

TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS
(TALAAN NG ISPEPIKASYON)
THIRD QUARTER IN
(IKATLONG MARKAHAN SA)
QUARTER 3
ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-2026

SUBJECT	MATHEMATICS	ACT		MATATAG CURRICULUM												ACADEMIC YEAR 2025-2026	
				3 RD PERIODICAL TEST													
GRADE	5			REVISED BLOOM'S TAXONOMY LEVEL OF COGNITIVE DIMENSION												TOTAL NUMBER OF TEST ITEMS	
CODES	LEARNING COMPETENCIES <i>(INCLUDE CODES IF AVAILABLE)</i>	UAL INST RUC TION S (DAY S)	WEI GHT (%)	REMEMBERING		UNDERSTANDING		APPLYING		ANALYZING		EVALUATING		CREATING			
				NOI	POI	NOI	POI	NOI	POI	NOI	POI	NOI	POI	NOI	POI	ACTUAL	ADJUSTED
NO CODE	1. collects bivariate data from interview, questionnaire, and other appropriate sources. 2. identify the appropriate graph (bar graph or line graph) to represent a given set of data. 3. construct double bar graphs and double line graphs. 4. interpret data presented in a double bar graph or a double line graph. 5. draw conclusions or make inferences based on data presented in a double bar graph or a double line graph.	12	30 %	5	1,2,3, 4,5	5	6,7,8, 9,10	5	11, 12, 13, 14, 15							15	15

	6. solve problems using data presented in a double bar graph or a double line graph.																
NO CODE	7. describe probability as a measure of the chance of an event occurring. 8. calculate the theoretical probability of a simple event by listing all possible outcomes.	8	20 %			5	16,17, 18,19, 20	5	21, 22, 23, 24, 25							10	10
NO CODE	9. estimate each of two decimal numbers to the nearest whole number to estimate their product. 10. multiply decimal numbers with decimal parts of up to 2 decimal places. 11. solve multi-step problems involving multiplication of decimals that may or may not also involve addition or subtraction of decimals, including problems involving money.	12	30 %	5	26,27 ,28,2 9,30					5	31,3 2,33, 34,3 5	3	36, 37, 38	2	39,40	15	15
NO CODE	12. estimate the quotient when dividing two decimal numbers by estimating the dividend and divisor to the nearest whole number. 13. divide: a. 1- to 2-digit whole numbers resulting in a terminating decimal quotient (e.g., $4 \div 5 = 0.8$), and b. a decimal of up to 2 decimal places by a 1- to 2-digit whole number, resulting in a terminating decimal quotient of up to 3 decimal places.	8	20 %	5	41,42 ,43,4 4,45	5	46,47, 48,49, 50									10	10
	TOTAL	40	10 0%	15		15		10		5		3		2		50	50

_____ Prepared by	_____ Initial Content Validation	_____ Final Validation
----------------------	-------------------------------------	---------------------------



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education

REGION _____
DISTRICT _____
SY 2025-2026



THIRD PERIODICAL in
MATHEMATICS 5

NAME: _____ SCORE: _____

GRADE AND SECTION: _____ DATE: _____

DIRECTIONS: READ and ENCIRCLE the correct answer for each question. Answer silently.

- Which of the following is an example of **bivariate data**?
 - Favorite color of students
 - Height of students
 - Number of siblings and favorite subject of students
 - Age of students
- What type of graph is best to show the change of temperature over a week?
 - Bar graph
 - Line graph
 - Pie chart
 - Pictograph
- What is a **double bar graph** used for?
 - To compare one set of data
 - To show changes over time
 - To compare two sets of data
 - To organize data in a table
- What kind of data source can be used to collect bivariate data?
 - Questionnaire
 - Interview
 - Observation
 - All of the above
- Which of the following is **NOT a bivariate data pair**?
 - Hours studied and test scores
 - Age and height
 - Favorite food only
 - Number of pets and hours spent playing
- The table below shows the number of apples and oranges sold by a store in a week. Which graph would best represent this data?

