite volume but takes the shape of its container because its particles can slide past one another. Examples of liquid are water, juice, soda, etc.

Gas - A gas has no fixed shape or volume because its particles move freely and spread out to fill any space. Examples are oxygen, air, and water vapor.

ACTIVITY A: Identify the given objects as solids, liquid, or gas.

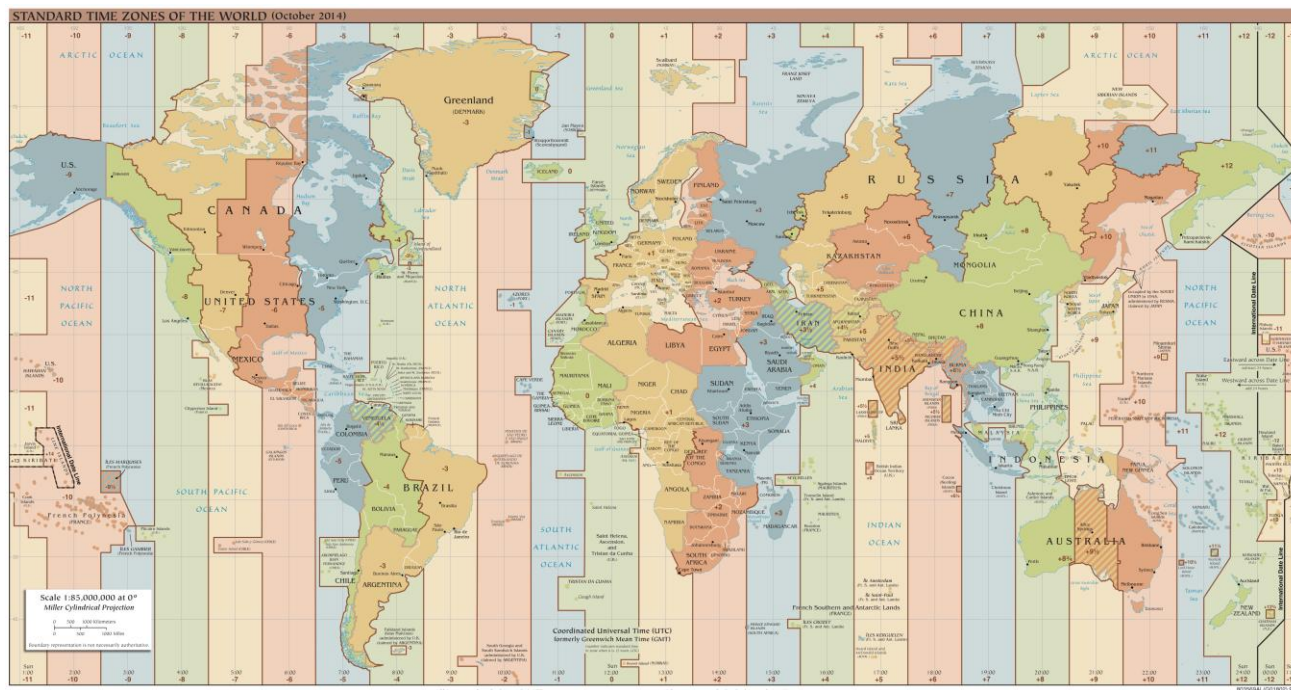
- _____ 1. Plate
- _____ 2. Soy sauce
- _____ 3. Smoke
- _____ 4. Cooking oil
- _____ 5. Table

ACTIVITY B: Identify objects at home and classify them as solid, liquid, or gas.

SOLID	LIQUID	GAS
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

Worksheet 4: Math 5

ACTIVITY: Using the World Time Zone Map, determine the time in the given countries based on the time in the Philippines (Philippines = UTC+8). Write your answers accurately.



Answer the following questions correctly.

1. If it is 8:00 AM in the Philippines, what time is it in Japan (UTC+9)?
2. If it is 6:00 PM in the Philippines, what time is it in India (UTC+5:30)?
3. If it is 10:00 AM in the Philippines, what time is it in Australia (Sydney UTC+10)?
4. If it is 12:00 noon in the Philippines, what time is it in London (UTC+0)?
5. If it is 4:00 PM in the Philippines, what time is it in South Africa (Cape Town – UTC+2)?
6. If it is 11:00 PM in the Philippines, what time is it in Dubai (UTC+4)?
7. If it is 2:00 AM (Tuesday) in the Philippines, what day and time is it in New York (UTC-5)?
8. If it is 9:00 PM in the Philippines, what time is it in Paris (UTC+1)?
9. If it is 7:00 AM (Saturday) in the Philippines, what day and time is it in Los Angeles (UTC-8)?
10. Create one of your own: Choose any country and write the corresponding time if it is 3:00 PM in the Philippines?

Worksheet 5: Araling Panlipunan 5

GAWAIN A: Basahin at unawain ang talata. Sagutan ang mga gawain sa ibaba.

Lokasyon ng Pilipinas sa Daigdig

Bahagi ng daigdig ang Pilipinas. Isa itong arkipelago o kapuluan na may 7,641 na maliliit at malalaking mga pulo. Ito ay nasa Asya, ang pinakamalaking kontinente ng mundo. Matutukoy ang tiyak o partikular na lokasyon ng Pilipinas sa dalawang paraan:

- **Tiyak na Lokasyon (Absolute Location):** Matatagpuan ang Pilipinas sa Timog-Silangang Asya, sa pagitan ng $4^{\circ} 23'$ at $21^{\circ} 30'$ hilaga ng ekwador at $116^{\circ} 00'$ at $127^{\circ} 00'$ silangan ng prime meridian.
- **Relatibong Lokasyon (Relative Location):** Ang Bisinal na lokasyon ay ang kinalalagyan ng isang lugar batay sa mga kalapit o karatig nitong mga bansa o lugar. Ang Insular na lokasyon naman ay ang kinalalagyan ng isang lugar batay sa mga anyong-tubig na nakapaligid dito.

Suriin ang mapa ng Pilipinas. Isulat sa patlang ang bansa o katubigang matatagpuan sa bawat direksiyon na nakapalibot sa bansa.



Lokasyong Bisinal:

1. Hilaga: _____
2. Silangan: _____
3. Timog: _____
4. Kanluran: _____

Lokasyong Insular:

1. Hilaga: _____
2. Silangan: _____
3. Timog: _____
4. Kanluran: _____

GAWAIN B: Sagutin ang mga tanong sa ibaba upang maunawaan kung paano nakatulong ang lokasyon sa paghubog ng kasaysayan ng Pilipinas.

1. Ano ang tiyak na lokasyon ng Pilipinas sa daigdig?
2. Sa iyong palagay, bakit mahalagang pag-aralan ang lokasyon ng ating bansa upang maunawaan ang kasaysayan nito?

Worksheet 6: EPP 5

Ang *Slide Presentation* ay karaniwang isinasagawa sa **MS PowerPoint**. Ang MS PowerPoint ay isang programa sa kompyuter na ginagamit upang makagawa ng slide presentation na naglalaman ng iba't ibang dokumento, larawan, tsart at iba pa.

GAWAIN A:

Basahin ang mga hakbang sa paggawa ng slide presentation. Lagyan ng tsek (✓) sa **FACT** kung tama ang pagkakasunod-sunod at lagyan ng tsek (✓) sa **BLUFF** kung mali.

FACT	BLUFF	Pahayag
		Unang Hakbang. Buksan ang MS PowerPoint at pumili ng Blank Slide.
		Ikalawang Hakbang. I-click <i>Animation</i> at pumili ng animation style agad bago ilagay ang teksto at larawan sa slide.
		Ikatlong Hakbang. Piliin ang mga transition sa <i>Transitions</i> tab at i-click ang <i>Apply to All</i> .
		Ikaapat na Hakbang. Magdagdag ng video o audio sa pamamagitan ng <i>Insert Media</i> pagkatapos ilagay ang larawan.
		Ikalimang Hakbang. I-save at i-upload ang presentation.

GAWAIN B: Ipaliwanag ang kahalagahan ng kaalaman sa paggawa ng slide presentation at magbigay ng mga halimbawa kung saan ito maaaring gamitin.

Worksheet 7: MAPEH 5

ACTIVITY:

Read the information below carefully, then complete the activity that follows.

What is Puberty?

Puberty is the time in life when your body begins to develop and change as you move from childhood to adulthood. It usually starts between the ages of 8 and 14. These changes happen because your body starts producing more hormones.

Examples of Types of Changes During Puberty

Physical Change

Development of breast
Voice Deepens
Hair Growth
Skin becomes oilier
Menstruation begins
Testes and penis grow larger

Emotional Changes

Stronger feelings or emotions
Developing identity

Social Changes

Changes in friendship
Interest in romantic relationship

Classify the following changes into the correct category: Physical, Emotional, or Social.

Growth spurt
Mood swings
Peer pressure

Developing new friendships
Menstruation
Desire for privacy

Developing feelings for others
Developing own interests

Physical Changes	Emotional Changes	Social Changes

Worksheet 8: GMRC 5

ACTIVITY: Bilugan ang mga salita na may kaugnayan sa pagpapahalaga sa buhay sa loob ng puzzle.

