5th GRADE AzMERIT PRACTICE TEST

**The AzMERIT practice test is done in grade bands. These questions were pulled from the grades 5-6 practice test. <u>No grade 6</u> questions are included in this document.

**If you choose to have the students do the online Grade 5-6 practice test, guide them to only complete the question numbers that correspond to this document.

(5.G.B.3)

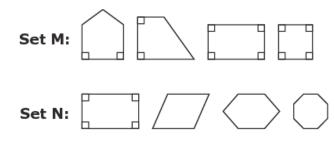
2

Consider the family of quadrilaterals that includes parallelograms, rectangles, squares, and rhombuses. Select all the statements about these quadrilaterals that are true.

- Squares are always rectangles.
- Rectangles are always squares.
- Rhombuses are always squares.
- Squares are always rhombuses.
- Rhombuses are always parallelograms.
- Rhombuses are sometimes rectangles.

3

Two sets of shapes are shown.



- All the shapes in Set M have at least two 90-degree angles and one pair of parallel sides.
- All the shapes in Set N have at least two pairs of sides with equal lengths and two pairs of parallel sides.

Select all the statements that must be true.

- Every shape in Set M has at least one right angle.
- Every shape in Set M is a parallelogram.
- There appear to be two parallelograms in Set N.
- There is one rhombus in Set N.
- Every shape in Set N is a quadrilateral.

(5.NBT.A.1)

4

The manager of a youth soccer team bought 50 packages of socks for \$10 each. He estimated the total cost to be \$5,000.

Create an equation that shows how many times more the manager's estimate, e, was than the actual cost, a.

$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \boxtimes$			
123 <i>ae</i>			
4 5 6 + - × ÷			
789 < = >			

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(5.MD.C.5b)

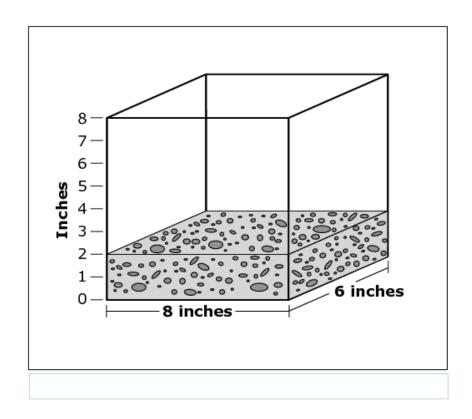
Charlie is creating a terrarium.

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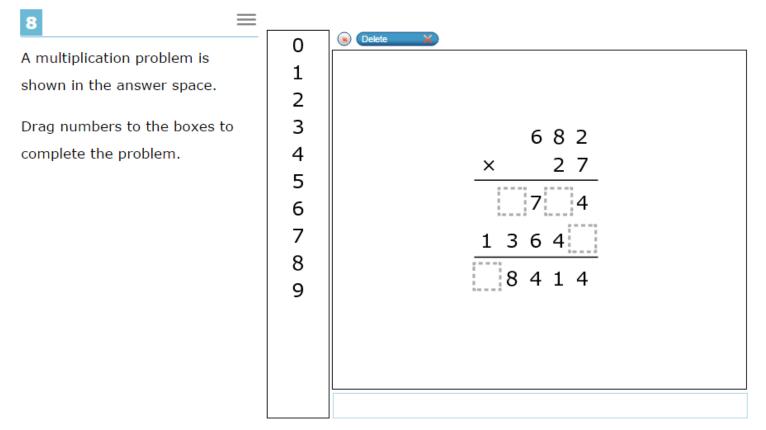
He put rocks in the bottom, and now he needs to put in soil.

At least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the terrarium should be filled with soil, but Charlie only has 250 cubic inches of soil.

Click on the terrarium to fill it with the correct amount of soil.



(5.NBT.B.5)



(5.NF.A.1)

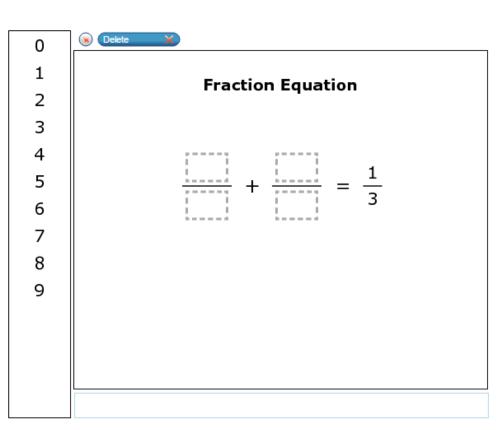
9

Two fractions have a sum of $\frac{1}{3}$. The denominators of the two

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fractions are different.