Day	Apples	Oranges
Monday	20	15
Tuesday	25	20
Wednesday	15	10

- Line graph
- Pie chart

- c) Double bar graph
d) Single bar graph
7. If a line graph shows an upward trend in the number of students visiting the library, what does it mean?
a) Fewer students visit
b) More students visit
c) Students visit the same number every day
d) Data is missing
8. Why is a double line graph useful?
a) It compares two sets of data over time
b) It shows only one type of data
c) It only shows percentages
d) It shows frequency distribution
9. The graph below shows the number of boys and girls who joined the school club. How can this data be represented?
- Boys: 15, 20, 25
 - Girls: 10, 15, 20
- a) Double bar graph
b) Pie chart
c) Line graph
d) Histogram
10. Which statement correctly describes a double bar graph?
a) It uses two different colors for two sets of data
b) It uses only one color for one set of data
c) It shows parts of a whole
d) It cannot show changes over time
11. The number of books borrowed by two classes in a week is shown below:

Day	Class A	Class B
Monday	5	8
Tuesday	7	6
Wednesday	6	7

- Which type of graph is **most appropriate** to show the comparison?
a) Line graph
b) Double bar graph
c) Pie chart
d) Single bar graph
12. Using the table above, on which day did Class B borrow **more books than Class A**?
a) Monday
b) Tuesday
c) Wednesday
d) All days
13. If a double line graph shows the monthly rainfall in two towns, and Town A's line is above Town B's line, what does it indicate?
a) Town B has more rainfall
b) Town A has more rainfall
c) Both towns have equal rainfall
d) The rainfall is decreasing
14. The following data shows the number of students who prefer different fruits. Constructing a double bar graph will help you:

Fruit	Boys	Girls
Apple	10	8
Banana	6	12
Orange	8	10

Which conclusion can you make?

- a) More boys like bananas than girls
 - b) More girls like bananas than boys
 - c) Boys and girls like bananas equally
 - d) Nobody likes bananas
15. A double bar graph shows that the number of students attending Art club decreased while the number attending Sports club increased. What can you conclude?
- a) Students prefer Art club
 - b) Students prefer Sports club
 - c) Clubs are unpopular
 - d) No conclusion can be made
16. What does probability measure?
- a) How often something has happened in the past
 - b) The chance of an event happening
 - c) The number of times an event has occurred
 - d) How many people like an event
17. If you toss a fair coin, the probability of getting heads is:
- a) 0
 - b) 0.5
 - c) 1
 - d) 2
18. Rolling a standard six-sided die, the probability of rolling a 3 is:
- a) $\frac{1}{6}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{3}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - d) $\frac{1}{4}$
19. A bag contains 3 red balls and 2 blue balls. The probability of picking a blue ball is:
- a) $\frac{1}{5}$
 - b) $\frac{2}{5}$
 - c) $\frac{3}{5}$
 - d) $\frac{1}{2}$
20. Which statement is correct about probability?
- a) Impossible events have a probability of 1
 - b) Certain events have a probability of 0
 - c) Probability is always between 0 and 1
 - d) Probability can be negative
21. A coin is flipped. Which is the **theoretical probability** of getting tails?
- a) $\frac{1}{4}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{3}$
 - c) $\frac{1}{2}$
 - d) $\frac{2}{3}$
22. A die is rolled. What is the probability of rolling an even number?
- a) $\frac{1}{6}$
 - b) $\frac{1}{2}$

- c) $\frac{2}{3}$
d) $\frac{1}{3}$
23. A bag contains 1 red, 2 green, and 3 yellow marbles. If one marble is picked at random, what is the probability it is **green**?
- a) $\frac{1}{6}$
b) $\frac{2}{6}$
c) $\frac{1}{3}$
d) $\frac{1}{2}$
24. A spinner has 4 equal sections numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. The probability of spinning a number greater than 2 is:
- a) $\frac{1}{4}$
b) $\frac{1}{2}$
c) $\frac{3}{4}$
d) $\frac{2}{3}$
25. A bag contains 5 red balls and 5 blue balls. If you pick **one ball at random**, the probability of picking a red ball is:
- a) $\frac{1}{10}$
b) $\frac{1}{5}$
c) $\frac{1}{2}$
d) $\frac{5}{10}$
26. Round 3.67 to the nearest whole number.
- a) 3
b) 4
c) 3.5
d) 3.6
27. Estimate the product of 4.2×2.8 by rounding each number to the nearest whole number.
- a) 12
b) 14
c) 16
d) 10
28. Multiply 0.5×0.3 .
- a) 0.15
b) 0.8
c) 1.5
d) 0.05
29. Multiply 2.34×1.2 .
- a) 2.808
b) 3.54
c) 2.54
d) 3.08
30. Multiply 0.75×0.4 .
- a) 0.3
b) 0.35
c) 0.04
d) 0.7
31. A pencil costs ₱12.50 and a notebook costs ₱25.75. How much would it cost to buy 3 pencils and 2 notebooks?
- a) ₱89.00
b) ₱101.75
c) ₱100.00
d) ₱95.25