A	E	M	O	S	I	P	A	G	M	A	M	A	H	A	L	S	B	U	D
S	W	F	R	Y	B	O	N	Y	U	P	A	M	F	R	D	F	D	I	H
T	D	E	H	E	R	S	I	S	Y	O	H	D	A	S	R	A	G	G	M
S	A	P	A	Y	T	I	B	D	N	S	A	D	V	C	D	N	A	T	J
M	S	B	G	H	Y	T	N	S	H	D	L	S	H	I	I	H	Y	T	B
R	F	N	H	I	U	I	G	K	K	F	A	R	N	D	J	N	M	K	L
Q	R	M	J	R	A	B	T	L	I	G	G	G	A	D	B	N	M	G	H
T	S	A	G	Y	T	O	N	M	G	H	I	D	L	T	N	O	Q	P	W
S	A	P	A	T	N	A	T	U	L	O	G	F	M	N	T	I	O	L	Y

1. Ano-ano ang mga nakita mong salita sa puzzle? Itala ang mga ito.

2. Alin sa mga ito ang ginagawa mo bilang pagpapahalaga sa buhay mo?
Ipaliwanag ang lahat ng mga salitang iyong nahanap bilang pagpapahalaga sa buhay.

Worksheet 9: Filipino 5

GAWAIN A: Isulat sa patlang ang letrang **D** kung Denotasyon (Literal na Kahulugan) at letrang **K** naman kung Konotasyon (Pansariling Kahulugan) ang mga pangungusap.

Mapait

- _____ A. Ang mapait na karanasan niya sa ibang bansa ang nagpatibay sa kanyang kalooban upang maging matagumpay sa buhay.
- _____ B. Hindi mahilig kumain ng ampalaya si Nancy dahil sa mapait na lasa nito.

Plastik

- _____ A. Nararapat lamang na ipagbawal na ang paggamit ng plastik sa ating bansa upang masolusyunan ng problema sa basura.
- _____ B. Mahirap ang magkaroon ng plastik na kaibigan kaya piliin natin ang ating mga kakaibiganin.

Dayuhan

- _____ A. Maraming magagandang tanawin sa Pilipinas kaya maraming mga dayuhan ang dumarating upang masilayan ang mga ito.
- _____ B. Bilang isang Pilipino, iwasan natin ang maging dayuhan sa sarili nating bansa.

GAWAIN B: Ibigay ang denotasyon at konotasyon ng salitang may salungguhit. Piliin ang tamang sagot sa loob ng kahon:

1. Si Rosa ay natatakot na muling **mahulog** ang loob sa isang lalaking hindi pa niya gaanong kakilala.

Denotasyon: _____

Konotasyon: _____

umibig bumagsak malaglag

2. Sipag at tiyaga ang **daan** sa pag-abot sa ating minimithing tagumpay.

Denotasyon: _____

Konotasyon: _____

susi mapa kalsada

Worksheet 10: English 5

ACTIVITY:

Read the text below. Then, fill out the two application forms with the right information.

Forms are papers with blank spaces where you write important information about yourself. You use forms when you make a social media account or when you visit the doctor for a check-up. When you are older, you will also fill out forms to get a driver's license or a voter's ID. In school, filling out forms helps teachers keep things organized, safe, and complete for records. That's why it's important to fill out forms carefully, so others can easily find the information they need.

School Library Card Application

Address: _____
Contact Number: _____ Date of birth: _____
Guardian Name: _____ Guardian's Signature: _____
E-mail: _____ Applicant Signature: _____

First Name: _____
Middle Name: _____
Last Name: _____
Age: _____ Date of Birth: _____
Address: _____
Contact Number: _____ Blood Type: _____
Gr.& Section: _____ Signature: _____

Worksheet 11: Science 5

INSTRUCTIONS:

Read and understand the text below, then answer the activity that follows.

“The Reproduction Journey”

There are some animals that give birth to live babies that grow inside the mother's body. Examples include mammals like dogs, cats, and humans.

Meanwhile, some animals reproduce by laying eggs, and the babies grow and hatch from these eggs. Examples include birds (like chickens), reptiles (like snakes), and insects (like butterflies).

ACTIVITY 1: Write True if the statement is correct. Otherwise, write False.

- _____ 1. All mammals give birth to live young.
- _____ 2. Birds reproduce by giving birth to live young.
- _____ 3. Reptiles like snakes and lizards lay eggs.
- _____ 4. Dogs, cats, and whales are mammals that give birth to live young.
- _____ 5. Most insects lay eggs to reproduce.

ACTIVITY 2: Look at the animals below. Decide if each one gives birth to live young or lays eggs. Draw a **circle O** if it gives birth to live young, and draw a **check mark ✓** if it lays eggs.

- _____ 1. frog
- _____ 2. duck
- _____ 3. human
- _____ 4. quail
- _____ 5. goat

Worksheet 12: Math 5

ACTIVITY: Use the Sieve of Eratosthenes method to identify prime numbers from 1 to 100. Circle the prime numbers and cross out the composite numbers as you follow the steps.

Steps for the Sieve of Eratosthenes:

Remember that a prime is divisible only by 1 and itself.

1. List numbers from 1-100. Box number 1 since it is not a prime nor composite.
2. Circle 2 as a prime number, then cross out all multiples of 2 (every even number).
3. Circle 3 as a prime number, then cross out any multiple of 3 remaining in the chart.
4. Circle 5 as a prime number, then cross out any multiple of 5 remaining in the chart.
5. Move to 7. Circle 7 as a prime number, then cross out any multiple of 7 remaining in the chart.
6. Continue this process for each prime number you encounter on the chart.
7. The circled values in the chart are the prime numbers between 1 and 100.

Number Chart (1–100)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Answer the following questions correctly.

1. Which numbers from 1–50 are prime? Composite?
2. How many numbers from 51 to 100 are prime? Composite?
3. Is 29 a prime or composite number?
4. Is 45 a prime or composite number?
5. Is 17 a prime or composite number?
6. Is 67 a prime or composite number?
7. Is 93 a prime or composite number?
8. Write 5 composite numbers greater than 10 but less than 20.
9. Write 5 prime numbers less than 90 but greater than 70.

Worksheet 13: Araling Panlipunan 5

GAWAIN: Basahin at unawain ang talata upang masagutan ang mga gawaing nasa ibaba.

Kalinangang Bayan tungkol sa Paniniwala at Relihiyon

Ang kalinangang bayan ng mga sinaunang Pilipino ay masasalamatin sa kanilang paniniwala at relihiyon na nakatuon sa kalikasan, espiritu, at kabuhayan. Naniniwala sila sa mga anito—mga espiritu ng kalikasan at kaluluwa ng ninuno—na kanilang dinadasalan at inaalayan upang humingi ng proteksyon, magandang ani, o paggaling sa karamdaman. Ang mga babaylan o katalonan ang nagsisilbing tagapamagitan sa mga espiritu at gumaganap sa mga ritwal. Makikita sa paniniwala at relihiyon ng sinaunang Pilipino ang malalim na ugnayan nila sa kalikasan at kanilang paniniwala sa mahika, kapalaran, at mga puwersang hindi nakikita, na bumubuo sa yaman ng ating kalinangang bayan.

Kumpletuhin ang kaisipan sa ibaba. Isulat ang sagot sa patlang. Piliin ang tamang sagot sa kahon.

Idiyanale	diyos	Balangaw	Bathala	Lakapati
animismo	politeismo	diwata	Sidapa	babaylan o katalonan

1. Ang mga sinaunang Pilipino ay naniniwala sa kapangyarihan ng _____ o isang dakilang lumikha o nilalang na mas nakatataas sa kanila.
2. Sinasamba nila ang kalikasan dahil sa paniniwalang ito ay pinananahanan ng mga Espiritu na kung tawagin ay _____.
3. Ang paniniwalang ito ay tinatawag na _____.
4. May ilan namang naniniwala at sumasamba sa maraming diyos at diyosa, ang tawag dito ay _____.
5. Para sa ilang lugar sa bansa, si _____ ang pinakamakapangyarihan sa lahat.
6. Sinasamba rin ang iba pang diyos tulad nina: _____, diyos ng pagsasaka;
7. _____, diyos ng bahaghari;
8. _____, diyos ng kamatayan;
9. _____, diyosa ng pagkamaanakin (fertility); at marami pang iba.
10. Ang ritwal ay pinangungunahan ng mga paring babae sa katutubong relihiyon na tinatawag na _____.

Worksheet 14: EPP 5

GAWAIN: Hanapin sa loob ng kahon ang mga halimbawa ng **IDOL** o huwaran sa pag-aalaga ng mga *poultry* animals sa Pilipinas na binanggit sa pangungusap.

Leo Sungkip	Leo Aldueza	Chito Suarez
Emmanuel Pinol	Albert Dwight Tamayo	

- _____ 1. Siya ay kilala sa kanyang kontribusyon sa duck framing industry dahil matagumpay na poultry ng itik at pato sa Davao City.
- _____ 2. Isang kilalang poultry farmer mula sa San Jose, Batangas, at isa sa mga nagtatag ng Batangas Egg Producers Cooperative (BEPCO).
- _____ 3. Siya ay matagumpay na supplier ng balut at sisiw sa Bohol.
- _____ 4. Isa sa mga pangunahing tagapagtaguyod ng pagpapalakas ng native chicken industry sa Pilipinas bilang bahagi ng kanyang mas malawak nalayunin para sa food security at rural livelihood development.
- _____ 5. Dahil sa kanyang kontribusyon sa agrikultura at paggamit ng social media upang magbigay edukasyon, naging isa siya sa mga founding members ng Agricultural and Fishery Youthpreneur Council (AFYC) na inilunsad ng Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF).

Worksheet 15: MAPEH 5

ACTIVITY

1. Think of one healthy habit you can do every day. (Examples: eating vegetables, exercising, sleeping early, being kind to others.)
2. In the box below, **draw and color** a poster showing ONE healthy habit.
3. Write a short **slogan** or message to go with your poster. (Example: *"Healthy habits, happy life!"*)
4. Share your poster and slogan with a family member.