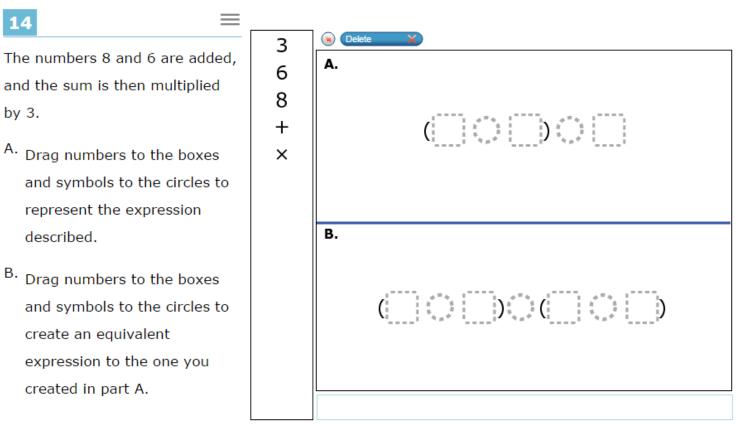
Drag numbers to the boxes to show an equation that meets these conditions.



(5.OA.A.1)

 \equiv 13 **Delete** 0 A problem is shown. 1 2 Click on an expression to $16 + [9 \times (3 - 1) + 8] \div 2$ 3 highlight where the first error in $16 + [9 \times 2 + 8] \div 2$ 4 solving the problem occurred. 16 + [9 × 2 + 4] 5 16 + [18 + 4]Then drag numbers to the box to 6 16 + 22 show the correct answer to the 7 38 problem. 8 9 $16 + [9 \times (3 - 1) + 8] \div 2 = [$

(5.OA.A.2)



(5.OA.A.2)



An expression is given in words.

Add seven and seven, then multiply by seven, then divide by seven.

Which numeric expression is equivalent to the one given?

- A 7+7×7÷7
- B 7×7+7÷7
- © (7 × 7 + 7) ÷ 7
- (b) $7 \times (7 + 7) \div 7$

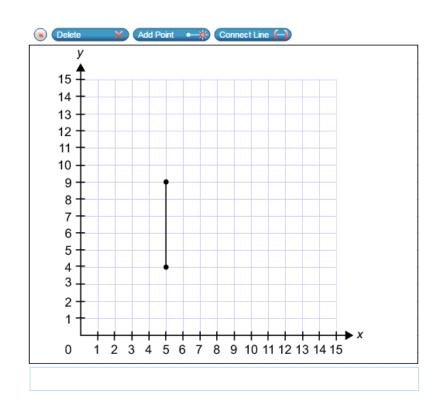
(5.G.A.2)

18

One side of a pentagon with vertices at (5, 4) and (5, 9) are shown.

Use the Connect Line tool to draw the remaining sides of the pentagon with these conditions:

- at least two sides each have a length of 5 units, and
- at least one side has a length of 8 units.



(5.NF.A.1)



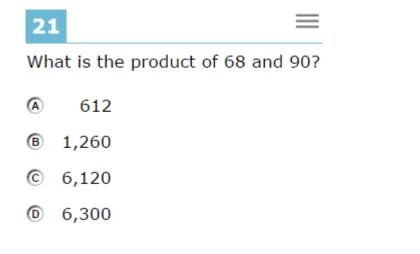
Two fractions with different denominators have a sum of $\frac{7}{12}$.

What are two possible addends that result in this sum?

Enter each answer on a separate line.

$\bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet \bullet$				
123	+ - × ÷			
4 5 6	< = >			
7 8 9				
0.				

(5.NBT.B.5)



(5.NF.B.5a-b)



Select one phrase that describes the value of each expression.

	Greater than 3	Equal to 3	Less than 3
$3 \times \frac{1}{2}$			
$3 \times 1 \frac{1}{4}$			
$3 \times \frac{6}{6}$			
$3 \times \frac{3}{2}$			

(5.NF.A.2)

25

At Claire's birthday party, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the birthday cake was eaten by her family and $\frac{3}{5}$ of the cake was eaten by her friends.

A. What fraction of the cake was eaten at Claire's party?

B. What fraction of the cake was left?

