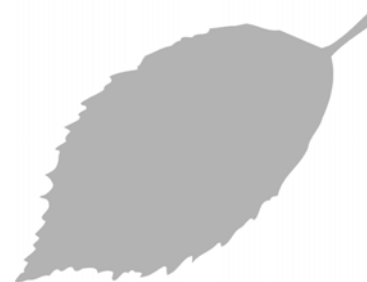


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**Foundations  
of Reading (90)**

**PRACTICE TEST  
APPENDIX:  
Multiple-Choice  
Question Analyses**



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## MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTION ANALYSES

1. Which of the following students is demonstrating the specific type of phonological awareness known as phonemic awareness?
  - A. a student who, after being shown a letter of the alphabet, can orally identify its corresponding sound(s)
  - B. a student who listens to the words *sing*, *ring*, *fling*, and *hang* and can identify that *hang* is different
  - C. a student who, after hearing the word *hat*, can orally identify that it ends with the sound /t/
  - D. a student who listens to the word *Massachusetts* and can determine that it contains four syllables

**Correct Response: C.** Phonemic awareness is the recognition that spoken words are made up of phonemes—the discrete speech sounds of a language. Identifying the final sound (or phoneme) in a word (C) demonstrates phonemic awareness. A, B, and D are incorrect because the skills described (identifying the sound corresponding to a letter, recognizing rhyming words, and counting syllables in a word, respectively) can be performed without the ability to distinguish separate phonemes in a spoken word.

2. A kindergarten teacher could best determine if a child has begun to develop phonemic awareness by asking the child to:
- A. count the number of words the child hears in a sentence as the teacher says the sentence.
  - B. say the word *cat*, then say the first sound the child hears in the word.
  - C. point to the correct letter on an alphabet chart as the teacher names specific letters.
  - D. listen to the teacher say *boat* and *coat*, then identify whether the two words rhyme.

**Correct Response: B.** Phonemic awareness, a type of phonological awareness, is the recognition that spoken words are made up of phonemes, the discrete speech sounds of a language. Segmenting the first sound in a spoken word is one of the first phonemic awareness skills to develop and therefore **B** is an effective informal procedure for assessing phonemic awareness in the beginning stages. **A**, **C**, and **D** are incorrect because performing the tasks described (counting words, recognizing letters and letter names, recognizing rhyming words) does not require phonemic awareness.

3. As students begin to read, the ability to blend phonemes orally contributes to their reading development primarily because it helps students:
- A. recognize and understand sight words in a text.
  - B. use knowledge of letter-sound correspondence to decode words.
  - C. guess the meaning of unfamiliar words from their context.
  - D. divide written words into onsets and rimes.

**Correct Response: B.** Phonemic blending is the ability to combine a sequence of speech sounds (phonemes) together to form a word. Beginning readers use their skill in phonemic blending and their knowledge of letter-sound correspondence to sound out and blend the sounds of simple printed words. **A**, **C**, and **D** are incorrect because they describe literacy skills that are unrelated to phonemic blending.

4. The ability to divide words containing major phonograms into onsets and rimes would best help a first-grade reader decode which of the following words?
- A. itch
  - B. girl
  - C. learn
  - D. stick

**Correct Response: D.** A phonogram is a common spelling pattern used to spell the rime of a group (or "family") of single-syllable words (e.g., the phonogram *-ick* which is pronounced /ɪk/ and appears in the words *brick*, *lick*, and *stick*). Major phonograms appear in a significant number of words that are useful to students in the beginning stages of learning to read and spell. **A**, **B**, and **C** are incorrect because the words shown (*itch*, *girl*, and *learn*) do not contain spelling patterns used in a significant number of print words encountered by beginning readers.

5. Phonemic awareness contributes most to the development of phonics skills in beginning readers by helping them:
- A. recognize different ways in which one sound can be represented in print.
  - B. count the number of syllables in a written word.
  - C. identify in spoken language separate sounds that can be mapped to letters.
  - D. understand the concept of a silent letter.

**Correct Response: C.** English is an alphabetic language—that is, a language in which the letters and letter patterns in written words can be mapped to the phonemes of the spoken words. Phonemic awareness, the recognition of the phonemes in spoken words, and the ability to segment and blend phonemes are critical to learning to apply knowledge of these letter patterns and letter-sound correspondences (i.e., phonics knowledge) to decode and encode printed words. **A** and **D** are incorrect because they describe characteristics of phonics that are not related to phonemic awareness. **B** is incorrect because counting syllables in a written word does not require phonemic awareness.

6. Which of the following first-grade students has attained the *highest* level of phonemic awareness?
- A. a student who, after hearing the word *hot* and the sound /ī/, can substitute /ī/ for /ō/ to make the word *hit*
  - B. a student who can orally segment the word *wonderful* into *won-der-ful*
  - C. a student who, after hearing the words *fish* and *fun*, can identify that they both begin with the same phoneme, /f/
  - D. a student who can orally segment the word *train* into its onset and rime

**Correct Response: A.** Phonemic awareness, the ability to distinguish and manipulate the phonemes in spoken words, is a type of phonological awareness. Reading research indicates that phonological and phonemic awareness skills develop along a continuum from basic to higher-level skills, and that phoneme substitution is a more difficult, or higher-level, skill. Substituting the sound /ī/ for /ō/ in the word *hot* to make the word *hit* is an example of phoneme substitution. **B** and **D** are incorrect because phonemic awareness is not required to perform the phonological awareness skills described. **C** is incorrect because recognizing alliterative words—words that begin with the same phoneme—is a phonological awareness skill that precedes development of advanced phonemic awareness skills, including phoneme substitution.



7. Asking students to listen to a word (e.g., *same*) and then tell the teacher all the sounds in the word is an exercise that would be most appropriate for students who:
- A. have a relatively low level of phonological awareness.
  - B. are beginning to develop systematic phonics skills.
  - C. have a relatively high level of phonemic awareness.
  - D. are beginning to master the alphabetic principle.

**Correct Response: C.** The procedure described—presenting students with a spoken word and having them say all the sounds in the word—is an example of a phoneme-segmentation task. Reading research indicates that phonological and phonemic awareness skills develop along a continuum from basic to higher-level skills, and effective instruction targets skills at a student's current level of development. Segmenting phonemes is a relatively high-level phonemic awareness skill; thus, this exercise would be most appropriate for students who have already achieved a relatively high level of phonemic awareness (C). For this reason, A is incorrect. B and D are incorrect because these responses describe skills at later stages of literacy development.

8. A kindergarten teacher asks a small group of students to repeat after her. First, she says the word *grape* and then pronounces it as *gr* and *ape*. Next, she says the word *take* and then pronounces it as *t* and *ake*. This activity is likely to promote the students' phonemic awareness primarily by:
- A. helping them recognize distinct syllables in oral language.
  - B. encouraging them to divide words into onsets and rimes.
  - C. teaching them how to distinguish between consonants and vowels.
  - D. promoting their awareness of letter-sound correspondence.

**Correct Response: B.** In the activity described, the teacher provides direct instruction in segmenting single-syllable words into onset and rime—that is, into the initial consonant sounds of the word (the onset) and the rest of the word (the rime). Promoting student mastery of onset-rime segmentation prepares students for learning phonemic awareness skills. **A** is incorrect because the segmenting activity focuses on single-syllable words and does not help students distinguish syllable boundaries. **C** is incorrect because the segmenting activity does not focus on phonemes, so it does not help students distinguish between different types of phonemes (e.g., vowels and consonants). **D** is incorrect because the activity is oral and does not present students with information about how the sounds in spoken words relate to the letters in printed words.

