5 New Jersey NJSLA 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 · New Jersey NJSLA

5 Realistic New Jersey NJSLA Grade 6 English Language Arts Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for NJSLA 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

(D) The story focuses on a specific decision, while the poem mostly recalls a moment from the past.

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 that sustain them. As more people learn to care for bees, they also begin to notice which plants bloom, when seasons shift, and how small organisms shape entire ecosystems. The hive becomes a lens for understanding the living city.

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) Which detail from the article best supports the idea that urban beekeeping helps food production?

(A) Most cities require registration for hive owners.
(B) Community gardens near urban hives have reported noticeably higher yields of tomatoes, squash, and peppers.
(C) Weekend workshops teach newcomers to inspect frames.
(D) Honeybees are less aggressive than wasps.

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

20) How does paragraph 4 contribute to the structure of the article?

(A) It gives another example of how nearby gardens benefit from urban hives.
(B) It presents challenges that balance the benefits discussed earlier.
(C) It restates the article's main claim after the topic has already been developed.
(D) It narrows the discussion to the basic equipment rooftop beekeepers use.

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

21) What can the reader infer about the author's perspective on urban beekeeping?

(A) The author sees urban beekeeping as useful in a few neighborhoods but too limited to matter across a city.
(B) The author treats urban beekeeping mainly as a short-term local trend rather than as a lasting community practice.
(C) The author views urban beekeeping as a valuable practice with manageable challenges.
(D) The author implies urban beekeeping works best when highly trained specialists oversee most of the work.