7 Full-Length New Hampshire NH SAS

English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests

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

Grade 8



Practice Master Achieve

Reza Nazari

7 Full Length New Hampshire NH SAS Grade 8 English Language Arts (ELA) Practice Tests:

Proven Practice With Detailed Explanations To Help Students

Climb Milestones

1. Start with focus 2. Compare ideas 3. Infer carefully 4. Revise clearly 5. Explain with evidence 6. Build stamina 7. Finish strong

Step by step, skill by skill.

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Built for sustained growth across a longer practice climb

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Smart Practice

The Difference Between Busy and Better.

Busy practice fills time. Better practice changes you. The quiet truth: the thirty minutes after a test matters more than the ninety minutes of the test itself. That is where real learning lives — in the review, not the rep. Here is what separates a score plateau from a score climb:

✓ Six Moves That Raise Real Scores

1. **Simulate the pressure.** One seat, one timer, no phone, no interruptions. Stamina is its own skill and you can only train it by using it.
2. **Preview the questions, then attack the passage.** Skim the question stems first. That turns reading from passive intake into a directed search.
3. **Annotate with purpose.** Circle transitions (*however*, *therefore*, *in contrast*). Bracket claims. Underline evidence. These marks become your map back to the answer.
4. **Do a miss audit after every test.** Sort your wrong answers into four piles: *knowledge gap*, *careless misread*, *time pressure*, *trap answer*. Each one demands a different fix.
5. **Upgrade one skill per week.** Pick one weakness — inference, vocabulary in context, claim-and-evidence writing — and make it the focus. Narrow practice beats broad review.
6. **Protect sleep like it is part of the test.** Working memory, focus, and stamina all collapse on less than seven hours. You cannot out-study exhaustion.

⋆ The Rewrite Habit

After each test, pick one short response and rewrite it — cleaner claim, tighter evidence, sharper analysis. Do this just three times across this book and your writing will visibly level up. The rewrite, not the first draft, is where eighth-grade writing becomes high-school-ready.

The Big Day

Your Test Day Playbook.

Calm is a skill. This is how to bring it with you.

◯ The Night Before

- Pack everything tonight. Pencils, eraser, water, ID, approved calculator if needed.
- Do light review only — a single short passage. No new material. No all-nighter.
- Eat something familiar. Tonight is not the night to experiment with anything new.
- Phone out of the room an hour before bed. Protect your sleep like it is part of the grade.

◯ The Morning Of

- Eat protein and complex carbs. Skip the sugar spike — the crash comes during the test.
- Move your body for five minutes. Walk, stretch, shake out your hands. Lower the nerves.
- Arrive early enough to settle, not so early that waiting builds up pressure.
- At the door, four slow breaths: *in for four, hold for four, out for six.* It works.

Read the story and the poem. Then answer questions 9–19.

Night Shift at the Observatory

1 The observatory dome looked smaller from the outside than Mara had imagined, as if the hilltop building were trying not to advertise what it held. She was there for a student volunteer shift that began after sunset, which seemed both exciting and slightly unreasonable for a school night. By the time she climbed the last set of stairs, the air smelled like cold metal and dust warmed by old electronics.

2 Her supervisor, a graduate student named Felix, began not with stars but with rules: wait for the telescope to finish moving, never touch a lens with bare fingers, keep the red flashlight pointed low. Mara had hoped the night would feel full of instant wonder. Instead it started with patience, calibration, and a long checklist. The first hour passed in near silence except for motors, keyboard taps, and the turning of the dome.

3 Then Felix asked her to compare two images of the same galaxy taken several minutes apart. At first Mara saw only a blur of light on black background. But when he pointed to a faint streak near the edge of one frame, she leaned closer. It was not part of the galaxy at all, but a satellite crossing the field of view. After that, the images no longer felt empty. They felt crowded with signals she had not yet learned to read.

4 For the rest of the shift, she watched the screen more carefully than the sky. Noise, drift, exposure time, and focus all began to matter. The observatory did not make her feel smaller beneath the universe, as she had expected. It made her feel more alert to how much attention was required before distant things became visible at all.

5 When she finally stepped outside near midnight, the stars looked almost unchanged. But she did not. The darkness now seemed less like emptiness and more like a field of details waiting for the right patience.

Exposure

I thought the night would arrive already meaningful,
a sky handing over its brilliance at once.

Instead it asked for settings,
for stillness,
for the discipline of looking again
after the first glance said there was nothing there.

Now I know some distances appear only to attention
patient enough to keep the lens open.

9) What does the word *calibration* mean as it is used in paragraph 2?

(A) the process of darkening a room
(B) careful adjustment to make equipment accurate
(C) a written record of observations
(D) a kind of telescope lens

Use the story and poem to answer this question.

10) How does Mara change over the course of the story?

(A) She moves from expecting instant wonder to appreciating the patience and precision required to see meaning in observations.
(B) She decides the night sky matters less than schoolwork.
(C) She begins already skilled with observatory equipment and ends bored by it.
(D) She stops paying attention once the galaxy image appears.

Use the story and poem to answer this question.

11) Which statement best expresses a theme of the story?

(A) Technology makes direct observation unnecessary.
(B) Some forms of wonder become visible only through patience, method, and close attention.
(C) The night sky is more important than any instrument used to study it.
(D) Rules mostly prevent people from enjoying science.

Use the story and poem to answer this question.

12) What does the author suggest by saying the images felt crowded with signals in paragraph 3?

(A) The observatory computer had too many files open.
(B) Mara began to realize that what first looked empty actually contained many details she had not known how to notice.
(C) The screen displayed several galaxies at once.
(D) The galaxy image was damaged by background light.