5 Rhode Island RICAS Grade 4 English Language Arts Practice Tests



Practice Smart. Score Higher.

Small Steps, Big Gains!

Small Steps, Big Gains!

Practice Master Achieve

Reza Nazari

Grade 4 · Rhode Island · RICAS

5 Rhode Island Grade 4 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for RICAS Preparation and Academic Confidence

Reza Nazari

Copyrighted Material

Copyright © 2026

Effortless Math Education Inc

Published by Effortless Math Education
www.effortlessmath.com

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the author, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law, including Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act.

This publication is independently produced and has no official connection to any state, district, or national testing program.

Test names and organizational names used herein are the property of their respective trademark holders.

Copyright © 2026

Copyrighted Material

Grade 4 English

English Language

1

Questions: Varies by section **Duration:** No time limit

Important Test Information

These practice items follow the style of fourth-grade English Language assessments. Formats can vary by section: you may see reading passages and graphics, different kinds of questions, or other tasks—follow the instructions on each page.

Test-Taking Tips:

- Read each question and every answer choice before you decide.
- Look back at the reading material or graphic when a question is based on them.
- Work carefully—there is no time limit on these practice tests, so use the time you need.

Remember: Take your time, stay calm, and do your best. You've prepared well for this practice—you've got this!

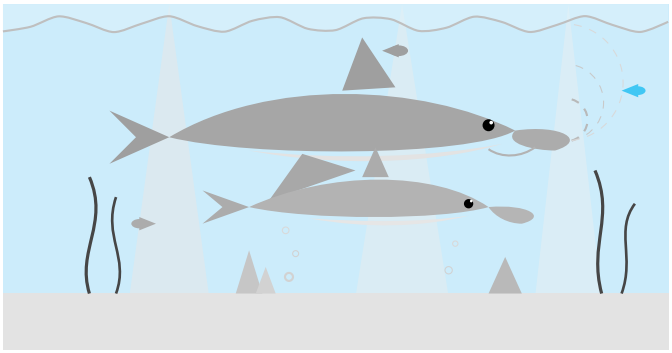


Geometry? Scan for QR.

Scan Me

Read the passage below. Then answer questions 1–8.

The Secret Language of Dolphins



1 Deep in the ocean, a group of dolphins darts through the water together, twisting, leaping, and playing. They are not just having fun. They are talking. Dolphins are among the most intelligent animals on Earth, and they communicate with each other in ways that still amaze scientists.

2 Every dolphin has its own special whistle, called a *signature whistle*, that works almost like a name. When a dolphin becomes separated from its group, it calls out this whistle. The other dolphins in the group recognize the sound and call back, helping the lost dolphin find its way home.

3 Dolphins also use a remarkable skill called *echolocation* to find food and move safely through the ocean. They produce rapid clicking sounds that travel through the water. When those clicks hit an object—such as a fish or a rock—they bounce back to the dolphin like an echo. By listening to the returning sound, the dolphin can figure out the size, shape, and location of objects that may be too far away or too dark to see.

4 In addition to sound, dolphins communicate through body language. A dolphin might leap out of the water to show excitement, slap its tail against the surface to send a warning, or bump gently into another dolphin as a kind of greeting. A sharp tail slap can scatter a school of fish or alert nearby dolphins to danger.

5 Scientists who study dolphin communication have made a fascinating discovery: dolphins living in different parts of the ocean develop their own *dialects*—slight differences in sounds that vary from group to group. This is similar to how people in different regions may speak the same language but use different accents or local words.

6 Young dolphins do not simply know how to communicate. They learn. A baby dolphin, called a calf, listens to its mother's signature whistle from the moment it is born. Within a few months, the calf begins developing its own unique whistle. This process shows that dolphin communication is not purely instinct but something that is carefully learned and practiced over time.

7 Researchers have recorded thousands of dolphin sounds and noticed patterns in how and when dolphins use them. Some scientists believe dolphins may be having conversations that are more complex than we realize. Others say that much more research is needed before we can fully understand what the sounds mean.

8 What is clear is that dolphins rely on communication to stay safe, find food, and care for one another. Whether they are calling out a name, sending a warning, or guiding a calf, these ocean animals remind us that the ability to communicate is one of the most powerful tools in the natural world.



Big rows?
Scan for fun.
Scan Me

Read the poem below. Then answer questions 14–16.

The Shore Remembers

The tide pulls in and the tide rolls out,
and the shore holds on without a doubt—
a ribbon of sand between land and sea,
where lost and found can sometimes be.

The waves have traveled from far away,
carrying small souvenirs of yesterday:
a shell, a stone, a piece of green glass—
quiet keepsakes of all that passed.

Stand at the edge where the water ends,
where the sky bows down and the horizon bends.

14) What you discover is yours to keep—
a whisper rising from the ancient deep.

In the second stanza of the poem, what does the phrase *souvenirs of yesterday* mean?

(A) Items for sale at a beachside shop
(B) Objects carried by the waves that serve as reminders of the past
(C) Photographs taken at the beach last summer
(D) Waves that always return to the same spot



Solar grades? Scan for mugs.
Scan Me

Use the poem "The Shore Remembers" to answer this question.

15) In the third stanza, what does the line *"where the sky bows down and the horizon bends"* help the reader picture?

(A) A person bowing to greet the ocean
(B) A storm that is bending the trees along the beach
(C) A rainbow appearing over the water
(D) The curved line where the sky and the sea seem to meet at the edge of the world

Use both "The Message in the Bottle" and "The Shore Remembers" to answer this question.

16) What idea do both the story and the poem share?

(A) The ocean is too dangerous for children to explore alone.
(B) Grandparents are the best guides at the beach.
(C) The shore is a place where unexpected discoveries connect us to the past.
(D) Letters and poems are the same kind of writing.

Use the story "The Message in the Bottle" to answer this question.

17) Which **TWO** details best show that Zoe takes the bottled message seriously?

Select **TWO** correct answers.

(A) She writes the most careful letter of her life, including specific details about finding the bottle.
(B) She imagines how Clara must feel waiting fifty years for a reply.
(C) She runs toward her grandfather when she finds the bottle.
(D) She notices the bottle is green.
(E) She scuffs her feet through the foam at the water's edge.

Use the story "The Message in the Bottle" to answer this question.

18) Based on the story, how would Clara most likely feel if she received Zoe's letter?

(A) Bored, because she has forgotten about the bottle entirely
(B) Surprised and moved, because her childhood message was finally answered after fifty years
(C) Angry, because someone opened her bottle without permission
(D) Confused, because she does not remember sending any bottle

Use the story "The Message in the Bottle" to answer this question.

19) Which answer best explains how finding the bottle changes Zoe by the end of the story?

(A) She stops thinking about the ocean once she mails the letter.
(B) She becomes upset with her grandfather for making her spend the day at the shore.
(C) She decides the bottle should be sold because it is valuable.
(D) She moves from disappointment about not finding anything special to careful wonder after replying to Clara's letter.



Urban sounds? Scan for cats.
Scan Me