

| Item Position | Rationale | |
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| 1 | Option B is correct | These sentences are the best paraphrase of the stage directions from line 3, because the important details of the stage directions are included: the poster board, marker, scribbling, and Ben talking to himself. The paraphrase also retains the meaning of the original sentences. |
| | Option A is incorrect | This attempt at paraphrasing includes an incorrect statement. Ben takes out a poster board and writes on it with a marker, but his writing is rushed, not carefully scribed. This paraphrase attempt also omits the detail of Ben talking to himself. |
| | Option C is incorrect | These sentences are written to include the information about Ben writing on his poster board, but the sentences do not include the detail of him removing a marker from his backpack. They also present a misunderstanding about Ben speaking. He is talking to himself as he writes; he is not speaking to share his ideas. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Although Ben does take a marker out of his backpack, he unrolls the poster board first. This attempt at a paraphrase also indicates that Ben is talking with the purpose of deciding what to write, when really, he is doing both simultaneously. |

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| 2 | For SCR items, please refer to the scoring guide. |

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| 3 | Option D is correct | The stage directions include details about Ben looking down at the floor as he apologizes, showing that he is ashamed of himself for not being friendlier to a new student. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Looking at the floor could indicate that a person is feeling guilty. However, there is no evidence to support the idea that Ben is being dishonest. |
| | Option B is incorrect | The water bottle does make a mess when it spills, but Ben is looking at the floor in response to the realization that Shruti has introduced herself multiple times. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Looking at the floor could indicate that a person is being cautious and wanting to avoid an accident, but in this line, Ben is more focused on how he has acted toward Shruti than on his ruined assignment. |

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| 4 | Option C is correct | In scene 2, Shruti tells Ben that she has introduced herself to him three times, but he has been too busy working on last-minute assignments to notice her. |
| | Option A is incorrect | In line 39, Shruti asks Ben if he wants to join her group to work on a history project and he accepts (line 40). However, Shruti and Ben are not close friends, because Shruti is a new student (line 25). |
| | Option B is incorrect | Ben does not ignore Shruti intentionally; he is just too busy doing his work at the last minute to notice her until she finally gets his attention at lunch. Additionally, Ben eagerly accepts Shruti's invitation to join her group to work on a history project (lines 39–40). |
| | Option D is incorrect | Although Shruti corrects Ben's homework mistakes and offers to teach him a math trick, Ben does not reciprocate or challenge Shruti to improve. |

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| 5 | Option A is correct | Based on the details at the end of the story, Shruti has Ben’s full attention, and Ben understands that it is in his best interest to listen to the corrections and advice Shruti has to offer. Ben explicitly asks for help in line 42, and the reader can infer that Ben will listen attentively this time. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Although Ben is eager to get his work done in a timely manner, the details do not indicate that Ben will start this work on the bus ride home. He already has plans to start the project with the group over the weekend (line 39). |
| | Option C is incorrect | Shruti mentions that her dad is going to make butter chicken for her friends on Saturday (line 39), but it is not implied that Ben will learn how to cook the meal. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Although Shruti mentions that she just moved from Olympia, Washington, (line 35), it is not implied that she will tell Ben more about where she is from. |

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| 6 | Option C is correct | The playwright describes Ben as “out of breath” and looking “like he just rolled out of bed” most likely to suggest that Ben woke up late and nearly missed the bus because he does not manage his time well, and therefore, Ben does things at the last possible moment. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Although Ben may have needed help from his parents or from an alarm clock to get up in time to catch the bus, this is not explicitly stated. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Ben is described as looking “like he just rolled out of bed,” but if he had just rolled out of bed, he would likely have had more sleep and would feel rested, not tired. Furthermore, in line 1, the author includes details for only one day, so the reader is unable to determine if Ben is “often tired in the morning.” |
| | Option D is incorrect | Although carrying a poster board onto the bus might indicate that Ben cares about his schoolwork, the fact that he is still finishing the poster on the ride to school would indicate otherwise. |

