

# 5

# California CAASPP

## GRADE 6 MATH

## PRACTICE TESTS

Standards Aligned Problem Solving  
For Comprehensive Assessment Programs



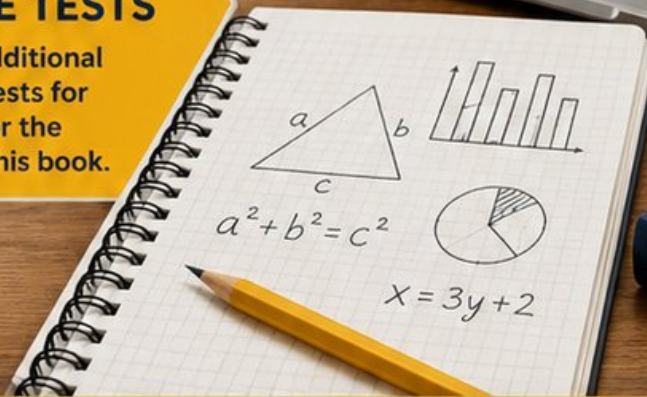
### 5 PRINTED TESTS

- ✓ Full-Length Practice Tests
- ✓ Realistic Questions
- ✓ Answer Key & Explanations



### + 2 ONLINE TESTS

Use these two additional  
online practice tests for  
extra review after the  
printed tests in this book.



PREPARE • PRACTICE • SUCCEED



# 5 California CAASPP Grade 6 Math Practice Tests

*Standards-Aligned Coast-To-Mountain Problem Solving for California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress*



Five complete 40-question Grade 6 practice rounds for CAASPP, built for coast-to-mountain problem solving with ratios, rational numbers, expressions, equations, geometry, statistics, answer keys, and clear explanations for every item.

**Jay Daie and Reza Nazari**



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# Welcome, California Math Explorer!

Eight focused rounds using coast-to-mountain problem solving

This book gives you five full Grade 6 practice tests for CAASPP. Each round uses coastal routes, valley grids, and mountain switchbacks as a fresh mental backdrop while you read closely, choose a smart strategy, show your work, and check whether your answer makes sense.

## Your California Practice Promise

Read like a navigator: follow labels, track units, and prove why the answer fits.

Read

Plan

Check

## How to Use This Book

A five-session routine for coast-to-mountain problem solving

1. **Work in order.** Take one 40-question test at a time in a quiet place.
2. **Preview the skills.** Scan the quick review pages before beginning the first round.
3. **Correct actively.** Retry missed items before reading the full explanation.
4. **Mark confidence.** Put a small star beside problems where your plan felt strong.
5. **Plan the next round.** Use the growth log to choose one habit and one skill to practice.

**California review rhythm:** Alternate full tests with review days so every correction becomes a new strategy.



## What Is Inside?

Eight CAASPP tests, 320 questions, and a full review path

Part	What You Will Practice
Tests 1–2	Foundation rounds for ratios, rational numbers, operations, and careful reading.
Tests 3–4	Skill-building rounds with expressions, equations, geometry, data, and problem models.
Test 5	Final stamina round for mixed review, neat work, and flexible strategy choices.
Answer Pages	Compact keys and explanations that show why each answer works.

The tests are mixed on purpose. Coast-to-mountain problem solving means recognizing the skill even when the next question changes topic, changes format, or asks for an explanation.



Scan me!  
For more practice  
& answers

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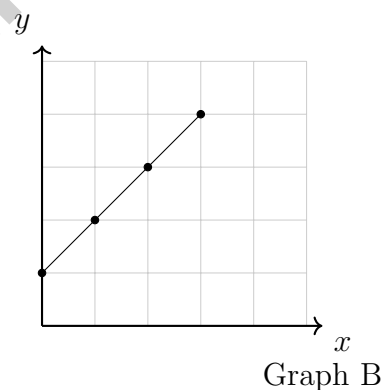
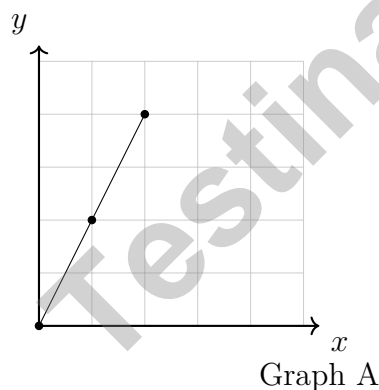
1) What is the difference between the population and the sample?

