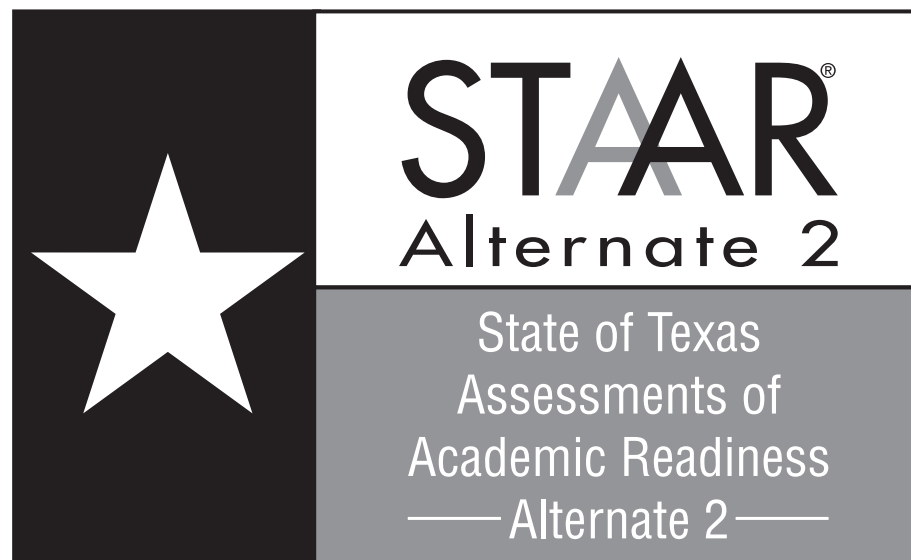


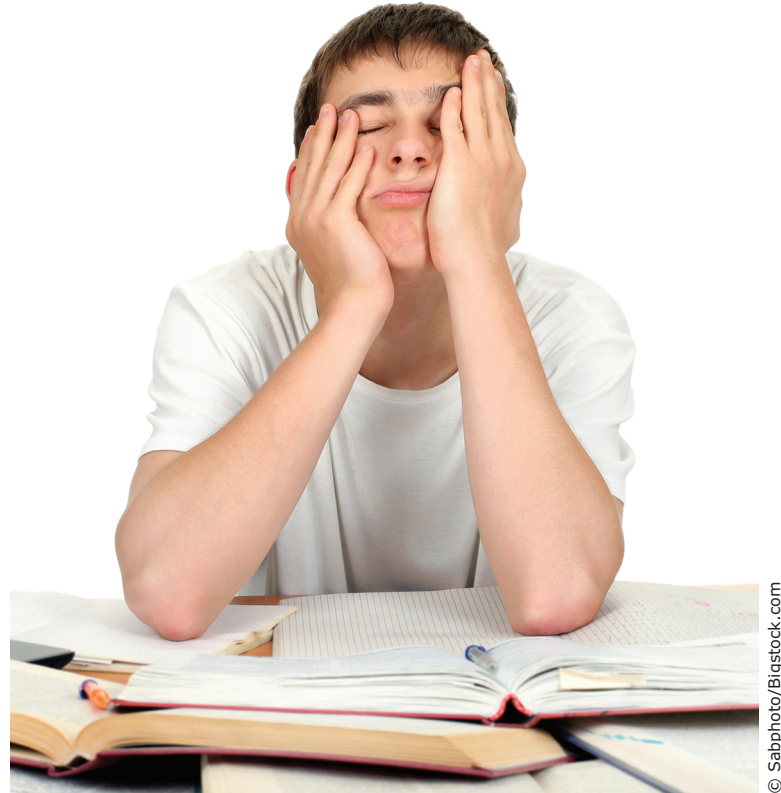


GRADE 5
Reading
STAAR Alternate 2

Administered April 2019
RELEASED

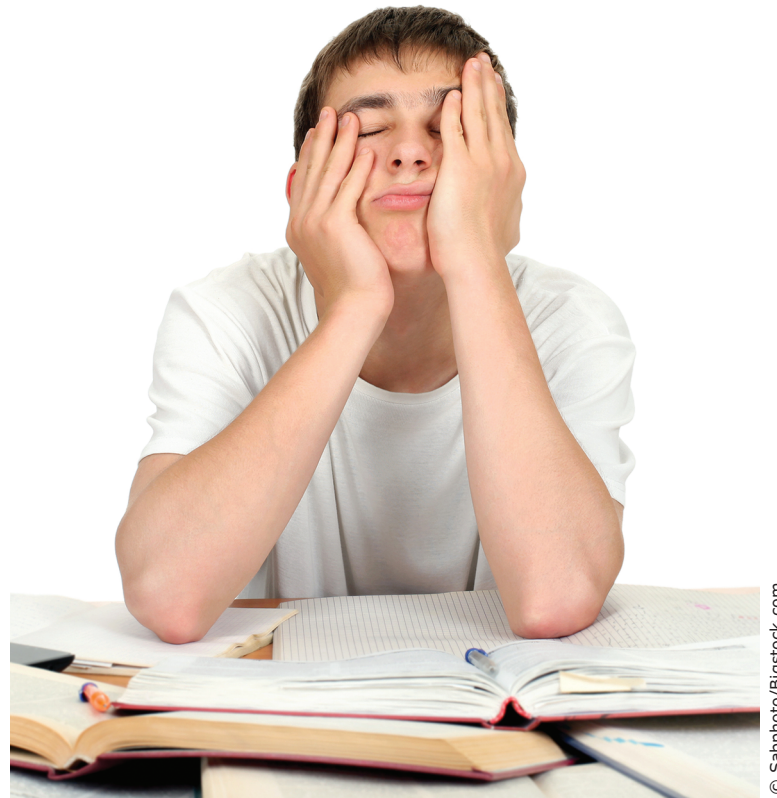
READING

exhausted



© Sabphoto/Bigstock.com

Mark is exhausted from working on his homework.



© Sabphoto/Bigstock.com

Mark is exhausted from working on his homework. He would like to finish and go to bed.

2b



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© AntonioGuillem/Bigstock.com

concentrated



Beverly concentrated while she was working at the computer and was able to solve the problem quickly.

