7 Full-Length District of Columbia DC CAPE

English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

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

Grade 6



Practice Master Achieve

Reza Nazari

Grade 6 · District of Columbia DC CAPE

7 Realistic District of Columbia DC CAPE Grade 6 English Language Arts Practice Tests

Full-Length Practice for DC CAPE 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

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12) How does the second stanza contribute to the meaning of the poem?

(A) It narrows the poem to one image instead of extending the speaker's idea.
(B) It shifts the poem from quiet reflection to a more doubtful perspective.
(C) It introduces a contrast that questions whether careful work matters in the end.
(D) It expands the idea that quiet, thoughtful action can leave a lasting effect.

Use the poem "Window Box Morning" to answer this question.

13) Which word best describes the tone of the poem?

(A) Restless
(B) Reflective
(C) Urgent
(D) Matter-of-fact

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

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

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

Scan Me

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

(A) "Nadia plants half of the seeds and saves half with labeled notes for her younger brother." (story)

(B) "By the time Nadia reaches the apartment roof after school, her grandfather's envelope of bean seeds already feels heavier than it looks." (story)

(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.