7 Full-Length Utah RISE

English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

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

Grade 5



Practice Master Achieve

Reza Nazari

Grade 5 · Utah · RISE

7 Utah Grade 5
English Language Arts (ELA)
Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for RISE Preparation
and Academic Confidence

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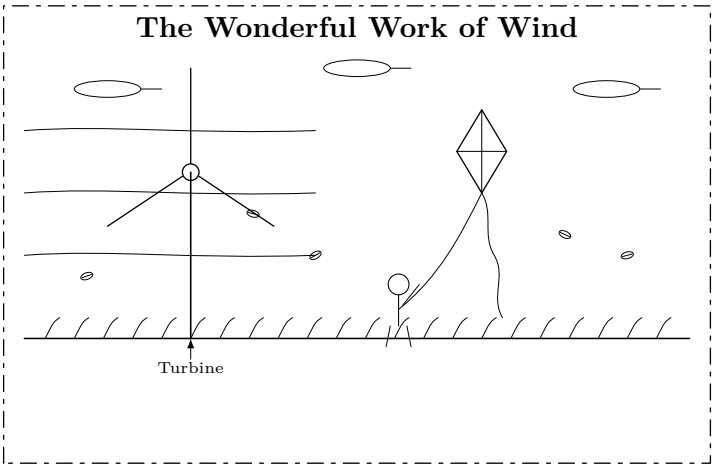
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Read the passage below. Then answer questions 1–9.

The Wonderful Work of Wind



Wind sweeps across a bright field, spinning a turbine, lifting a kite, and carrying leaves through the air.

1 Wind may seem invisible, but it does many useful jobs. We feel it on our faces, hear it rustling leaves, and watch it move clouds across the sky. Even though we cannot see wind itself, we can see the way it changes the world around us.

2 Wind begins when the sun warms Earth's surface unevenly. Some air becomes warm and rises, while cooler air moves in to take its place. That moving air is what we call wind.

3 Wind helps plants in important ways. It carries pollen from one plant to another and can also spread seeds. Because of wind, some plants are able to grow in new places.

4 People have learned to use wind as well. Long ago, wind pushed the sails of ships across the sea. Today, giant wind turbines use moving air to help make electricity.



Ballad leads? Scan for pace.
Scan Me

5 Of course, wind is not always gentle. Strong winds during storms can bend trees, damage buildings, and make travel dangerous. That is why weather forecasters watch wind carefully.

6 Whether it is turning a kite, spreading seeds, or spinning a turbine, wind is always at work. It is one of nature's busiest helpers.

Read this dictionary entry.

gentle *adjective*

1. soft or not strong
2. full of bright colors
3. shaped like a square
4. moving in a circle very fast

1) Which meaning of the word *gentle* is used in paragraph 5?

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

Use the passage "The Wonderful Work of Wind" to answer this question.

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

(A) Wind is the most exciting part of weather.
(B) Wind can carry pollen from one plant to another.
(C) Strong winds can damage buildings.
(D) Wind pushed the sails of ships long ago.

Scan Me
Mini grids? Ace every writing.

Use the passage "The Wonderful Work of Wind" to answer this question.

3) What is the central idea of this article?

(A) Plants cannot survive in windy places.
(B) Wind is useful in many ways, but it can also be powerful and dangerous.
(C) All storms are caused by wind turbines.
(D) Wind only matters to people who fly kites.

Use the passage "The Wonderful Work of Wind" to answer this question.

4) How is the information in paragraphs 2–4 mainly **organized**?

(A) By listing only problems caused by weather
(B) By telling a funny story about a kite
(C) In sequence, showing how wind begins and then what it can do
(D) By comparing wind to rain

Use the passage "The Wonderful Work of Wind" to answer this question.

5) Which detail **best** supports the idea that wind helps plants?

(A) Wind carries pollen and spreads seeds.
(B) Wind can bend trees during storms.
(C) Wind moves clouds across the sky.
(D) Wind turbines make electricity.

Use the passage "The Wonderful Work of Wind" to answer this question.



Detail turns?
Seal the deal.
Scan Me

2 Glaciers form where snow falls faster than it melts. Over many years, layer after layer of snow piles up. The weight presses the lower snow tightly until it turns into thick, solid ice.

3 As a glacier moves, it shapes the land around it. It can scrape rock, carry stones, and carve wide valleys. In this way, glaciers help change mountains over time.

4 Glaciers are also important sources of fresh water. When warm weather melts part of a glacier, the water can flow into streams and rivers. People, plants, and animals may depend on this water.

5 Today, many glaciers are shrinking because Earth's climate is changing. Scientists study glaciers to learn how fast they are melting and what that may mean for the future.

6 A glacier may seem like a simple sheet of ice, but it is much more than that. It is a moving, shaping, life-giving part of nature.

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21) What is the central idea of this article?

(A) Glaciers are slow-moving rivers of ice that shape land and provide important water.
(B) Glaciers are made only of frozen rain.
(C) Scientists always stop glaciers from melting.
(D) Mountains cannot exist without glaciers.

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.



Myth posters?
Feel the mood.
Scan Me

22) What does the word *creeping* mean as it is used in paragraph 1?

(A) Breaking into pieces
(B) Moving very slowly
(C) Jumping upward
(D) Shining very brightly

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

23) How is the information in paragraph 2 mainly organized?

(A) In sequence, showing the steps of how a glacier forms
(B) By comparing glaciers with lakes
(C) By telling a story about a mountain climber
(D) By listing jokes about snow

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

24) Which detail **best** supports the idea that glaciers change the land?

(A) Glaciers form where snow falls faster than it melts.
(B) Glaciers can scrape rock and carve wide valleys.
(C) Warm weather can melt part of a glacier.
(D) Scientists study glaciers.

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

25) In which paragraph would a reader find information about why glacier water matters to living things?

(A) Paragraph 6
(B) Paragraph 3
(C) Paragraph 4
(D) Paragraph 1

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

26) Why does the author include information about scientists in paragraph 5?

(A) To explain how to climb a glacier safely
(B) To show that people are carefully studying glaciers and their changes
(C) To prove that scientists created glaciers
(D) To show that all glaciers are growing larger

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

27) Which sentence best explains what the article says glaciers can do?

(A) Glaciers can provide fresh water and carry stones.
(B) Glaciers can grow flowers in one day and create lightning storms.
(C) Glaciers can melt all mountain snow at once and stop rivers from forming.
(D) Glaciers can stay frozen forever without ever changing land.

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.

28) Which conclusion can be drawn from the article?

(A) Glaciers are important natural features even though they move very slowly.
(B) Glaciers never change size.
(C) Glaciers can only be found near oceans.
(D) Glaciers only matter to scientists.

Use the passage "A Bridge of Ice" to answer this question.



Rhyme words? Scan to start.
Scan Me