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| 7 | Option D is correct | When Ben says “I will! I promise!,” he is promising to do his work on time, demonstrating that he is trying to improve his time management. He then goes on to ask Shruti if she will show him a math trick to help him improve his multiplication skills. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Although this line includes details about Ben doing work, it shows that he is completing his assignment at the last minute. |
| | Option B is incorrect | This line includes information to support the idea that Ben knows he struggles, but it does not state that he actively wants to improve. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Although this line may suggest that Ben has something to improve on, it shows only that he acknowledges not doing well on his solar system project, not that he wants to improve. |

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| 8 | Option C is correct | The theme, a universal idea about life, is represented in the sentence about Tasha’s patience, which allows her to not only afford the hat but also get a scarf. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Tasha’s style is one focus in the story, but Tasha and Sophie are not shown to be learning about different styles. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Although the hat’s availability at a discounted price may be a pleasant surprise for Tasha, the sisters have been in the store before, so it is not “a new place.” |
| | Option D is incorrect | Tasha and Sophie seem to have a close relationship, but there is no indication they share a hobby. |

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| 9 | Option A is correct | At the store, Tasha reflects on how much the hat costs and the work she would need to do in order to afford it. |
| | Option C is correct | By visiting the store before the winter season begins and then again after the winter season is over, Tasha can see how much the price of the hat has changed. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Tasha and Sophie visit the store after the summer season and again after the winter season, but the indoor setting does not show how seasons change. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Sophie and Tasha talk to each other while they are in the store, but their relationship as sisters suggests that they talk all the time. Furthermore, the sisters do not discuss the ways they are different. Instead, the narrator describes the girls' differing styles. |
| | Option E is incorrect | Although Sophie and Tasha talk about clothes while they are in the store, they do not discuss new information about fashion. |

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| 10 | Option A is correct | This sentence contains important details for the summary. It includes details about the lower price of the hat and Tasha’s decision to purchase it, which is the resolution of the story. |
| | Option B is incorrect | This is a minor detail that is unnecessary to include in a summary of the story. |
| | Option C is incorrect | The detail that Tasha decides not to buy the hat is already expressed in sentence 2 of the incomplete summary. In addition, the detail does not fit chronologically as the fourth idea. |
| | Option D is incorrect | This is a minor detail that is unnecessary to include in a summary of the story. |

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| 11 | Option C is correct | The events described in paragraph 13 are important to the plot of the story because they show Sophie finding the hat Tasha likes in a bin. This is a turning point in the story because Tasha sees that the hat is now at a lower price, so she decides to buy it for next winter, essentially planning ahead. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Although the end of winter is important to understanding why the hat is discounted, it does not contribute to the story's conflict. Instead, it helps bring about the resolution. |
| | Option B is incorrect | The store setting is established earlier in the story and remains the same throughout the story. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Sophie does interrupt herself when she sees the orange hat that her sister had wanted. However, no one learns a lesson when she interrupts herself. |

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| 12 | Option A is correct | The author includes the details in paragraph 1 of the article most likely to explain Jonah’s connection to crocheting through his online crochet videos. The author also includes information to help the reader understand that crocheting “involves looping yarn with a hooked needle.” |
| | Option B is incorrect | Although online videos are mentioned, the author does not explain in paragraph 1 how the videos work or why they are important to Jonah’s business. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Although the author mentions in paragraph 1 that Jonah has been crocheting since he was five years old, the information about how Jonah learned to crochet is found in paragraph 2. The author does not directly mention how much Jonah likes crocheting. |
| | Option D is incorrect | In paragraph 1, the author does mention that Jonah lives in La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he also runs his business, but the author does not provide details about why he lives in Wisconsin. |

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| 13 | Option B is correct | The fact that Jonah crochets replicas of objects as small and as detailed as flowers helps the reader understand that the word <u>intricate</u> means “complicated” in the context of the sentence. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Although the reader might assume that Jonah’s designs are acceptable because Jonah sells his products, there is no context in the sentence to support the idea that <u>intricate</u> means “acceptable.” |
| | Option C is incorrect | Although Jonah crafted a blanket with 800 flowers, nothing in the sentence indicates that the design repeated or that <u>intricate</u> means “repeating.” |
| | Option D is incorrect | Jonah’s products may be soft to the touch depending on the yarn he is using, but there is no context in the sentence to support the idea that <u>intricate</u> means “softened.” |

