Everything You Need to Help Achieve an Excellent Score

8 Vermont VTCAP

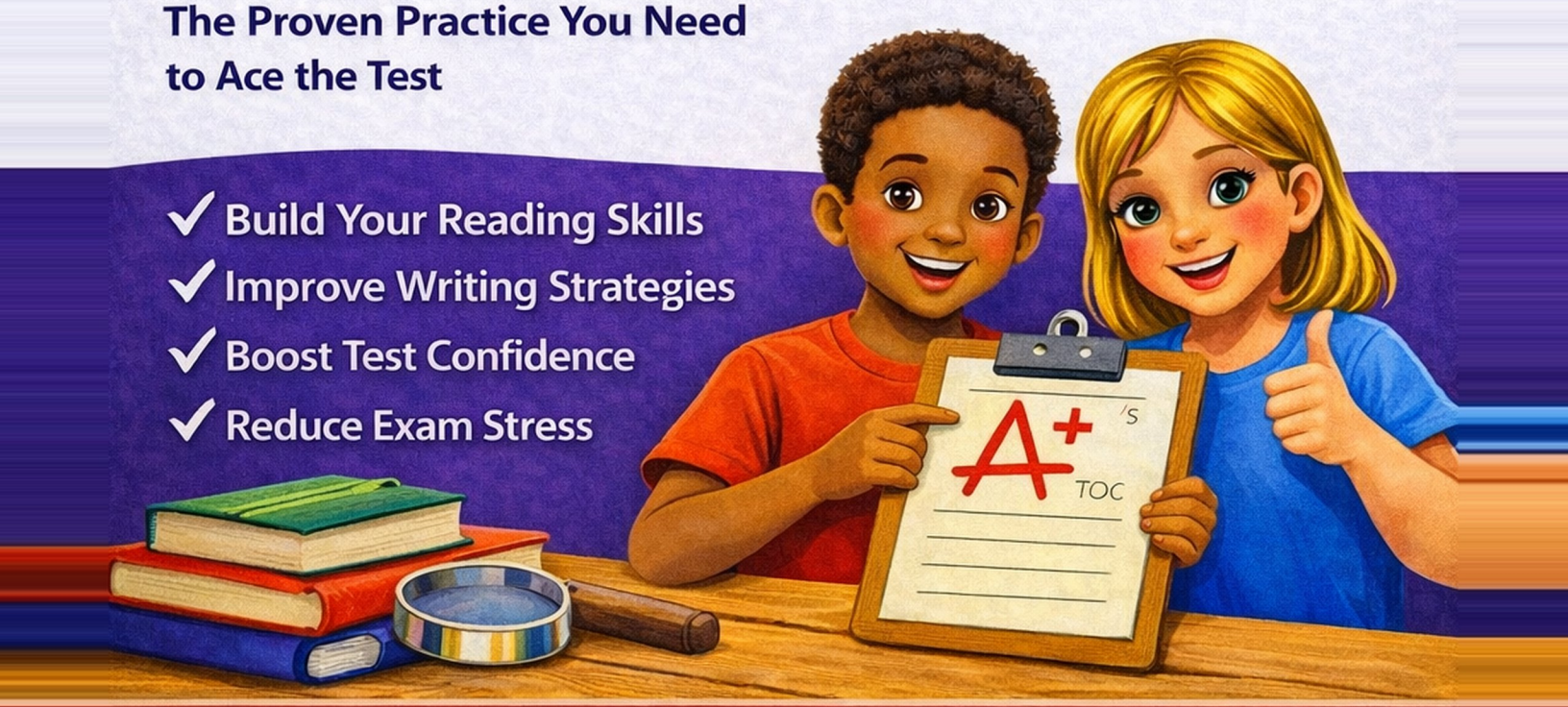
Grade 4

English Language Arts (ELA)

Practice Tests

The Proven Practice You Need to Ace the Test

- ✓ Build Your Reading Skills
- ✓ Improve Writing Strategies
- ✓ Boost Test Confidence
- ✓ Reduce Exam Stress



✓ Includes Detailed Answer Explanations

Reza Nazari

Grade 4 · Vermont · VTCAP

8 Vermont Grade 4
English Language Arts (ELA)
Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for VTCAP Preparation
and Academic Confidence

Reza Nazari

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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!

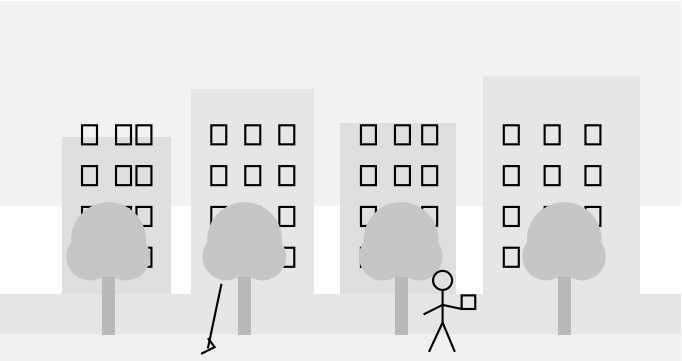


Neat quotes? Spot the mood.

Scan Me

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

The City Tree Team



1 On Saturday mornings in Riverton, a small group of students gathers in bright green T-shirts near the public library. Some carry gloves. Others bring clipboards, measuring tapes, or buckets. Together, they are part of the City Tree Team, a program that helps plant and care for young trees around the neighborhood.