3b

enjoyed

focused

worried

elated



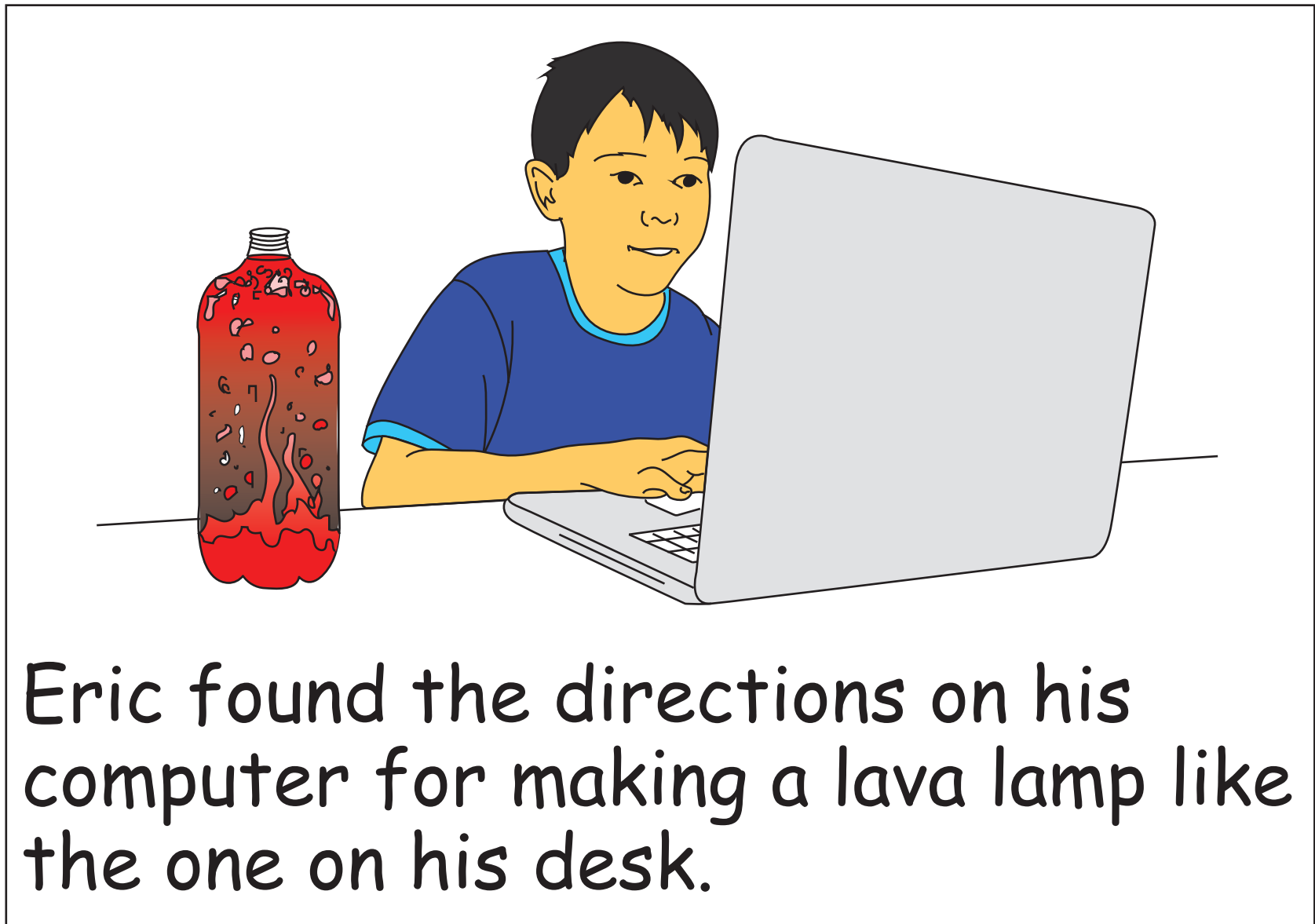
© Langstrup Photography/Bigstock.com

Jeffrey was working from home when the telephone rang. He was elated when he answered the telephone and learned that he had won a trip. Jeffrey could not stop smiling as he called his parents to share the good news with them.

working from home

could not stop smiling

called his parents



Eric found the directions on his computer for making a lava lamp like the one on his desk.

