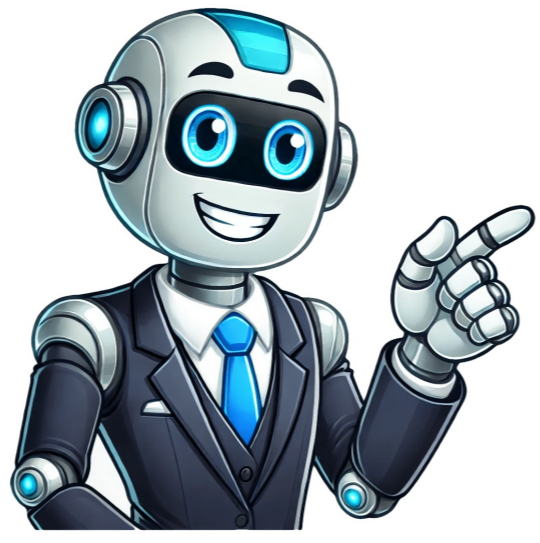


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Smarter balanced practice test

Starting in 2015, the SBAC began assessing students in grades 3 through 11. These tests assess a student’s abilities in math and language arts (English). While the SBAC is not implemented in every state, it does have numerous member states:CaliforniaConnecticutDelawareHawaiiIdahoMaineMichiganMontanaNevadaNew HampshireNorth DakotaOregonSouth DakotaVermontWashingtonWest VirginiaWisconsinIt is also important to note that the SBAC assessment varies slightly by state. To better understand how each state administers the SBAC assessment, create an account on the official SBAC website and click on the test details for your state right here.While every state’s SBAC assessment covers the same topics, the formats vary slightly and may feature greater emphasis on certain topics and question types over others.Each SBAC assessment is also unique to a student’s grade level. The tests are meant to evaluate the level of a student’s math and language abilities at various ages, so the questions and difficulty vary accordingly.However, no matter the state or grade level, there are two different categories of SBAC assessment available to educators: The Optional Periodic Test (Interim Assessment)Though optional, this SBAC assessment can be administered throughout the year, at the teacher and/or school’s discretion. These assessment tests allow educators to evaluate student progress and adjust their curriculum to meet the changing needs of their classroom.Like other SBAC assessments, the optional periodic test analyzes students on grade-specific math and language skills. You can learn more about topics, questions, and test formats for each grade level right here.Summative Assessment (The End-of-Year Test)The SBAC summative assessment allows educators to evaluate a student’s readiness for college and career through math and English literacy. While similar in design to the optional periodic tests, the summative assessment consists of two parts: the computer adaptive test and the performance task.The test requires students to solve real world mathematical problems that require multiple steps. Additionally, the summative assessment requires students to demonstrate their writing abilities.SBAC Assessment AdministrationMember states coordinate with the SBAC to properly administer SBAC assessments. However, administration is ultimately handled by individual schools, administrators, and/or educators. This means that the exact process will vary for each student, depending on their location, school, and teacher.Though the summative assessment is only administered once annually, the periodic test can be administered throughout the year.What Happens During the SBAC Assessment?As previously stated, the specific testing experience will vary for each student. That said, every test is administered in a computerized format at a participating school or testing facility. This guarantees that the content of each test remains consistent for every student in a given grade level.Both the periodic test and the summative assessment are administered in the same way. For more information on test administration, consult the Department of Education website for your state.Who is Eligible to Take the SBAC Assessment?SBAC assessment eligibility is dependent on grade level and state membership. The SBAC assessment is administered to students starting in the 3rd grade. Any student that has not reached the 3rd grade will not be eligible. The cut-off for SBAC assessment administration is the 11th grade.This means that any student in their senior year of high school will no longer be eligible to take the test.The SBAC assessment is only administered in affiliate member states. Not every state participates in the Smarter Balanced Assessment Consortium. If the state in which you live does not participate in the SBAC, you will not be eligible to take the test.SBAC Assessment ScoresSBAC assessment scores are reported in two separate ways: scaled scores and achievement levels. The scaled score is a more traditional score that gives students, parents, and educators a quantitative measurement of a student’s abilities. This numerical score falls on a scale from about 2000 to 3000, with the numbers accumulating after the completion of each subsequent grade level. As a student takes more SBAC assessments, these numerical scores will show their progress over time.The scaled score is then used to determine a student’s achievement level. There are 4 levels that each encompass a range of scores. A student’s level is a good indication of their broader knowledge base and college/career readiness. For more information on SBAC scoring, consult this link.Frequently Asked Questions For optimal site performance, we recommend using Google Chrome or Mozilla Firefox. If you wish to continue to use Microsoft Edge, please block Media Autoplay. To do this, go