9. A teacher shows a student pictures of familiar objects. As the teacher points to the first picture, she asks the student to name the object in the picture. Next, she asks the student to count on his fingers the number of sounds he makes as he says the word again. This activity is most likely to promote which of the following?
- A. understanding of the alphabetic principle
  - B. phonemic awareness skills
  - C. development of letter-sound correspondence
  - D. word identification skills

**Correct Response: B.** In the activity described, the student is prompted to say a word and then count the number of sounds, or phonemes, in the word as he pronounces the word again. By focusing attention on the individual component sounds of the word, the student is practicing phonemic segmentation, an important phonemic awareness skill in the continuum of phonological awareness skills. **A** and **C**, which concern the recognition of letter-sound relationships, are incorrect because the activity described does not require the student to use letter knowledge. **D** is incorrect because the activity does not require the student to use word identification skills, which concern decoding printed words.

10. Which of the following oral language activities would best promote the phonological processing skills of a student who is an English Language Learner?
- A. Read aloud in English and ask the student to guess the meaning of unfamiliar words.
  - B. Identify phonemes that are used in spoken English but not in the student's primary language.
  - C. Help identify words that sound the same in English and in the student's primary language.
  - D. Give feedback immediately after the student makes pronunciation errors in spoken English.

**Correct Response: B.** Phonological processing skills rely on the ability of the listener to detect and discriminate between phonemes of a language. While there are approximately 100 speech sounds, or phonemes, used in human language, only a portion of these is used in any given language, and the set varies across languages. English Language Learners frequently have difficulty detecting the phonemes of a new language that do not occur in their primary language, and thus activities focused on identifying these phonemes would be effective for promoting the phonological processing skills of this student. **A** is incorrect because guessing the meaning of a printed word is not related to phonological processing. **C** is incorrect because identifying cognates—words that sound similar in first and second languages—does not address the area of difficulty in phonological processing that the student is likely to have. **D** is incorrect because pronunciation errors do not necessarily reflect an underlying difficulty in phoneme perception, the foundation for phonological processing skills.

11. A preschool child picks up an unfamiliar book, opens it to the end, points to the text, and begins to "pretend read" the story. These behaviors suggest that the child most likely:
- A. has well-developed book-handling skills.
  - B. knows where individual words begin and end.
  - C. has developed an understanding that print carries meaning.
  - D. understands the concept of print directionality.

**Correct Response: C.** The child's behavior, "pretend reading" when pointing to the text or printed portion of a page in a book, indicates an understanding that printed text represents meaningful language. **A** is incorrect because the child begins reading from the end of the book, which indicates a lack of basic book-handling skills. **B** is incorrect because the child does not point to or decode the separate words of the printed text but only "pretend reads" the story. **D** is incorrect because the child does not use gestures to demonstrate knowledge of print directionality.

12. A preschool child draws a stick figure and makes some unintelligible scribbles around it. When she shows it to her teacher, she points to the scribbles and says, "This says 'I love mommy.'" This behavior suggests that the child most likely:
- A. is ready to learn the concept of letter-sound correspondence.
  - B. is beginning to develop awareness that words are made of distinct phonemes.
  - C. has a basic understanding of the alphabetic principle.
  - D. has grasped the idea that the function of print is distinct from that of pictures.

**Correct Response: D.** By pointing to the letter-like scribbles when reporting to the teacher what the page "says"—the verbal message encoded on the page—the child distinguishes between print and other graphic material. This suggests that the child understands that the function of print is to encode an utterance that can be decoded as meaningful speech. **B** is incorrect because the description does not indicate that the child has developed knowledge of individual speech sounds in words, that is, phonemic awareness. Thus **A** and **C** are incorrect because phonemic awareness is a fundamental prerequisite for understanding the alphabetic principle and the concept of letter-sound correspondences.

13. At the end of each school day, a preschool teacher encourages the children to talk about the day's events. As the children describe each event, the teacher writes it on large block paper. Afterward, the teacher reads the list back to the class. This activity would contribute to the children's literacy development primarily by promoting their:
- A. basic understanding of the alphabetic principle.
  - B. awareness that speech can be represented by writing.
  - C. basic understanding of word boundaries.
  - D. awareness of the relationship between syllables and the spoken word.

**Correct Response: B.** In the activity described, the teacher demonstrates to preschool children that their spoken utterances can be recorded verbatim in writing and that this written record can later be decoded in spoken form. **A** is incorrect because the teacher's strategy does not demonstrate relationships between the individual sounds in spoken words and the letters used to represent the words in writing. **C** is incorrect because the teacher's strategy does not highlight individual words or provide explicit instruction in segmenting sentences into words. **D** is incorrect because the teacher does not highlight individual syllables or provide explicit instruction in the component syllables of spoken words.

14. A kindergarten teacher hangs labels on key objects in the classroom, puts up posters that include words and captions, and always has a big book on display for the children's use. This kind of classroom environment is most likely to help promote children's:
- A. recognition that words are composed of separate sounds.
  - B. recognition of high-frequency sight words.
  - C. development of automaticity in word recognition.
  - D. development of an awareness of print.

**Correct Response: D.** Print awareness encompasses a developing understanding of print concepts and the writing system, an understanding of relationships between oral language and print, and familiarity with ways that literate adults interact with and make use of printed materials and writing. The classroom described includes several elements that can be effectively used to promote print awareness at the kindergarten level. The presence of printed labels, posters, and big books provides exposure to print and the teacher can use these materials to model print functions. Big books can be used effectively as part of explicit instruction in print concepts and book-handling skills. **A** is incorrect because phonemic awareness—recognition that words are composed of phonemes—is not directly promoted by a print-rich environment. **B** and **C** are incorrect because simply exposing children to print does not directly promote word recognition skills.



15. A preschool teacher is reading a story to his class. As he reads, he holds the book so the children can see the words and pictures while his finger follows the line of print. This activity would contribute to the children's reading development primarily by:
- A. promoting their development of letter recognition skills.
  - B. helping them recognize phonemes that occur frequently in print.
  - C. developing their awareness of left-to-right directionality.
  - D. promoting their understanding of letter-sound correspondence.

**Correct Response:** C. By following the line of print with his finger while reading, the teacher provides students with a visual demonstration that print is read from left to right. **A**, **B**, and **D** are incorrect because the teacher does not explicitly identify or indicate component letters, phonemes, or letter-sound correspondences related to the text.

16. Pointing out the title, beginning, middle, and end of a book to a group of preschool children before reading the book aloud to them contributes to their reading development primarily by promoting their:
- A. understanding of text directionality.
  - B. development of book-handling skills.
  - C. understanding of the concept of schema.
  - D. development of literal comprehension strategies.

**Correct Response: B.** The instruction the teacher provides before reading aloud, in conjunction with how the teacher holds and proceeds through the book during reading, helps beginning readers learn how to hold a book with the front cover facing up and the spine on the left, and then how to move through the pages from front to back. **A** is incorrect because the teacher does not show students lines of text or indicate to them how to track print during reading. **C** is incorrect because the teacher does not attempt to access students' background knowledge, or schema, related to the text. **D** is incorrect because the activity does not focus on teaching students strategies for comprehending the text.

17. Which of the following strategies would be most effective in promoting kindergarten children's ability to recognize and name letters of the alphabet?
- A. The teacher says the name of a letter while the children each trace its shape on a cutout letter.
  - B. The teacher posts the entire alphabet around the room in several different formats.
  - C. The teacher reads aloud to the children from books that contain mostly words that follow regular phonics patterns.
  - D. The teacher emphasizes the initial sounds of words when reading to the children.

**Correct Response: A.** Letter naming entails an ability both to distinguish between letters and to associate particular letter shapes with their names. The activity described in **A** simultaneously activates visual, auditory, kinesthetic, and tactile sensory pathways in learning letter shapes and associating these shapes with their names. Research suggests that such multisensory techniques are effective for this purpose. **B**, **C**, and **D** are incorrect because the activities described do not focus on one or both subskills required in letter naming. The activity described in **B** exposes students to letter shapes without promoting students' ability to distinguish the letters from one another or associate each letter shape with a letter name. The activities described in **C** and **D** do not present students with information about letter shapes or letter names.

18. Having kindergarten children practice tracing the letters of the alphabet in sand is most appropriate for children who are having difficulty:
- A. internalizing the alphabetic principle.
  - B. recognizing that print carries meaning.
  - C. understanding the relationship between spoken and written language.
  - D. developing letter formation skills.

