7 Full-Length New Jersey NJSLA

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 · New Jersey NJSLA

7 FULL LENGTH TESTS

7 Full Length New Jersey NJSLA Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests:

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

FULL-LENGTH SETS | TARGETED REVIEW | DETAILED SUPPORT

Built for steady confidence and dependable first-pass practice.

Reza Nazari

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Read the article. Then answer questions 1–8.

Rescuing the Salt Marsh

1 At the edge of Heron Bay marsh, students and volunteers began a salt-marsh restoration effort after identifying a local problem that needed a practical response.

2 Progress depends on repeated checking. Participants measure salinity, plant marsh grass, and open channels that let tidal water move correctly. Because the team records what it sees, members can compare results over time.

3 Midway through the work, the project ran into a problem: an old barrier trapped water and left one section too salty for young plants. The team realized that a better answer would require closer study.

4 Once the cause was clearer, the team cut a narrow channel and monitored how the tides changed after the opening. That revision helped monitor the marsh more effectively, because the new channel revealed clearer tidal changes over time.

5 By the closing weeks, new grass took root and more shorebirds returned to feed there. The final outcome reminded the community that strong solutions usually come from testing and revision.

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 scale up right away; others pointed out that another round of evidence would catch problems the group had not yet seen. The team delayed the expansion in order to keep the work honest, even though a few supporters had already pictured a larger project that would have to wait.

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

(A) to solve a problem without evidence
(B) to plant in rows by color
(C) to watch and check over time
(D) to wash with clean water

Use the article "Rescuing the Salt Marsh" to answer this question.

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

(A) Careful research and revision helped a salt-marsh restoration effort become a useful community project.
(B) The article mostly explains the team's daily routines and gives only brief attention to how the project adjusted over time.
(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 "Rescuing the Salt Marsh" 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 cut a narrow channel and monitored how the tides changed after the opening.
(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 "Rescuing the Salt Marsh" 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 "Rescuing the Salt Marsh" to answer this question.

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

(A) To show that the team worked in an orderly way from the beginning
(B) To foreshadow that the project will face a challenge later
(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 "Rescuing the Salt Marsh" to answer this question.

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

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

Scan Me

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.

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) My favorite movie came out last summer.

(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