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| 14 | Option B is correct | The central idea, or main topic, of the article is that Jonah’s interest in crocheting led to his successful business, which works with “yarn companies to make videos” and “partners with stores to design clothing” (paragraph 4). The rest of the article includes facts and details to support the central idea. |
| | Option A is incorrect | In paragraph 2, the author mentions that as a child, Jonah crocheted a blanket after “watching how-to-crochet videos online.” Therefore, the reader could infer that anyone could design a blanket made of yarn. However, that is a detail rather than the central idea of the article. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Jonah’s donations to charity are mentioned in paragraph 6 of the article, but it is mentioned as a supporting detail to show what Jonah does with some of the proceeds from his successful business. |
| | Option D is incorrect | In paragraph 3 of the article, the author shares that a local newspaper published a story about Jonah. However, this is just a detail and not the central idea. |

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| 15 | Option A is correct | Based on the details shared throughout the article about how Jonah learned to crochet and the success of his business, the reader can conclude that businesses can be created from common activities, such as crocheting. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Although Jonah was young when he started his business, the author does not promote the idea that people, in general, should start businesses at a young age. In fact, Jonah has a mentor who supports him in his business. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Although it can be inferred that running a business helps Jonah build skills, the author does not imply that people need to start businesses in order to build skills. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Jonah uses online videos in his business, but the author does not suggest that online videos are required for businesses to be successful. |

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| 16 | Option A is correct | In the story, Tasha’s unique style was developed unintentionally. She did not plan to become known for a bold look; it happened because she did not want to spend time worrying about an outfit (paragraph 8). However, in the article, Jonah carefully developed his crochet skills through research, watching how-to-crochet videos (paragraph 2). |
| | Option B is incorrect | Although in the story Tasha does spend time in a store, the clothing in the store does not influence her style. In the article, Jonah did find a crochet needle in his aunt’s bag, but the author does not say whether Jonah watched her crochet. |
| | Option C is incorrect | In the story, Tasha’s style does come about naturally. However, in the article, Jonah developed his crochet skills before he received encouragement from others. |
| | Option D is incorrect | In the story, Tasha has certain wants, but they are not shown to be part of a larger dream. In the article, Jonah is inspired to develop his crochet skills when he found a “ ‘hooked needle’ ” in his aunt’s craft bag and watched “how-to-crochet videos online” (paragraph 2). There is no mention that Jonah learned to crochet because he was bored. |

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| 17 | Option A is correct | In the story, Tasha recognizes the fact that she can rake leaves or walk dogs to purchase what she wants. Additionally, she learns that if she waits until the article of clothing she wants is out of season, she can buy it at a reduced price. In the article, Jonah planned his business carefully and took certain steps to reach new levels of success. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Although the author may demonstrate the value of homemade crafts in the article, the hat in the story is from a store, not homemade. |
| | Option C is incorrect | According to the article, Jonah donates some of his earnings to Roots Ethiopia, which has special meaning to him. However, in the story, the author does not include ideas about raising money for a meaningful cause. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Personal style is an important part of the story. However, even though Jonah has partnered with stores to design clothing, the concept of using clothing to express personality is not explored in the article. |

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| 18 | Option D is correct | In the story, Tasha considers how much work she would need to do in order to earn enough money to purchase a hat. In the article, Jonah earns money from his crochet business, which he started based on his hobby of crocheting. |
| | Option A is incorrect | In the story, Sophie helps her sister, Tasha, find the orange hat she wanted at a discounted price. However, in the article, Jonah did not reach his goals alone. Instead, Jonah gets help from his parents and a businessman who mentors him. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Although Tasha makes a quick decision about buying a hat in the story, the speed of decision-making is not the author's message. In the article, Jonah uses online videos to promote his business, but there is no mention that shopping online allows shoppers to be more thoughtful. |
| | Option C is incorrect | In the story, Tasha buys a hat after it goes on sale months after she first sees it. However, there is no indication that Tasha made a plan to purchase the hat on sale or that she knew it would go on sale. In the article, Jonah works with a mentor to plan out his business goals, but the author's message is not that planning takes hard work. |