**Correct Response: D.** The activity described has children use arm movements and highly textured material to heighten their awareness of letter shapes and the sequence of strokes for forming letters. The activity is effective for students who are having difficulty with letter formation because it simultaneously activates visual, kinesthetic, and tactile sensory pathways in learning letter shapes and associating these shapes with their names. Research suggests that such multisensory techniques are effective for this purpose. **A** is incorrect because this activity does not address the relationship between the alphabetic writing system of English and the sounds of spoken language. **B** is incorrect because the function of print is not addressed in this activity. **C** is incorrect because oral language is not addressed in this activity.

19. A preschool teacher shows a group of children pictures of everyday objects. Below each picture is printed the letter of the alphabet that corresponds to the word's initial sound. As the teacher points to each picture, she names the object, then she points to the letter underneath it and says the sound it makes. The teacher invites the children to repeat the sound with her. This activity is likely to contribute to the children's reading development primarily by:
- A. illustrating the concept of word boundaries.
  - B. focusing on auditory discrimination skills.
  - C. introducing the concept of onset and rime.
  - D. demonstrating that phonemes are represented by letters.

**Correct Response: D.** In the series of steps described (i.e., pronouncing a word, pointing to the letter that represents the initial sound of the word, and saying the sound the letter makes), the teacher demonstrates that familiar words have component sounds that can be pronounced in isolation, and that letters of the alphabet represent the component sounds (phonemes) of spoken words in print. **A** is incorrect because the teacher points out neither spoken nor written word boundaries in this lesson. **B** is incorrect because auditory discrimination entails comparing and distinguishing between two different sounds, whereas only a single sound is presented at a time in this lesson. **C** is incorrect because the teacher points out only the initial sound of each word and does not point out or discuss the remaining portion (the rime) of the word.

20. A teacher holds up a series of familiar objects, asking students to name each object and isolate the final sound they hear. This type of activity would be most appropriate for a student who:
- A. needs more development with phonemic awareness skills.
  - B. needs to increase reading fluency and comprehension.
  - C. lacks automaticity in word recognition.
  - D. has difficulty sounding out phonetically regular one-syllable words.

**Correct Response: A.** In the activity described, students are asked to isolate and pronounce separately the final sound, or phoneme, of a familiar word. Learning to isolate the final sound in a word is a step toward mastering phonemic segmentation, an important phonemic awareness skill that supports literacy development in English. **B**, **C**, and **D** are incorrect because they are related to decoding print, which is not addressed in this activity.

21. A kindergarten teacher wants to promote students' understanding of the alphabetic principle. Which of the following would be the most effective *first* step in a sequence of instruction designed to achieve this goal?
- A. Talk with students about selected consonants using a series of posters that each feature one consonant and contain pictures of items whose initial phoneme demonstrates that consonant's sound.
  - B. Have students trace both lowercase and uppercase letters of the alphabet and then practice reproducing the letters on their own.
  - C. Talk with students about the title, beginning, middle, and end of a story and point to these parts while reading the story aloud from a big book.
  - D. Put labels on several familiar objects in the classroom and regularly read the labels aloud to the students.

**Correct Response: A.** Understanding the alphabetic principle entails the recognition that letters and letter patterns used in writing an alphabetic language correspond to the sounds in the spoken words of the language. The activity described in **A** would promote understanding of the relationship between letters and the initial sounds in familiar words. Focusing on the initial phoneme in these words reflects an understanding that segmenting an initial consonant is a relatively easy phonemic awareness skill that beginning readers have likely mastered and thus is appropriate to use in early instruction on the alphabetic principle. **B** is incorrect because the activity does not relate letters to the sounds in words. **C** is incorrect because it does not focus on the letters in a text or relate them to discrete sounds in words. **D** is incorrect because the individual sounds are not isolated or related to the letters in the printed word.

22. When learning letter-sound correspondence, beginning readers are likely to require the most instruction in decoding which of the following?
- A. ship
  - B. dime
  - C. hot
  - D. best

**Correct Response: B.** Reading research indicates that beginning readers benefit most from phonics instruction that is systematic—presented according to the increasing complexity of linguistic units. In the continuum of beginning phonics instruction, silent *e* pattern words (CVCe) such as *dime* are taught after CCVC words (**A**), CVC words (**C**), or CVCC words (**D**).



23. Which of the following best describes the relationship between word decoding and reading comprehension in a beginning reader's development?
- A. Decoding skills and reading comprehension skills tend to develop independently of one another.
  - B. Reading comprehension skills directly facilitate the development of decoding skills.
  - C. Development of decoding skills is secondary to the development of reading fluency and comprehension skills.
  - D. Rapid automatic decoding skills help facilitate development of reading fluency and comprehension.

**Correct Response: D.** Reading research has shown that accurate decoding skills are a prerequisite to effective development of word-reading automaticity, which, in turn, is foundational to the development of reading fluency—that is, reading text accurately, at a rate that supports comprehension, and with speech-like phrasing and expressiveness. Furthermore, convergent research suggests that a lack of automatic decoding skills is a frequent cause of comprehension difficulties among students in the primary grades. **A** is incorrect because research indicates that poor decoding skills hamper comprehension and the development of reading comprehension skills. **B** and **C** are incorrect because being able to decode a text is foundational to understanding the text's meaning.

24. A teacher can most effectively support first graders' development of rapid automatic word recognition by *first* teaching students how to:
- A. apply consistent phonics generalizations in common words.
  - B. use context cues to determine the meanings of words.
  - C. identify the constituent parts of multisyllable words.
  - D. look up unfamiliar words in the dictionary.

**Correct Response: A.** Automaticity is the rapid recognition of a word without conscious attention to the decoding process. Research indicates that accurate decoding skills are a prerequisite to the development of, and readiness to benefit from instruction in, automatic word recognition. Applying consistent phonics generalizations to decode common words is a foundational decoding skill appropriate for beginning readers at the first-grade level. **B** is incorrect because a reliance on context cues for word identification is a frequent cause of inaccurate reading, so this strategy would not facilitate automatic word recognition. **C** is incorrect because dividing multisyllable words into constituent parts is an advanced skill typically taught after developing readers have achieved automaticity reading many single-syllable words. **D** is incorrect because looking up words in a dictionary is related to decoding only as a corrective strategy and does not present phonics patterns explicitly or systematically. It is therefore of limited effectiveness in developing accurate decoding skills and automaticity among beginning readers.

25. Which of the following describes an *implicit* strategy for extending and reinforcing students' phonics skills?
- A. encouraging students to look for particular words and word parts in environmental print
  - B. having students sort sets of familiar words into their designated word families
  - C. asking students to sound out new words that follow a common regular spelling pattern
  - D. guiding students to spell new multisyllable words using known words and word parts

**Correct Response: A.** An implicit instructional strategy is one in which the learning goal of the instruction or activity is not explicitly stated or directly taught. Implicit strategies for teaching phonics do not directly present students with information about phonics patterns but rely on students to notice—incidentally and independently—the phonics patterns represented in whole words they are learning to read. Since the focus of the activity in **A** is words and word parts—not explicitly identified phonics patterns but larger units—students who extend and reinforce their phonics knowledge during this activity will do so because they independently discern phonics patterns among the uncontrolled set of words they encounter in environmental print. **B** and **C** are incorrect because these activities explicitly require students to focus on spelling patterns in a controlled set of familiar words. Similarly, **D** is incorrect because students are explicitly shown how to apply knowledge of a spelling pattern to spell a controlled set of words that contain previously taught patterns.