MY POSTER

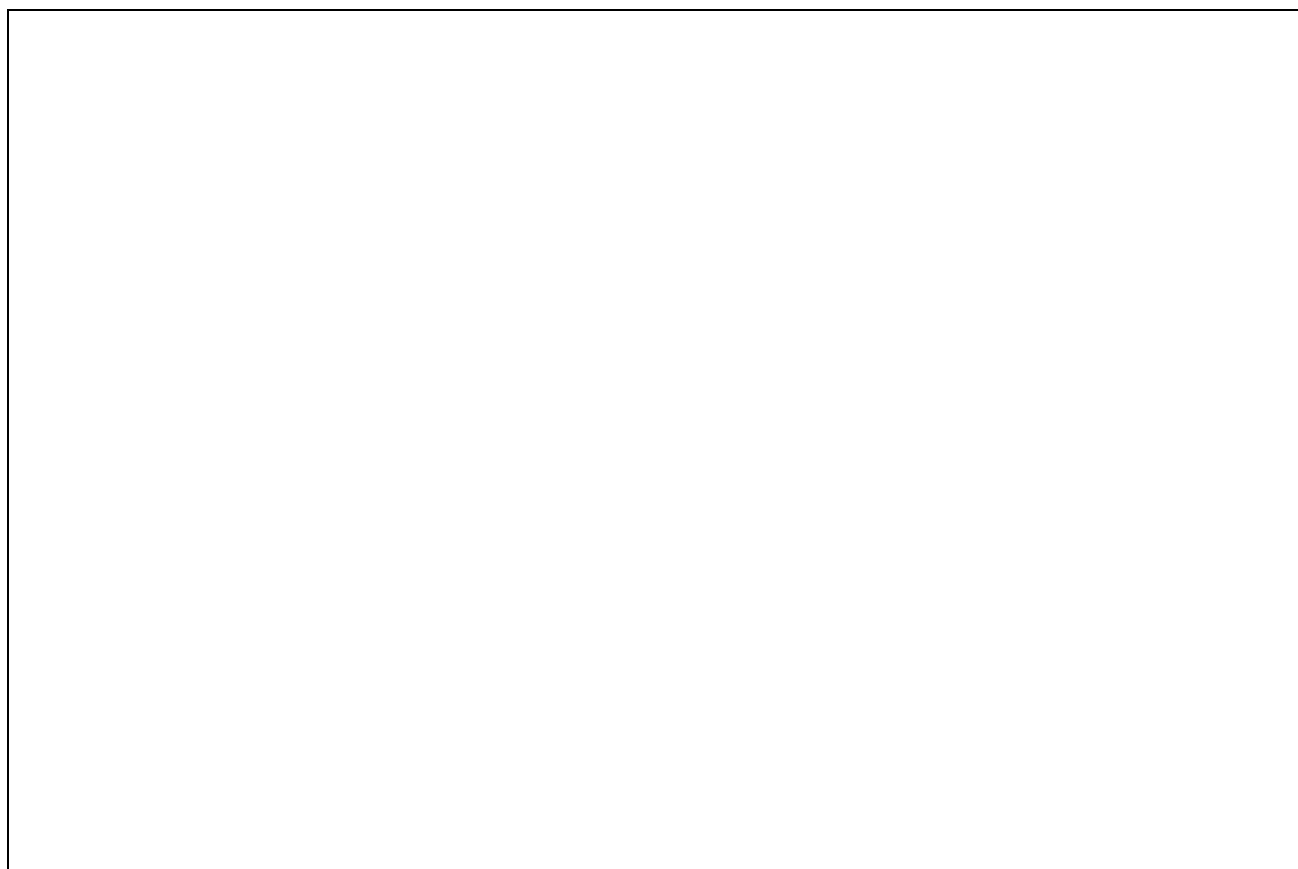
MY SLOGAN

Worksheet 16: GMRC 5

GAWAIN:

Ang pananampalataya ay nagbibigay sa atin ng lakas ng loob, pag-asa, at gabay sa araw-araw. Sa pamamagitan ng pagguhit ng simbolo o larawan, maipapakita mo kung paano ka natutulungan ng iyong pananampalataya sa iyong buhay bilang isang mag-aaral at bilang isang tao.

Gumuhit ng isang simbolo o larawan na nagpapakita ng iyong sariling pananampalataya sa loob ng kahon. Sagutin ang tanong: “Paano ito nakatutulong sa iyo?”



Paano ito nakatutulong sayo?



Worksheet 17: Filipino 5

GAWAIN: Ayusin ang ramboletra upang mabuo ang tinutukoy ng kaisipan. Isulat ang iyong sagot sa loob ng kahon.

1. Isang uri ng babasahin na naglalaman ng pinakahuling kaganapan sa loob at labas ng ating bansa na araw-araw kung ilathala.

YGAAAANPH

2. Ang pahina ng pahayagan na babasahin mo para malaman ang pinakatampok na balita para sa araw.

LUO NG LTBAAI

3. Aling pahina ang babasahin mo kung gusto mong maglibang tulad ng pagsagot sa crossword puzzle at horoscope?

AAANLIBNGNP

4. Ang pahinang gustong hawakan ng mga taong naghahanap ng trabaho o nais magbenta o bumili ng anumang bagay.

KKLSPIIDONGAA NNSYOAU

5. Pahina ng pahayagan na madalas nating mabasa ang mga opinyon o saloobin ng patnugot tungkol sa isang napapanahong isyu o usapin ng bansa.

EDTLRYIOA

6. Pahinang naglalaman ng mga balita tungkol sa mga paborito nating manlalaro ng ibat-ibang larangan.

PLKAAAANS

7. Anong pahina ang sadyang inilaan upang ipagbigay alam sa mga kaibigan o malayong kamag-anak ng mga detalye ng isang taong namatay.

OBTWRYOIA

Worksheet 18: English 5

ACTIVITY 1:

A **suffix** is a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning, form, or function. Examples: actorer, workerer, hopeful, quickly.

When you add a suffix:

- It can show **who a person is** (*work* → *worker*).
- It can show a **quality or feeling** (*hope* → *hopeful*).
- It can change a word into an **action or description** (*quick* → *quickly*)

Read the following sentences. Then, **underline** the word that has a suffix in each sentence.

1. Cherry spoke to the woman nicely.
2. His selfishness led to other problems.
3. His performance yesterday was admirable.
4. The children were so careless that they broke the wine glasses.
5. Everybody wants to have a peaceful life.

ACTIVITY 2:

Add a suffix to each word in the box and use it to complete each sentence below.

perform	confuse	celebrate	apology
champion	announce	satisfy	wonder

1. Being late, I had to _____ to the team waiting for me.
2. The last _____ of the musical play cast deserved a standing ovation.
3. A _____ followed after the team won the final game.
4. The _____ trophy was received by the team captain.
5. The announcer's error created a little _____ among the teams.
6. Nevertheless, the _____ of winners was made final.
7. The audience showed _____ with the results.
8. Each of the teams did a _____ job in the competition.

Worksheet 19: Science 5

ACTIVITY:

Read and understand the text below.

Why do heavier objects fall faster than lighter objects?

Heavier objects do **not** fall faster than lighter objects **because of gravity** alone. Gravity pulls all objects down at the same rate, no matter their weight. However, **air resistance** can slow down lighter objects more, like how a feather falls slower than a rock. For example, if you drop a feather and a rock at the same time, the rock hits the ground first because the feather is slowed by air, not because it is lighter.

Read each statement below carefully. Write **Yes** if the statement is true, and **No** if the statement is false.

- _____ 1. Gravity is the force that pulls all objects toward the ground.
- _____ 2. A heavier rock will always fall faster than a lighter feather if there is no air.
- _____ 3. Gravity affects both heavy and light objects equally in space where there is no air.
- _____ 4. Air can slow down how fast something falls.
- _____ 5. A piece of paper will fall faster than a coin.
- _____ 6. Gravity only works on heavy objects, not light ones.
- _____ 7. Feathers fall slowly on Earth because of air resistance, not because it is lighter.
- _____ 8. The mass of an object does not change the pull of gravity.
- _____ 9. Heavier objects fall faster on Earth because they are heavier.
- _____ 10. If you drop a pencil and a book at the same time from the same height, they will hit the ground at the same time (if there is no air resistance).

Worksheet 20: Math 5

ACTIVITY:

For this activity, you will practice collecting **bivariate data** (data with two variables). Use simple tools like short questions or interviews. Ask your family members or household members about **two pieces of information** (age and what they like to do during bad weather). Record their answers in the table provided.

Fill in the table with your answers. Then, answer the questions that follow.

Respondent	<i>How old are you?</i>	<i>What do you like to do during a bad weather?</i>
<i>Example</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Read books</i>
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

1. How many people did you interview?
2. Which question uses numbers (quantitative)? Which question uses words (qualitative)?
3. Which answer was the most common in the first question?
4. Which answer was the least common in the second question?
5. Did you notice any pattern or connection between the two variables? Explain.
6. If you were to ask more people, do you think you will get different responses? Why?

