Multiple Choice
*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

___ 1. Which of the following is an example of phonemic awareness?
   a. saying bear when shown a picture of a bear
   b. saying the separate sounds in *cat*
   c. noting that *d* and *p* are different letters
   d. copying letters from the chalkboard

___ 2. Which of the following techniques is most effective when two concepts are being compared?
   a. vocabulary self-collection
   b. Venn diagram
   c. semantic map
   d. Predict-o-Gram

___ 3. A technique especially designed to help students locate the sources of answers is
   a. question-answer-relationship.
   b. prior prediction strategy.
   c. responsive elaboration.
   d. directed reading activity.

___ 4. What is the Matthew effect?
   a. Poor readers read less and fall farther behind.
   b. Poor readers get less out of their reading.
   c. Poor readers are given less attention than good readers.
   d. Poor readers benefit less from instruction than good readers do.

___ 5. According to research, which of the following is the single most important home-based activity for preschool children in building the knowledge required for children’s eventual success in reading?
   a. Memorizing nursery rhymes
   b. Talking with parents about school
   c. Practicing the alphabet
   d. Being read to by parents

___ 6. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of word recognition?
   a. Sight vocabulary
   b. Fluency
b. Decoding
d. Identifying words from context

7. A major factor in reading comprehension is the reader’s
   a. Attitude towards reading
c. Spelling knowledge
   b. Prior knowledge
d. Awareness of sounds

8. Slow, disfluent reading marked by numerous significant miscues and poor comprehension is characteristic of the __________ level.
   a. Independent
c. Listening
   b. Instructional
d. Frustration

9. A set of grade-leveled text passages arranged in order from easiest to hardest with sets of accompanying comprehension questions is referred to as
   a. An informal reading inventory
c. A classroom inventory
   b. A text gradient
d. An achievement battery

10. When we consider the degree to which a reader’s miscues change the meaning of a sentence, we are considering
   a. Total accuracy
c. Dialect variation
   b. Total acceptability
d. Decoding skills

11. A reader’s awareness of his/her own use of reading comprehension strategies is referred to as
   a. Metacomprehension
c. Qualitative analysis
   b. Contextual analysis
d. Thinking aloud

12. A portion of text with words systematically deleted is called a
   a. Lexile framework
c. Developmental benchmark
   b. Text gradient
d. Cloze procedure

13. Phonological awareness is the awareness of
a. Phonemes
c. Syllables, onsets and rimes, and phonemes

b. Letter-sound relationships
d. Graphemes

14. Reading comprehension is

a. Understanding all of the words
c. Making meaning

b. Using background knowledge
d. Taught after the second grade

15. Expository text is

a. Non-fiction
c. Persuasive

b. Narrative
d. Found in fairy tales and fables

16. Two important factors in the anticipation phase of a lesson are

a. Prediction and discussion
c. Exploration and accommodation

b. Motivation and activation of background knowledge
d. Analysis and application

17. The language system of grammar, involving the construction of longer, more complex sentences, is the ________ system.

a. Pragmatic
c. Semantic

b. Phonemic
d. Syntactic

18. ________________________ refers to the understanding that written letters correspond to spoken sounds and that the correspondences are systematic and predictable.

a. Decodable
c. Fluency

b. Alphabetic Principle
d. Explicit Instruction

19. Unison oral responding during reading instruction…

a. is be avoided as teachers cannot hear individual student responses.
c. allows students the opportunity to actively practice each skill throughout
an instructional period.

d. is not a part of an effective, direct instruction reading program.

20. A _________ sound is a sound that can be said for several seconds without distorting the sound.

   a. Continuous  c. Long
   b. Stop  d. Digraph

21. Struggling writers tend to equate good writing with

   a. The organization and structure of an essay  c. The use of descriptive language
   b. Good spelling that is presented neatly  d. Choosing specific genres for specific tasks

22. Which of the following best describes a morpheme?

   a. The smallest part of a word that has a distinctive meaning  c. The written representations of language
   b. The sounds of language  d. A word that can stand on its own with meaning

23. A comprehension question that requires students to infer the author’s meaning or purpose is called:

   a. A text explicit question  c. A text implicit question
   b. A scriptal question  d. A deep level of knowledge question

24. Teaching students specific rules related to spelling is important because

   a. The rules are necessary for students to become strong writers  c. The rules are exact and never have exceptions
   b. The rules are generally assessed within the general education environment  d. The rules provide a systematic way to determine the correct spelling of an unknown word

25. According to research related to reading instruction, sight word instruction should:

   a. Occur as the first step of basic word instruction so that students can have a c. Never occur during basic word instruction
large bank of memorized words

b. Occur as the last step of basic word instruction, after students have mastered decoding
d. Be the only method of basic word instruction used, as it has the largest research base to support it