7 Full-Length North Dakota NDSA

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 · North Dakota NDSA

7 FULL LENGTH TESTS

7 Full Length North Dakota NDSA Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests:

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

FULL-LENGTH SETS | TARGETED REVIEW | 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 *resilient* most nearly mean?

(A) able to recover and remain useful after difficulty
(B) able to avoid being damaged at all
(C) able to grow faster after a setback
(D) able to stay exactly the same over time

Use the article "Rooftops That Grow Food" 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 a network of rooftop gardens become a useful community project.

Use the article "Rooftops That Grow Food" 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 began the garden project after identifying a local problem.
(B) The team studied the weakness and then built simple shade frames and used rain-barrel timers so the beds stayed evenly watered.
(C) Participants tested soil depth, tracked shade, and rotated crops between herbs and leafy greens.
(D) The cafeteria later used the harvest in soups and salad wraps.

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Use the article "Rooftops That Grow Food" to answer this question.

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

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

Use the article "Rooftops That Grow Food" to answer this question.

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

(A) To show that the garden required many small tasks from the team each day
(B) To foreshadow that weather will eventually create a problem for the project
(C) To show that the project depends on repeated steps and collected evidence
(D) To emphasize that rooftop gardening took more time than the team first expected

Use the article "Rooftops That Grow Food" to answer this question.

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

(A) It describes two different community problems and explains how each was solved by a different team.
(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 compares two competing approaches to solving the problem and argues that one is clearly better.

Use the article "Rooftops That Grow Food" 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 "Rooftops That Grow Food" to answer this question.

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

(A) A community project begins with careful routines and eventually provides food for the cafeteria.
(B) A community project faced a setback, adjusted its approach, and eventually produced a useful result.
(C) After windy weather damages young plants, a team debates what to do next and delays expansion until it has more evidence.
(D) Volunteers launch a rooftop garden to solve a community problem, but disagreements about the next step keep the project from becoming useful.

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

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."

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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.

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

Why Everyone Should Try a Musical Instrument

(1) Learning a musical instrument does more than make music. (2) Studies show that students who play an instrument often develop stronger memory, patience, and focus. (3) Practice teaches the kind of steady attention that also helps with math and reading. (4) My older cousin still keeps the trumpet he played in high school hanging in the living room.

(5) Playing an instrument also builds community. (6) School bands, church choirs, and neighborhood lessons bring together students who might never meet otherwise. (7) Over time, these groups become places where students support each other through the slow work of improvement.

(8) Learning an instrument can be hard at first. (9) Fingers get sore, and songs can sound rough during the first weeks. (10) But students who stick with it describe a steady joy that grows as small pieces of music come together.

24) Which sentence should Diego 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 Everyone Should Try a Musical Instrument" to answer this question.

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

(A) Playing an instrument also builds community, because school bands, church choirs, and neighborhood lessons bring together students who might never meet otherwise.
(B) Playing an instrument builds community, school bands bring together students.
(C) Bands build community, and instruments are played by students.
(D) Community is built and students meet.

Use the essay "Why Everyone Should Try a Musical Instrument" to answer this question.

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

(A) As a result, many students decide to keep practicing once they join a group.
(B) Even so, starting an instrument is not always easy.
(C) For example, school bands and choirs often bring students together.
(D) Because of this, music can strengthen memory and focus in other classes.