to the ellipsis (...) menu in the upper-right of your browser, select "Settings", select "Advanced", and change "Media autoplay" to "Block". When finished, clear your cache and restart your browser. Note: the SBAC Practice Pack is NOT included in our Premium Membership.Sample QuestionsSBAC ELA for 3rd GradeSBAC ELA for 7th Grade Below you will find free sample questions, answers, and explanations for some of the major topics on the Smarter Balanced Assessments, including questions that may appear on the English Language Arts (ELA) test and the Mathematics test. Back Up For most CAT questions on the ELA test, students are first presented with a stimulus text. They are then presented with a question or a series of questions that use the text as a foundation. The following question is an example of a CAT question that may appear on the SBAC ELA at the 3rd grade level: This writing exercise focuses on paragraph organization and idea development. The task involves rewriting a given paragraph about homework, improving its structure, and expanding on the main points. This type of question assesses your ability to comprehend text, reorganize information logically, and add supporting details to strengthen an argument. What follows: The original paragraph about homework The task instructions An example of a well-written answer Scoring criteria for the task This exercise aims to enhance your skills in: Reading comprehension Logical organization of ideas Expanding on given concepts Supporting opinions with relevant details Writing cohesively for a specific purpose and audience By working through this task, you'll practice important writing skills that are valuable across various academic disciplines and real-world communication scenarios. Text-Without homework, students would not take their studies seriously. Children do not enjoy homework. Although homework may take a few hours of free time, it is important that children complete it. They would rather be talking and playing with friends than sitting to work on more schoolwork. However, homework is important because it allows students to review material at home. Task: Rewrite the paragraph by organizing it correctly and adding ideas that support the opinion that is given. A well written answer looks as follows: Children do not enjoy homework. Homework becomes a burden in their eyes because they want to just come home and escape from schoolwork. They would rather be talking and playing with friends than sitting to work on more schoolwork. However, homework is important because it allows students to review material at home. Homework also helps students who may have missed some material during school hours so that no one falls behind. Without homework, students would not take their studies seriously and students would probably stop paying attention to the teacher during class hours. Although homework may take a few hours of free time, it is important that children complete it so that they are staying on track and learning to their highest potential. Scoring the Answers: Well-written answers should include opinions about why children prefer not to do homework as well as why homework is important. Scores range between 0 and 3. A paragraph scoring a high of 3 will include the following criteria: Content demonstrates that the student has a proper grasp of the text student adheres to the main request of the task and delivers relevant evidence to support the main ideas of the text responses are well-organized and clearly address purpose, audience, and task includes various types of sentence structures and writing conventions Back Up The following text is an example of a passage given at the 7th grade level of the ELA SBACs. Questions based on the text follow. Whether King Arthur ever really existed or was created by poetic imagination is still debated by historians. The foundations for the legends of Arthur were laid by Geoffrey of Monmouth from Wales in his work History of the Kings of Britain, completed around 1138 CE. Geoffrey claimed to have obtained an ancient Celtic manuscript on which he based his work. History of the Kings of Britain became massively popular, with 215 copies still in existence today. In the several decades following its publication, it had kindled the imagination of novelists throughout Europe. Some of these writers added new elements to the canon, which later became inseparable parts of it. For instance, the Round Table was added to the tale in 1155 by French poet Maistre Wace. French writer Chretien de Troyes originated the chivalrous character of Lancelot and added five stories to the narrative, in which the knights rescued damsels in distress and fought against strange beasts. Another Frenchman, Robert de Boron, added the theme of the quest for the Holy Grail, the search for a lost treasure believed to cure all ailments. In 1485, Sir Thomas Malory wrote Le Morte D'Arthur, an anthology of eight stories compiling the chronicles of King