

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

180 Days of Reading for Fifth Grade offers teachers and parents a full page of daily reading comprehension and word-study practice activities for each day of the school year.

Easy to Use and Standards Based

These activities reinforce grade-level skills across a variety of reading concepts. The questions are provided as a full practice page, making them easy to prepare and implement as part of a classroom morning routine, at the beginning of each reading lesson, or as homework.

Every fifth-grade practice page provides questions that are tied to a reading or writing standard. Students are given the opportunity for regular practice in reading comprehension and word study, allowing them to build confidence through these quick standards-based activities.

Question	Common Core State Standard
Days 1–3	
1–2	Reading Anchor Standard 1: <i>Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it.</i>
3–5	Reading Anchor Standard 4: <i>Interpret words and phrases as they are used in a text, including determining technical, connotative, and figurative meanings, and analyze how specific word choices shape meaning or tone</i> or Reading Foundational Skills Standard 3: <i>Know and apply grade-level phonics and word analysis skills in decoding words.</i>
Day 4	
1–2	Reading Anchor Standard 10: <i>Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.</i>
3	Reading Anchor Standard 6: <i>Assess how point of view or purpose shapes the content and style of a text.</i>
4–6	Reading Anchor Standard 1: <i>Read closely to determine what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it.</i>
7–8	Reading Anchor Standard 2: <i>Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas.</i>
Day 5	
	Writing Anchor Standard 4: <i>Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.</i>

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

When you go to sleep at night, you probably think that you are not doing much. Your body is in one place, your eyes are closed, and you don't talk to people. But your body is doing more than you think it is! Scientists have used special, sophisticated machines to study the way people sleep. They have found that your brain is actually very busy when you sleep. There are several stages of sleep in a sleep cycle. You go through the sleep cycle multiple times each night. Your brain's activity level is a little different in each stage. The final stage of the cycle is called *rapid eye movement* (REM) sleep. During REM, your eyes are moving even though you are asleep. That is how this stage got its name. Most of your dreams occur during REM sleep.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total**1.** What is your brain doing while you are sleeping?

- (A) It is not able to work.
- (B) It is only a little busy.
- (C) It is also asleep.
- (D) It is very busy.

2. What is true about people during REM sleep?

- (A) They dream.
- (B) They are awake.
- (C) They talk a lot.
- (D) They feel sick.

3. How else could you say *asleep*?

- (A) slept
- (B) sleep
- (C) sleeping
- (D) sleepwalk

4. Which is a synonym for *occur*?

- (A) run
- (B) sleep
- (C) happen
- (D) wake

5. Which word describes the tone of this text?

- (A) informative
- (B) cautionary
- (C) funny
- (D) serious

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total

Do you ever remember your dreams? You may not remember what you dream, but you probably dream every night—almost everyone does. Why do you have dreams? Scientists disagree on exactly why you dream. Some say it is your brain's way of processing things. You learn a lot and have a lot of things happen to you, so while you sleep, your brain processes that information. Dreaming might be the way your brain makes sense of what happens to you. Some say that dreams are the way your brain solves problems. Suppose you are upset about something. Dreams may be a way for your brain to help you feel better. People may not agree on why you dream. But everyone agrees that dreaming is very important. You need to dream so that your brain is ready for the next day.

1. What is this text mostly about?

- (A) how to fall asleep
- (B) where to find a good bed
- (C) how many hours of sleep you need
- (D) dreams

2. Which statement about dreams is **not** true?

- (A) Nobody knows exactly why people dream.
- (B) Only a few people dream.
- (C) Dreaming is very important.
- (D) There are several ideas about why people dream.

3. What does the prefix *dis-* in the word *disagree* mean?

- (A) large
- (B) not
- (C) water
- (D) with

4. Which is an antonym of *remember*?

- (A) sleep
- (B) talk
- (C) forget
- (D) recall

5. What do we *process* in the same way we process information?

- (A) problems
- (B) socks
- (C) products
- (D) paper

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read the text and then answer the questions.

Sleep is a very important part of staying healthy. When you are asleep, your brain uses that time to take care of itself. Some scientists think your brain sorts things out when you sleep and that it also replaces chemicals it needs. The rest of your body needs sleep, too. While you are sleeping, your body stays busy by using that time to heal itself. It also uses that time to build up your immune system, which is the system your body uses to fight off germs. Your body also uses your sleep time to build up muscles, bones, and tissues so that you can grow. Sleep helps you think clearly and stay in a better mood. That helps you to cope better with a busy day.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

___ / 5

Total**1.** What would be a good title for this text?

- (A) How the Brain Helps You Learn
- (B) Why Do We Sleep?
- (C) Build Up Your Muscles!
- (D) How Does the Immune System Work?

