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Maryland MCAP

English Language Arts Practice Tests

for Grade 7

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

Maryland MCAP Grade 7 Practice Test Series

6
PRACTICE
TESTS

Maryland MCAP Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

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

Built for steady confidence and dependable first-pass practice.

Reza Nazari

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Read the article. Then answer questions 1–8.

Sending Audio Postcards

1 At the city history museum, students and volunteers began an audio-postcard museum project after identifying a local problem that needed a practical response.

2 Progress depends on repeated checking. Participants pair artifacts with short recordings so visitors hear voices, sounds, and background details. Because the team records what it sees, members can compare results over time.

3 Midway through the work, the project ran into a problem: some early recordings were too long and caused visitors to crowd one display case. The team realized that a better answer would require closer study.

4 Once the cause was clearer, the team edited the clips to under a minute and added printed transcripts nearby. That revision gave the artifacts more context, because visitors could connect each object with a short, focused recording.

5 By the closing weeks, visitors spent more time comparing how objects and voices worked together. Instead of clustering at one display case, people moved steadily through the room and lingered where a short recording sharpened what they were seeing.

6 The result was useful, but not without trade-offs. Supplies had to be rationed, and not everyone agreed about what should come next. Some members wanted to record every remaining artifact right away; others argued that another round of visitor feedback and timing notes might reveal problems the group had not yet seen. In the end, the team postponed the expansion until it had gathered more evidence, even though the museum had plenty more stories ready to record.

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

(A) a tool used to measure distance
(B) the surrounding information that helps explain something
(C) a small object made for display only
(D) the final vote on a decision

Use the article "Sending Audio Postcards" 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) The article describes a community effort whose success depended more on a single decisive moment than on the broader pattern of testing and revision.
(C) The article focuses on the project's final outcome and suggests that earlier setbacks had little effect on what the team eventually achieved.
(D) Careful research and revision helped an audio-postcard museum project become a useful community project.

Use the article "Sending Audio Postcards" 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 edited the clips to under a minute and added printed transcripts nearby.
(B) The project began after students identified a local need in the community.
(C) Students and volunteers worked together throughout the project.
(D) The finished project later provided a useful result for the community.

Use the article "Sending Audio Postcards" to answer this question.

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

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

Use the article "Sending Audio Postcards" to answer this question.

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

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

Use the article "Sending Audio Postcards" 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 "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.

Use the article "How Urban Beekeeping Helps Cities" 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 urban beekeeping benefits both people and the environment.

(A) "Rooftop hives and community apiaries now sit alongside water towers and antenna arrays in dozens of metropolitan areas."
(B) "Community gardens near urban hives have reported noticeably higher yields of tomatoes, squash, and peppers."
(C) "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."
(D) "Critics worry about the risk of stings and allergic reactions."
(E) "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."

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

23) Which sentence best summarizes the article?

(A) Urban beekeeping has spread because residents want local honey and more rooftop projects in their neighborhoods.
(B) Urban beekeeping supports pollination, food production, and environmental awareness despite manageable challenges in city settings.
(C) City beekeeping programs should expand only after officials can eliminate safety risks for nearby residents.
(D) Training new beekeepers is presented as the article's main concern because careful hive management is the key issue in cities.

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

Jordan wrote an informational essay about the benefits of outdoor learning. Read Jordan's essay and look for revisions he needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Why Classes Should Go Outside

(1) Moving a class outside changes more than the view. (2) Research shows that students who spend part of each week in outdoor lessons often feel calmer and remember more. (3) Fresh air and natural light seem to support attention in ways that fluorescent bulbs cannot. (4) Our neighbor is planning to fix a fence this weekend.

(5) Outdoor learning fits many subjects. (6) Math classes measure shadows and chart weather patterns; science classes observe insects in real habitats; writing classes record images in notebooks before drafting.

(7) Challenges exist, of course. (8) Teachers need equipment, schedules, and a plan for bad weather. (9) Still, schools that have made outdoor lessons a regular part of the week often describe students as more engaged and less restless when they return to the classroom.

24) Which sentence should Jordan 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

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