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| 19 | Option D is correct | People who have an interest in animation, whether it is 2D or 3D, will find this article to be informative, and reading the article may lead the reader to see 2D animation in a different way. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Although 3D animation is discussed, the focus of the article is on more traditional animation methods. Furthermore, the author does not include information about how to use new animation technology. |
| | Option B is incorrect | As mentioned in paragraph 3, people do purchase traditional animation art, but this is a minor detail. For most of the article, the author focuses on what makes hand-drawn animation special. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Although in paragraph 6 the author refers to Japanese anime style, a film style in which traditional animation is used, Japan is the only country mentioned in the article. The article is intended for people who are interested in animation in general. |

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| 20 | Option B is correct | In paragraph 2, the author mentions the total number of drawings produced as compared to the number that appeared in the final movie to show that many hours of preparation are needed for traditional animation, because it likely takes many drawings to figure out exactly what is needed. |
| | Option A is incorrect | The author includes this sentence to provide information to support the idea that traditional animation is still valuable, but the author does not suggest in this sentence anything about the preparation this type of animation requires. |
| | Option C is incorrect | The author indicates a negative aspect of computer animation in this sentence but does not mention the amount of preparation needed for traditional animation. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Although the author includes details about Japanese anime, a film style in which traditional animation is used, in these sentences, they do not contain information about the amount of preparation needed to create these films. |

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| 21 | Option C is correct | In the photograph, an animator is shown creating a series of paintings by hand. The table in front of him is covered with numerous copies of a figure he has drawn. The author includes the photograph most likely to show that artistic skill is necessary for 2D animation. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Although the author explains in paragraph 2 that audiences enjoyed 2D animation when it first appeared in films, there is no evidence in the photograph to show why 2D animation was first used in films. |
| | Option B is incorrect | In the photograph, an animator is shown creating 2D animation. The author includes the photograph most likely to show artistic skills necessary for 2D animation, not to demonstrate the popularity of this type of animation throughout history. |
| | Option D is incorrect | An animator is shown in the photograph working on 2D animation for a film, but specific films that include 2D animation are not made clear in the photograph. |

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| 22 | Option A is correct | The author argues that although computer animation is widely used, 2D animation is still valuable. The author supports this claim by explaining that computers “cannot replace the work that is made completely by an artist’s careful hand” during the 2D animation process (paragraph 3) and that traditional animation is still popular with production companies, animators, and moviegoers. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Although the author does emphasize the returning popularity of 2D animation (paragraph 6), the author does not claim that 2D animation is more popular overall. In fact, in paragraph 5, the author notes that “some people wonder why anyone would choose 2D when the advanced technology of 3D is available.” |
| | Option C is incorrect | In paragraph 6, the author mentions that “Disney launched a new training program for hand-drawn animation,” which the reader can infer has led to new opportunities for traditional animators. However, this is a detail and not the main claim. |
| | Option D is incorrect | The author emphasizes the emotional power of 2D-animated movies, but the main comparison in the article is between 2D and 3D animation, not 2D and live-action films, or films acted out by people. |

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| 23 | Option B is correct | In the context of paragraph 1, the word <u>composed</u> refers to how “images created by humans” are put together to create a film. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Although movies often contain music, the author uses the word “images” in paragraph 1 to indicate that the word <u>composed</u> refers to how the visuals of the movie are put together. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Although the lightheartedness of some animated movies may lead viewers to feel worry-free, the context of the paragraph shows that the word <u>composed</u> is related to how the movies are assembled. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Animators may have to deal with certain issues when creating animation, but the idea of reducing or making less is not supported by the context surrounding the word <u>composed</u> in paragraph 1. |

