7 Full-Length Washington Smarter Balanced

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 · Washington Smarter Balanced

7 FULL LENGTH TESTS

7 Full Length Washington Smarter Balanced Grade 7 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests:

Proven Practice with Detailed Explanations to Help Students Ace the Smarter Balanced 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.

Students Who Surveyed the Tidepools

1 At the rocky shoreline below Lighthouse Point, students and volunteers began a tidepool biodiversity survey after identifying a local problem that needed a practical response.

2 Progress depends on repeated checking. Participants photograph tidepool sections, count species, and compare low-tide notes over several weeks. Because the team records what it sees, members can compare results over time.

3 Midway through the work, the project ran into a problem: tourists sometimes stepped into marked pools and disturbed small animals. The team realized that a better answer would require closer study.

4 Once the cause was clearer, the team placed clearer signs and posted student guides near the trail entrance. That revision helped document the tidepools more carefully, because the survey notes became more reliable.

5 By the closing weeks, the survey helped the park update its visitor map. What had started as a student science project was becoming part of how visitors moved through the cove.

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 mark more pools right away; others argued that another round of counts 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 several volunteers were eager to extend the survey farther down the shore.

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

(A) to erase a mistake completely
(B) to record information in a careful way
(C) to divide supplies among a group
(D) to guess at an answer quickly

Use the article "Students Who Surveyed the Tidepools" 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 tidepool biodiversity survey 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 "Students Who Surveyed the Tidepools" to answer this question.

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

(A) The project began after students identified a local need in the community.
(B) Students and volunteers worked together throughout the project.
(C) The team studied the weakness and then placed clearer signs and posted student guides near the trail entrance.
(D) The finished project later provided a useful result for the community.

Use the article "Students Who Surveyed the Tidepools" to answer this question.

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

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

Use the article "Students Who Surveyed the Tidepools" 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 show that the project depends on repeated steps and collected evidence
(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 "Students Who Surveyed the Tidepools" 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 compares two competing approaches to solving the problem and argues that one is clearly better.
(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.

Priya wrote an informational essay about the importance of sleep for middle school students. Read Priya's essay and look for revisions she needs to make. Then answer the questions that follow.

Middle Schoolers Need Better Sleep

(1) Most middle school students need nine to eleven hours of sleep each night. (2) Doctors say that sleep helps the brain move new information into long-term memory. (3) Sleep also supports attention, mood, and healthy growth. (4) My little brother lines up his soccer cleats by the door every night.

(5) Unfortunately, many students do not get enough rest. (6) Homework, sports, and screens all compete for evening time. (7) Some students stay up past midnight and then drag themselves through first period the next morning.

(8) Small changes can help. (9) Leaving phones outside the bedroom, turning off bright lights an hour before bed, and keeping weekend and weekday schedules close together all make a real difference. (10) With steady routines, students often find that mornings become easier and classes feel less blurry.

24) Which sentence should Priya 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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