5 Louisiana LEAP 2025

English Language Arts

Grade 6

Practice Tests



Practice Smart. Score Higher.

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

Practice Master Achieve

Reza Nazari

Grade 6 · Louisiana LEAP

5 Realistic Louisiana LEAP Grade 6 English Language Arts Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for LEAP 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) "Others on the team are ready to move quickly, but Nadia knows the next decision will reflect more than simple efficiency." (story)
(D) "A careful hand can change a day, / with one small, steady beat." (poem)
(E) "Not every turning point is loud, / or marked by drums in the street." (poem)

Use both "The Last Seed Packet" and "Window Box Morning" to answer this question.

16) Which sentence best summarizes the connection between the two texts?

(A) The story focuses on a specific decision, while the poem mostly recalls a moment from the past.
(B) The story shows a practical choice, while the poem suggests that effort matters only when others notice it.
(C) Both texts link quiet effort to a lasting outcome.
(D) Both texts suggest that immediate results matter more than what lasts over time.

Read the article. Then answer questions 17–23.

How Urban Beekeeping Helps Cities

1 Cities may seem like unlikely places for honeybees, but urban beekeeping has been growing across the country. Rooftop hives and community apiaries now sit alongside water towers and antenna arrays in dozens of metropolitan areas.

2 Scientists at the University of Michigan tracked pollen samples from urban hives and found that bees in cities visit a wider range of flowering plants than bees in many rural monoculture farms. The variety matters because diverse pollen leads to stronger colonies and higher-quality honey.

3 Urban beekeeping also supports food production beyond honey. About one-third of the food Americans eat depends on pollination, and bees are the most efficient pollinators for many crops. Community gardens near urban hives have reported noticeably higher yields of tomatoes, squash, and peppers.

4 Managing bees in a city does present challenges. Beekeepers must consider neighbors, building codes, and water sources. Most cities now require registration and set rules about hive placement, usually demanding that hives face away from sidewalks and sit at least fifteen feet from property lines.

5 Training programs have made the hobby more accessible. Organizations like the city's Bee Collective offer weekend workshops where newcomers learn to inspect frames, recognize healthy brood patterns, and harvest honey without harming the colony.

6 Critics worry about the risk of stings and allergic reactions. However, honeybees are far less aggressive than wasps. A well-managed hive in a quiet corner of a rooftop rarely causes problems. In fact, several hospitals and schools have installed educational hives to teach students about ecology.

7 Urban beekeeping connects city residents to the natural systems around them. As more people learn to care for bees, they also begin to notice which plants bloom, when seasons shift, and how small creatures shape a whole neighborhood. A single hive can teach a city a lot about itself.

17) What is the central idea of this article?

(A) Urban beekeeping is becoming popular because rooftops let residents produce honey close to where they live.
(B) Urban beekeeping provides ecological benefits and connects city residents to natural systems.
(C) Urban beekeeping depends on costly equipment and oversight that many city programs may struggle to provide.
(D) Urban beekeeping matters mainly because cities need strict rules to prevent conflicts between hives and neighbors.

Use the article "How Urban Beekeeping Helps Cities" to answer this question.

18) According to the article, why does diverse pollen benefit honeybees?

(A) It makes honey taste sweeter to consumers.
(B) It leads to stronger colonies and higher-quality honey.
(C) It allows bees to fly longer distances each day.
(D) It reduces the number of hives a beekeeper needs.

Use the article "How Urban Beekeeping Helps Cities" to answer this question.

19) **Part A:** Which statement is **most** strongly supported by the article?

(A) Urban beekeeping increases the amount of food grown in nearby city gardens.
(B) Urban beekeeping is harder for beginners than rural beekeeping.
(C) Urban beekeeping requires equipment that most residents cannot afford.
(D) Urban beekeeping succeeds only in neighborhoods with educational hives.

Part B: Which sentence from the article **best** supports the answer to Part A?

(F) "Most cities now require registration and set rules about hive placement."
(G) "Community gardens near urban hives have reported noticeably higher yields of tomatoes, squash, and peppers."