These are the materials
Eric needs to make his
lava lamp:



- 1 clean 1-liter bottle



- Vegetable oil



- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of water

6a

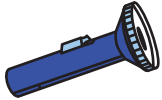
• Food coloring



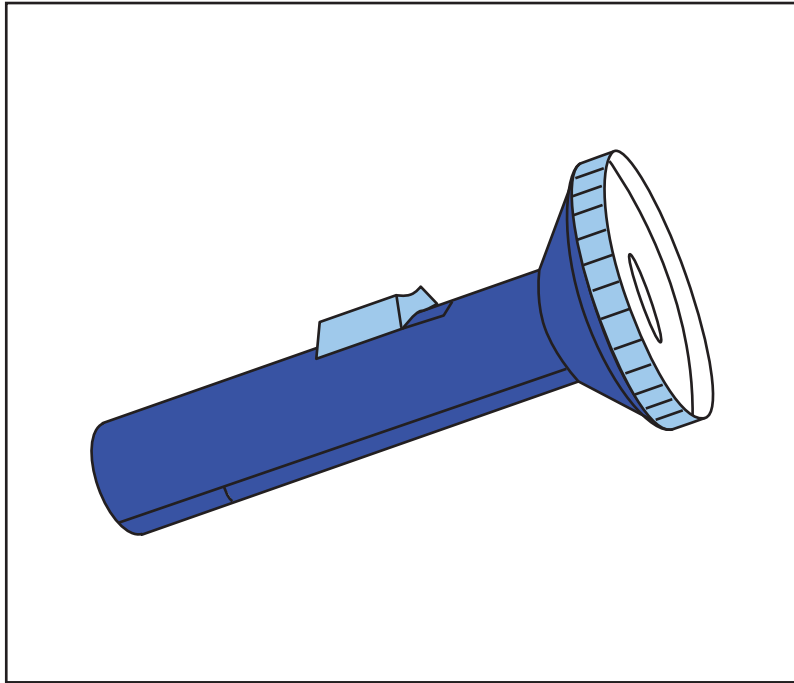
• Antacid tablets



• Flashlight



6b



How to Make a Lava Lamp



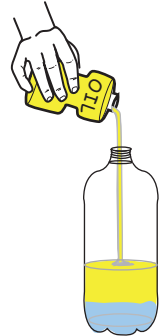
1. Pour the water into the bottle.



2. Slowly pour the vegetable oil



into the bottle until it is almost full.