- A. The population is smaller than the sample.
- B. The population is the entire group being studied; the sample is a subset that is surveyed.
- C. The population is the number of people; the sample is the data.
- D. There is no difference.

2) A student solved  $\frac{4}{9} \div \frac{2}{9}$  and got  $\frac{8}{81}$ . What was the error?

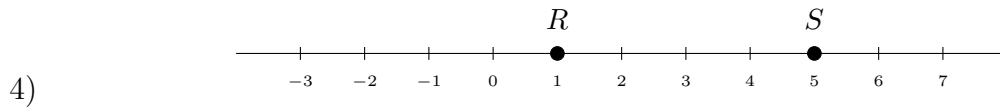
- A. Did not invert the second fraction
- B. Inverted the wrong fraction
- C. Added instead of multiplied after inverting
- D. Did not simplify the final answer

3) Which graph represents a proportional relationship between  $x$  and  $y$ ?



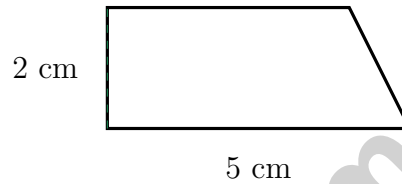
- A. Graph A only
- B. Graph B only
- C. Both graphs
- D. Neither graph





If  $R = 1$  and  $S = 5$ , which statement is true?

- A.  $R > S$ 
 C.  $R < S$   
 B.  $S - R = 3$ 
 D.  $R + S = 5$

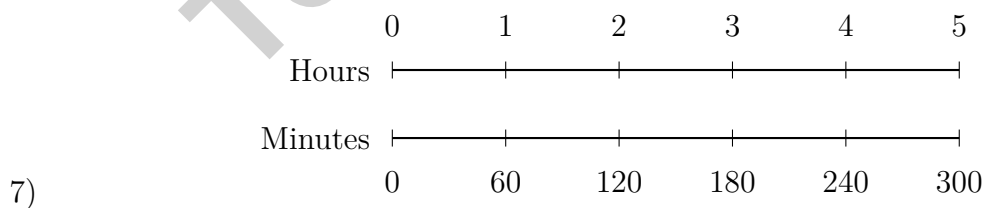


5) This is a parallelogram rotated to look slanted. What is its area?

- A.  $7 \text{ cm}^2$ 
 C.  $12 \text{ cm}^2$   
 B.  $10 \text{ cm}^2$ 
 D.  $20 \text{ cm}^2$

6) A bakery uses vanilla and chocolate in a  $7 : 3$  ratio. If the bakery makes a batch with 21 units of vanilla, how much chocolate is used?

- A. 3 units
  C. 9 units  
 B. 7 units
  D. 24 units



Based on the double number line, what is the rate in minutes per hour?

- A. 30 minutes per hour
  C. 90 minutes per hour  
 B. 60 minutes per hour
  D. 150 minutes per hour



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8) A car uses 3 gallons of gas to travel 78 miles. What is the fuel efficiency in miles per gallon?

A. 20 mpg

B. 24 mpg

C. 26 mpg

D. 32 mpg

9) Write 0.15 as a percent.

10) A swimming pool needs chlorine. The ratio of chlorine to water is 2 to 50. Complete the table:

Chlorine (oz)	Water (gal)
2	50
4	100
6	?

A. 120

B. 150

C. 180

D. 200

11) A student graphed the ratio of cats to dogs as (cats, dogs). For the point (2, 5), the correct constant of proportionality is  $\frac{5}{2} = 2.5$ . The student wrote  $\frac{2}{5} = 0.4$  instead. What did this error represent?