26. Which of the following strategies would be most effective in promoting second graders' decoding of multisyllable words?
- A. giving students opportunities to read literature that offers repeated exposure to predictable text
  - B. prompting students to sound out the individual phonemes that compose multisyllable words
  - C. encouraging students to compare the parts of new multisyllable words with known single-syllable words
  - D. reinforcing students' recognition of high-frequency multisyllable words using drills and flashcards

**Correct Response: C.** By the second grade, students have typically learned to read a wide variety of syllable patterns in single-syllable words. Since most of the syllables in multisyllable words follow the same patterns as those in single-syllable words, the primary challenge for students just learning to decode multisyllable words is learning to recognize the words as a series of discrete syllables. This recognition allows students to apply their prior knowledge of syllable patterns to decoding longer words. The strategy described in **C** is effective because it focuses students' attention on recognizing the component syllables in these words. **A** is incorrect because reading predictable text is typically used with beginning readers and is not appropriate for teaching decoding of multisyllable words. **B** is incorrect because sounding out words letter by letter is a strategy beginning readers can use to decode very simple words with one-to-one letter-sound correspondences, but it is not an efficient strategy for decoding the complex multiletter phonics patterns typically encountered by second-grade readers. **D** is incorrect because practicing with flashcards—focusing on rapid recognition of words—would not be appropriate until students have learned to process all of the letters in target words systematically and can decode the words with a high degree of accuracy.

27. A second-grade teacher writes several sentences on the board, covering up one word in each sentence. She uncovers the first letter of the first covered word and asks students to guess the word before she uncovers it completely. She then follows the same procedure with the next sentence. In the example shown below, the students have completed sentences 1 and 2 and are currently working on sentence 3.

1. Paul likes to play football.
2. Elephants are the largest land animals.
3. We went to the m  last Friday.

This activity is most likely to promote the students' word identification skills by helping them:

- A. use syllabication as a decoding strategy.
- B. apply phonics generalizations to decode multisyllable words.
- C. use semantic and syntactic cues to help identify words.
- D. apply common consonant-vowel patterns to decode unfamiliar words.

**Correct Response: C.** In the activity described, students are asked to identify a hidden word in a printed text with only minimal information about its spelling—that is, knowing only the first letter of the word. Since students know numerous words beginning with a given letter of the alphabet, phonic analysis is insufficient to identify the single word represented in the text. Using contextual cues—considering the semantic and syntactic context in which the word fits (i.e., would the word make sense in this sentence?)—in combination with the first letter, provides students with a basis for narrowing the set of possible words. Thus, this activity is most likely to promote contextual analysis skills that support accurate decoding. **A**, **B**, and **D** are incorrect because they describe word identification strategies that require information about the spelling of the whole word.

28. A second-grade teacher administers spelling inventories periodically to help assess students' phonics knowledge. The following shows one student's performance on a spelling inventory at the beginning of the school year and again several months later.

Dictated Word	Student Spelling
set	set
star	ster
drive	driv
peach	pech
turn	tarn
join	joyn

Dictated Word	Student Spelling
set	set
star	star
drive	drive
peach	peche
turn	turn
join	joyn

The student's performance on the second administration of the spelling inventory indicates that the student made the most improvement in which of the following areas?

- A. initial and final consonants
- B. short vowels and diphthongs
- C. digraphs and blends
- D. long and *r*-controlled vowels

**Correct Response: D.** Patterns of improvement across the assessments suggest the student has learned two conventional spelling patterns. First, by correctly spelling *star* and *turn* in the second assessment, the student demonstrates progress in spelling words with *r*-controlled vowels. Second, by learning to use the VCe long-vowel pattern to spell the words *drive* and *peach*, the student demonstrates knowledge of a conventional spelling pattern for long vowels. Although the student's spelling of *peach* in the second assessment is incorrect, it nevertheless demonstrates progress in learning conventional spelling patterns used in English. **A**, **B**, and **C** are incorrect because the student shows no change over time in the indicated spelling skills.

29. Which of the following provides the best rationale for incorporating spelling instruction into a first-grade reading program?
- A. Spelling promotes phonemic awareness by teaching students to break words into onsets and rimes.
  - B. Spelling facilitates vocabulary development by introducing students to new words.
  - C. Spelling simplifies the reading process by focusing students on a limited set of decoding rules.
  - D. Spelling supports word recognition by helping students learn and retain common phonics patterns.

**Correct Response: D.** Research has shown that the development of spelling and phonics skills is reciprocal; when instruction in these two skills is aligned, development of each skill area is reinforced and enhanced. Thus, learning the spelling patterns of words reinforces learning of their phonics patterns and supports word recognition. **A** is incorrect because phonemic awareness and the phonological awareness skill of onset-rime segmentation precedes and contributes to students' spelling development, not the reverse as stated in **A**. **B** is incorrect because most words targeted in spelling instruction are not new to students but already part of their oral vocabulary. **C** is incorrect because spelling knowledge continually expands the range of students' decoding skills and does not limit or simplify the decoding process.

30. Which of the following statements best describes how oral vocabulary knowledge is related to the process of decoding written words?
- A. A reader applies decoding skills to unfamiliar written words in order to increase his or her oral vocabulary knowledge.
  - B. A reader's oral vocabulary knowledge allows the reader to derive meaning as he or she decodes written words.
  - C. A reader must have extensive oral vocabulary knowledge in order to learn decoding processes.
  - D. A reader's oral vocabulary knowledge is dependent on his or her development of strong decoding skills.

**Correct Response: B.** A reader uses decoding skills to derive the correct pronunciation of a phonically regular word, but the phonological form alone does not prompt understanding of the word's meaning. To understand the word's meaning, the reader must already have the word in her or his oral vocabulary. **A** is incorrect because decoding an unfamiliar word correctly does not provide the semantic information about the word required to add the word to a reader's oral vocabulary. **C** is incorrect because decoding is the process of identifying the spoken form of a word based on its printed form, which can be done without knowledge of the word's meaning. **D** is incorrect because in the early stages of reading development, oral language precedes development of decoding skills.



31. **Read the sentence below; then answer the question that follows.**

My family went to the circus last weekend. I liked the clowns the best. They were very funny.

A student makes several miscues when reading these sentences aloud. Which of the following miscues represents an error in decoding consonant blends?

- A. omitting *circus*
- B. pronouncing *clowns* as *clones*
- C. saying *bet* for *best*
- D. shortening *funny* to *fun*

**Correct Response: C.** A consonant blend is a sequence of two or more consonants in a word, each of which represents a separate phoneme. For example, the sequence of consonants at the end of the word *best* represents the sequence of phonemes /s/ and /t/. A student who says *bet* for *best* is omitting the letter *s*, an error in decoding the consonant blend at the end of the word. The other responses are incorrect because these miscues are unrelated to decoding consonant blends. **A** is a whole-word omission. **B** represents an error decoding a diphthong. **D** is an omission of an entire syllable.

32. Which of the following sentences contains a pair of italicized words that differ from one another by one phoneme?
- A. He took off his *cap* so that he could take a *nap*.
  - B. She works at a *bank* that is located near the *bank* of a river.
  - C. She told him not to *buy* a ticket because she had already *bought* one.
  - D. His face looked *pale* after he carried the *pail* of water for a mile.

**Correct Response: A.** A phoneme is a phonological unit of language, a discrete speech sound in a particular language that native speakers of the language recognize as sufficient to distinguish between two phonologically similar but separate words. For example, the speech sounds /k/ and /n/ are phonemes in English because native English speakers who hear the pair of spoken forms /kăp/ and /năp/ regard them as distinct words. **B** is incorrect because the two identically spelled words *bank* (financial institution) and *bank* (land form abutting a river) are pronounced the same way; i.e., they contain the identical sequence of phonemes. **C** is incorrect because the two words differ by more than one phoneme. **D** is incorrect because although the pair of words, *pale* and *pail*, differ in their spelling, they are identical in their pronunciation; i.e., they contain the same phonemes.