3. Add 10 drops of food coloring to
the bottle.

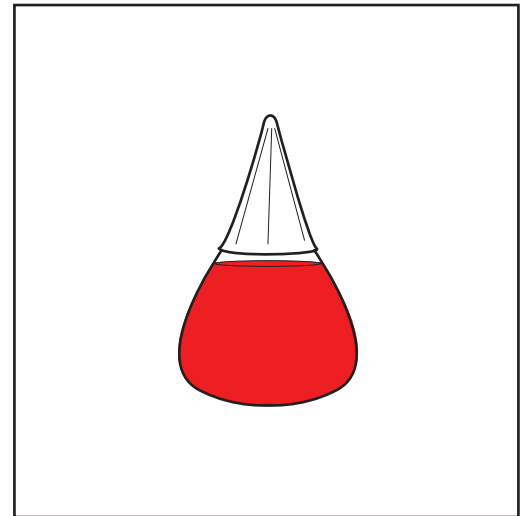
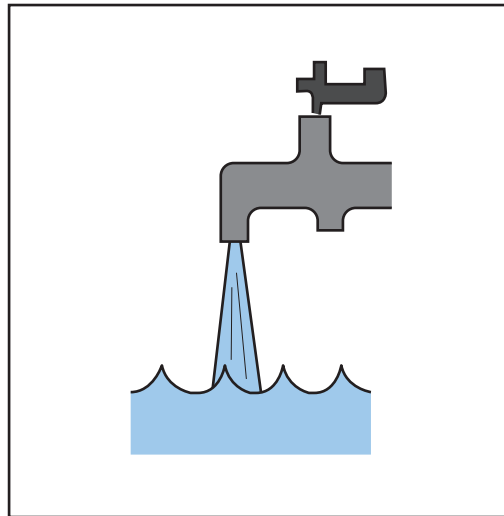
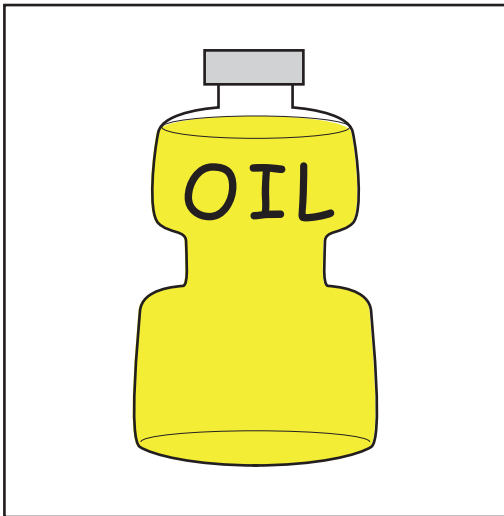


4. Watch the drops of food coloring
sink to the bottom of the bottle
and mix with the water.



The water and the vegetable oil do not mix. The vegetable oil stays above the water. The food coloring will mix with the water, but not with the vegetable oil.

7b

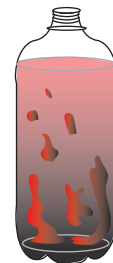


5. Break an antacid tablet in half
and drop the half tablet into the

bottle.



6. Watch the antacid tablet sink to
the bottom and blobs of water
begin to form.



7. Add another piece of antacid tablet,
and more blobs will form.



8. Put the cap on the bottle.



9. Shine a flashlight through the



bottom of the bottle, and you
have your own lava lamp.



As the antacid tablets sink to the bottom, they start to dissolve and make a gas. As the gas bubbles rise to the top, they take a blob of the colored water with them. When the blob of water reaches the top, the gas escapes, and the water sinks back to the bottom.

Just add another antacid tablet and you can make your lava lamp erupt again and again.

Antacid tablets float back up to the top of the bottle.

Gas bubbles rise, and the blobs of colored water sink back to the bottom.

The vegetable oil turns the same color as the food coloring.

Joseph Schooling Wins Gold



© epa european pressphoto agency b.v./Alamy Stock Photo

Joseph Schooling was born in Singapore. He was a student at the University of Texas in Austin. He won the first Olympic gold medal for Singapore.



© epa european pressphoto agency b.v./Alamy Stock Photo

When Joseph Schooling was a little boy, his parents wanted their son to learn how to swim. Other children his age were afraid of the water, but three-year-old Joseph loved swimming.