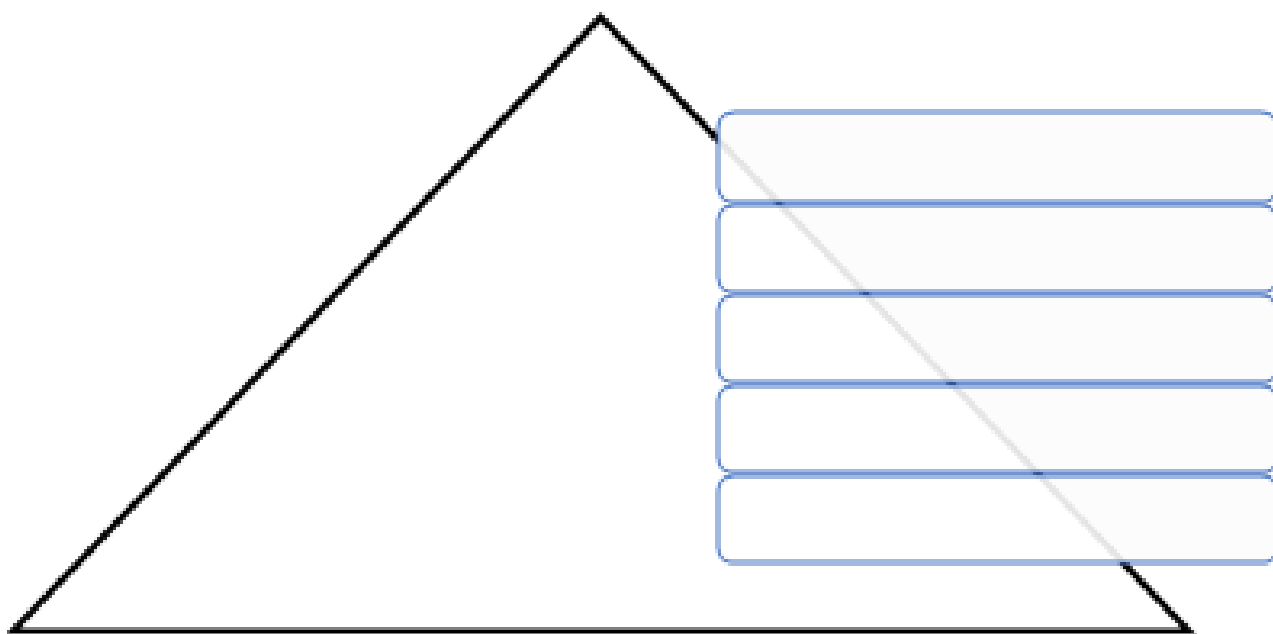
Worksheet 21: Araling Panlipunan 5

GAWAIN: Basahin at unawain ang talata.

Katayuan ng mga Pilipino sa Panahon ng Kolonyalismo

Sa panahon ng kolonyalismong Espanyol, ang lipunang Pilipino ay nahati sa iba't ibang antas na nagpapakita ng malinaw na hierarkiya. Sa tuktok ng lipunan ay ang mga Peninsulares, mga Espanyol na ipinanganak sa Espanya, na may pinakamataas na posisyon sa pamahalaan at simbahan. Kasunod nila ang Insulares o mga Espanyol na ipinanganak sa Pilipinas. Sumunod ang Mestizo (mga may halong dugong Espanyol at Pilipino) at ang Principalia, na binubuo ng mga datu at maharlikang Pilipino na kumampi sa mga Espanyol at binigyan ng pribilehiyo. Ang mga Indio, o mga karaniwang Pilipino, ang bumubuo sa pinakamalaking bahagi ng populasyon ngunit may pinakamababang antas sa lipunan—sila ang madalas na pinapatawan ng buwis at sapilitang paggawa.

Buoin ang 'Pyramid Organizer' sa pamamagitan ng pagsulat ng mga antas ng lipunan sa panahon ng kolonyalismong Espanyol. Isulat sa pinakamataas na bahagi ng pyramid ang pinakamataas na antas, at sa pinakailalim naman ang pinakamababang antas ng lipunan.

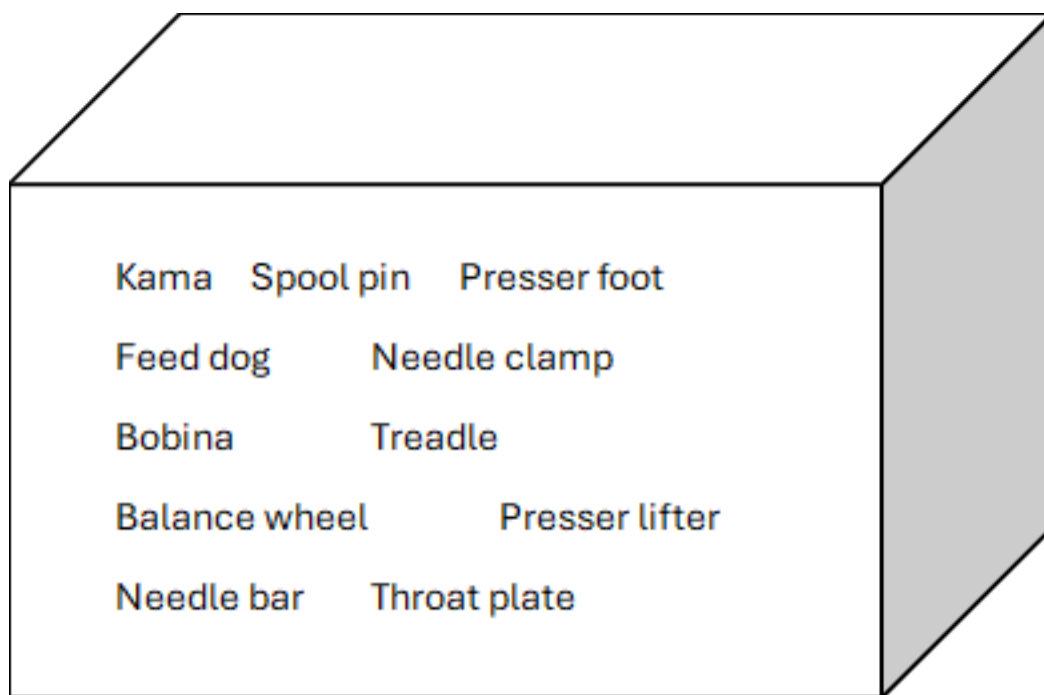


Ano ang pagkakaiba sa katayuan ng mga Pilipino sa lipunan noong panahon ng kolonyalismong Espanyol at mga Pilipino sa lipunan ngayon?

Worksheet 22: EPP 5

GAWAIN:

Tukuyin kung anong bahagi ng makina ang inilalarawan sa bawat pangungusap. Piliin ang tamang sagot sa loob ng “Mystery Box.”



- _____ 1. Ito ay patungan ng tinatahi.
- _____ 2. Ito ay nagsisilbing kabitan ng karayom
- _____ 3. Ito ang platong metal nasa ilalim ng karayom
- _____ 4. Ito ang nagbaba at nagtataas ng pressure foot
- _____ 5. Ito ay pumipigil o umiipit sa tela habang tinatahi
- _____ 6. Ito ay pinaglalagyan ng sinulid sa ilalim ng makina.
- _____ 7. Ito ang pinagpapatungan ng paa upang patakbuin ang makina.
- _____ 8. Ito ay pinaglalagyan ng karete ng sinulid sa taas na bahagi ng ulo ng makina.
- _____ 9. Ito ang nagpapaandar at nagpapahinto sa makina. Katulong ang gulong sa ilalim
- _____ 10. Ito ay ngipin ng makina. Nasa ilalim ito ng presser foot na nag-uusod ng tela tinatahi.

Worksheet 23: MAPEH 5

ACTIVITY:

Dynamics in music tell us how loud or soft a sound should be. Musicians use dynamic marking to express feelings and moods in a song.

Match the symbol to its correct meaning. Write the capital letter on the blank.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| _____ 1. Very soft | A. f |
| _____ 2. Loud | B. p |
| _____ 3. Soft | C. mf |
| _____ 4. Moderately loud | D. ppp |
| _____ 5. Gradually becoming loud | E. < |
| _____ 6. Very very loud | F. pp |
| _____ 7. Very very soft | G. ff |
| _____ 8. Moderately soft | H. > |
| _____ 9. Very loud | I. mp |
| _____ 10. Gradually becoming soft | J. fff |

Worksheet 24: GMRC 5

ACTIVITY:

Basahin o kantahin ang awit sa tono ng “Leron, Leron Sinta.” Pagkatapos, sagutin:
Ano-ano ang mga tungkulin na nabanggit sa awit? Isulat ito sa baba.

Magsuot ng helmet kapag magmomotor
Upang maiwasan sakuna sa daan
Tumawid din tayo sa tamang tawiran,
Pedestrian, footbridge ay ating gamitin.
Basura nati’y itapon sa basurahan
Balat ng kendi ay ipasok sa bulsa
Disiplina ito’t pagsunod sa batas,
Kaya’t dapat gawin at sundin palagi.

Ano-ano ang mga tungkulin na nabanggit sa awit?

Tingnan ang mga larawan sa ibaba. **Bilugan** ang mga larawan na ginagawa mo o sinusunod mo na sa araw-araw.



Sagutin sa isang pangungusap: **Bakit mahalagang sundin ang mga simpleng batas trapiko at kalinisan sa komunidad?**

Worksheet 25: FILIPINO 5

GAWAIN:

Tandaan na ang pormularyo o forms ay mga dokumentong may puwang na kinakailangang sagutan o sulatan tungkol sa mga impormasyon tungkol sa isang tao o samahan. Kadalasang ito ay nasa wikang ingles at pawang katotohanan lamang ang dapat ilagay.

Punan ang *library card* sa ibaba. Pillin ang wastong datos mula sa kahon.

July 31, 2025	Mrs. Rozette Reyes	Ang Alamat ng Saging
Juan Dela Cruz	Hera	5

LIBRARY CARD		
Name :	_____ 1	
Grade :	_____ 2	Section : _____ 3
Adviser :	_____ 4	
<hr/>		
Date Barrowed	Title of the Book	Date Returned
_____ 5	_____ 6	

Worksheet 26: ENGLISH 5

ACTIVITY:

Facial expressions are movements of the face that show how a person feels. We can smile when we are happy, frown when we are sad, or raise our eyebrows when we are surprised. Some common facial expressions include:

- Smiling (happiness or friendliness)
- Frowning (sadness or disapproval)
- Raising an eyebrow (curiosity or skepticism)
- Wrinkling the nose (disgust or distaste)

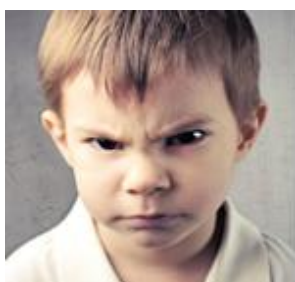
Look at each picture below and write down the emotion or feeling that you think is being expressed. Then, describe a situation or context when you see someone having that facial expression.



