7 Full-Length Alabama ACAP

English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

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

Grade 7



Practice Master Achieve

Reza Nazari

Grade 7 · Alabama ACAP

7 FULL LENGTH TESTS

7 Full Length Alabama ACAP Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests:

Proven Practice with Detailed Explanations to Help Students Ace the ACAP Test

FULL-LENGTH SETS

TARGETED READING

DETAILED SUPPORT

Built for steady confidence and dependable first-pass practice.

Reza Nazari

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

(A) copied exactly from an older model
(B) able to work well again and again
(C) limited to one small audience
(D) difficult to explain clearly

Use the article "A Solar Library in the Desert" 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 solar-powered reading room 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 "A Solar Library in the Desert" to answer this question.

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

(A) The finished project later provided a useful result for the community.
(B) The team studied the weakness and then added a simple cleaning schedule and tilted the panels to shed dust more easily.
(C) The project began after students identified a local need in the community.
(D) Students and volunteers worked together throughout the project.

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Use the article "A Solar Library in the Desert" 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 introduces the setting of the project for the first time.
(C) It presents the setback that leads to the revision described later.
(D) It compares two unrelated projects in different locations.

Use the article "A Solar Library in the Desert" 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 emphasize how much time and effort the project required
(D) To show that the project depends on repeated steps and collected evidence

Use the article "A Solar Library in the Desert" 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 introduces a project, explains its process, describes a problem, and shows a revised solution.
(D) It describes two different community problems and explains how each was solved by a different team.

Use the article "A Solar Library in the Desert" to answer this question.

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

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

Use the article "A Solar Library in the Desert" to answer this question.

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

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

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

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Use the article "Neighborhood Air, Neighborhood Science" to answer this question.

23) Which sentence would **best** summarize the article?

(A) Citizen-run air-quality sensors are cheap, but they are never accurate.
(B) When communities, including middle schools, use low-cost sensors to study their own air, they can turn fuzzy claims into sharper, actionable data.
(C) Air-quality studies have no place in schools.
(D) Air quality is almost always the same on every street.

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

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

Why Every School Needs a Strong Library

(1) School libraries give students access to thousands of books, databases, and research tools. (2) A strong library program helps students develop critical-thinking and information-literacy skills. (3) Studies show that schools with full-time librarians have higher reading scores on standardized tests. (4) Our family just bought new shelves for the living room.

(5) Libraries also provide a quiet space where students can study, collaborate on projects, or simply read for pleasure. (6) Many school librarians help teachers design research assignments that connect to curriculum standards. (7) When students learn to evaluate sources and cite evidence, they build skills that transfer to every subject area.

(8) Unfortunately, some school districts have reduced library funding in recent years. (9) Fewer librarians means fewer opportunities for students to receive individualized research support. (10) Communities that invest in school libraries invest in student success.

24) Which sentence should Amara 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 "Why Every School Needs a Strong Library" to answer this question.

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

(A) Libraries also provide a quiet space where students can study, collaborate on projects, or simply read for pleasure; in addition, many school librarians help teachers design research assignments that connect to curriculum standards.
(B) Libraries give students a place to study, and librarians support classroom research.
(C) Libraries also provide a quiet space, and many librarians help teachers plan research assignments.
(D) Libraries offer students room to read and work, while librarians assist with some class projects.

Use the essay "Why Every School Needs a Strong Library" to answer this question.

26) Amara wants to add a transition between paragraph 2 and paragraph 3. Which sentence would **best** serve this purpose?

(A) Therefore, many schools have added pools and gyms.
(B) However, these benefits are at risk in many schools today.
(C) In conclusion, school libraries are great places to visit.
(D) Meanwhile, sports programs are also important.

Use the essay "Why Every School Needs a Strong Library" to answer this question.

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

(A) There are many other topics that students could research.
(B) By supporting strong school libraries, communities give every student the tools to learn, question, and grow.
(C) My school library has mostly novels and a few magazines.
(D) Libraries are buildings with books and desks inside.

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

Mateo wrote a short narrative about baking with his grandmother. Read Mateo's paragraph and look for revisions he should make.

Baking with Grandma

(1) Every Sunday morning, Grandma and I bake bread together. (2) She lets me knead the dough, which feels warm and soft under my hands. (3) The kitchen smells nice. (4) By ten o'clock, the oven clicks on. (5) A golden crust rises above the rim of the pan in slow, patient waves.

28) Which revision makes sentence 3 **most** specific and vivid?

(A) The kitchen smelled warm and busy all at once.
(B) The kitchen fills with the deep, yeasty smell of rising dough, warm butter, and toasted sesame seeds.
(C) The kitchen smelled like bread was in the oven.
(D) The kitchen seemed full of the kind of smell that makes people hungry.

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