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| 24 | Option A is correct | The author presents the information in paragraphs 2 and 3 in logical order to emphasize how animated movies have evolved from 2D to 3D and to explain the processes used in each type of animation. The use of this organizational structure helps the reader understand what makes 2D animation special. |
| | Option B is incorrect | In these paragraphs, the author identifies materials used to make animation and notes that completed animation art can sell at high prices, but the costs of the materials themselves are not explored in the article. |
| | Option C is incorrect | The author explores the differences in animation styles in paragraphs 2 and 3 but does not describe how animators make a decision about which style to use. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Certain steps in animation are identified in paragraph 2, but the author does not explain how people can follow these steps in order to become animators. |

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| 25 | <p>The student response below has been identified by Texas educators as meeting the requirements for a 10-point (maximum score) response based on the rubric criteria. For additional information, refer to the grade 5 scoring guide available on the STAAR Reading Language Arts Resources webpage.</p> <p>Animation has been around since the early 1900's, and the evolution of it has been evident in the past century with the new technology that has been created. From new drawing materials to new computers and electronics, technology has been ever so taking animation to new heights. From how we can see from which technology impacts which style of animation and its popularity.</p> <p>Firstly, the first advance in animation was creating it, from silly short tales to the first full movie in 2D animation made in 1937. We can say that the very useful sheet known as cels made animation possible back then. I know this information about this technology because in paragraph two, "They drew on plastic sheets called cels. ".</p> <p>Secondly, the revolution known as 3D animation came in the late 20th century. With new computers and new animating processes, artists now could turn their animations 3D. This encouraged the creation of many Disney and Pixar classics, like the movies Toy Story. The 3D animation style could add much more detail to individual frames than its predecessor of 2D animation. I can support my claim by using evidence found in paragraph 3, "The images appear more realistic than those of the 2D style. This is done with the help of-you guessed it-computers. ".</p> <p>And lastly, the creation of 2D animation using tablets and computers. Like the last reason, but with the improvement of the quality of 2D animation. This is something I have inferred, as I know you can both create 3D and 2D animation using computers. Which makes me think that it is evident that 2D drawing and animating softwares have improved. Now we can all see that animation, like everything else, has changed and improved over the years. From the classic 2D hand drawn style, to the more sophisticated, high quality 3D software animations that can be created today.</p> |

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| 26 | Option D is correct | This sentence is written correctly and effectively. It does not need to be revised. |
| | Option A is incorrect | In this sentence, the writer misplaces the phrase "on a legendary camping trip." |
| | Option B is incorrect | Here the writer needlessly repeats the claim that the grandparents are taking the older cousins on a camping trip, making this a redundant sentence. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Revising the sentence in this way results in the confusing and awkward suggestion that Grandma and Grandpa are themselves being taken camping, along with the cousins. |

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| 27 | Option B is correct | In the sixth paragraph, the writer is describing what he and his cousins saw on the camping trip. The information about the writer's jacket is not relevant, so sentence 18 should be removed. |
| | Option A is incorrect | In sentence 17, the writer provides support for sentence 16 by describing how the sky at the campsite looked different from the sky at home. This sentence should not be removed. |
| | Option C is incorrect | In sentence 19, the writer describes the sky further by providing information about the stars that were beginning to appear. This sentence should not be removed. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Sentence 20 should not be removed because in it, the writer conveys important information that his grandfather shared with him. Furthermore, if this sentence were removed, sentence 21 would not make sense. |

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| 28 | Option B is correct | In this revision, the writer correctly places the phrase “until I had seen a shooting star” so that it follows the phrase “to not doze off.” This makes sentence 28 clear and effective. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Here the writer incorrectly places the phrase “until I had seen a shooting star.” The result is that it appears to modify the phrase “I was determined,” which is not the writer’s intent in sentence 28. |
| | Option C is incorrect | By using the phrase “determined to” twice, the writer repeats information, which creates an ineffective sentence. |
| | Option D is incorrect | This option is incorrect because sentence 28 contains a misplaced phrase and needs to be revised. |