Arthur. Malory's version, which sets the events in the Middle Ages, is the best-known work of Arthurian literature. Interestingly, each author that wrote about King Arthur located him in his own time, so that the development of the saga reveals more about the eras in which the writers lived than Arthur's alleged time period. This relates to the popularity of Arthur's tale, which was first published around the Viking and Norman invasions of England. The region was subject to attacks and settlement by conquerors, similar to what it had undergone by the Saxons centuries earlier during King Arthur's reign. Time was ripe for tales of a great leader who could defeat invaders and protect his people. So, what is true? Establishing the facts is virtually impossible. History of the Kings of Britain was written 600 years after the purported events. The Celtic source of Geoffrey's work has never been found. Studying old manuscripts, we encounter various spellings of names and locations, making it difficult to draw parallels. And so, both the hopeful historians and the skeptics can find support to their claims. Question 1. An appropriate title for this passage is: View Explanation The correct answer is (D). Answer (D) is the best answer because this idea appears both in the opening and closing paragraphs of the passage, with the middle paragraphs discussing the development of Arthur's story. Answer (A) is incorrect because there is no discussion in the passage as to whether Geoffrey of Monmouth or Maistre Wace were right, and no comparison is made between the two. Answer (B) is incorrect because while the middle paragraphs tell us how the story came to be, the beginning and end of the passage anchor the information in the question of the validity of Arthur's story: "Whether King Arthur ever really existed or was created by poetic imagination is still debated by historians," and "So, what is true? Establishing the facts is virtually impossible." Answer (C) is incorrect because the passage does not present the French contribution to the tale as surprising. Back Up The following question is an example of a 4th grade level math question from the CAT section of the SBAC test. Back Up The following question is an example of a CAT question that may appear on an 11th grade level SBAC Mathematics test. Consider the function f(x) = x² - 3x - 10 Which of the numbers are zeros of the function? View Explanation Explanation:The zeros of a function are the values of x for which the function equals 0. When factoring the given function, f(x) = x² - 3x - 10, f(x) = (x + 2) (x - 5) is obtained. When searching for the zero of the function, (x + 2) (x - 5) = 0 is set. To satisfy this equation, either (x + 2) or (x - 5) equals 0. Therefore, to get all the possible values of x, both must be set to equal zero. From x + 2 = 0, the answer x = -2 is obtained. From x - 5 = 0, the answer x = 5 is obtained. Therefore, the two correct answers are 5 and -2 How the Answer is Scored:A full two-point score is given when all four boxes are answered correctly.Partial credit (one point), is given if 3 questions are answered correctly. Back Up The SBAC tests are year-end exams that track how students are progressing toward their academic goals. The main objective of these tests is to prepare students for their future college and career paths and to gauge their readiness toward this goal. The SBAC tests are administered to grades 3–8, with additional testing in 11th grade for college application use. The SBAC assesses students' mastery of English Language Arts (ELA) and Mathematics using two methods: a performance task (PT) and a computer adaptive test (CAT). For more information about SBAC testing, and access to SBAC practice tests online, visit our SBAC Practice Test page. Back Up The ELA test assesses student knowledge in alignment with the Common Core State Standards for language arts and literacy. Students' ability is tracked through four predetermined content claims. These evaluate whether students can (1) Read Analytically, (2) Write Effectively, (3) Listen Purposefully, and (4) Conduct Research. For more information about the SBAC ELA test, and for even more SBAC test practice, visit our SBAC ELA page. Back Up Like the ELA test, the SBAC Mathematics test utilizes a CAT and a PT testing method. The CAT section of the test is comprised of questions using various multiple choice questions, or constructed response questions, while the performance task is given as a separate test section that requires students to solve a multi-step math problem. For more information about the SBAC Math test and all that it entails, and for even more SBAC test practice, visit our SBAC Math page. The OLSAT, NNAT, CogAT, New York City Gifted and Talented Test, ITBS, SBAC, and other trademarks are the property of their respective trademark holders. None of the trademark holders are affiliated with TestPrep-Online or this website. Its goal is to create consistent assessments