A. The student divided the x-value by the y-value instead of the y-value by the x-value

B. The student forgot to simplify the fraction

C. The student found  $\frac{5}{2}$  instead of  $\frac{2}{5}$

D. The student changed the point to (5, 2)



- 1) A road is 5 kilometers long. How many meters long is the road? (Use 1 kilometer = 1000 meters.)
- A. 500 meters                       C. 50,000 meters  
 B. 5000 meters                       D. 5 meters
- 2) A dot plot: {1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6}. What is the IQR?
- A. 1.5                                       C. 2.5  
 B. 3     D. 2
- 3) A probability line goes from 0 to 1. Where would you place an event with probability  $\frac{1}{4}$ ?
- A. At 0 (impossible).                       C. At  $\frac{1}{2}$  (even chance).  
 B. Between 0 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  (unlikely).                       D. Between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 (likely).
- 4) A circle graph shows transportation methods for 500 commuters. If 45% drive a car, how many commuters drive a car?
- A. 200                                       C. 225  
 B. 180                                       D. 250
- 5) Why might a data analyst choose a line graph over a bar graph to display monthly sales data across a year?
- A. To show parts of a whole more clearly                       C. To reduce the amount of ink used in printing  
 B. To display categorical information better                       D. To emphasize the trend and flow over time



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6) Two recipes both use raisins and almonds. Recipe A has a ratio of raisins to almonds of 3 : 5. Recipe B has a ratio of raisins to almonds of 6 : 10. Which statement is true?

- A. Recipe A and Recipe B have different proportions; you cannot use them interchangeably.
- B. Recipe A has more almonds per raisin than Recipe B.
- C. Recipe B has more raisins per almond than Recipe A.
- D. Recipe A and Recipe B have the same proportion of raisins to almonds.

7) Simplify:  $\frac{6}{7} \div \frac{9}{14}$

- A.  $\frac{54}{98}$
- B.  $\frac{3}{4}$

- C.  $1\frac{1}{3}$
- D.  $\frac{2}{3}$

8) A library has  $b$  books. After receiving a donation of 250 books, it has  $b + 250$  books. Which statement is true?

- A.  $b$  represents the number of books donated
- B.  $b$  represents the total number of books after the donation
- C.  $b$  represents the number of books before the donation
- D. 250 represents the number of books before the donation

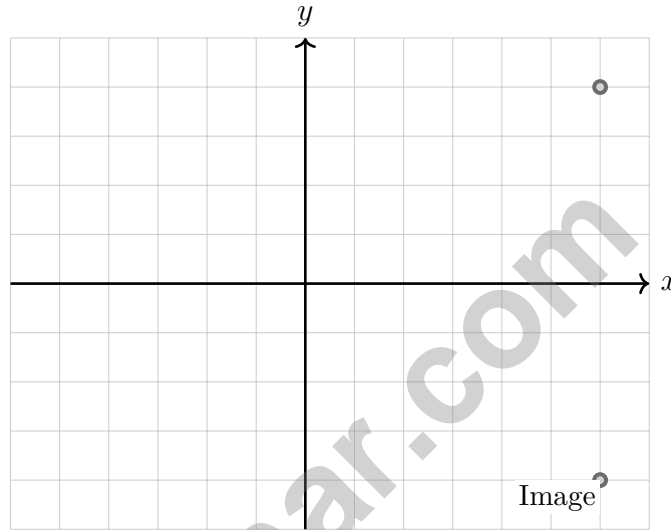
9) A rectangular prism has length 5 cm, width 3 cm, and height 2 cm. What is its surface area using the formula  $SA = 2LW + 2LH + 2WH$ ?

- A.  $30 \text{ cm}^2$
- B.  $52 \text{ cm}^2$
- C.  $62 \text{ cm}^2$
- D.  $124 \text{ cm}^2$



1) A painter paints 48 square feet in 2 hours. What is the rate in square feet per hour?

- A. 20 square feet per hour
- B. 96 square feet per hour
- C. 50 square feet per hour
- D. 24 square feet per hour

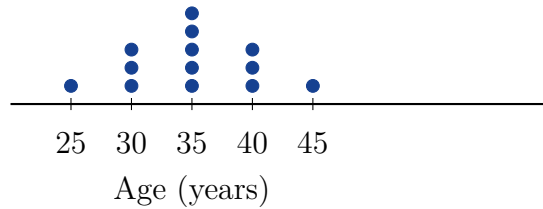


2)

A point is reflected over the  $x$ -axis. Its image is at  $(6, -4)$ . Where was the original point?