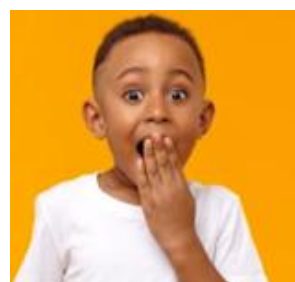
Emotion:
Context:



Emotion:
Context:



Emotion:
Context:



Emotion:
Context:

Worksheet 27: SCIENCE 5

ACTIVITY:

I. Classify each group of animals by placing a check mark (✓) under the correct features that describe them.

Classification of animals	Key Features					
	Vertebrate	Invertebrate	Warm-blooded	Cold-blooded	With Jointed Legs	Without Jointed Legs
Insect						
Fish						
Amphibian						
Bird						
Reptile						
Mammal						

II. Connect the animal in Column A to its correct characteristic in Column B.

Column A

1. penguin •
2. lizard •
3. cow •
4. frog •
5. milkfish •

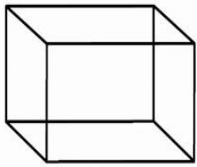
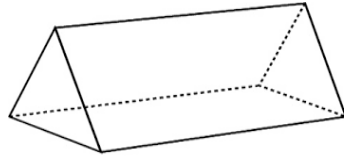
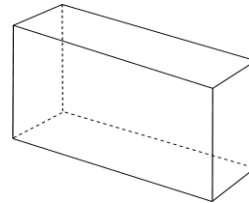
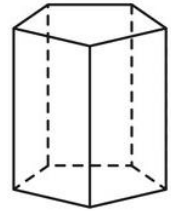
Column B

- Warm-blooded, has feathers
- Cold-blooded, lives on land and water
- Cold-blooded, has scales
- Warm-blooded, has fur
- Cold-blooded, lives in water

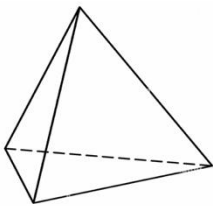
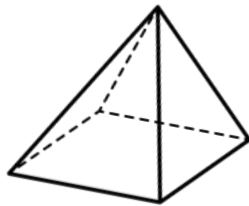
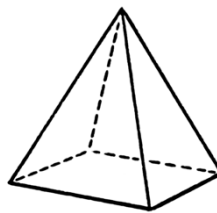
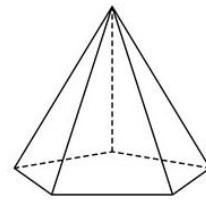
Worksheet 28: MATH 5

ACTIVITY:

Prisms have two parallel and congruent bases connected by rectangular faces. Below are some examples of prisms.



Pyramids have one base and triangular faces that meet at a vertex.



In geometry, vertices, faces, and edges are the fundamental components that define three-dimensional (3D) shapes. **Vertices** are the corner points where edges meet, **faces** are the flat or curved surfaces of the shape, and **edges** are the line segments where two faces intersect.

Read the following carefully. Identify what is being asked.

1. Which figure has only one base?
2. Which figure always has two congruent bases?
3. A solid figure with 2 triangular bases and 3 rectangular faces. A prism or a pyramid?
4. A solid figure with 1 square base and 4 triangular faces meeting at a point. Is it a prism or a pyramid?
5. A solid figure with two rectangular bases and 4 rectangular faces. Is it a prism or a pyramid?
6. Which has more edges: a square prism or a square pyramid?
7. Which has more vertices: a triangular prism or a triangular pyramid?
8. How many faces does a rectangle have?
9. How many faces does a square pyramid have?
10. Name 3 real-life objects that are prisms.
11. Name 3 real-life objects that are pyramids.
12. Which figure (prism or pyramid) always has triangular sides?
13. How many edges does a triangular prism have?
14. How many vertices does a square pyramid have?
15. Write one difference and one similarity between prisms and pyramids.

Worksheet 29: AP 5

GAWAIN:

I. Ayusin ang mga *jumbled letters* upang mabuo ang tamang salita batay sa kahulugang ibinigay. Isulat ang iyong sagot sa patlang.

- | | | |
|------------|-------|---|
| DETO | _____ | 1. ang bigay kayang binibigay sa mga magulang ng iniibig na dalaga |
| PAACKRAIRT | _____ | 2. ang tawag sa pamilyang Pilipino dahil ang ama ang kinikilalang puno, tagapagbigay ng mga pangangailangan at tagapagtanggol ng kanyang mga anak |
| KAOKARA | _____ | 3. ang tawag sa malalaking sasakyang pandagat na ginamit sa digmaan. |
| GNASGA | _____ | 4. isang uri ng tansong gong ng mga taga-Cordillera |
| BABGANIGN | _____ | 5. ang sayaw para sa paglilibing ng yumaong nakaranas ng marahas ng kamatayan ng mga Ifugao |

II. Sagutin ang mga sumusunod.

1. Bakit mahalagang alamin at pahalagahan ang mga kaugalian at kagamitan ng ating mga ninuno?
2. Paano mo maipapakita ang paggalang at pagpapahalaga sa kultura at tradisyon sa Pilipinas?

Worksheet 30: MAPEH 5

ACTIVITY:

Bullying is the repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power. Bullying can be physical, verbal or psychological. It can happen face-to-face or online.

I. Encircle the hidden words inside the box that are related to bullying.

S	G	N	I	H	S	U	P	A	C
H	U	J	T	R	B	D	I	C	R
O	U	R	H	X	C	G	G	C	I
U	H	U	R	T	I	N	G	P	T
T	O	R	E	T	N	M	Z	U	I
I	C	P	A	N	S	H	I	S	C
N	U	S	T	Q	P	G	X	H	I
G	N	I	T	L	U	S	N	I	S
E	X	C	L	U	S	I	O	N	M
H	U	K	I	C	K	I	N	G	M

II. Answer the following questions.

1. How do you think students can help prevent bullying in school?

2. If you see someone being bullied, what are some safe ways you can support the victim or stop the bullying?

• Reading Comprehension 1 Level 5

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Marcia says that all of her friends have a cell phone, but Marcia's mom doesn't want to buy her one. Marcia's mom doesn't want Marcia to play video games either. What is more, the Internet scares her. Marcia's mom says, "If Marcia has a cell phone, how do we know whom she is talking to? Video games are bad for you. The Internet is dangerous and uncontrolled. **It's like having a gun in the house.** We should just ban her from using the computer, and I'm not buying her a cell phone until she is eighteen. This is the only way we can be sure that Marcia is safe."

Marcia's dad disagrees with Marcia's mom. Although he agrees that there are some dangers to it, he likes the Internet, and finds it to be very useful. "The trouble is," he says, "**We just can't stop Marcia from using the Internet, as this would put her at a disadvantage.**" What is more, I like video games. I think that, when played in moderation, they are fun. Obviously, it is not good to play them without restraint or self-control. **Finally, I think Marcia needs a cell phone.** We can't take these things away."

Questions

- 1) Which of the following best describes the difference between Marcia's mom and Marcia's dad?
 - A. Mom wants to ban Marcia from using the computer, while dad likes to play video games.
 - B. Mom thinks technology is dangerous, while dad thinks it can be useful.
 - C. Mom cares little about Marcia's future, while dad is very supportive.
 - D. Mom is very strict while Dad is open minded.
- 2) Which of the following best describes the similarity between Marcia's mom and Marcia's dad?
 - A. Mom and dad both like technology.
 - B. Mom and dad both think video games are bad.
 - C. Mom and dad both think the internet is dangerous.
 - D. Mom and dad both care about Marcia's wellbeing.
- 3) In paragraph 1, Marcia's mom says, "It's like having a gun in the house." She says this in order to
 - A. support the idea that the Internet is dangerous
 - B. reject the claim that guns can be safe if used responsibly
 - C. encourage Marcia's dad to purchase a gun
 - D. explain why the Internet is uncontrolled
- 4) In paragraph 2, Marcia's dad says, "We just can't stop Marcia from using the Internet, as this would put her at a disadvantage." What does Marcia's dad mean by this?
 - A. Marcia needs to learn how to use the internet if she wants to have friends in the future.
 - B. Marcia should not stop using the internet because this will seriously slow her learning.
 - C. If a person's ability to use the internet becomes important in the future, Marcia will be at a loss.
 - D. If Marcia does not learn to use the internet on her own, then she will never learn to recognize its dangers.