that align with the Common Core State Standards, which serve as shared educational objectives for students throughout the country. The SBAC assessment is designed to measure critical thinking, problem-solving skills and the practical application of knowledge. Essentially, it aims to measure how effectively students can apply what they've learned in real-life situations. The results of the SBAC test provide insights into a student's academic progress and readiness for the next steps in their education journey. These insights guide teachers in tailoring their instruction to suit each student's strengths and areas needing improvement. By understanding individual needs, students can receive more effective support to succeed academically. When is the SBAC Test Administered? The SBAC test is administered to students across various grade levels, with assessments tailored to the specific needs and abilities of each group: Elementary school (grades three to five) - At this level the SBAC test is designed to measure foundational skills and concepts. Performing well on these assessments can indicate a strong academic foundation. Middle school (grades six to eight) - Here the SBAC test becomes more challenging, reflecting the advanced skills and knowledge expected at this stage. Success on these assessments is not only a measure of current proficiency but also an indicator of preparedness for high school-level coursework. High school (grades nine to 12) - Results at this level can have significant implications for a student's academic journey. Exceptional performance may make students eligible for accelerated programs, such as advanced placement (AP) courses or early college enrollment. The SBAC test is also administered in different versions: Interim SBAC assessment - Administered periodically throughout the school year, these help teachers gauge student progress and adjust instruction as needed. Summative SBAC assessment - Administered annually, usually at the end of the academic year, these provide a comprehensive measure of a student's proficiency in ELA and mathematics, serving as a snapshot of their overall performance. The rest of this article focuses specifically on the summative SBAC assessment. What is the SBAC Test Format? The SBAC test format has two components - a computer-adaptive testing (CAT) section and a performance task (PT). These components are common to both the mathematics and ELA assessments. Computer-Adaptive Testing (CAT) In the CAT section, students encounter a series of adaptive questions. If a student answers a question correctly, the subsequent question may become more challenging, and vice versa. This adaptiveness tailors the test to the individual student's abilities, providing a more precise measurement of their skills. SBAC math - For the SBAC math test, CAT questions cover a wide range of topics relevant to grade level including algebra, geometry, statistics and data analysis. These questions may include multiple-choice, short answer or extended response items. SBAC ELA - In the ELA assessment, CAT questions assess reading comprehension, vocabulary and language usage. Students may encounter multiple-choice questions related to reading passages, short answer items asking for written responses and questions assessing writing conventions. The CAT section is not strictly timed, allowing students to work at their own pace within a designated testing window. The duration varies based on the grade level and assessment type but typically ranges from 45 minutes to an hour for each subject. Performance Tasks (PT) Performance tasks challenge students to apply their knowledge and skills to real-world scenarios or complex problems. These tasks mirror the challenges students may face in their future education and careers. SBAC math - In the math PT section, students may encounter multistep problems that require them to analyze data, solve practical math problems or demonstrate mathematical reasoning. They must provide explanations and evidence to support their answers. SBAC ELA - ELA performance tasks typically involve reading and analyzing texts, conducting research and producing written responses, such as essays or reports. Students must demonstrate their ability to synthesize information and communicate effectively. The PT section requires more time than the CAT section. It can take up to several hours to complete, depending on the grade level and complexity of the tasks. SBAC Practice Test Questions Below you'll find a selection of SBAC questions for both math and ELA at different grade levels. SBAC Math Practice Test Question: Grade Three By sbadmin | August 20, 2020 Use training tests to become familiar with navigation and functionality of Smarter Balanced assessments. New state standards are challenging students to understand subject matter more deeply, think more critically, and apply their learning to the real world. These college- and career-ready standards spell out the