© kiankhoon/Bigstock.com



© junce/Bigstock.com

When Joseph Schooling was a young teenager, he trained as a swimmer at a swim club in Singapore. Michael Phelps was training with the U.S. swim team at the same club.



Courtesy of The Schooling Family

It was early in the morning when Schooling heard excited voices around him saying, "It's Michael Phelps!" Schooling was surprised that he was about to meet Phelps. Phelps had already won six gold medals at the Olympics in Greece and many other awards at swimming competitions all around the world.

Schooling knew he had to get a photograph taken with his hero.

Schooling had the same number of Olympic gold medals as Michael Phelps when they met in Singapore.

Schooling was surprised to meet Michael Phelps at the same swim club where he trained in Singapore.

Schooling knew that Michael Phelps would be at the swim club that day.

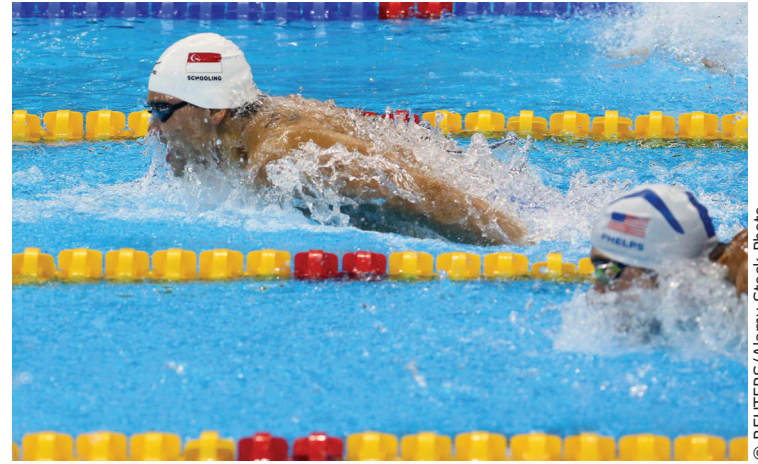
Schooling kept the photograph he took with Phelps as a reminder of that special day when they met in Singapore.



Courtesy of The Schooling Family

Schooling moved to the United States and swam on the University of Texas swim team. Then in 2016, while he was still a college student, Schooling went to Brazil for the Olympics. Although he had been swimming for the university as a student, he would be racing in the Olympics with Singapore's swim team.

Phelps was also going to be in Brazil to compete in the Olympic Games for the last time.



Then the unbelievable happened. Schooling and Phelps ended up competing in the same 100-meter butterfly race. Everyone watched as Schooling, Phelps, and the other swimmers dived into the water. They had only one goal: to win.

12a

The first swimmer to reach the finish was Schooling! Phelps and the other swimmers were not far behind. Now Schooling was the gold medal winner.



© AP Photo/Lee Jin-man



Rex Features via AP Images

Phelps gave Schooling a hug and a warm congratulations. Phelps was not upset that he came in second place to the young boy he had once met in Singapore.

Meeting Phelps in Singapore inspired Schooling to achieve his goal of winning an Olympic gold medal.

Meeting Phelps helped Schooling recognize him when they met again in Singapore.

Meeting Phelps gave Schooling the idea to move to the United States.

Whataburger, What a History



When Texans think of hamburgers, many think of a Whataburger restaurant.

14a



© Typhoonski/Dreamstime.com

A man named Harman Dobson opened his first burger stand in Corpus Christi, Texas. His idea was for his customers to say, "What a burger!" when they saw a hamburger so big that they needed to use both hands to hold it. And that is what gave him the idea for the name of his Whataburger restaurants.



© bestv/shutterstock.com



© Evgeny Karandaev/Shutterstock.com

Dobson's first Whataburger restaurant looked like a small wooden box. Customers had to park by the building and order food at the window. The small "Whataburger" sign did not catch the attention of drivers speeding by.



Courtesy of Whataburger

Business was good, but Dobson wanted Whataburger to be better. He built a metal A-frame building that looked like a big triangle. And now instead of standing outside, customers could go inside to order their food and eat in an air-conditioned dining room. Dobson painted the metal with bright orange-and-white stripes to catch the attention of drivers.



Courtesy of Whataburger

15a

Today most
Whataburger
restaurants are not
metal A-frames.
But they still have
the bright
orange-and-white
stripes.



