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Hawaii Smarter Balanced

English Language Arts Practice Tests

for Grade 6

A Complete Guide to Building Math Mastery and Excelling on the Test



- **Real Practice. Real Results.**
- Small Steps, Big Gains!
- **Practice Smart.** Score Higher:
- Detailed Explanations
- **Practice**
- **Master**
- **Achieve**

Reza Nazari

Grade 6 · Hawaii SBAC

6 Realistic Hawaii SBAC Grade 6 English Language Arts Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for SBAC Preparation and Academic Confidence

Built for steady confidence and dependable first-pass practice.

Reza Nazari

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The Big Day

Your Test Day Playbook.

Tear this page out in your head. Take it with you.

◯ The Night Before

- Pack your bag now, not in the morning. Sharpened pencils, eraser, water bottle, ID if needed.
- Do *not* cram. A short, easy review is fine. A four-hour panic session is not.
- Eat a normal dinner. Tonight is not the night to try something new.
- Go to bed the same time you do on a school night. A tired brain reads slower.

◯ The Morning Of

- Eat breakfast — something with protein, not just sugar. Your brain is about to work hard.
- Move a little. A walk, stretching, even bouncing on your toes wakes up your body.
- Arrive early. Rushing in a few minutes late sets a rattled mood for the whole test.
- Take one slow, deep breath at the door. *In for four, out for six.* Try it.

◯ 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

Table of Contents

★ Practice Test 1 ____ 10
★ Practice Test 2 ____ 45
★ Practice Test 3 ____ 82
★ Practice Test 4 ____ 118
★ Practice Test 5 ____ 154
★ Practice Test 6 ____ 190
Practice Test Answer Keys ____ 226
Practice Test Answers and Explanations ____ 229

14) How do the story and poem approach a similar idea?

(A) Both texts suggest that quick results matter more than careful choices.
(B) Both texts treat strong feelings as more important than lasting consequences.
(C) Both texts show that quiet actions can lead to meaningful results.
(D) Both texts show characters acting mainly to gain approval from others.

Use both "Carrying Light" and "Paper Glow" to answer this question.

15) **This question has two correct answers.** Choose the **two** details from the story and the poem that **together** best support the shared theme.

(A) "When the pause ends, Mina removes extra pieces so the lantern can move safely in the wind." (story, paragraph 4)
(B) "By the time Mina reaches the long craft table near the stage curtains, a bamboo ring with red thread tied around it already feels heavier than it looks." (story, paragraph 1)
(C) "What we choose to leave out can sharpen what remains, / and small decisions shape the heart." (poem, second stanza)
(D) "Not every turning point is loud, / or marked by drums in the street." (poem, first stanza)
(E) "Others on the team are ready to move quickly, but Mina knows the next decision will reflect more than simple efficiency." (story, paragraph 2)

Use both "Carrying Light" and "Paper Glow" to answer this question.

Scan Me

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

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