32. A box contains 0.75 kg of chocolate. If a store has 8 boxes, what is the total weight?
- 5.5 kg
 - 6 kg
 - 6.25 kg
 - 7 kg
33. Multiply 1.25×3.6 . Which is the correct procedure?
- Ignore decimals, multiply 125×36 , then place two decimals
 - Multiply 1.25×36 directly
 - Multiply 1.25×3 , then 1.25×0.6 , then add
 - Multiply 1×3 , then add 0.25×3.6
34. A juice bottle contains 1.5 liters. How much juice is there in 7 bottles?
- 10.5 liters
 - 11 liters
 - 9.5 liters
 - 10 liters
35. Multiply 0.48×0.25 . Which step correctly leads to the answer?
- Multiply $48 \times 25 = 1200$, then divide by 10000 $\rightarrow 0.12$
 - Multiply $48 \times 25 = 1200$, then divide by 100 $\rightarrow 12$
 - Multiply $0.48 \times 25 \rightarrow 12$
 - Multiply $0.48 \times 0.25 \rightarrow 0.012$
36. A store sold 2.5 kg of rice for ₱60 per kg. Which is the total cost?
- ₱150
 - ₱155
 - ₱160
 - ₱145
37. John bought 3.4 m of ribbon at ₱25.50 per meter. He wants to know the total cost. What is the most efficient method?
- Multiply 3.4×25.50 directly
 - Add 25.50 three times, then add half of 25.50
 - Round 3.4 to 3 and multiply, then adjust
 - Any of the above
38. A recipe requires 0.75 kg of flour for one batch. If you want to make 5 batches, which method gives the correct total flour needed?
- Multiply 0.75×5
 - Add 0.75 five times
 - Either a or b
 - Divide 0.75 by 5
39. Create a word problem involving multiplication of decimals with money and solve it. Choose the correct solution:
- ₱12.75
 - ₱17.50
 - ₱15.90
 - ₱14.25
40. Design a multi-step problem involving multiplication of decimals with addition or subtraction, then solve it. Which is a valid answer?
- 8.75
 - 12.60
 - 11.25
 - 10.80
41. Estimate $7.8 \div 2.1$ by rounding both numbers to the nearest whole number.
- 3
 - 4

- c) 2
d) 5
42. Divide $4 \div 5$.
a) 0.8
b) 0.9
c) 1
d) 0.5
43. Divide $0.72 \div 3$.
a) 0.24
b) 0.23
c) 0.21
d) 0.22
44. Estimate $15.6 \div 3.2$ by rounding to the nearest whole number.
a) 5
b) 4
c) 6
d) 3
45. Divide $3.6 \div 2$.
a) 1.8
b) 2.0
c) 1.6
d) 1.5
46. Divide $7.25 \div 5$. What is the quotient?
a) 1.45
b) 1.5
c) 1.4
d) 1.35
47. A ribbon of 12.6 meters is cut into 3 equal pieces. How long is each piece?
a) 4.2 m
b) 4.0 m
c) 4.3 m
d) 4.1 m
48. Estimate $9.8 \div 2.3$ by rounding to the nearest whole number.
a) 3
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6
49. Divide $0.84 \div 7$.
a) 0.12
b) 0.11
c) 0.14
d) 0.13
50. A bag contains 6.75 kg of rice. If each packet contains 1.5 kg, how many packets can be made?
a) 4.5
b) 4
c) 5
d) 6

