5 Arizona AASA

English Language Arts

Grade 6

Practice Tests



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Small Steps, Big Gains! Small Steps, Big Gains!

Practice Master Achieve

Reza Nazari

Grade 6 · Arizona AASA

5 Realistic Arizona AASA Grade 6 English Language Arts Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for AASA Preparation and Academic Confidence

Built for steady confidence and dependable first-pass practice.

Reza Nazari

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During the Test

- **Skim the questions first**, then read the passage with purpose.
- **Never leave a question blank.** A careful guess can be right; empty is always wrong.
- **Stuck? Circle it and move on.** Easier points are waiting. Come back when your brain is fresh.
- **Trust your first read.** Changing answers without a real reason almost always hurts.
- **Watch the clock but do not stare at it.** Glance every few questions. That is enough.

One last thing.

When you sit down on test day, remember: you are not starting this test alone. Every passage you read, every question you untangled, every morning you chose to open this book — all of it is sitting there in your head, on your team. Now go show it what you can do.

— Reza Nazari

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Grade 6 English

English Language

1

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

Important Test Information

These practice items are designed for Grade 6 English Language practice. Expect close reading, vocabulary in context, evidence-based reasoning, and language-revision work throughout the book.

Test-Taking Tips:

- Read the question stem carefully before you compare answer choices.
- Return to the passage whenever the best answer depends on evidence.
- Use a second pass for the hardest items instead of forcing a rushed guess.

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

Scan Me

(C) The story and poem both emphasize that one decision can change what endures.
(D) Both texts suggest that immediate results matter more than what lasts over time.

Read the article. Then answer questions 17–23.

Robots in the Operating Room

1 For centuries, surgery depended entirely on the steadiness of a surgeon's hands. Today, many hospitals use robotic systems that extend what a surgeon's hands can do. These machines do not replace the doctor; instead, they act like precise extensions of the surgeon's arms.

2 In a typical robotic-assisted surgery, the doctor sits at a console a short distance from the patient. The surgeon looks into a high-definition display that shows the surgical area magnified many times. When the surgeon moves small controls, the robot's arms repeat the same motions on a much smaller scale inside the patient.

3 This scaling is one of the main reasons robotic surgery has spread. A surgeon can guide a tool through a cut smaller than a fingernail, which would be almost impossible with traditional instruments. Smaller cuts often mean less bleeding, shorter hospital stays, and faster recoveries.

4 Robotic systems also filter out tiny hand tremors that every person has. The result is movement steadier than any unaided human hand. For delicate procedures, such as repairing a heart valve or removing tissue near the spine, that steadiness can be the difference between success and a setback.

5 Still, robotic surgery has limits. The equipment is expensive, and training takes years. Rural hospitals often cannot afford the systems, which raises fair concerns about who gets access. Some critics also warn that machines cannot replace a doctor's judgment when an unexpected problem appears during surgery.

6 Researchers are working on improvements that may address these concerns. New designs are smaller and cheaper, and some schools now let medical students practice with simulators long before they ever enter an operating room. The hope is that in the next decade robotic assistance will be available in far more hospitals, not just a privileged few.

7 What began as a tool for a handful of specialists has quietly reshaped modern medicine. The best surgical robot still depends on a human mind to plan, adapt, and explain what happened; the partnership between doctor and machine is becoming central to the future of careful, patient-centered care.

17) Which sentence best states the central idea of the article?

(A) Hospitals no longer need surgeons because robots can perform surgery on their own.
(B) Robotic systems let surgeons perform more precise operations, though real concerns about access and judgment remain.
(C) Robotic surgery is mainly useful for training medical students in simulators.
(D) The main purpose of robots in hospitals is to replace nurses who work in operating rooms.

Use the article "Robots in the Operating Room" to answer this question.

18) Why does the author describe the robot's arms as *extensions* of the surgeon?

(A) To show that robots act entirely on their own during surgery.
(B) To show that the surgeon still controls every movement through the console.
(C) To argue that surgeons no longer need medical training.
(D) To show that robots are primarily used outside of operating rooms.

Use the article "Robots in the Operating Room" to answer this question.

19) What is the main purpose of paragraph 3?

(A) It introduces the idea of robotic surgery for the first time.
(B) It explains how scaling allows surgeons to operate through very small cuts, and why that matters for patients.
(C) It argues that robotic surgery is always better than traditional surgery.
(D) It describes the training surgeons complete before using a robot.

Use the article "Robots in the Operating Room" to answer this question.

20) Which sentence from the article best supports the idea that robotic surgery still has limits?

(A) A surgeon can guide a tool through a cut smaller than a fingernail.
(B) The equipment is expensive, and training takes years.
(C) Robotic systems also filter out tiny hand tremors that every person has.
(D) The surgeon looks into a high-definition display that shows the surgical area magnified many times.

Use the article "Robots in the Operating Room" to answer this question.

21) How does paragraph 5 contribute to the article?

(A) It introduces a new topic that is not related to the earlier paragraphs.
(B) It presents concerns that balance the benefits described earlier in the article.
(C) It summarizes the article's conclusion in a single paragraph.
(D) It explains in detail how to operate a surgical robot at home.