33. Which of the following students demonstrates variation in reading development that would require intervention focused on *explicit* phonics instruction?
- A. a kindergarten student who can recite the alphabet from memory but has difficulty distinguishing individual phonemes in words
  - B. a first-grade student who can easily decode nonsense words but has limited comprehension of the meaning of text
  - C. a second-grade student who is adept at using context cues to identify words but has difficulty sounding out the letters in unfamiliar words
  - D. a third-grade student who can read most grade-level text fluently but has difficulty with unfamiliar irregular low-frequency words

**Correct Response: C.** A second-grade student who lacks the fundamental skill of sounding out letters has phonics skills well below grade level and is at significant risk for reading failure. Thus, an appropriate intervention for this student would be explicit phonics instruction. **A** is incorrect because this student has not yet developed phonemic awareness, so an intervention in explicit phonics would be too advanced. **B** is incorrect because the student's ability to decode nonsense words demonstrates development of phonics skills. **D** is incorrect because a student who has attained fluency reads accurately and with comprehension, which is overwhelming evidence that the student has accurate decoding skills—including strong phonics skills.

34. Explicit phonics instruction is most appropriate for a student who has demonstrated which of the following phonological awareness skills?
- A. being aware that a word is made up of one or more phonemes
  - B. being able to separate a word's onset and rime
  - C. being aware that words can be divided into syllables
  - D. being able to segment and blend a word's phonemes

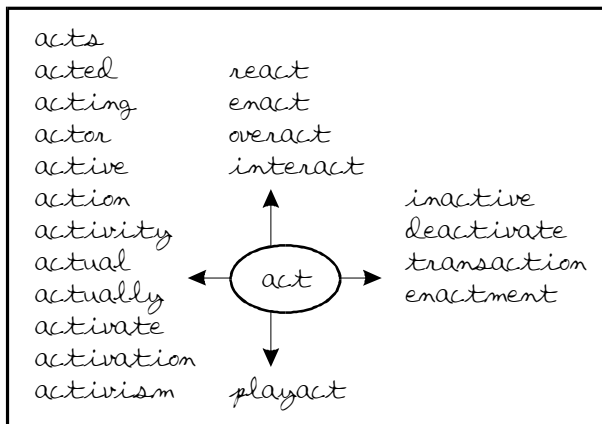
**Correct Response: D.** Research indicates that phonemic awareness skills, particularly phonemic blending (i.e., combining a sequence of speech sounds to form a word), are prerequisite skills to effective phonics instruction. **A** is incorrect because the skill described indicates phonemic awareness in the early stages, and not the fully developed skills that are prerequisite for instruction in phonics skills. **B** and **C** are incorrect because the phonological awareness skills described develop before the development of phonemic awareness, which is a prerequisite to phonics instruction.

35. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

A teacher poses the following question to fourth-grade students.

*What words can you think of that have the word "act" in them?*

Using student responses, the teacher creates the following web on the board.



This technique is likely to be most helpful for enhancing the students' awareness of:

- A. morphemic structure.
- B. compound words.
- C. syllable patterns.
- D. Greek roots.

**Correct Response: A.** The web shown shows a circle with the base word *act* in the center and connected to four word lists that are categorized according to different morphological processes—clockwise, adding suffixes or inflectional endings, adding prefixes, adding both, and creating compound words. Thus, the chart illustrates an analysis of morphemes according to type and how these types of morphemes are combined, promoting an understanding of the morphemic structure in words. **B** is incorrect because only a single compound word is presented in the web, which is insufficient to illustrate and promote understanding of this word type. **C** is incorrect because syllable patterns are not the focus of analysis. **D** is incorrect because the only root word in the web, the base word *act*, is derived from the Latin word *actus* and is not a Greek root.

36. Which of the following sets of words would be most effective to use when introducing students to the concept of structural analysis?
- A. late, great, wait, eight
  - B. afraid, obtain, explain, remain
  - C. swim, swims, swam, swum
  - D. pretest, retest, tested, testing

**Correct Response: D.** In the context of reading, structural analysis is the process of recognizing the morphemic structure of words. Typically, structural analysis is introduced to students in the early elementary grades as a strategy for identifying words with inflections or simple affixes that are in students' oral vocabulary. The list in **D** features a phonically regular base word and affixes that are appropriate for beginning readers. **A** is incorrect because the words in this list contain only one morpheme and thus are not useful for demonstrating structural analysis. **B** is incorrect because the list features words that contain prefixes and roots that are inappropriate for beginning instruction in structural analysis. **C** is incorrect because this list features a base word (*swim*) with irregular past tense forms (*swam*, *swum*) which do not lend themselves to structural analysis.

37. An English Language Learner pronounces *tigers* as *tiger* when reading the following sentence aloud.

They saw tigers at the zoo.

Which of the following actions is most appropriate for the teacher to take *first* in response to the student's miscue?

- A. guide the student in reading lists of nouns with and without plural *-s* on the end
- B. verify that the student understands that *tigers* means more than one tiger
- C. provide the student with independent practice in adding plural *-s* to singular nouns
- D. provide a picture card to determine whether the student can identify a tiger

**Correct Response: B.** Since there is often a discrepancy between an English Language Learner's receptive and productive language skills, the student may in fact recognize the omitted element but simply not pronounce it, may not have the element in his or her oral vocabulary, or may have difficulty decoding the element. To assess the source of the error and respond appropriately, the teacher must first determine whether the missing element is in the student's oral vocabulary. **A** and **C** are incorrect because the teacher must ensure that the plural *-s* is in the student's oral vocabulary before beginning differentiated instruction in decoding words with the morpheme. **D** is incorrect because assessing the student's knowledge of the word *tiger* does not provide information relevant to the student's miscue.

38. The following sentence is missing several words.

\_(1)\_ unusual \_(2)\_ of spices \_(3)\_  
the soup an \_(4)\_ flavor.

A word with the suffix *-tion* would fit best in which of the blanks in the sentence?

- A. (1)
- B. (2)
- C. (3)
- D. (4)

**Correct Response: B.** Words ending with the derivational suffix *-tion* are nouns (e.g., *combination*, *addition*). The syntax of English determines the word orders that are possible (i.e., grammatically correct) in sentences. For example, articles and adjectives precede the nouns they modify. In the sentence, *unusual* is an adjective, so blank 1 would most likely represent an article (e.g., *the*, *an*), and blank 2 would most likely represent a noun. Therefore, blank 2 is an appropriate placement for a word ending in *-tion*. **A** is incorrect because blank 1 most likely represents an article. **C** is incorrect because it is the only likely placement for the verb in this sentence, given the structure of the sentence frame. **D** is incorrect because blank 4 follows an article and precedes a noun, so it is not a likely position for another noun.



39. Which of the following principles is best illustrated by the words *watched*, *wanted*, and *warned*?
- A. Spelling is often the best predictor of the pronunciation of a suffix.
  - B. Open syllables are usually pronounced with a long vowel sound.
  - C. The spelling of a suffix is often more reliable than its pronunciation.
  - D. The second letter of a consonant blend is usually pronounced as the onset of the following syllable.

**Correct Response: C.** The words listed all contain the regular past-tense inflection *-ed*. The ending is spelled the same way in all three cases, but the ending is pronounced differently in each word. In the word *watched*, the *-ed* ending is pronounced [t]. In the word *wanted*, the *-ed* ending is pronounced [ɛd]. In the word *warned*, the *-ed* ending is pronounced [d]. **A** is incorrect because the three words illustrate that a single spelling of the ending can be pronounced three different ways. **B** is incorrect because none of the words contain an open syllable and thus do not illustrate characteristics of open syllables. **D** is incorrect because the syllabication guideline given is relevant to only one of the words (the word *wanted*).

40. The words *enjoyable*, *maneuverable*, *corruptible*, and *convertible* best illustrate which of the following principles?
- A. The spelling of a suffix can vary depending on its root word.
  - B. The accented syllable of a root word can shift when certain suffixes are added to it.
  - C. The addition of a suffix can alter the spelling of its root word.
  - D. The pronunciation of a suffix can change when added to certain root words.

**Correct Response:** **A.** The four words presented contain the same derivational suffix, which has two variant spellings, *-able* and *-ible*. The correct spelling of the suffix in a particular word depends on the root of the word. **B**, **C**, and **D** are incorrect because the phonological and orthographic variations described in these responses do not occur in the words listed.