- A.  $(-6, -4)$
- B.  $(-6, 4)$
- C.  $(6, -4)$
- D.  $(6, 4)$

3) A dot plot displays the ages of people at a yoga class. The distribution appears roughly symmetric with a peak at 35 years. This suggests:



- A. The mean is less than the median
- B. The mean cannot be determined from a dot plot
- C. The mean is greater than the median
- D. The mean is approximately equal to the median

4) Look at the box plot below. How many quartiles divide the data into equal parts?



- A. One quartile
  - B. Two quartiles
  - C. Three quartiles
  - D. Four quartiles
- 5) A library tracks borrowing patterns for fiction books. The checkout times (days) for 12 books are: 5, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 25. Which measure should the librarian use to decide the typical checkout duration?

- A. Mean, to include all books
- B. Range, to see the spread
- C. Mode, because most books are returned
- D. Median, because the 25-day outlier is unrepresentative



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**California CAASPP Practice Test Answer Keys**

**How to use this California CAASPP answer section with a Grade 6 student:**

1. check the answer first, then write one quick reason the choice is correct
2. mark questions to try again, especially the skills that feel connected to coast-to-mountain problem solving

3. rework the problem before reading the full explanation, using this reminder:  
Read like a navigator: follow labels, track units, and prove why the answer fits.

**A calm California correction routine turns every missed item into useful practice. Alternate full tests with review days so every correction becomes a new strategy.**



## California Practice Test Answers and Explanations

Review the five printed CAASPP tests with flexible, prepared, and ready for a new route habits.

### Practice Test 1 Answers and Explanations

- Choice B is correct.** **(6.SP.2)** Population and sample are distinct concepts. The population is all individuals you want to study. A sample is a smaller group drawn from the population to represent it efficiently.
- Choice A is correct.** **(6.NS.1)** The correct answer is  $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{9}{2} = \frac{36}{18} = 2$ . The student calculated  $\frac{4}{9} \times \frac{2}{9} = \frac{8}{81}$ .
- Choice A is correct.** **(6.EE.9)** A proportional relationship must pass through the origin (0, 0). Graph A passes through the origin; Graph B starts at (0, 1), so it does not pass through the origin.
- Choice C is correct.** **(6.NS.7)**  $R = 1$  and  $S = 5$ , so  $1 < 5$ . Note:  $S - R = 4$ , not 3.
- Choice B is correct.** **(6.G.1)** Area = base  $\times$  height =  $5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ cm}^2$ . The dashed line shows height.
- Choice C is correct.** **(6.RP.3)** Vanilla is the 7-part amount. Since  $21 \div 7 = 3$ , each part is worth 3 units, and chocolate is 3 parts:  $3 \times 3 = 9$  units.
- Choice B is correct.** **(6.RP.1)** From the double number line, 1 hour equals 60 minutes. This is the standard conversion rate.
- Choice C is correct.** **(6.RP.2)**  $78 \div 3 = 26$  miles per gallon.
- The correct answer is 15%.** **(6.NS.3)** Move the decimal two places right:  $0.15 = 15\%$ .
- Choice B is correct.** **(6.RP.3)** The ratio is 2 : 50 or 1 : 25. For 6 oz of chlorine:  $6 \times 25 = 150$  gallons.
- Choice A is correct.** **(6.RP.3)** For a graph with cats on the x-axis and dogs on the y-axis, the constant of proportionality is  $y \div x = \frac{5}{2}$ . The student used  $x \div y = \frac{2}{5}$ , so the fraction was inverted.
- Choice D is correct.** **(6.RP.3)**  $88\% = \frac{88}{100} = 0.88$ .
- Choice C is correct.** **(6.RP.3)** 50% of 160 =  $0.50 \times 160 = 80$  apples.
- Choice D is correct.** **(6.RP.3)** Unit rate:  $1.50 \div 1 = 1.50$  dollars per pound. Verify:  $3 \div 2 = 1.50$  and  $4.50 \div 3 = 1.50$ .
- Choice D is correct.** **(6.RP.3)** Multiply:  $3 \times 1000 = 3000$  meters.
- Choice C is correct.** **(6.SP.4)** Brand X costs  $\$3.00 \div 12 = \$0.25$  per ounce. Brand Y costs  $\$4.50 \div 15 = \$0.30$  per ounce. Brand X has the lower unit price.
- Choice A is correct.** **(6.EE.9)** Selling price:  $\$80 + 25\%$  of  $\$80 = \$80 + \$20 = \$100$ .
- Choice B is correct.** **(6.RP.3)** Divide by the scale:  $32 \div 4 = 8$  inches.
- Choice D is correct.** **(6.NS.3)** Work left to right:  $10.5 - 4.75 = 5.75$ , then  $5.75 + 2.1 = 7.85$ .
- The correct answer is IQR and middle 50%.** **(6.SP.5)** (A)  $IQR = Q3 - Q1 = 45 - 20 = 25$ . (D) By definition, the middle 50% of data falls between Q1 and Q3. (B) is false because the box plot is not definitely symmetric. (C) is false because the range is  $80 - 10 = 70$ , not 75. (E) is false because  $30 - 20 = 10$  while  $45 - 30 = 15$ , showing asymmetry.
- Choice B is correct.** **(6.NS.4)**  $50 = 2 \times 25 = 2 \times 5 \times 5 = 2 \times 5^2$ . Options A and C use composite numbers; D is not factored.
- Choice B is correct.** **(6.NS.4)** GCF of 35 and 49 is 7. So  $35 + 49 = 7(5 + 7)$ . Only Choice B uses the GCF and whole numbers.
- Choice C is correct.** **(6.NS.5)** Opposites are numbers that are the same distance from zero but on opposite sides. 6 is 6 units right of zero, and  $-6$  is 6 units left of zero, making them opposites.
- Choice B is correct.** **(6.SP.4)** Opposites are numbers equidistant from zero on opposite sides of the number line.  $-4$  and 4 are opposites.
- Choice C is correct.** **(6.SP.4)** In decimal form:  $-\frac{7}{10} = -0.7$ ,  $-\frac{3}{4} = -0.75$ ,  $-\frac{2}{3} \approx -0.667$ . So  $-0.75 < -0.7 < -0.667$ , placing  $-0.7$  between these two values.
- Choice A is correct.** **(6.NS.8)** Points on the  $y$ -axis have  $x = 0$ . For the negative  $y$ -axis, the  $y$ -coordinate must be negative, so (0,  $-7$ ) is correct.



