7 Full-Length South Dakota Smarter Balanced

English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

A Complete Guide to Building Mastery and Excelling on the English Test

Grade 5



Practice Master Achieve

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Grade 5 · South Dakota · Smarter Balanced

7 South Dakota Grade 5 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for Smarter Balanced Preparation and Academic Confidence

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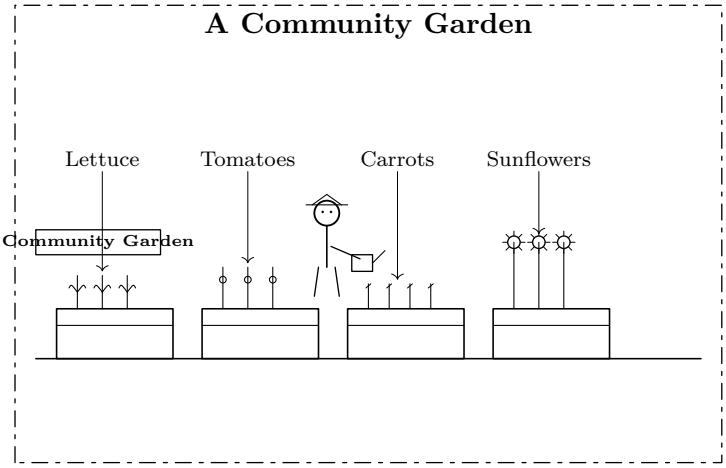
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Read the passage below. Then answer questions 1–9.

How a Community Garden Grows



Neighbors work together in a bright garden filled with raised beds, growing plants, and summer vegetables.

1 An empty lot beside the library used to be covered with weeds and broken sticks. Now it is full of neat planting beds, buzzing bees, and rows of green leaves. That change happened because neighbors decided to build a community garden together.

2 First, volunteers cleaned the lot and pulled out trash. Next, they built wooden boxes and filled them with rich soil. Then families, teachers, and students planted seeds for beans, tomatoes, carrots, and sunflowers.

3 A community garden needs regular care. People take turns watering the plants, pulling weeds, and checking for insects that might harm the leaves. Children like to measure the plants each week to see how much they have grown.

Ballad leads? Scan for pace.
Scan Me

4 The garden does more than grow food. It gives neighbors a place to meet, share jobs, and learn from one another. Some adults know how to grow vegetables, while others know how to build signs, mix soil, or save seeds for the next season.

5 When vegetables are ready, families pick what they need. Extra tomatoes, squash, and herbs are placed in baskets for other people in the neighborhood. The garden becomes a place where hard work, kindness, and patience can all grow side by side.

Read this dictionary entry.

regular *adjective*

1. happening again and again in the same way
2. shaped like a perfect square
3. different from what is expected
4. very tiny and hard to see

1) Which meaning of the word *regular* is used in paragraph 3?

(A) Definition 1
(B) Definition 2
(C) Definition 3
(D) Definition 4

Use the passage "How a Community Garden Grows" to answer this question.

2) Which sentence is an **opinion**?

(A) Families planted seeds for beans, tomatoes, carrots, and sunflowers.
(B) Community gardens are the most wonderful part of any neighborhood.
(C) Volunteers cleaned the lot and pulled out trash.
(D) Extra vegetables are placed in baskets for other people.

Use the passage "How a Community Garden Grows" to answer this question.

3) Why does the author organize paragraph 2 in **time order**?

(A) To explain why tomatoes taste sweet
(B) To show the steps people followed to start the garden
(C) To prove that weeds grow faster than flowers
(D) To compare one garden with another garden

Use the passage "How a Community Garden Grows" to answer this question.

4) What is the central idea of this article?

(A) Only teachers can grow a successful garden.
(B) Empty lots should always stay empty.
(C) Tomatoes are the easiest vegetables to grow.
(D) A community garden grows through teamwork and helps the neighborhood in many ways.

Detail turns? Seal the deal.
Scan Me

19) What do Eli and the speaker in the poem have in common?

(A) Both want to sell an object from home
(B) Both learn that small things can hold important meaning
(C) Both spend the whole day inside
(D) Both are upset because they lost something valuable

Use both "The Kite That Waited" and "The Small Blue Cup" to answer this question.

20) How are the endings of the story and the poem most alike?

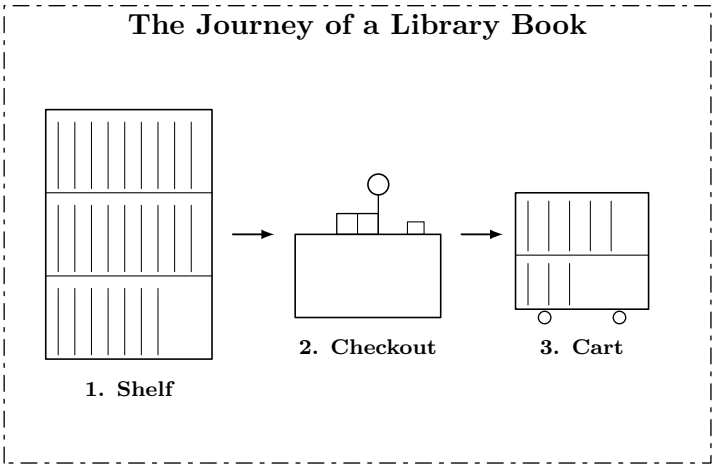
(A) Both endings show a character understanding something more deeply than before
(B) Both endings describe a race against time
(C) Both endings explain how to build something
(D) Both endings introduce a new problem



Myth posters?
Feel the mood.
Scan Me

Read the passage below. Then answer questions 21–29.

The Journey of a Library Book



A library book moves from shelf to checkout desk to book cart as it travels from one reader to another.

1 A library book may seem like it is sitting still on a shelf, but it actually goes on many small journeys. It moves from the shelf to a reader's hands, to a checkout desk, to a backpack, and then back again.

2 When a reader borrows a book, a librarian scans the barcode on the cover or inside page. The scan records which book is leaving the library and when it should come back. Then the reader takes the book home to enjoy.

3 After the book is returned, it does not always go right back to the shelf. First, it may be placed on a cart with other returned books. A librarian checks its pages, looks for damage, and makes sure the barcode still works.

4 Next, the book is sorted so it can return to the correct place. Books are grouped by call numbers, which help librarians and readers find them again. A book about space belongs in a different section from a book of poems or a picture-book story.

5 Because of this careful system, the same library book can be enjoyed by many readers over time. One child may laugh at a funny chapter in September, while another may discover that same page in January. A library book keeps traveling long after its cover is closed.

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21) What is the central idea of this article?

(A) Library books follow an organized system that helps them travel from one reader to another
(B) Readers should never return library books
(C) All library books are about space or poems
(D) Barcodes are more important than stories

Use the passage "The Journey of a Library Book" to answer this question.

22) How does the author organize this article?

(A) By listing the names of librarians
(B) By telling a made-up mystery story
(C) By comparing two different libraries
(D) By explaining events in the order they happen

Use the passage "The Journey of a Library Book" to answer this question.

23) What does the word *records* mean as it is used in paragraph 2?

(A) Covers with a blanket
(B) Runs from place to place
(C) Sings loudly
(D) Writes down or stores information

Rhyme words? Scan to start. Scan Me