math, reading, and writing skills students need to learn grade-by-grade to be on a path for success after high school. Recognizing the need for better ways to measure these writing, problem-solving, and critical thinking skills, states across the country banded together to create the Smarter Balanced Assessment System. The Consortium consists of 15 states, one territory, and the Bureau of Indian Education, as well as three affiliate members.The Smarter Balanced assessments were developed through collaboration with educators and administrators. Smarter Balanced assessments offer significant improvements over tests of the past, including writing at every grade, more open-ended questions instead of multiple choice, and questions that allow students to demonstrate real research, writing, and problem-solving skills. Taking advantage of the power of technology, the assessments also feature state-of-the-art accommodations for students with varied learning abilities.Smarter Balanced was developed by teachers for students. More than 4,700 educators contributed to the creation of the Smarter Balanced system. Teachers contributed at each step of the development of Smarter Balanced, from helping to write the actual test questions, to creating the tools in its Digital Library, to deciding the appropriate achievement levels to show a student has met the standards. Times are estimates of test length for most students based on the time it took students to complete the Smarter Balanced Pilot and Field Tests. Smarter Balanced assessments are designed as untimed tests; some students may need and should be afforded more time, and others may need less time than shown in this table. Check your state Department of Education website for additional details.Times are estimates of test length for most students based on the time it took students to complete the Smarter Balanced Pilot and Field Tests. Smarter Balanced assessments are designed as untimed tests; some students may need and should be afforded more time, and others may need less time than shown in this table. Check your state Department of Education website for additional details.Students Benefit from Taking InterimsTeachers Use Interim Assessment Data to Improve InstructionAdults Learn More About the State TestSBAC Navigation on Practice Test Edcite SBAC-Aligned ViewerEdcite SBAC-aligned viewer also has many of the same tools that students can use on SBAC. A short list is below:Text to Speech (TTS)RulerCalculators - basic, scientific and graphingMasking ToolBookmark / Flag questionAnswer EliminatorLine ReaderAudio Recording for instructions and more Want to try the SBAC Viewer for free? Participate in SBAC Common Assessments to try out this viewer with your students. If you want your school or district to have access to the SBAC Viewer year round for any assessment, learn more about Edcite Schools.With Edcite, Teachers can find and send quality content to students. We believe that teachers should not have to pay for premium features, so we offer live progress tracking and reports by question and by state standard and Common Core standard for free for all teachers. To try out Edcite with your class, click Sign Up or choose one of the assignments to the right.Digital assessments present new opportunities for how to assess students. Practice throughout the year with these question types can prepare students for effective problem solving strategies. Below is a list of tech-enhanced question types that are on SBAC with some details about Edcite features that teachers in SBAC states are using to prepare their students. For a full list of item types and details on their scoring, click here .Multiple Choice - Presents students with a number of answer options. The student may select only one option.Multi Select - Presents students with a number of answer options. The student may select one or more options.Short Answer- Has a text box for a response area and requires a keyboard entry of alphanumeric characters.Equation - The Equation item type has one or more text boxes for a response area and a key pad containing mathematical characters. The student enters an equation or numerical answer into the text box using the key pad or keyboard.Writing Extended Response - Specify character count and tools available to students when writing an essay. Add a rubric to make for easier grading. Matching Item - Requires students to match text or images in rows to values in columns. The student selects the boxes where a match is valid. Multi-Part Items - Use Edcite to set up part A/B scoring for multipart questions. Grid - Drag and Drop - This item type requires students to click on a single element or multiple elements and drag-and-drop the element(s) into a background image.Evidence-based Selected Response - Two part multiple choice question where students answer a question in part A and find supporting evidence in part B.Grid - Drag and Drop - This item type requires students to plot points and/or