Dobson had customers order at a window and then wait in the parking lot for their food.

Dobson made a building his customers could see as they drove down the road.

Dobson painted his metal buildings with bright blue paint.



Courtesy of Whataburger

On his first day of business, Dobson earned \$50. He sold hamburgers and milkshakes, as well as root beer by the gallon.

Dobson was a pilot. To help his business grow, sometimes Dobson flew a plane with a banner advertising Whataburger. He also dropped coupons for free hamburgers from his plane.

After 10 years in business, there were almost 20 Whataburger restaurants. Today, over 65 years since Dobson opened the first small Whataburger stand, there are over 700 Whataburger restaurants.

Dobson would be surprised at how many new things are on the menu, including breakfast foods like taquitos. Spicy jalapeño peppers have been added to some of the items. And customers can now choose a healthy salad to go with their burger.



16a

The restaurants look different, and there are more food choices on the menu.



© Ruslan Khismatov/Bigstock.com

to encourage readers to order one of the new Whataburger menu items

to tell readers about how Whataburger grew to be a large business

to help readers find Whataburger restaurants in Texas

The Art of Writing

Kyoko sits at the front of the fifth-grade classroom in her new American school. She learned to speak English before moving to the United States.



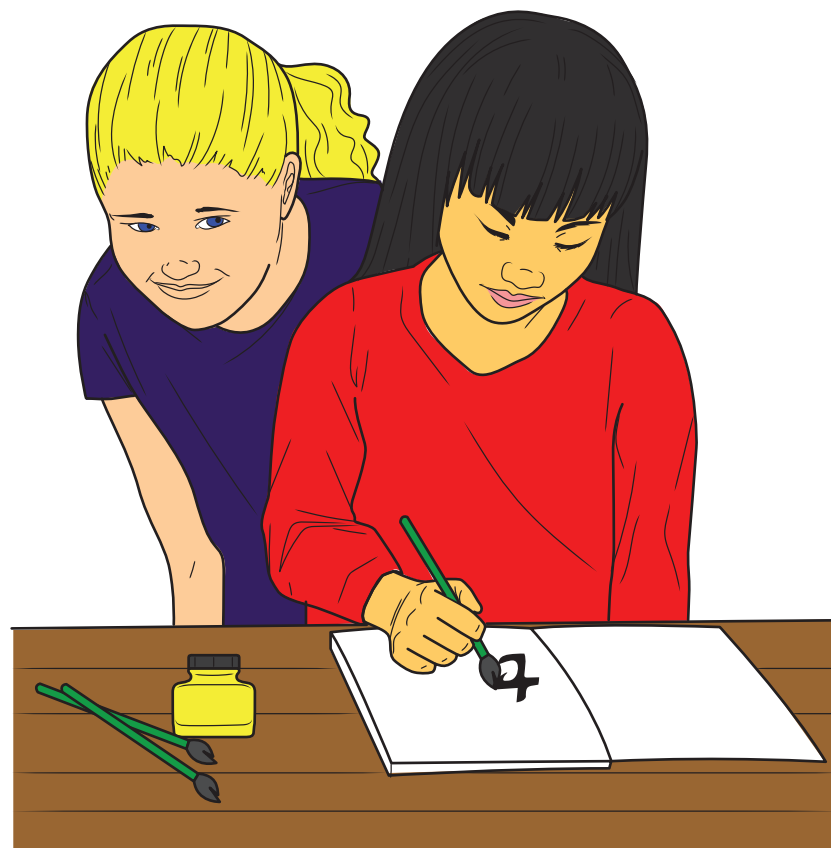


At recess Kyoko likes to take her backpack out to the playground and sit down at a table in the shade by herself. Then she takes out her sketchbook, ink, and paintbrushes.



Kyoko is thinking about her friends back in Japan when she feels a tap on her shoulder.

"Can I see what you are doing?" a girl named Sarah from Kyoko's class asks. "Are you painting?"



Kyoko is worried about showing Sarah her sketchbook. What if Sarah thinks it is strange?

Sarah asks, "Is this Japanese art?"

"It's called shodo," Kyoko answers. "In Japan, we learn it in school. These pictures are what Japanese writing looks like."