41. A second-grade teacher has students pull two single-syllable nouns from a hat (e.g., *bulb*, *light*) and asks them to form words by putting the words together (e.g., *lightbulb*). Students then draw pictures to illustrate their new words and write short stories using the new words. This activity is likely to be most effective for helping students:
- A. use visualization as a reading comprehension strategy.
  - B. apply knowledge of phonics generalizations.
  - C. use context cues to identify unfamiliar words.
  - D. understand the concept of compound words.

**Correct Response: D.** A compound word is a word composed of two base words, and the meaning of a compound word is related to the meaning of these component parts. Combining two words to form a single new word illustrates the concept of compound words. **A** is incorrect because the activity described is not directly related to reading and comprehending a text. **B** is incorrect because the activity described does not focus on phonics patterns. **C** is incorrect because the activity is not relevant to reading or identifying unfamiliar words in connected text.

42. Instruction in structural analysis is likely to promote upper elementary students' reading comprehension primarily by:
- A. facilitating their ability to use phonics generalizations to decode words.
  - B. enhancing their familiarity with the text structures and features used in different genres.
  - C. equipping them with strategies for understanding the meanings of unfamiliar multisyllable words.
  - D. increasing their knowledge of key vocabulary found in content-area textbooks.

**Correct Response: C.** In the context of reading, structural analysis is the process of recognizing the morphemic structure of words. Readers who recognize component morphemes (i.e., base words, prefixes, suffixes, and inflections) in unfamiliar, morphologically complex words can use this knowledge to support decoding or to derive the likely meaning of the words. **A** is incorrect because instruction in word analysis skills as a decoding strategy is typically taught during earlier stages of reading development. **B** is incorrect because recognizing component morphemes in words does not provide information relevant to text structures and features. **D** is incorrect because teaching the use of structural analysis is not sufficient in itself to help students learn key content-area vocabulary.

43. A third-grade teacher administers the following informal reading assessment to individual students.

**Part I:** Read aloud the following words:

laugh  
neighbor  
beginning  
friend  
together  
young

**Part II:** Read aloud the following passage:

Nick and Ben are best friends. They have been neighbors since they were very young. In the beginning, they did not get along, but now they play together every day after school. They make jokes and laugh a lot.

One student performs significantly better on the second part of the test than on the first. Which of the following is the best assessment of this student's reading performance?

- A. The student is proficient at using context cues to help identify words but has weak word decoding skills.
- B. The student can decode single-syllable words but has not yet learned how to decode multisyllable words.
- C. The student is proficient at using syntactic cues to identify words but is not yet skilled at using semantic cues.
- D. The student understands letter-sound correspondence but has limited awareness of syllable structure.

**Correct Response: A.** All of the words that appear in the word list also appear in the passage. A student who has difficulty reading these words in isolation, but succeeds in reading the words in the passage, must use information available only in the text to support word identification. A reader who can recognize most of the words in a passage can use the context of an unfamiliar word to deduce the syntactic category (e.g., noun, verb, adjective) and some semantic information about the unfamiliar word. **B** and **D** are incorrect because the factors identified in these responses do not vary in the two parts of the assessment, and thus cannot explain the difference in the student's performance in these two parts. **C** is incorrect because the student performs well on the second part of the assessment, so is likely skilled at using both syntactic and semantic cues.

44. A second-grade teacher uses the following handout to guide the class through an activity.

Look at the word *fair* in these two sentences:

- It isn't *fair* that Juan got an extra scoop of ice cream.
- Simon and Ling went to the *fair* and rode on the merry-go-round.

How are these words the same? How are they different?

Can you think of sentences that show two different ways in which each of the following words can be used?

<b>saw</b>	<b>spell</b>	<b>root</b>	<b>run</b>
<b>play</b>	<b>fly</b>	<b>kind</b>	<b>seal</b>

This activity would best promote students' ability to:

- A. identify and decode common homographs.
- B. use structural cues to identify the meaning of words.
- C. cluster new vocabulary together into meaningful groups.
- D. find and use synonyms for common words.

**Correct Response: A.** Homographs are words that are spelled the same way but have different meanings. For example, the words *saw*, meaning the cutting tool, and *saw*, meaning the past tense of the verb *to see*, have different origins and meanings, but they are spelled the same way. The activity in the box promotes students' awareness of the characteristics of homographs. Drawing students' attention to the fact that two words can be spelled the same way but have completely different meanings would not contribute to their understanding of structural analysis (B), semantic analysis (C), or synonyms (D).

45. A sixth-grade student encounters the following sentence in a short story.

She experienced a sense of *déjà vu* as she walked down the street of the strange new city.

The student asks the teacher about the meaning of *déjà vu* in the sentence. The teacher could best respond by advising the student to take which of the following steps?

- A. Make note of the word in a vocabulary log, and then study the word after finishing the story.
- B. Use context cues in the sentence to guess the meaning of the word, and then try out that meaning in the sentence.
- C. Look up the word in the dictionary, and then paraphrase the sentence using the dictionary definition.
- D. Break the word into its component parts, and then compare the parts to the meanings of similar known words.

**Correct Response: C.** Stopping to consult a dictionary is generally disruptive to the reading process; however, in some situations, as with the sentence shown in the box, consulting a dictionary is the only effective method for determining the meaning of an unfamiliar term encountered in a text. Also, paraphrasing the sentence by substituting the dictionary definition for the unfamiliar term is a good method for both reinforcing understanding of the new term and returning the reader to the flow of the story. The other strategies given would not be effective in this particular situation. **B** is incorrect because contextual analysis would not be a useful strategy here, since the sentence around the term *déjà vu* provides little or no clues as to the term's meaning. Using structural analysis (**D**) would also not be helpful, since the term is made up of two words and they are borrowed from the French language. Finally, simply noting the term in a vocabulary log and coming back to it after finishing reading the story (**A**) would cause the student to miss the significance of the sentence and could diminish the student's comprehension of the story.

46. Before beginning a new content-area reading passage, a fourth-grade teacher asks students to think of words related to the topic of the text. The teacher writes the words on the board and then asks the students to suggest ways to group the words based on meaningful connections. The teacher also encourages them to explain their reasons for grouping particular words together. This series of activities is likely to promote the students' reading development primarily by helping them:
- A. extend and reinforce their expressive and receptive vocabularies related to the text's topic.
  - B. infer the meaning of new vocabulary in the text based on word derivations.
  - C. strengthen and extend their understanding of the overall structure of the text.
  - D. verify word meanings in the text by incorporating syntactic and semantic cues into their word analysis.

**Correct Response: A.** Grouping words related to a text based on conceptual categories and the words' associative meanings helps deepen students' understanding of the vocabulary. Discussing and justifying connections among the words further enhances students' understanding of the words and promotes retention of new words. **B** is incorrect because, while exploring the etymology of target vocabulary words can also be an effective strategy for deepening students' understanding of the words, the series of activities described in the scenario did not involve exploration of word derivations. Nor did it involve using semantic or syntactic cues from the text to verify words' meanings (**D**). **C** is incorrect because studying the conceptual connections among key vocabulary in a text is not likely to enhance students' understanding of the text's structure.



47. A first-grade teacher designs the following activity.

1. Divide students into pairs.
2. Have students sit back-to-back.
3. Give one student in each pair a picture of a familiar object to describe to his or her partner.
4. The partner tries to name the object based on the description.

This activity is likely to contribute to students' literacy development primarily by:

- A. helping them begin to make connection between print and the spoken word.
- B. fostering their ability to work independently of teacher guidance.
- C. promoting their oral language development and listening comprehension.
- D. encouraging them to practice speaking skills.

**Correct Response: C.** In the activity described, the students must convey the identifying features of an object using oral language alone. This prompts the students to use descriptive language and synonyms to try to evoke a mental image of the object in the minds of their partners. Conversely, the partners must listen attentively and focus carefully on these oral language clues to visualize and make accurate deductions about the objects. **A** is incorrect because the activity is completely oral, so it would not be effective in promoting students' connections between spoken language and print. Since the activity is structured and monitored by the teacher, it is also not likely to enhance the students' ability to work independently (**B**). **D** is incorrect because a critical component of the activity is to promote students' listening comprehension.