- 5) In paragraph 2, Marcia's dad says, "Finally, I think Marcia needs a cell phone." Given what you know about Marcia's mom's concerns, what is the best reason Marcia's dad can provide to convince Marcia's mom that Marcia needs a cell phone?
- A. Marcia can use her cell phone to talk to her friends, instead of needing to borrow one of ours.
 - B. Having a cell phone will teach Marcia how to use new technology.
 - C. Because all of her friends have one, it would be unfair to disallow Marcia to have a cell phone.
 - D. If Marcia's is in trouble she can use her cell phone to call for help.
- 6) Which of the following describes a level of game play that Marcia' dad would disapprove of?
- A. On Saturday, Marcia plays video games all evening. The next day, she wakes up early and goes for a walk through the woods near her house. When her friend calls Marcia, they talk about the what they are going to wear to school on Monday.
 - B. Marcia plays video games for an hour or two. Then she eats lunch and meets her friends at the skating rink. That night, Marcia and her friends go to see a movie.
 - C. Marcia plays video games all morning. When her friends ask her to come play outside, Marcia tells them that she is too busy and continues to play.
 - D. Marcia plays video games for an hour every day for five days straight. During these days, she does not watch any TV.
- 7) Marcia's mom can best be described as
- A. ridiculous
 - B. careful
 - C. cruel
 - D. rude
- 8) Marcia's dad can best be described as
- A. shameless
 - B. foolish
 - C. wild
 - D. reasonable
- 9) Which of the following would be the best way for Marcia to change the way her mom thinks about technology?
- A. Read her a newspaper article that talks about the importance of technology.
 - B. Provide her an instruction manual detailing how the latest cell phone functions.
 - C. Take her to the library and show her the top five most popular internet websites.
 - D. Spend the weekend playing video games with her.

• Reading Comprehension 2 Level 5

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Have you ever heard someone use the phrase “once in a blue moon?” People use this **expression** to describe something that they do not do very often. For example, someone might say that he tries to avoid eating sweets because they are unhealthy, but will eat chocolate “once in a blue moon.” Or someone who does not usually like to go to the beach might say “I visit the shore once in a blue moon.” While many people use this phrase, not everyone knows the meaning behind it.

The first thing to know is that the moon itself is never actually blue. This is just an expression. The phrase “blue moon” actually has to do with the shape of the moon, not the color.

As the moon travels around the earth, it appears to change shape. We associate certain names with certain shapes of the moon. For example, when we can see a small part of the moon, it is called a **crescent** moon. A crescent is a shape that looks like the tip of a fingernail. When we cannot see the moon at all, it is called a new moon. When we can see the entire moon, it is called a full moon. Usually, there is only one full moon every month. Sometimes, however, there will be two full moons in one month. When this happens, the second full moon is called a “blue moon.”

Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons. As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event. This fact has led people to use the expression “once in a blue moon” to describe other very rare events in their lives.

Questions

- 1) Which of the following would be a good example of someone doing something “once in a blue moon”?
 - A. Mary likes to go to the mountains every weekend. Mary goes to the mountains once in a blue moon.
 - B. Tom rarely remembers to take out the trash. Tom takes out the trash once in a blue moon.
 - C. Cindy hates to wash the dishes. Nevertheless, she does it every day. Cindy washes the dishes once in a blue moon.
 - D. Ming sometimes forgets to do his homework. Ming forgets to do his homework once in a blue moon.
- 2) When does a blue moon happen in nature?
 - A. when there are two full moons in one month
 - B. when the moon has a blue color
 - C. when we cannot see the moon at all
 - D. when we can only see a small part of the moon

- 3) Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that which of the following sentences does not contain an **expression**?
- A. Thomas has lost his mind.
 - B. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
 - C. I'll mow the grass after I finish my homework.
 - D. It's never a bad time to start something new.
- 4) As described in paragraph 3, what is another example of something that has a **crescent** shape?
- A. your thumb
 - B. a distant star
 - C. the letter "C"
 - D. the letter "H"
- 5) In the final paragraph, the author states: "Over the next 20 years, there will only be 15 blue moons." This means that over the next 20 years, a blue moon will happen
- A. once a year
 - B. less than once a year
 - C. more than once a year
 - D. not enough information is provided
- 6) As used in the final paragraph, which is the best antonym for **rare**?
- A. common
 - B. strange
 - C. colorful
 - D. infrequent
- 7) In the final paragraph the author writes, "As you can see, a blue moon is a very rare event." The purpose of this statement is to
- A. answer an earlier question
 - B. provide an example
 - C. support an upcoming conclusion
 - D. challenge a previous statement

• Reading Comprehension 3 Level 5

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Many people who are looking to get a pet dog get a puppy. There are many reasons why people get puppies. After all, puppies are cute, friendly, and playful. But even though puppies make good pets, there are good reasons why you should consider getting an adult dog instead.

When you get a puppy, you have to teach it how to **behave**. You have to make sure that the puppy is **housebroken** so that it does not go to the bathroom inside the house. You have to teach the puppy not to jump up on your guests or chew on your shoes. You have to train the puppy to walk on a leash. This is a lot of work.

On the other hand, when you get an adult dog, there is a good chance that it will already know how to do all of the previously mentioned things. Many adult dogs have already been housebroken. Many adult dogs will not jump on or chew things that you do not want them to jump on or chew. Many adult dogs will be able to walk on a leash without pulling you to the other side of the street.

Puppies also have a lot of energy and want to play all of the time. This can be fun, but you might not want to play as much as your puppy does. Puppies will not always sleep through the night or let you **relax** as you watch television.

On the other hand, most adult dogs will wait on you to play. What is more, they will sleep when you are sleeping and are happy to watch television on the couch right beside you.

There is one last reason why you should get an adult dog instead of a puppy. When most people go to the pound to get a dog, they get a puppy. This means that **many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes**. So if you are looking to get a dog for a pet, you should think about getting an adult dog. They are good pets who need good homes.

Questions

- 1) The author apparently thinks that puppies are
 - A. bad pets because they take too much work to own
 - B. friendly, playful, and a lot of work
 - C. not as cute as adult dogs
 - D. not as playful as adult dogs
- 2) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best synonym for **behave**?
 - A. listen
 - B. understand
 - C. train
 - D. act
- 3) The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain how puppies
 - A. are very immature
 - B. do not make good pets
 - C. can be very destructive
 - D. are a lot of work

- 4) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best example of a dog that is **housebroken**?
- A. Spot goes outside to use the bathroom.
 - B. Rex always breaks things inside of the house.
 - C. Rover never jumps on guests.
 - D. Muffin chews on people's shoes.
- 5) According to the passage, why are adult dogs easier to take care of than puppies?
- I. Puppies need to learn how to walk nicely on a leash.
 - II. Adult dogs have less energy than puppies do.
 - III. It is harder for adult dogs to find a home than it is for puppies.
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III
- 6) Based on information in the passage, which of the following statements is false?
- A. Puppies have a lot of energy.
 - B. Puppies need a lot of attention.
 - C. Adult dogs do not like to play.
 - D. Adult dogs do not need eat very much.
- 7) As used in paragraph 4, which is the best synonym for **relax**?
- A. work
 - B. leave
 - C. play
 - D. rest
- 8) The author begins paragraphs 3 and 5 with the phrase, "On the other hand." This phrase is used to
- A. highlight an example
 - B. contrast previous information
 - C. contradict a later statement
 - D. support the upcoming paragraph
- 9) In the final paragraph, the author says, "many adult dogs spend a lot of time in the pound, and some never find good homes." Based on what you have read in the passage, why is this most likely the case?
- A. People see adult dogs as unhappy and dangerous, while they see puppies as cute and friendly.
 - B. People understand that most adult dogs still need to a lot of training before they understand how to behave properly.
 - C. People think that puppies are cute and playful and do not always think about how much work it will take to train them.
 - D. People do not want to get a dog that does not have much time left to live.
- 10) Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that someone who owns a puppy must be
- A. strict
 - B. serious
 - C. careful
 - D. responsible

• Reading Comprehension 4 Level 5

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Many people like to eat pizza, but not everyone knows how to make it. Making the perfect pizza can be **complicated**, but there are lots of ways for you to make a more basic version at home.

When you make pizza, you must begin with the crust. The crust can be hard to make. If you want to make the crust yourself, you will have to make dough using flour, water, and yeast. You will have to knead the dough with your hands. If you do not have enough time to do this, you can use a prepared crust that you buy from the store.

After you have chosen your crust, you must then add the sauce. Making your own sauce from scratch can take a long time. You have to buy tomatoes, peel them, and then cook them with spices. If this sounds like too much work, you can also **purchase** jarred sauce from the store. **Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home.**

Now that you have your crust and your sauce, you need to add the cheese. Cheese comes from milk, which comes from cows. Do you have a cow in your backyard? Do you know how to milk the cow? Do you know how to turn that milk into cheese? If not, you might want to buy cheese from the grocery store instead of making it yourself.

When you have the crust, sauce, and cheese ready, you can add other toppings. Some people like to put meat on their pizza, while other people like to add vegetables. Some people even like to add pineapple! The best part of making a pizza at home is that you can **customize** it by adding your own favorite ingredients.

Questions

- 1) The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to
 - A. describe the history of pizza
 - B. teach a healthier way to make pizza
 - C. outline steps to make a basic pizza at home
 - D. provide tips about how to make your pizza especially delicious
- 2) As used in paragraph 1, which word means the opposite of **complicated**?
 - A. difficult
 - B. simple
 - C. easy
 - D. manageable
- 3) As used in paragraph 3, which is the best synonym for **purchase**?
 - A. forget
 - B. buy
 - C. ask
 - D. cook

- 4) In paragraph 3, the author writes, "Many jarred sauces taste almost as good as the kind you make at home." The purpose of this statement is to
- A. clarify a later statement
 - B. provide an example
 - C. clarify an earlier statement
 - D. support the previous paragraph
- 5) In paragraph 4, the author asks a series of questions in order to
- A. support the idea that most people cannot make homemade cheese
 - B. reinforce the idea that most people probably live on farms
 - C. prove that store-bought cheese tastes better than homemade cheese
 - D. emphasize the superiority of homemade cheese over store bought cheese
- 6) As used in paragraph 5, which is the best definition for **customize**?
- A. to make personal
 - B. to prepare for more than one
 - C. to eat while hot
 - D. to desire
- 7) According to the author, which of the following ingredients do you need to have ready before you can add the toppings?
- I. crust
 - II. sauce
 - III. cheese
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III
- 8) Which of the following words best describes how the author feels about making a pizza from scratch?
- A. helpful
 - B. understanding
 - C. enthusiastic
 - D. negative
- 9) Which of the following conclusions would work best at the end of this passage.
- A. Although the crust, sauce, and toppings are all important ingredients in pizza, it is clear that the cheese is most important. Therefore, be sure your cheese is homemade.
 - B. It can be understood that making your pizza from scratch should be avoided at all costs. Use store bought ingredients and save yourself a heap of trouble.
 - C. As you can see, cooking a pizza can be fun, but it can also be very expensive. But, as you can see, the best things are worth paying for.
 - D. Once you have prepared the crust, sauce, cheese, and toppings, you are ready to bake your pizza. I think you will see that making pizza at home can be a good alternative to purchasing it from the store.