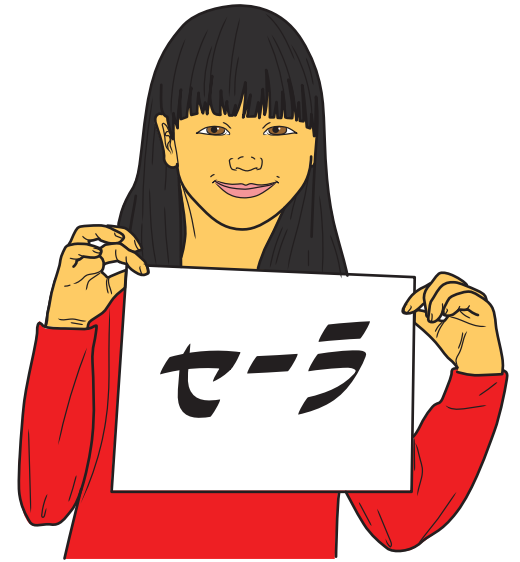
"They're so beautiful. Please show me more," begs Sarah.

Kyoko turns to a new page in the sketchbook and opens the bottle of ink. She dips a brush inside the ink. Then she spreads ink over the page using thick and thin lines.

"That's amazing! The symbols look like pieces of art. What do they mean?" Sarah asks.

"It's your name," Kyoko tells her. "This means 'Sarah' in Japanese."

The teacher blows the whistle. Quickly, Kyoko tears Sarah's name out of the sketchbook and gives it to her new friend. Sarah helps Kyoko put the art supplies away.



Kyoko leaves the playground feeling happy. This has been her best day of fifth grade so far.

Sarah picks up one of Kyoko's brushes and paints her name in the sketchbook.

Kyoko closes the sketchbook and tells Sarah that it is time to go back to the classroom.

Kyoko shows Sarah the sketchbook and tells her about Japanese writing.

The next day at recess, Kyoko sits down at a table with her sketchbook, paintbrushes, and ink. Before long Sarah runs up with another girl. "Kyoko! This is Monique. She's in our class, too, and I told her about your beautiful art."

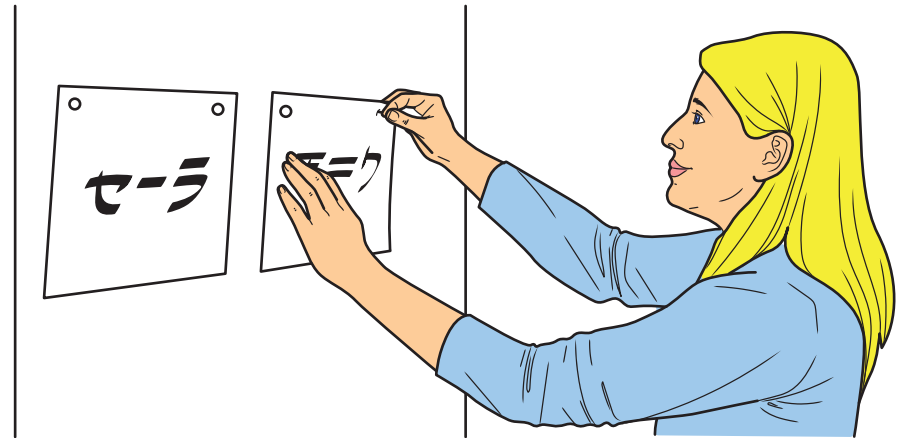


Kyoko turns and smiles at Monique. "Tomorrow I will bring one for you," Kyoko promises Monique. Kyoko shows Sarah and Monique the special way she holds the brush to make the letters.



Every day Sarah introduces Kyoko to more kids. Sarah writes their names in English. Then Kyoko writes their names in Japanese.

The teacher sees what is happening at recess on the playground, and she puts the names written in shodo up in the classroom.



Soon Kyoko has written the names of every student in shodo, and she no longer feels out of place.

The teacher gets everyone in the class a sketchbook. Kyoko teaches the other students shodo lessons every day. It is no surprise that Sarah is Kyoko's best friend.

The next day at recess, Kyoko sits down at a table with her sketchbook, paintbrushes, and ink.

The teacher sees what is happening at recess on the playground, and she puts the names written in shodo up in the classroom.

Soon Kyoko has written the names of every student in shodo, and she no longer feels out of place.

**STAAR ALTERNATE 2
GRADE 5
Reading
April 2019**