6 Kentucky KSA

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for Grade 7



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Reza Nazari

Kentucky KSA Grade 7 Practice Test Series

6
PRACTICE
TESTS

Kentucky KSA Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

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

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Reza Nazari

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1) As it is used in paragraph 4, what does the word *clarify* most nearly mean?

(A) to copy a design at full size
(B) to hide details from readers
(C) to stretch something until it bends
(D) to make something easier to understand

Use the article "New Trail Signs for the Canyon" to answer this question.

2) Which statement best expresses the central idea of the article?

(A) The article mostly explains the team's daily routines and gives only brief attention to how the project adjusted over time.
(B) Careful research and revision helped a canyon trail sign redesign become a useful community project.
(C) The article describes a community effort whose success depended more on a single decisive moment than on the broader pattern of testing and revision.
(D) The article focuses on the project's final outcome and suggests that earlier setbacks had little effect on what the team eventually achieved.

Use the article "New Trail Signs for the Canyon" to answer this question.

3) Which detail best supports the idea that the team improved the project by studying a problem carefully?

(A) The team studied the weakness and then replaced them with larger symbols, shorter phrases, and distance markers.
(B) The finished project later provided a useful result for the community.
(C) Students and volunteers worked together throughout the project.
(D) The project began after students identified a local need in the community.

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Use the article "New Trail Signs for the Canyon" to answer this question.

4) How does paragraph 3 contribute to the structure of the article?

(A) It introduces the setting of the project for the first time.
(B) It compares two unrelated projects in different locations.
(C) It presents the setback that leads to the revision described later.
(D) It summarizes the article's conclusion before any evidence is given.

Use the article "New Trail Signs for the Canyon" to answer this question.

5) Why does the author include details about the team's routines in paragraph 2?

(A) To show that the project depends on repeated steps and collected evidence
(B) To show that the team worked in an orderly way from the beginning
(C) To emphasize how much time and effort the project required
(D) To foreshadow that the project will face a challenge later

Use the article "New Trail Signs for the Canyon" to answer this question.

6) Which sentence best explains how the article develops the topic?

(A) It compares two competing approaches to solving the problem and argues that one is clearly better.
(B) It presents the final result first and then goes back to explain how the project originally started.
(C) It describes two different community problems and explains how each was solved by a different team.
(D) It introduces a project, explains its process, describes a problem, and shows a revised solution.

Use the article "New Trail Signs for the Canyon" to answer this question.

7) What can the reader most reasonably infer about the team members?

(A) They are willing to revise their work when the evidence shows a problem.
(B) They set strict deadlines and follow them even when observations suggest a different path.
(C) They respect careful work but usually wait for an outside expert before changing their plan.
(D) They treat each setback as proof that the original idea was wrong and start over from the beginning.

Use the article "New Trail Signs for the Canyon" to answer this question.

8) Which option is the best summary of the article?

(A) A community project faced a challenge, improved through research and revision, and eventually produced a useful result.
(B) A community project started strongly, met no serious difficulty, and ended with a steady result.
(C) A community project ran into trouble, moved on without changing its plan, and still produced a useful outcome.
(D) A community project spent most of its time planning, finished one stage, and left the main problem for another group.

Read the story and the poem. Then answer questions 9–16.

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

22) **This question has two correct answers.** Choose the **two** sentences from the article that **together** best support the idea that robotic-assisted surgery offers real benefits but also has real limits.

(A) "These machines do not replace the doctor; instead, they act like precise extensions of the surgeon's arms."
(B) "Smaller cuts often mean less bleeding, shorter hospital stays, and faster recoveries."
(C) "In a typical robotic-assisted surgery, the doctor sits at a console a short distance from the patient."
(D) "Rural hospitals often cannot afford the systems, which raises fair concerns about who gets access."
(E) "The hope is that in the next decade robotic assistance will be available in far more hospitals, not just a privileged few."

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

23) Which sentence would be the **best** summary of the article?

(A) Surgical robots are new and have no clear benefits yet.
(B) Robotic-assisted surgery extends what surgeons can do, offering smaller cuts and steadier motion, while raising fair questions about cost and access.
(C) Surgical robots are useful only for training students.
(D) Robotic surgery is mainly important because it is less expensive than older methods.

Read the selection and choose the best answer to each question.

Samira wrote an informational essay about the benefits of a school garden. Read Samira's essay and look for revisions she needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

A Garden Changes a School

(1) A school garden is more than a patch of green in the parking lot. (2) Students who tend plants learn patience, care, and the scientific method in a way that no textbook matches. (3) A garden also connects lessons in science, math, and writing to real outcomes students can see and taste. (4) My brother practices guitar in the living room after dinner.

(5) Gardens give every student a role. (6) Some students track growth and weather, while others harvest food or write short reports to share with the cafeteria staff.

(7) The work is not always easy. (8) Pests, weather, and busy schedules can frustrate students and teachers alike. (9) But those same challenges often teach the lasting lessons that make a garden worth keeping.

24) Which sentence should Samira remove from the **first** paragraph because it does not support the main idea?

(A) Sentence 1
(B) Sentence 2
(C) Sentence 3
(D) Sentence 4

Use the essay "A Garden Changes a School" to answer this question.

25) What is the **best** way to combine sentences 5 and 6?

(A) Gardens give every student a role, because some students track growth and weather while others harvest food or write short reports to share with the cafeteria staff.
(B) Students grow plants and measure them, and the cafeteria sometimes uses the vegetables for lunch.
(C) Roles exist in gardens, and food is grown there.
(D) Students do things in the garden.

Use the essay "A Garden Changes a School" to answer this question.

26) Samira wants to add a transition at the beginning of paragraph 3. Which sentence would **best** serve this purpose?

(A) In addition, many students enjoy recess outside.
(B) Of course, keeping a school garden alive takes patience and planning.
(C) For example, sports teams also practice after school.
(D) As a result, every campus should replace its parking lot with plants.

Use the essay "A Garden Changes a School" to answer this question.

27) Which sentence would be the **best** closing sentence for Samira's essay?

(A) Gardens are nice places to have a picnic.
(B) With steady effort and shared roles, a school garden becomes a patient teacher that changes how students see their day.
(C) Grocery stores sell many kinds of vegetables.
(D) Bowling is a family tradition for many people.

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