• Reading Comprehension 5 Level 5

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Dan, Sarah, Ted, and Rebecca have been playing a friendly game of poker for almost an hour. So far, Ted has the biggest pile of winnings, with a total of \$5.45. Sarah has won a small sum, and Rebecca has lost more than Dan.

Questions

- 1) At this stage of the game, who has lost the most money?
 - A. Ted
 - B. Sarah
 - C. Dan
 - D. Rebecca
- 2) How much money might each player have started with, if each player started with the same amount?
 - A. \$4
 - B. \$6
 - C. \$8
 - D. Not enough information is provided
- 3) If the game started at 7:00, what time might it be at this stage of the game?
 - A. 7:30
 - B. 7:50
 - C. 8:00
 - D. 8:45
- 4) At this stage of the game, who has/have won money?
 - I. Ted
 - II. Sarah
 - III. Dan
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III

• Reading Comprehension 6 Level 5

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

What do you do with your orange peels and corn cobs after you are done eating? Most people throw them in the trash can. But food leftovers do not have to go into the trash. They are biodegradable, which means that they can be broken down by bacteria into natural materials. People who like to garden often put their fruit and vegetable scraps in a special place known as a compost pile.

A compost pile is a spot outdoors where food waste can break down into compost, which gardeners use. This process takes several months. Once the compost is created, people spread this mixture in their gardens to add nutrients to the soil. The compost in the soil helps new plants grow in the garden.

How do you take care of a compost pile? It needs air, water, and heat. Bacteria and other microorganisms break down the food waste into more basic elements like water and carbon dioxide. This process requires oxygen, so people use a shovel to turn compost regularly and help air reach all parts of the pile. The pile cannot dry out, so it should be covered to keep moisture in. Finally, heat speeds up the process. This means a compost pile should be in the sun for at least part of the day.

Food leftovers are not the only things that turn into compost. You can also add yard waste like grass clippings, dried leaves, and straw. In fact, you should add these things to create a healthy balance in your compost. But do not add any weeds to your compost pile unless you want to grow weeds in your garden! Sometimes seeds are left behind in the compost. This can be a welcome surprise if you find a tomato plant **sprouting** where you had not planted one. The tomato seed was hiding in the compost, waiting to begin a new life in the garden.

Questions

1) Gardeners use compost to

- A. reduce the amount of trash on the planet
- B. break down food waste
- C. add nutrients to the soil
- D. take care of bacteria and other microorganisms

2) To take care of a compost pile you have to

- I. turn it regularly
 - II. cover it
 - III. make sure it is in the sun for at least part of the day
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III

- 3) People should start a compost pile if they
- A. need compost right away
 - B. do not like to garden
 - C. want to put their food waste to good use
 - D. eat oranges and corn
- 4) You should not put weeds in a compost pile because
- A. they do not create a healthy balance
 - B. food leftovers are the only things that turn into compost
 - C. you do not want surprise plants growing in your garden
 - D. the seeds can create new weeds in your garden
- 5) As used in the final paragraph, **sprouting** most nearly means
- A. blooming
 - B. growing
 - C. appearing
 - D. hiding
- 6) The author apparently believes that a tomato plant
- A. is not a weed
 - B. should not go in a compost pile
 - C. is the best thing a gardener can grow
 - D. requires compost to grow

• Reading Comprehension 7 Level 5

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

I am the mother of three children. My youngest daughter is sick. She has an illness that will never go away, but it can be managed. She needs medicine to **manage** her illness. This medicine used to cost ten dollars a month. Now it costs thirty dollars a month. Without this medicine, my daughter has trouble breathing. Sometimes her lungs do not work well. She cannot get enough air into her lungs. Then she needs the medicine to help her lungs work again. We have to buy the medicine. **We do not have a choice.** But it will be hard to find an extra thirty dollars a month. Our family will have to spend less money on other things.

Questions

- 1) The mother feels
 - A. angry
 - B. scared
 - C. worried
 - D. sad
- 2) Based on its use in the passage, it can be understood that **manage** belongs to which word group?
 - A. control, direct, treat
 - B. cure, fix, heal
 - C. be, live, survive
 - D. reach, succeed, win
- 3) The daughter needs the medicine to
 - A. give her more air
 - B. help her lungs work again
 - C. breathe for her when she cannot
 - D. make her illness go away
- 4) The mother says "We do not have a choice" to explain that
 - A. she will definitely buy the medicine
 - B. someone else is making her buy the medicine
 - C. her daughter will die without the medicine
 - D. she does not want to buy the medicine

- 5) Which word best describes the medicine?
- A. important
 - B. helpful
 - C. needed
 - D. useful
- 6) What is the main reason the family will have to spend less money on other things?
- A. The daughter has an illness that will never go away.
 - B. The price of the medicine went up.
 - C. The daughter needs the medicine to help her breathe.
 - D. Twenty dollars every month is a lot of money.
- 7) Based on information in the passage, it can be understood that in the future the family will most likely
- A. need help paying for the medicine
 - B. find extra money hidden somewhere
 - C. only buy things on sale
 - D. have to save money on something else

• Reading Comprehension 8 Level 5

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

Have you ever noticed strange bumps on stems, leaves, flowers, or tree branches? Well, they are part of the plant and grown by the plant, but they are homes for tiny insects! These bumps are called galls.

Insects form galls. The plant does not decide to grow them. Typically, a female insect lays her eggs on a plant. After the baby insects hatch, special chemicals are left on the plant. These special chemicals cause the plant to bubble up and form a gall. Once a gall has grown, the insects have a safe place to live and eat, **or do they?**

Other animals, besides insects, **benefit** from galls. Galls are also great places for birds and small animals to find a meal. Woodpeckers, squirrels, mice, and bats all use galls as a source for a tasty insect snack. If a gall has a large hole poked into it, a larger creature may have stopped for a bite.

Now that you know what a gall is, you will probably begin to notice them everywhere. Look around. You may even decide to break open a gall and take a peek inside. If the gall has a little hole, the owner has probably left. Can you believe it? A little house for an insect made by a plant!

Questions

- 1) Based on information in paragraph 2, it can be understood that an unhatched insect egg laid on a plant would most likely cause
 - A. the plant to die
 - B. no gall to form
 - C. a large gall
 - D. a bird to eat the egg
- 2) Which statement from the passage best describes how galls are formed?
 - A. "Once a gall has grown, the insects have a safe place to live and eat, or do they?"
 - B. "These bumps are called galls."
 - C. "These special chemicals cause the plant to bubble up and form a gall."
 - D. "Typically, a female insect lays her eggs on a plant."
- 3) At the end of paragraph 2, the author asks the question "or do they?" The author does this to
 - A. explain why insects may not be safe inside their galls
 - B. ask the reader if the insects are safe inside their galls
 - C. admit that he or she does not really know the answer
 - D. encourage us to keep reading to discover the answer

- 4) Based on its use in paragraph 3, it can be understood that **benefit** belongs to which of the following word groups?
- A. love, adore, like
 - B. hurt, offend, upset
 - C. teach, instruct, direct
 - D. gain, advance, profit
- 5) If a gall has a large hole in it, this means that
- A. a larger creature may have stopped for a bite
 - B. the owner has probably left
 - C. special chemicals are left on the plant
 - D. they are homes for tiny insects
- 6) This passage is mostly meant to
- A. entertain
 - B. inform
 - C. persuade
 - D. describe
- 7) The information presented in paragraph 3 most likely resulted from the work of which of the following types of scientist?
- A. a *zoologist*, who studies the behavior, structure, and classification of animals.
 - B. an *ecologist*, who studies the relationships of organisms to one another and to their physical surroundings.
 - C. an *entomologist*, who studies the behavior, structure, and classification of insects.
 - D. a *chemist*, who is engaged in chemical research or experiments.

• Reading Comprehension 1 Level 6

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

When we are young, we learn that tigers and sharks are dangerous animals. We might be scared of them because they are big and powerful. As we get older, however, we learn that sometimes the most dangerous animals are also the smallest animals. In fact, the animal that kills the most people every year is one that you have probably killed yourself many times: the mosquito.

While it may seem that all mosquitoes are biters, this is not actually the case. Male mosquitoes eat plant nectar. On the other hand, female mosquitoes feed on animal blood. They need this blood to live and produce eggs. When a female mosquito bites a human being, it transmits a small amount of saliva into the blood. **This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease.** The result of the bite can be as **minor** as an itchy bump or as serious as death.

Because a mosquito can bite many people in the course of its life, it can carry diseases from one person to another very easily. Two of the most deadly diseases carried by mosquitoes are malaria and yellow fever. More than 700 million people become sick from these diseases every year. At least 2 million of these people will die from these diseases.

Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes, but so far, there is no sure way to protect everyone in the world from their deadly bites. Mosquito nets can be placed over beds to protect people against being bitten. These nets help people stay safe at night, but they do not kill any mosquitoes. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, dragonflies, and certain kinds of fish. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help to cut down the amount of mosquitoes in that area. This is a natural solution, but it does not always work very well. Mosquitoes can also be killed with poisons or sprays. Even though these sprays kill mosquitoes, they may also harm other plants or animals.

Although mosquitoes may not seem as scary as larger, more powerful animals, they are far more dangerous to human beings. But things are changing. It is highly likely that one day scientists will find a way to keep everyone safe from mosquitoes and the diseases they carry.

Questions

- 1) According to the author, some people are more afraid of tigers and sharks than mosquitoes because tigers and sharks
 - A. kill more people than mosquitoes
 - B. are big and powerful
 - C. are found all over the world
 - D. have no natural enemies
- 2) Based on the information in paragraph 2, we can understand that
 - I. male mosquitoes and female mosquitoes have different eating habits
 - II. male mosquitoes are harmless to humans
 - III. female mosquitoes are responsible for transmitting diseases to humans
 - A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III

- 3) In paragraph 2 the author writes, "This saliva may or may not contain a deadly disease." The purpose of this statement is to
- A. oppose a previous argument
 - B. question an upcoming conclusion
 - C. confirm a hypothesis
 - D. support a later statement
- 4) As used in paragraph 2, **minor** most nearly means
- A. insignificant
 - B. deadly
 - C. frustrating
 - D. dangerous
- 5) Based on information in paragraph 3, it can be understood that if you get sick with malaria or yellow fever, your chances of survival are
- A. terrible
 - B. mediocre
 - C. good
 - D. excellent
- 6) It can be understood that the introduction of dragonflies might reduce the number of flies in a given area because dragonflies
- A. work together with mosquitoes
 - B. kill mosquitoes
 - C. cannot be killed by poisons or sprays
 - D. attract bats
- 7) Which of the following best summarizes the information in paragraph 4?
- A. Mosquito nets provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.
 - B. Poisons and sprays provide adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.
 - C. The introduction of the mosquito's natural enemies provides adequate protection from deadly mosquitoes.
 - D. There is no perfect solution to the mosquito problem.
- 8) Which of the following words best describes the author's overall attitude towards the prospect of solving the mosquito problem?
- A. *despondent*, meaning hopeless or dejected
 - B. *exasperated*, meaning extremely irritated or annoyed
 - C. *equivocal*, meaning doubtful or uncertain
 - D. *optimistic*, meaning hopeful or taking a favorable view

• Reading Comprehension 2 Level 6

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

It is bad to have food stuck between your teeth for long periods of time. This is because food attracts germs, germs produce acid, and acid hurts your teeth and gums. Flossing helps to remove the food that gets stuck between your teeth. This explains why flossing helps to keep your mouth healthy, but some doctors say that flossing can be also good for your heart.

It may seem strange that something you do for your teeth can have any effect on your heart. Doctors have come up with a few ideas about how flossing works to keep your heart healthy. One idea is that the germs that hurt your teeth can leave the mouth and travel into your blood. Germs that get into the blood can then attack your heart. Another idea is based on the fact that when there are too many germs in your mouth, the body tries to fight against these germs. For some reason, the way the body fights these mouth germs may **end up weakening the heart** over time.

Not every doctor agrees about these ideas. Some doctors think that the link between good flossing habits and good heart health is only a **coincidence**. A coincidence is the occurrence of two or more events at one time apparently by mere chance. The incidence of these events is completely random, as they do not admit of any reliable cause and effect relationship between them. For example, every time I wash my car, it rains. This does not mean that when I wash my car, I somehow change the weather. This is only a coincidence. Likewise, some doctors think that people who have bad flossing habits just happen to also have heart problems, and people who have good flossing habits just happen to have healthy hearts.

The **theory** that flossing your teeth helps to keep your heart healthy might not be true. But every doctor agrees that flossing is a great way to keep your teeth healthy. So even if flossing does not help your heart, it is sure to help your teeth. This is enough of a reason for everyone to floss their teeth every day.

Questions

- 1) Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
 - A. Why Doctors Disagree about Flossing
 - B. How to Keep Your Teeth Healthy
 - C. Flossing Your Way to a Healthy Heart
 - D. Flossing by Coincidence
- 2) Flossing effectively helps to keep your mouth healthy by preventing
 - A. germs from producing acid
 - B. food from entering your body
 - C. germs from entering into your blood
 - D. acid from contacting your teeth and gums
- 3) In paragraph 2, the author introduces ideas about how flossing works to keep your heart healthy. Exactly how many of these ideas does the author put forth in this paragraph?
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

- 4) Based on information in paragraph 2, it can be understood that germs in the mouth may harm your heart by
- I. getting into the blood that flows to the heart
 - II. forcing the body to fight against too many of them
 - III. causing food to get stuck in the arteries
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III
- 5) In paragraph 2, the author explains how having too many germs in your mouth can "end up weakening the heart." Using the passage as a guide, it can be understood that with respect to the actual way in which this occurs, doctors are
- A. reluctant to hypothesize
 - B. confident in their estimations
 - C. extremely knowledgeable
 - D. uncertain but speculative
- 6) In paragraph 3 the author writes, "Not every doctor agrees about these ideas." The author's purpose in writing this sentence is to
- A. provide an example
 - B. introduce a new topic
 - C. change a previous statement
 - D. clarify an earlier assertion
- 7) Using information in paragraph 3 as a guide, which of the following is the best example of a **coincidence**?
- A. Jim wakes up with a sore throat. He eats a piece of bacon for breakfast. By noon, he feels much better. Jim decides that the bacon has cured his sore throat.
 - B. Laura remembers to brush her teeth every day, but she only remembers to floss once a week. She writes a note to herself, reminding herself to floss and sticks it to her bathroom mirror.
 - C. Mario is not very good at baseball. He practices playing every day. After a several months of practice, he is a much better baseball player.
 - D. Jai has a bad heart. Her doctor tells her to eat more vegetables and less junk food. After nearly a year of doing this, the doctor tells Jai that her heart is doing much better.
- 8) Based on its use in the final paragraph, it can be inferred that **theory** belongs to which of the following word groups?
- A. query, question, interrogation
 - B. assertion, declaration, affirmation
 - C. hypothesis, supposition, belief
 - D. idea, thought, notion
- 9) Which of the following best states the main idea of the final paragraph?
- A. Because doctors do not agree that flossing will help your heart, it is useless to floss.
 - B. It is a fact that flossing can help your heart as well as your teeth.
 - C. Even if flossing is only good for your teeth, you should still do it every day.
 - D. There is no good reason to believe that flossing will help your heart, but it is still a good idea to do it every day.

• Reading Comprehension 3 Level 6

Directions: Read the passage. Then answer the questions below.

When you imagine the desert, you probably think of a very hot place covered with sand. Although this is a good description for many deserts, Earth's largest desert is actually a very cold place covered with ice: Antarctica.

In order for an area to be considered a desert, it must receive very little rainfall. More specifically, it must receive an average of less than ten inches of **precipitation**—which can be rain, sleet, hail, or snow—on the ground every year. Antarctica, the coldest place on earth, has an average temperature that usually falls below the freezing point. **And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all.** This is evident in the low precipitation statistics recorded for Antarctica. For example, the central part of Antarctica receives an average of less than 2 inches of snow every year. The coastline of Antarctica receives a little bit more—between seven and eight inches a year. Because Antarctica gets so little precipitation every year, it is considered a desert.

When precipitation falls in hot deserts, it quickly evaporates back into the atmosphere. The air over Antarctica is too cold to hold water vapor, so there is very little evaporation. Due to this low rate of evaporation, most of the snow that falls to the ground remains there permanently, eventually building up into thick ice sheets. Any snow that does not freeze into ice sheets becomes caught up in the strong winds that constantly blow over Antarctica. These snow-filled winds can make it look as if it is snowing. Even though snowfall is very rare there, blizzards are actually very common on Antarctica.

Questions

- 1) The main purpose of paragraph 1 is to
 - A. accept a conclusion
 - B. introduce an argument
 - C. provide a brief history
 - D. deny a common belief
- 2) The best title for this passage would be
 - A. Earth's Many Deserts
 - B. Antarctica: The Coldest Place on Earth
 - C. A Desert of Ice
 - D. Unusual Blizzards
- 3) Africa's Sahara Desert is the second-largest desert on earth. Based on the information in the passage, what characteristic must the Sahara share with Antarctica?
 - A. low temperatures
 - B. high temperatures
 - C. frequent blizzards
 - D. low precipitation

- 4) As used in paragraph 2, which is the best definition for **precipitation**?
- A. moisture in the air that falls to the ground
 - B. any type of weather event
 - C. weather events that only happen in very cold areas
 - D. a blizzard that occurs in areas with limited snowfall
- 5) In paragraph 2 the author writes, "And because cold air holds less moisture than warm air, the air in Antarctica does not hold much moisture at all." Using this information, it can be understood that
- A. air in Africa holds more moisture than the air in Antarctica
 - B. air surrounding a tropical island holds less moisture than the air in Antarctica
 - C. air in the second floor of a house is typically warmer than air on the first floor
 - D. air at the mountains is typically colder than the air at the beach
- 6) According to the final paragraph, any snow that falls over Antarctica
- I. becomes part of the Antarctic ice sheet
 - II. is blown around by strong winds
 - III. evaporates back into the atmosphere
- A. I only
 - B. I and II only
 - C. II and III only
 - D. I, II, and III
- 7) Based on the information in the final paragraph, it can be understood that blizzards in Antarctica are mainly the result of
- A. freezing cold temperatures
 - B. large amounts of snowfall
 - C. low amounts of precipitation
 - D. strong winds

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