



# Spring Math & Reading

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Grade: Grade 5

## Part A: Multiple Choice

Circle the best answer for each question.

1. A nature writer describes how wildflowers return each spring despite harsh winters. What is the most likely theme of this passage?

- A) Winter is the most dangerous season for plants.
- B) Wildflowers are the most beautiful type of flower.
- C) Nature is resilient and always finds a way to renew itself.
- D) People should plant more wildflowers in their gardens.

2. An author writes: "The robin tilted its head, listening for earthworms stirring beneath the thawing soil." What is the author's primary purpose?

- A) To persuade readers to protect robins from predators.
- B) To describe a vivid spring scene and help readers visualize it.
- C) To explain the scientific process of soil thawing in spring.
- D) To entertain readers with a funny story about a confused bird.

3. In a spring poem, the poet writes: "April showers drum their rhythm on the rooftops, composing a symphony for sleeping seeds." Which literary device is MOST prominent?

- A) Simile — comparing rain to a drum using "like"
- B) Alliteration — repeating the same starting sound
- C) Personification — giving rain human musical abilities
- D) Hyperbole — greatly exaggerating the amount of rain

4. Two students read an article about Earth Day. Jenna says the purpose is to inform, and Carlos says it is to persuade. Which detail would BEST support Carlos?

- A) The article lists five facts about recycling rates.
- B) The article includes a timeline of Earth Day history.
- C) The article ends by urging readers to reduce waste and take action.
- D) The article defines key vocabulary words about the environment.

## Part B: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct answer on each line.

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a text is the underlying message or lesson the author wants readers to understand.

2. An author who writes to inform presents facts, while an author who writes to \_\_\_\_\_ tries to change

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1. The theme of a text is the underlying message or lesson the author wants readers to understand.
2. An author who writes to inform presents facts, while an author who writes to persuade tries to change the reader's opinion.