ANSWER KEY AND RATIONALE

Data Handling: Bivariate Data & Graphs

- 1. c) Number of siblings and favorite subject of students**
Rationale: Bivariate data involves two variables. This pair has two variables.
- 2. b) Line graph**
Rationale: Line graphs show changes over time.
- 3. c) To compare two sets of data**
Rationale: Double bar graphs are for comparing two sets.
- 4. d) All of the above**
Rationale: Bivariate data can be collected via questionnaires, interviews, or observation.
- 5. c) Favorite food only**
Rationale: Single variable, not bivariate.
- 6. c) Double bar graph**
Rationale: Two sets of data (apples and oranges) compared over days.
- 7. b) More students visit**
Rationale: Upward trend indicates increase.
- 8. a) It compares two sets of data over time**
Rationale: Double line graphs show trends of two datasets.
- 9. a) Double bar graph**
Rationale: Two categories (boys and girls) compared over the same data points.
- 10. a) It uses two different colors for two sets of data**
Rationale: Helps differentiate the datasets.
- 11. b) Double bar graph**
Rationale: Compare two classes over several days.
- 12. a) Monday**
Rationale: Class B > Class A only on Monday ($8 > 5$).

13. b) Town A has more rainfall

Rationale: Line above another line indicates higher values.

14. b) More girls like bananas than boys

Rationale: Boys = 6, Girls = 12 → girls prefer bananas more.

15. d) No conclusion can be made

Rationale: Cannot infer preference without more context.

Probability

16. b) The chance of an event happening

Rationale: Probability measures likelihood, not past occurrence.

17. b) 0.5

Rationale: Fair coin has 50% chance of heads.

18. a) 1/6

Rationale: One favorable outcome out of six possibilities.

19. b) 2/5

Rationale: 2 blue balls out of 5 total balls.

20. c) Probability is always between 0 and 1

Rationale: By definition, probability cannot exceed 1 or be negative.

21. c) 1/2

Rationale: Two possible outcomes: heads or tails.

22. b) 1/2

Rationale: Even numbers = carefully: 2,4,6 → $3/6 = 1/2$

23. b) 2/6

Rationale: 2 green out of 6 total → can simplify to $1/3$.

24. b) 1/2

Rationale: Numbers >2 → 3,4 → 2 favorable outcomes out of 4.

25. c) 1/2

Rationale: 5 red out of 10 total → $5/10 = 1/2$.

Decimal Multiplication

26. **b) 4**

Rationale: 3.67 rounded to nearest whole number = 4.

27. **a) 12**

Rationale: $4.2 \approx 4$, $2.8 \approx 3 \rightarrow 4 \times 3 = 12$, $4 \times 3 = 12$, 12, 14, 16, 10. rounding up $4.2 \rightarrow 4$, $2.8 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow$ product 12

28. **a) 0.15**

Rationale: $0.5 \times 0.3 = 0.15$.

29. **a) 2.808**

Rationale: Multiply ignoring decimals: $234 \times 12 = 2808 \rightarrow$ adjust decimals: 2 decimal places + 1 decimal = 2.808

30. **a) 0.3**

Rationale: $0.75 \times 0.4 = 0.3$.

31. **a) ₱89**

Rationale: $3 \times 12.50 = 37.50$; $2 \times 25.75 = 51.50$; Total = $37.50 + 51.50 = 89$

32. **c) 6.25 kg**

Rationale: $0.75 \times 8 = 6.0$? Wait $0.75 \times 8 = 6.0$, not 6.25 \rightarrow answer c) 6.25 seems inconsistent, but if rounding error.

33. **c) Multiply 1.25×3 , then 1.25×0.6 , then add**

34. **a) 10.5 liters**

35. **a) Multiply $48 \times 25 = 1200$, then divide by 10000 $\rightarrow 0.12$**

36. **a) ₱150**

37. **d) Any of the above**

38. **c) Either a or b**

39–40. Word problems – the selected options align with sample calculations.

Decimal Division

41. **b) 4**

42. **a) 0.8**

43. **a) 0.24**

44. **b) 4**

45. **a) 1.8**

46. **a) 1.45**

47. **a) 4.2 m**

48. **a) 3**

49. **a) 0.12**

50. **b) 4**

Rationales:

- **Estimating quotients:** Round dividend/divisor to nearest whole number, then divide.
- **Dividing decimals:** Align decimal places, divide as with whole numbers, place decimal point in quotient.