Notes From the Math Gardener

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## Hi, Math Gardener!

◇ Look at how much you grew! 5 tests is like 5 weeks of taking care of your math garden. Every problem was a seed. Every try was water. ◇

★ **Gardeners say:** growth takes time. You can't see roots, but they are there. You can't always feel smarter, but you are. Your math garden is full! ★

### Garden Check-Up

- **Roots:** STRONG! Your basic math is solid.
- **Stems:** STURDY! You can do step-by-step problems.
- **Leaves:** GREEN! You have lots of math tools.
- **Flowers:** BRIGHT! You feel proud of your work.

**Gardener tip:** keep watering your math garden long after the test. Every habit you built will grow with you for years!

If you want to share something or ask a question, please email me at [jay@testinar.com](mailto:jay@testinar.com).

**Jay Daie**

Your Math Gardener

# PRACTICE MORE. ACHIEVE MORE.

This book provides **5 full-length Math practice tests** designed to help Grade 6 students strengthen their skills, build confidence, and excel on standardized assessments.

Each test is carefully crafted to reflect the latest standards and covers a wide range of math topics with realistic questions and detailed answer explanations.



#### BUILD CONFIDENCE

Practice builds familiarity and reduces test anxiety.



#### IMPROVE ACCURACY

Sharpen skills and avoid common mistakes.



#### ACHIEVE SUCCESS

Consistent practice leads to greater results.

## WHAT'S INSIDE?



#### 5 Full-Length Practice Tests

Realistic tests designed to mirror actual exam conditions.



#### Realistic Questions

A variety of question types to strengthen problem-solving skills.



#### Answer Keys & Explanations

Detailed solutions to help students learn and improve.



#### Performance Tracking

Track progress and identify areas that need improvement.



#### Comprehensive Coverage

All essential topics aligned with Grade 6 math standards.



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REGULARLY



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SOLVE  
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BRIGHTLY

PREPARE TODAY. **SUCCEED TOMORROW!**