48. A fifth-grade student reads the sentence, "After playing with her friends all day, Kaylee did her science homework, her geography project, and her composition in one fell swoop." The student asks the teacher for help understanding what is meant by the phrase *one fell swoop*. The teacher can best help the student understand this idiomatic expression by:
- A. discussing with the student more examples of the phrase used in context.
  - B. directing the student to look up different meanings of *fell* and *swoop* in the dictionary.
  - C. helping the student create a tree diagram of the structure of the phrase.
  - D. asking the student to find other sentences in the text that use the words *fell* and *swoop*.

**Correct Response: A.** The phrase *one fell swoop* is an idiom. An idiomatic expression is a sequence of words that has a specific meaning beyond the sum of the meanings of the component words. In addition to explaining the idiom's specific meaning, the most effective way to promote a student's understanding of a new idiom is to provide the student with several examples of the idiom used in comprehensible contexts. **B** and **D** are incorrect because *one fell swoop* functions semantically as a single unit, so using various means for determining the meaning of its component words would not help the student determine the meaning of the unit as a whole. Tree diagrams (**C**) are used to represent the grammatical structure of a sentence. This would be useful in helping the student determine the grammatical function of the phrase in the sentence but not its meaning.

49. A beginning reader can sound out and write phonetically regular one- and two-syllable words. When reading sentences or longer texts, however, the student frequently has poor comprehension. Which of the following is the *first* step the teacher should take in order to promote this student's reading proficiency?
- A. Evaluate the student's ability to apply grade-level-appropriate phonics generalizations.
  - B. Evaluate the level of the student's phonemic and phonological awareness.
  - C. Ascertain the degree to which the student uses syntactic cues.
  - D. Ascertain the level of the student's vocabulary development.

**Correct Response: D.** For a student to comprehend a text during reading, the student must be able to decode each word and then connect the decoded word to a word in his or her oral vocabulary. Research has shown that if a reader is not familiar with at least 90 percent of the words in a text, comprehension breaks down. Therefore, a student who has a very limited oral vocabulary may be able to apply accurate decoding skills when reading an extended text but still not be able to make sense of the text. **A** and **B** are incorrect because the student in the scenario is described as having good decoding skills, so phonologically based deficits are not likely causing his or her comprehension difficulties. **C** is incorrect because readers use syntactic cues as a strategy for determining a word's grammatical function in a sentence. This can be helpful as a decoding strategy for verifying the meaning and pronunciation of a multiple-meaning word but is not a text-comprehension strategy.

50. A fifth-grade teacher is about to begin a new unit on weather and climate. Which of the following types of vocabulary words from the unit would be most appropriate for the teacher to preteach?
- A. words that are conceptually challenging
  - B. high-frequency, phonetically irregular words
  - C. multisyllable words
  - D. high-frequency words with multiple meanings

**Correct Response: A.** Conceptually challenging words, especially those associated with a new content-specific unit of study, are not likely to be in students' oral vocabularies, let alone in their reading vocabularies. To support students' reading comprehension of content-area texts associated with the unit, it is critical to introduce students to key concepts and associated vocabulary in both their oral and written forms prior to reading. **B** and **D** are incorrect because high-frequency words, whether with irregular spellings or multiple meanings (**B** and **D** respectively), are likely to be in students' reading vocabularies. Similarly, students begin to encounter many multisyllable words (**C**) in their reading by second grade, so this feature alone would not necessarily indicate that such words would be unfamiliar to students.

51. A text includes the word *indefensible*, which is unfamiliar to some students in a fourth-grade class. Which of the following strategies for teaching the word would be most effective in both clarifying the meaning of the word and extending the students' vocabulary development?
- A. Have the students enter the word in their ongoing list of new vocabulary words and then look up its definition independently.
  - B. Explain the meaning of the word to the students before they read the text.
  - C. Discuss the meanings of other words having the same affixes or root and then ask the students to try to "construct" the word's meaning.
  - D. Ask the students to paraphrase the sentence that contains the word by substituting a synonym for the word.

**Correct Response: C.** Teaching students to use structural analysis and their knowledge of familiar English morphemes (i.e., the root *defense* and the affixes *in-* and *-ible*) to deduce the meaning of a new word containing these morphemes provides students with a powerful independent word-learning strategy. This strategy immediately extends students' understanding of both the target word and other words that contain these morphemes. **A**, **B**, and **D** are incorrect because they describe strategies students can use to clarify the meaning of a particular word, but they do not extend the students' vocabulary development beyond the target word.

52. In which of the following sentences is context most helpful in understanding the italicized word?
- A. Tulip trees are *ubiquitous* in Virginia and in some other parts of the United States as well.
  - B. John's friends *surreptitiously* planned a housewarming party for him soon after he had moved in.
  - C. Mary is *magnanimous* in all of her dealings with people, even when she does not know a person well.
  - D. Peter's mother was *adamant* that he should attend college, but his father did not seem to care.

**Correct Response: D.** This sentence provides a reader with both syntactic and semantic clues as to the meaning of the italicized word *adamant*. First, the coordinating conjunction *but* sets up a comparison between the two independent clauses, which immediately alerts the reader that the meaning of the second clause contrasts the meaning of the first clause. Next, the meaning of the second clause is simple and clear—Peter's father *did not seem to care* whether or not Peter attended college. Thus, we now know that Peter's mother must have felt very strongly that he should attend. Indeed, someone who is *adamant* about something is unshakable or unmovable in his or her belief. In the other responses, the contexts do not provide adequate clues for the reader to deduce the meaning of the italicized words. In fact, a reader could substitute a variety of words for the italicized word in **A** (e.g., *rare*, *blooming*), **B** (e.g., *immediately*, *collaboratively*), or **C** (e.g., *rude*, *selfish*), and any of them would be plausible in the given context.

53. Students in a third-grade class are studying different forms of transportation that are used around the world. As part of this unit of study, they work together to create a semantic map of words associated with transportation, including words that they have recently learned (e.g., *barge*, *rickshaw*). This activity is most likely to promote students' vocabulary development by:
- A. showing them how structural analysis can be used to determine the meaning of new vocabulary.
  - B. helping them to categorize, visualize, and remember new vocabulary.
  - C. guiding them to discover the multiple meanings of new vocabulary.
  - D. providing them with frequent, varied reading experiences using the new vocabulary.

**Correct Response: B.** In content-area subjects, concept building and vocabulary building are reciprocal and closely interdependent processes. Helping students construct a semantic map of words associated with a particular content-area topic such as transportation both deepens and broadens their understanding of the topic. It also provides them with a framework for making connections among related words (e.g., *barge*, *rickshaw*). Creating the visual display of the semantic map, in which related words are literally grouped together, also aids students' recall of the connections among the words. The other responses are incorrect because teaching students how to use structural analysis (**A**), encouraging exploration of multiple-meaning words (**C**), and providing students with multiple exposures to new words (**D**) are all strategies for supporting vocabulary development but are not the primary goals of the semantic mapping activity described.

54. A third-grade class that includes several English Language Learners is about to read a text about water sports. Which of the following teaching strategies would be most effective in promoting the English Language Learners' comprehension of the text?
- A. Have the students look up unknown English words using bilingual dictionaries and then make vocabulary lists in both languages.
  - B. Pair English Language Learners with native speakers of English and have the native speakers explain any unknown vocabulary.
  - C. Activate students' prior knowledge about the topic and provide visual aids such as illustrations to clarify new vocabulary.
  - D. Give students a list of new vocabulary with definitions and ask the students to try to construct their own sentences using the words.