2 The program began when city leaders noticed that some parts of Riverton had far fewer trees than others. Streets without trees often became much hotter in summer. They also had fewer shady places for people to walk, rest, or play. To improve these areas, the city began adding more trees and invited students to help.

3 The students do more than dig holes. Before a tree is planted, they study the area around it. They check how much space the roots will need. They notice whether nearby buildings block sunlight. They even record how close the tree will be to roads, signs, and power lines.

4 After planting day, the work continues. Young trees need extra water during dry weather, and their trunks must be checked for damage. Students return every few weeks to measure growth, inspect leaves, and make sure the soil is not packed too tightly.

5 Over time, the team has learned that trees do more than make a place look nicer. Their shade can help cool sidewalks and buildings. Their roots can help hold soil in place after heavy rain. Birds and insects also use them for food, shelter, and nesting places.

6 One student, Alina, said she used to walk past empty stretches of sidewalk without paying much attention. Now she notices every small tree guard, every patch of shade, and every branch beginning to leaf out in spring. "It's like the city has a story I didn't know how to read before," she said.

7 The City Tree Team has changed parts of Riverton one tree at a time. But it has also changed the students. What began as a weekend project has helped many of them see their neighborhood as something living, growing, and worth caring for.

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1) What is the main idea of the article?

(A) A city program helps students plant and care for trees while improving their neighborhood.
(B) Trees should only be planted near libraries.
(C) Measuring tapes are the most important tool for planting trees.
(D) Riverton has more birds than most cities.

Use the passage "The City Tree Team" to answer this question.

2) In paragraph 2, what does the word *improve* most nearly mean?

(A) cover completely
(B) move away
(C) make better
(D) measure carefully



Spring graphs? Scan for fun.
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16) What does the poet suggest in lines 9–12?

(A) Drawers are better than shelves for storage.
(B) Valuable things should be locked in a safe.
(C) Old objects should be thrown away after many years.
(D) Small objects may become important because they bring back memories.

Use the poem "Small Things Kept" to answer this question.

17) What is the central message of the poem?

(A) Simple objects can hold strong memories and meaning.
(B) Coins and gold are less useful than shells.
(C) The most important objects are always the largest ones.
(D) Every memory should be written in a notebook.

Use the poem "Small Things Kept" to answer this question.

18) Which statement best explains how the poet helps the reader understand why small objects matter?

(A) The poet argues that expensive treasures matter more than ordinary objects.
(B) The poet describes how each object was bought in a different store.
(C) The poet lists small everyday objects and connects them to memories, laughter, walks, and journeys.
(D) The poet shows that the speaker wants to throw the objects away.

Use both "The Tin Box on the Shelf" and "Small Things Kept" to answer this question.

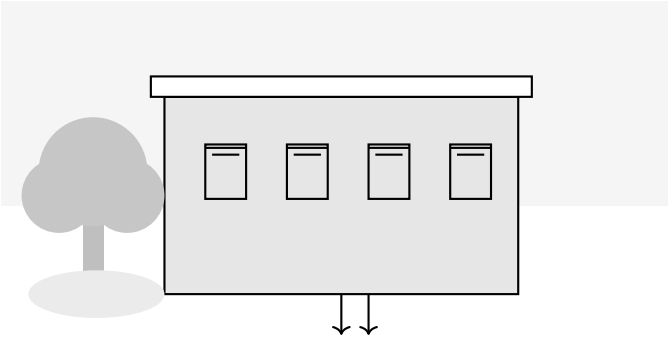
Geometry? Scan for QR.
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19) What idea is shared by both the story and the poem?

(A) Objects are most valuable when they are rare.
(B) Ordinary objects can become important because of the memories attached to them.
(C) People should save every object they find.
(D) Boxes and drawers are difficult to organize.

Read the passage below. Then answer questions 20–26.

Why Some Buildings Stay Cooler



1 On a hot summer afternoon, some buildings seem to trap heat, while others stay more comfortable inside. One reason is that buildings are designed in different ways. The shape, color, materials, windows, and even nearby trees can affect how much heat enters a building.

2 Light-colored roofs are one helpful feature. Dark surfaces absorb more heat from sunlight, while lighter surfaces reflect more of it away. That is why some buildings are built with pale roofs or special coatings designed to reduce heat.

3 Shade also matters. Trees planted near buildings can block sunlight from walls and windows. A shaded wall usually absorbs less heat than one in direct sun. Window shades, awnings, and overhangs can help in a similar way.

4 Another important factor is airflow. Some buildings are designed so air can move through them more easily. Openings placed in the right spots can help warm air leave while cooler air enters. This does not always replace air-conditioning, but it can make a difference.

5 Insulation matters too. People often think insulation only helps in winter, but it can also slow the movement of heat into a building during summer. In this way, insulation helps keep indoor temperatures steadier in different seasons.

6 When architects and builders plan for heat, they are not only thinking about comfort. Cooler buildings may also use less energy for air-conditioning. That can lower costs and reduce the amount of energy a city needs overall.

7 A cool building is not the result of one single trick. It is usually the result of many smart choices working together.

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20) What is the central idea of the article?

(A) Dark roofs are usually less expensive than light ones.
(B) Air-conditioning is no longer necessary in modern cities.
(C) Trees are the only way to keep a building cool.
(D) Buildings can stay cooler because of several design choices that reduce heat.

Use the passage "Why Some Buildings Stay Cooler" to answer this question.

21) How is the article mainly organized?

(A) By giving directions for planting trees
(B) By describing several factors that affect building temperature
(C) By telling the history of one building
(D) By comparing two cities in summer



Big rows? Scan for fun.
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