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| 29 | Option C is correct | Throughout the paper, the writer focuses on his goal of seeing a shooting star. In this sentence, he shares his satisfaction at achieving that goal, making this an effective closing sentence for the paper. |
| | Option A is incorrect | While the information given may be true, this replacement sentence does not bring the paper to an effective close because it does not build on the writer's achievement of his goal. Instead, it moves forward to the next morning. |
| | Option B is incorrect | In sentences 31 and 32, the writer states that he saw a shooting star and describes it "as full of color and movement." In this replacement for sentence 33, the writer repeats some of the same words and information, which makes this a redundant and ineffective closing for his paper. |
| | Option D is incorrect | In this replacement sentence, the writer shifts his focus from watching for shooting stars to dreaming about returning home. This is not an effective closing sentence for his paper. |

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| 31 | Option D is correct | A transition is a word, phrase, or sentence that connects topics or ideas. By adding the transition phrase "In fact" to the beginning of sentence 8, the writer correctly connects the ideas in sentences 7 and 8. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Using "In the beginning" is not an effective way to transition into sentence 8 because it suggests that the shark loses its teeth only initially, rather than over the course of its life. |
| | Option B is incorrect | The phrase "In comparison" is not an appropriate transition here because the writer is not shifting to a different idea or subject in sentence 8. He is elaborating on the claim he made in sentence 7. |
| | Option C is incorrect | The use of the phrase "In the meantime" is ineffective because it introduces a confusing time relationship between the teeth falling out frequently and the shark losing thousands of teeth over the course of its life. |

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| 32 | Option D is correct | In this sentence, the writer combines the ideas in sentences 14 and 15 in a concise and effective manner. The phrase "During a low tide" is used to indicate when Xander and his dad went to the beach. |
| | Option A is incorrect | In this sentence, the writer combines the ideas by using the word "While." However, tides do not occur "for" Xander and his dad, so the new sentence is a misleading rearrangement of the original ideas. |
| | Option B is incorrect | This is not the most effective way to combine the sentences because the pronoun "it" is now incorrectly referring to the phrase "Searching for shark teeth." |
| | Option C is incorrect | Combining the sentences in this way results in an awkward and misleading sentence. The phrase "to search for shark teeth" is misplaced and thus connected with the tide rather than with Xander and his dad. |

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| 33 | Option C is correct | In the new sentence, the writer reports a response to the tooth that could only have happened after Xander’s mom posted a photo on the website. Thus, the new sentence properly follows sentence 27. |
| | Option A is incorrect | In sentence 24, the writer gives information about the size of the tooth Xander found. It would not make sense at this point to share that “hundreds of people confirmed that the tooth was from a Megalodon.” |
| | Option B is incorrect | The new sentence gives an answer to the question raised in sentence 26, but at this point in the paragraph it is still unclear how hundreds of people could have seen the tooth and provided that answer. |
| | Option D is incorrect | The writer gives information in sentence 28 about Xander’s plans for the tooth. The new detail is about people confirming the origin of the tooth, so it would not make sense to place it directly after the description of Xander’s options. |

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| 34 | Option B is correct | By changing the preposition from “for” to “in,” the writer correctly and effectively states that the daily routines can have multiple benefits. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Adding the pronoun “they” after the noun “routines” is unnecessary and results in a confusing sentence. |
| | Option C is incorrect | The plural noun “ways” is correct in this sentence. Its singular, possessive form (“way’s”) would not make sense here. |
| | Option D is incorrect | Sentence 3 contains an error, so a change is required. |

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| 35 | Option B is correct | "Morning routines" is a plural noun phrase, so it requires the plural form of the verb ("help"). This edit corrects the subject-verb agreement error in sentence 4. |
| | Option A is incorrect | "Often" is the correct form of the adjective being used in this sentence. "Oftener" is not a legitimate word. |
| | Option C is incorrect | A comma is not required before the phrase "for the day ahead" in this sentence. |
| | Option D is incorrect | "Ahead" is the correct spelling of the word being used in this sentence. "A head" is a phrase with a different meaning. |