2. Which of these is **not** something your body does when you are asleep?

- (A) heals itself
- (B) builds up muscles, bones, and tissues
- (C) helps you feel full
- (D) builds up your immune system

3. Which system helps your body fight off germs?

- (A) tissue
- (B) chemical
- (C) sleep
- (D) immune

4. Which is a synonym for *busy*?

- (A) active
- (B) asleep
- (C) resting
- (D) absent

5. What does the phrase *cope with* mean?

- (A) manage
- (B) avoid
- (C) fear
- (D) desire

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

SWEET DREAMS

A good night's sleep is very important for your health. Your brain and your body use that time to do all kinds of things that they cannot do as well when you're awake. How much sleep do you need? Every person is a little different, but many experts say that children need about ten hours of sleep per night. So if you wake up at seven o'clock to go to school, you should be going to bed by nine o'clock at night.



Sometimes it's not easy to fall asleep quickly, though. You might have a lot of energy. Or you might be excited about something. Maybe you're worried about something. When that happens, it's hard to get sleepy. Here are some things you can do to make it easier for you to get the sleep you need:

- Keep your body in a routine by going to bed at the same time every night.
- Do something calming right before bedtime, such as taking a warm bath or reading.
- Limit sodas, iced tea, and other foods and drinks that contain caffeine.
- Turn off your TV when it is time to sleep. Better yet, don't have a TV in your room. Studies show that children who have a TV in their rooms sleep less.
- Don't watch scary TV shows or movies close to bedtime because these can sometimes make it hard to fall asleep.
- Exercise during the day—it will help you sleep better at night. But don't exercise just before going to bed.
- Don't do homework, read, play games, or talk on the phone in bed. Use your bed just for sleeping—you'll train your body to associate your bed with sleep.

If you follow these handy tips, you will get yourself relaxed before bedtime. Then, it will be easier for you to fall asleep and stay asleep.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS

Read "Sweet Dreams" and then answer the questions.

1. Which is true for the bulleted list in the text?

- (A) The first item is the most important.
- (B) Each item on the list is important and supports the main idea.
- (C) The items should be done in order.
- (D) Bulleted lists make no sense.

2. Which of these is a topic sentence stating a main idea?

- (A) You might have a lot of energy.
- (B) A good night's sleep is very important for your health.
- (C) Try to go to bed at the same time every night.
- (D) Use your bed just for sleeping.

3. What is a purpose for reading this text?

- (A) to find ways to sleep better
- (B) to learn good study habits
- (C) to learn how to cook
- (D) to find a good place to buy a bed

4. What is an accurate inference about caffeine?

- (A) It can make you sleepy.
- (B) It can keep you awake.
- (C) It is good for your health.
- (D) It is hard to find.

5. What would the author's advice be for readers?

- (A) sleep less
- (B) stop getting exercise
- (C) buy a TV
- (D) get plenty of sleep

6. Why might having a TV in your room keep you awake?

- (A) You would forget to turn it on.
- (B) You would not like having a TV.
- (C) You would turn it off to sleep.
- (D) You would watch it instead of sleeping.

7. Why do you think being excited about something might keep you awake?

- (A) You will be afraid to fall out of bed.
- (B) You will fall asleep very quickly.
- (C) You will think about what is making you excited instead of getting sleepy.
- (D) You eat too much if you are excited.

8. Which is the best summary of this text?

- (A) People can get a good night's sleep by following some helpful tips.
- (B) Sleep is not important.
- (C) Children don't know how to go to sleep.
- (D) Many people have sleep issues.

SCORE

1. (Y) (N)

2. (Y) (N)

3. (Y) (N)

4. (Y) (N)

5. (Y) (N)

6. (Y) (N)

7. (Y) (N)

8. (Y) (N)

___ / 8

Total

ANSWER KEY *(cont.)*

Week 27

Day 1

1. B
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. A

Day 2

1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. D

Day 3

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. C

Day 4

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. B

Day 5

Responses will vary.

Week 28

Day 1

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B

Day 2

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. C

Day 3

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. D
5. D

Day 4

1. D
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. C

Day 5

Responses will vary.

Week 29

Day 1

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B

Day 2

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. B

Day 3

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. C
5. B

Day 4

1. D
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. B

Day 5

Responses will vary.

Week 30

Day 1

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A

Day 2

1. D
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A

Day 3

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. A

Day 4

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. A

Day 5

Responses will vary.

Week 31

Day 1

1. D
2. C
3. D
4. B
5. A

Day 2

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. D

Day 3

1. D
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. B

Day 4

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. D

Day 5

Responses will vary.