draw lines.Hot Text - Includes words or phrases that students can either select (highlight) by clicking or rearrange by clicking and dragging.Table Item - Requires a keyboard entry into table cells.Edcite has over 50 item types to match all of the SBAC item types and more. Students can practice with these question types on Edcite and teachers can create their own question types.We believe that teachers should not have to pay for premium features, so we offer live progress tracking and reports by question and by state standard and Common Core standard for free for all teachers. To try out Edcite with your class, click Sign Up or choose one of the assignments to the right.Edcite Schools empowers Schools, Districts, and teams to give assessments that align to the state test in their look and feel, share data and respond to the data by creating intervention groups. To learn more, click on Edcite Schools above.Edcite is not just a library of assessments and questions, it is also an authoring tool. Teachers can create questions and assignments for free. With Edcite Schools, districts can create content collaboratively and send across schools and classes. A full list of aligned SBAC resources is below, you can use Edcite to create your own versions of these questions.Looking for more inspiration on your content creation? The Edcite Team has digitized a set of practice tests on Edcite. You can copy and customize any of the questions in these assignments. This is a great way to get started creating aligned content on Edcite. With some guidance and the help of an SBAC practice test, you can give your students confidence on testing day.If you are a teacher from a western state or one of the handful of eastern states that use Smarter Balanced (SBAC) assessments, finding a way to give students an SBAC practice test might be on your mind.The common core-inspired standardized tests can create a flurry of activity ranging from adjusted school schedules to last-minute study sessions. To help prepare your students and minimize the anxiety of testing, you can set your students up with an online SBAC practice test.These released SBAC assessments and items can help increase student comfort by simulating the online experience for students. You'll also get to pre-check student mastery. Even if you are down to the wire, the immediate feedback can give you a last-minute chance for quick intervention. States that use SBAC Assessments ConnecticutDelawareMontanaNevadaOregonSouth DakotaVermontWashingtonIdaho HawaiiCheck out our top tips to help prepare for SBAC assessments below – and then set up a few practice sessions with the SBAC practice tests to the right. With practice, your students will be ready to crush test day!Access and Assign an SBAC Practice TestOn this page and in the free Pear Assessment Public Library you can browse through released SBAC assessments and items. Find an SBAC practice test here to give to your students so you can check for knowledge mastery and identify any learning gaps. Using these released assessments as a pretest or diagnostic assessment will help you gauge student preparedness for the state test. Items are aligned to standards and automatically graded, which provides you instant insight into how students are doing. Based on students' results, you can inform instruction and make sure students are on track to master the concepts they need to know. In addition to mastering learning concepts, we've outlined the top 5 online assessment skills for SBAC success. Top 5 Online Assessment Skills for SBAC Success1. Comfort with Technology-Enhanced QuestionsA drag and drop math question. Give students practice in Pear Assessment, which provides an environment that mimics the look and feel of the official state assessment.Technology-enhanced questions are question types that assess a higher order of analytical skills. To answer, students need to know how to perform a variety of tech-specific maneuvers. High-stakes assessments like SBAC require students to do things like drag-and-drop, fill in boxes on a table, highlight, select and deselect, use dropdown menus, activate a video, and even use online calculators.Here is an example of a drag-and-drop style question from one of the SBAC practice tests in our library. When students know how to move the correct answer into its proper place on the chart, they don't waste a second figuring out the question type and have an advantage on test day. These and other tech-enhanced questions in Pear Assessment will give your students the opportunity to practice the skills they'll need for the real test. By the time your students take the official SBAC assessment, they'll be comfortable with the mechanics of the technology-enhanced questions and be able to focus on the content. If students need a little extra practice focusing on digital assessment question types, consider giving them a fun, low-stakes assessment.2. Typing and Keyboard SkillsAll of the SBAC test