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| 36 | Option A is correct | Sentence 7 is a sentence fragment, or an incomplete sentence. In changing the word “following” to “follow,” the writer corrects the fragment. |
| | Option B is incorrect | The second punctuated phrase (“To get organized for school or work”) is a fragment, so this choice is not the correct way to rewrite sentence 7. |
| | Option C is incorrect | The first punctuated phrase here is a sentence fragment, so it is not an acceptable way to rewrite sentence 7. |
| | Option D is incorrect | This is a run-on sentence, an error in which two or more main clauses are connected only with a comma. |

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| 37 | Option D is correct | The correct spelling of this word is “valuable.” |
| | Option A is incorrect | “Valluable” is not the correct way to spell the word “valuable.” |
| | Option B is incorrect | This choice, “valuble,” is not the correct spelling of the word the writer is trying to use. The suffix <i>-able</i> was not correctly added to the root word in this case. |
| | Option C is incorrect | In this misspelling of the word “valuable,” the writer did not follow the spelling rule to drop the silent <i>-e</i> before adding the suffix <i>-able</i> . |

| Item Position | Rationale | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 38 | Option C is correct | The clause "Although it was hard to leave our hometown of Galveston" is a subordinate clause, a clause that is dependent on the main clause of the sentence. The writer needs to insert a comma after "Galveston" because a comma is required after a subordinate clause at the beginning of a sentence. |
| | Option A is incorrect | A subordinating conjunction is a word that joins a subordinate clause to a main clause in a sentence. In sentence 3, the subordinating conjunction "When" means "the time at which something is done." "Although" is the appropriate conjunction to use here because it means "in spite of the fact" and thus contrasts the sadness and the excitement felt by the family. |
| | Option B is incorrect | There is no reason for "hometown" to be capitalized here since it is not being used as a proper noun, or a noun that refers to a specific person, place, idea, or event. |
| | Option D is incorrect | "Advinture" is not the correct way to spell the word "adventure." |

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| Item Position | Rationale | |
|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 39 | Option D is correct | Capitalizing "Crystal Beach" corrects the error in sentence 5 since the expression is a proper noun, one that refers to a specific person, place, idea, or event. |
| | Option A is incorrect | Changing "spent" to "spended" would introduce the incorrect past-tense form of an irregular verb. |
| | Option B is incorrect | There is no need for a comma after Galveston in this sentence. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Using the preposition "to" instead of "at" would distort the meaning of this sentence. |

| Item Position | Rationale | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 40 | Option C is correct | Changing “innexpensive” to “inexpensive” corrects the spelling error in this sentence. In this word, the prefix “in” has been added to the adjective “expensive” to show that the family wants to find some activities that are “not expensive.” |
| | Option A is incorrect | The word “parents” should not be capitalized in sentence 7 because it is not being used as a proper noun, or a noun that refers to a specific person, place, idea, or event. |
| | Option B is incorrect | Inserting a comma here would create a punctuation error in this sentence. The comma would separate the adjective (“free”) from the noun it modifies (“activities”). |
| | Option D is incorrect | “Activities” is the plural form of the word “activity” and is the word the writer needs to use in this sentence. The word “activity’s” shows possession, which would make no sense in this context. |

| Item Position | Rationale | |
|---------------|-----------------------|--|
| 41 | Option B is correct | In sentence 8, two independent clauses (clauses that can stand alone as complete statements) are connected only by a comma, which creates a run-on sentence. In this correction, the writer creates a compound sentence by inserting the conjunction “and” to combine the two clauses. |
| | Option A is incorrect | This new sentence is also a run-on sentence and cannot be the correct answer. |
| | Option C is incorrect | Here the second punctuated phrase is a fragment, or an incomplete sentence. It has no subject, so it cannot be correct. |
| | Option D is incorrect | The phrase “As a family” is punctuated as if it were a sentence, but it is not. It is a fragment that needs to be joined to the rest of the sentence with a comma. |