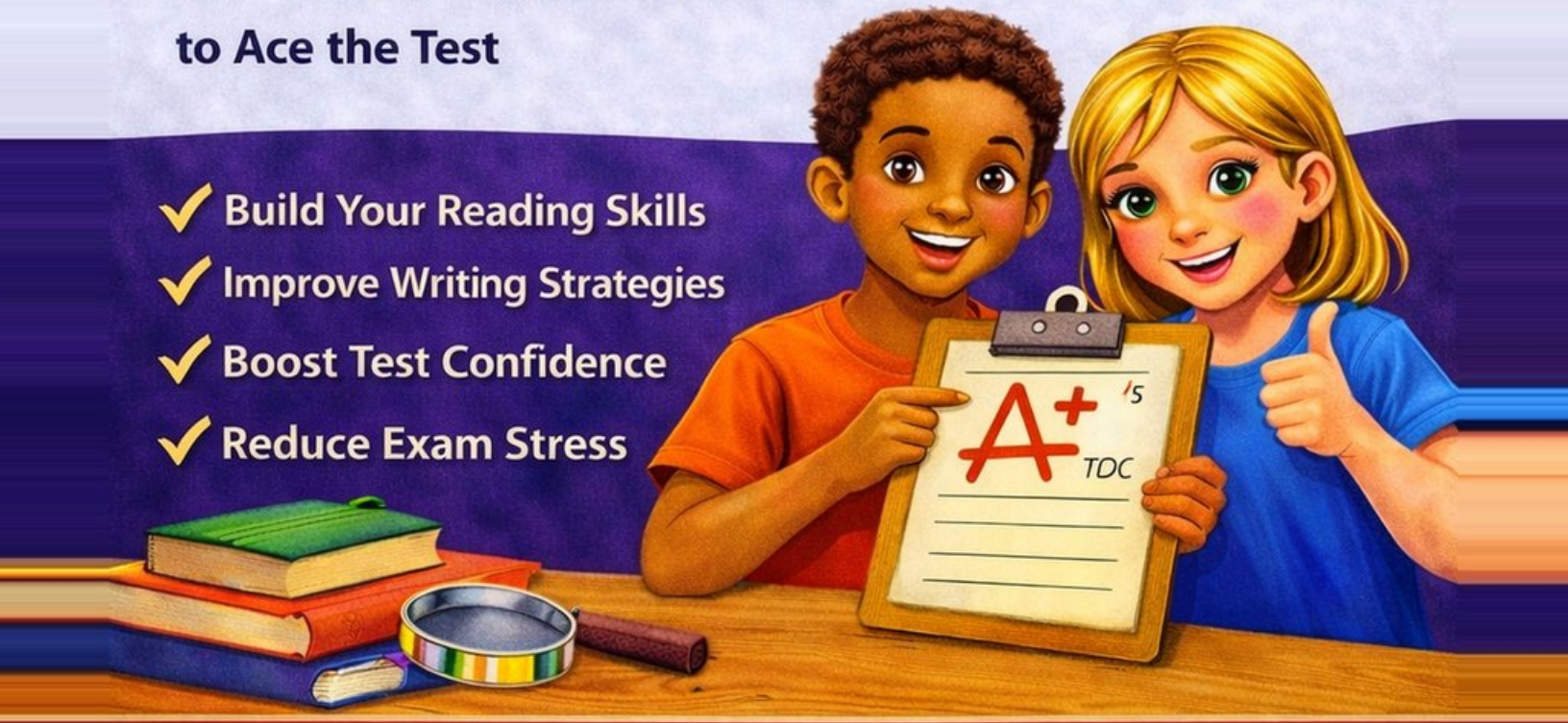
Everything You Need to Help Achieve an Excellent Score

8 California Grade 8

English Language Arts (ELA)

Practice Tests

The Proven Practice You Need to Ace the Test

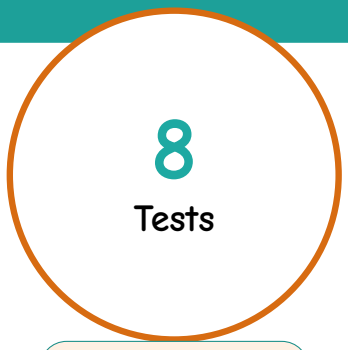


- ✓ Build Your Reading Skills
- ✓ Improve Writing Strategies
- ✓ Boost Test Confidence
- ✓ Reduce Exam Stress