sections – ELA, Math, Social Studies, and Science – require students to type a response on the keyboard. The assessments use short answer and free-form essay questions, which means students should be familiar with the keyboard's letters, numbers, delete, space bar, and other keys. For younger students, understanding the keyboard can be a challenge, so opportunities to practice typing in class will support their success during test time.A passage-based question asks students to review and respond to a text. Here's a glimpse at an SBAC released item in Pear Assessment. Here is a passage-based question from another SBAC practice test in the library. This free-form answer requires the student to use the keyboard to explain their answer to a math question. In this example, both math knowledge and keyboarding skills are essential to answering the question correctly.You can use Pear Assessment's essay question type to practice both short answer or essay responses in class or as outside assignments. Open-response question types also enable students to practice attention to detail when using the keyboard to submit responses.3. Experience with Nonfiction and Informational Texts Understanding and analyzing nonfiction or informational texts play a much more significant role on these assessments than they have traditionally. SBAC emphasizes students learning via informational texts, with these components making up between 45%-55% of the reading-based questions depending on the grade level.Practicing answering questions about nonfiction or informational text passages is crucial to adequately prepare students for the SBAC assessment. Pear Assessment's passage-based tech-enhanced questions give the students exposure to these types of questions and help them get used to reading and comprehending online. Students can also adjust to scrolling through text, locating portions of the text, and responding to passage-based questions online.4. Practice on the DeviceAs tech-savvy as students are, a mechanical hiccup during testing could have pretty serious effects on a student and his/her scores. Whether you are using iPads or computers, students should be familiar with the device they will be tested on. More specifically, they need to know how to use the device for academic purposes – watching YouTube on an iPad isn't the same as being tested on one. Students should also know some basic troubleshooting techniques, such as how to open the browser if it closes.Give students practice assessments on the device they will use for the official exam. To go the extra mile, try taking a handful of Pear Assessment's SBAC practice assessments on the device and in the same room they will use on official testing days.5. Stamina to Complete the TestBecause there are several sections on the SBAC that can last an hour or more, students need to be ready to sit at the computer or device for an extended period of time. Working in front of a computer for increasing time periods can help them build up the stamina needed to complete the tests. A few practice sessions and strategic bathroom and snack solutions can be essential tools to getting through the session.On this page, we've provided a few SBAC assessment tests from our library that you can use to build stamina. For the complete list of practice tests, enter the term SBAC in the search box in the Assessment Library and filter for your grade or subject.Ready to Give an SBAC Practice Test?We've made it easy for you! You can find SBAC released items in the Pear Assessment Public Library. Log into Pear Assessment, visit the Public Test Library, and start assigning SBAC practice assessments to your students!Pear Assessment is free for teachers. If you don't have an account, sign up today and get started.Additional Resources:SBAC Practice Tests Smarter Balanced Grade 11 ELA Practice Test-201624 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 8 ELA Practice Test-201625 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 7 ELA Practice Test-2016 16 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 6 ELA Practice Test-201623 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 11 Mathematics Practice Test-201632 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 7 Mathematics Practice Test-201633 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 6 Mathematics Practice Test-201631 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 8 Mathematics Practice Test-201632 questions | SBACAssign Grade 3 Math Performance Task3 questions | SBACAssign Grade 5 Math Performance Task5 questions | SBACAssign Grade 4 Math Performance Task5 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 5 Mathematics Practice Test-201629 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 3 Mathematics Practice Test-201629 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 4 Mathematics Practice Test-201628 questions | SBACAssign Smarter Balanced Grade 5 ELA Practice Test-201623 questions | SBACAssign