✓ **Includes Detailed Answer Explanations**

Reza Nazari

Championship Edition



Full Stamina

Multi-Skill Flow

Test-Day Calm

8 California CAASPP Grade 8

English Language Arts (ELA)

Practice Tests:

Comprehensive Practice To Help Students Master The CAASPP Assessment

Reza Nazari

Built for full-length rehearsal and durable confidence

Copyrighted Material

Copyright © 2026

Effortless Math Education Inc

Published by Effortless Math Education
www.effortlessmath.com

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the author, except in the case of brief quotations embodied in critical reviews and certain other noncommercial uses permitted by copyright law, including Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act.

This publication is independently produced and has no official connection to any state, district, or national testing program.

Test names and organizational names used herein are the property of their respective trademark holders.

Copyright © 2026

Copyrighted Material

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.

The Third Draft

1 Nadia had already rewritten the opening of her history presentation twice, and both versions still sounded borrowed. The first was too formal, full of phrases she would never say aloud. The second tried too hard to sound confident and ended up flat. By the time she opened a third blank document, she felt less like a writer than a person moving furniture around a room that still would not work.

2 Her grandfather, hearing the repeated clicks of the backspace key from the kitchen table, asked what she was trying to say rather than how she was trying to say it. Nadia answered without thinking: she wanted people to understand that the protest in her project had been organized by ordinary students, not by distant heroes. *Then start there*, he said. *You keep entering through the doorway you think sounds important.*

3 The sentence she wrote next was simpler than either of her earlier openings. It did not sound especially grand. But it sounded like the truth of what she meant, and the paragraphs that followed began to move more naturally. Nadia still revised them, but now the revisions felt like sharpening instead of searching.

4 At school the next day, she noticed the same principle in other places. Her science teacher revised a question on the board to make it more exact. A classmate restarted a sketch after deciding the first outline aimed at style before structure. Everywhere she looked, better work seemed to begin when people stopped trying to sound impressive and started trying to be precise.

5 When Nadia delivered the presentation, she did not feel unusually fearless. She felt aligned. The third draft had not made her voice bigger. It had made it more recognizably hers.

Opening Sentence

I kept reaching for the grand door,
the one with carved language
and a handle too polished to grip.

Then I found the smaller entrance,
plain wood,
opening exactly where the thought lived.

Since then the page has felt less like a stage
and more like a room I can enter honestly.

---

9) What does the word *aligned* mean as it is used in paragraph 5?

(A) placed in alphabetical order
(B) difficult to hear clearly
(C) in agreement or properly matched
(D) ready to be memorized

Use the story and poem to answer this question.

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

(A) She shifts from trying to sound impressive to focusing on clear, truthful expression.
(B) She begins as a confident writer and ends uncertain about her topic.
(C) She decides revision is unnecessary once a draft is finished.
(D) She abandons her presentation because the topic is too difficult.

Use the story and poem to answer this question.

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

(A) Presentations succeed mainly because of confidence.
(B) First drafts are usually better than later ones.
(C) Strong work often begins when people choose clarity and accuracy over trying to sound important.
(D) Historical topics require formal language to sound credible.

Use the story and poem to answer this question.

12) What does the author suggest by saying revisions felt like sharpening instead of searching in paragraph 3?

(A) Nadia stopped revising completely after the third draft.
(B) The computer's search feature was no longer necessary.
(C) Nadia replaced formal vocabulary with shorter words only.
(D) Once she found her real starting point, revision became refinement rather than confusion.

Use the story and poem to answer this question.

13) Why does the author include the examples of the science teacher and classmate in paragraph 4?

(A) To suggest that schoolwork should always be done in groups
(B) To show that Nadia's insight about precision applies beyond her own writing
(C) To prove that art and science use the same vocabulary
(D) To explain why Nadia's school day feels stressful