**Correct Response: C.** Two of the most effective instructional strategies for promoting English Language Learners' comprehension of a content-area text are activating the students' prior knowledge of the text's content and contextualizing new concepts and vocabulary through the use of visuals, demonstrations, and/or hands-on activities. To contextualize new vocabulary related to water sports, the use of visuals such as illustrations and photographs would be the most effective (and efficient) strategy to use and would also activate any prior knowledge the students had regarding the topic. The strategies described in **A**, **B**, and **D** are not likely to be particularly effective in promoting English Language Learners' comprehension of the text because they neither build nor activate background knowledge related to the topic, and they do not help contextualize new vocabulary for learners.



**Use the information below to answer the three questions that follow.**

Before reading aloud a book about a farm to a group of beginning readers, a first-grade teacher has the students brainstorm words and concepts related to farms. Next, she reads the text aloud from a big book, pointing to the words as she reads. After discussing the story with the students, she puts the book in the classroom library and encourages the students to read it on their own.

55. The students are most likely to be successful in their independent reading of the book if:
- A. they have previously heard and can recognize the text's key words.
  - B. the text does not include compound sentences.
  - C. they come from homes where silent reading is extensively modeled.
  - D. the text deals with fictional rather than factual material.

**Correct Response: A.** Vocabulary knowledge is a primary factor affecting reading comprehension. In addition to understanding a text's key vocabulary words, the reader must also be able to recognize those words in print. The factors described in responses **B**, **C**, and **D** are not as significant as vocabulary knowledge in contributing to students' ability to read a text independently.

56. The theoretical basis for including the brainstorming activity in this lesson is that having the students share their knowledge of farms prior to the reading will:
- A. give the teacher an opportunity to assess and compare the students' oral language skills.
  - B. develop the students' understanding of basic concepts about print.
  - C. facilitate the students' comprehension of the story through schema building.
  - D. prepare the students to benefit from phonics activities related to the text.

**Correct Response: C.** The brainstorming activity described in the stimulus paragraph (on page A-55) is designed to activate students' prior knowledge and build background knowledge (schema) to facilitate their reading comprehension of the story. **A** is incorrect because the activity would not be very effective in assessing and comparing students' oral language skills, since their vocabularies are likely to vary widely on this topic (farms) depending on their prior experiences with farms. The activity also does not relate to the development of concepts of print (**B**) or phonics (**D**).

57. The most important reason for putting the book in the classroom library is to promote the students':
- A. love of reading by facilitating their access to a story that they have already heard, understood, and enjoyed.
  - B. understanding of the alphabetic principle by introducing them to letter-sound correspondence.
  - C. oral language development by providing them with the opportunity to imitate the teacher's reading of a text.
  - D. use of metacognitive strategies by allowing them to practice self-monitoring when reading silently.

**Correct Response: A.** Reading aloud to children is a research-based strategy for promoting students' interest in reading and in books. Providing students with access to a book that the teacher has already read aloud and discussed with them is likely to foster their love of reading because the teacher has provided various scaffolds for comprehending the story, and thus they are likely to experience some level of success in reading it independently. The other responses are incorrect because simply providing access to the book is not likely to contribute to the students' knowledge of the alphabetic principle (**B**), oral language development (**C**), or use of metacognitive strategies (**D**), which all require explicit instruction and guided practice.

58. As a second-grade teacher reads his students a fable about a fox and a rabbit, he stops at key points and asks himself questions aloud such as, "I wonder why the fox said that?" or "I wonder what the rabbit will do next?" Rather than answering the questions, he tells the students that he will hold the questions in his mind and think of possible answers as the story progresses. He also invites the students to pose their own questions as they listen. This activity is useful in illustrating for students that:
- A. texts generally have only one correct interpretation.
  - B. oral reading fluency facilitates comprehension.
  - C. readers interact with text and construct meaning as they read.
  - D. readers need to recall story events in a sequential order.

**Correct Response: C.** The teacher is using a think-aloud to model how to use metacognition and questioning as strategies for promoting reading comprehension—that is, constructing meaning while reading. **A** is incorrect because the teacher also invites the students to pose their own questions, so he is allowing for more than one interpretation of the text. **B** is incorrect because although it is true that fluent reading facilitates reading comprehension, the teacher pauses during his read-aloud, so he is neither demonstrating fluent reading nor illustrating how fluent reading contributes to comprehension. The teacher wonders about a character's action and also wonders what will happen next, but he does not recall all the story events in sequential order (**D**).

59. After reading a historical novel about the U.S. Civil War, students in a sixth-grade class each bring in an object that, to them, represents the book. The students share the different objects and discuss ways in which each object might represent the book. This activity is most likely to promote students' reading development by helping them:
- A. determine the author's main point of view.
  - B. understand the plot structure and overall chronology of the book.
  - C. analyze the author's use of figurative language.
  - D. create personal interpretations about the book.

**Correct Response: D.** By asking students to select an object that represents the book to them and discuss ways in which the object represents the book, the teacher prompts the students to think about what ideas or feelings the book evoked in them as they read. **A** is incorrect because the students' reactions to the book are personal, so the activity does not necessarily help students determine the author's main point of view. It also does not necessarily focus their attention on the plot's sequence of events (**B**). **C** is incorrect because the activity does not require students to explore the author's use of figurative language.

60. During weekly independent reading time, fifth-grade students read high-interest literature and record their thoughts, reactions, and questions in a teacher-student dialogue journal. The dialogue journal activity is likely to promote the students' reading proficiency primarily by:
- A. encouraging students' active construction of meaning with a text and developing their literary response skills.
  - B. increasing students' reading fluency and facilitating their rapid automatic word recognition.
  - C. expanding students' vocabulary knowledge and providing them with extensive, varied reading experiences.
  - D. promoting students' appreciation for literary genres and exposing them to the various features of literary texts.

**Correct Response: A.** Since each student in the class is likely to be reading different texts during independent reading, dialogue journals can be an effective strategy for teachers to use to both monitor and promote students' comprehension of these texts. Typically, teachers make comments and ask questions in the journals to help students clarify their thinking about a text and/or to facilitate their ability to make personal connections to it. **B** is incorrect because journal writing has not been proven to be effective as a strategy for increasing students' reading fluency. While a teacher could use an independent-reading dialogue journal to expand a student's vocabulary (**C**) or promote a student's knowledge of the features of literary genres (**D**), this is not the primary goal of such journals. Also, writing individually to students would not be the most effective or efficient method for developing students' knowledge in these areas. Small-group or even whole-class instruction would be a more appropriate format for these purposes.

61. Sixth-grade students have just finished reading a chapter in a novel and are getting ready to write an entry in their response journals. The teacher could most effectively develop students' literary response skills by assigning which of the following journal prompts?
- A. What new vocabulary words did you learn when reading this chapter? List and define the new words from the chapter.
  - B. What happened in the chapter? Describe two or three events from the chapter.
  - C. What do you think is the main idea or theme of the novel? Relate specific events in this chapter to the theme you suggest.
  - D. Which characters are mentioned in this chapter? List each of the characters.

**Correct Response: C.** At the secondary level, formal literary response involves developing a thesis and providing evidence from the text to support the thesis. To help sixth graders learn how to construct an effective literary response to a text, the teacher should provide opportunities, such as prompted writing in response journals, to develop a thesis related to a text (e.g., identifying a main idea or theme of the text), and then to support their thesis by citing evidence from the text. **A** emphasizes vocabulary development, while the questions in responses **B** and **D** focus students on literal comprehension skills only—that is, identifying factual information explicitly stated in the text.

62. A second-grade teacher reads a trade book aloud to the class. Which of the following postreading activities would be most likely to promote the students' comprehension of the story by enhancing their literary analysis skills?
- A. encouraging the students to identify the key vocabulary words in the story
  - B. helping the students make a concept map of the main events of the story
  - C. asking the students to reread the story silently and respond to literal comprehension questions
  - D. having the students "freewrite" about the story in their journals

**Correct Response: B.** A concept or story map is a strategy for visually organizing key elements of a story such as characters, setting, and main events. At the second-grade level, literary analysis involves learning how to retell a main event from a story heard or read and to ask questions about important characters, settings, and events in a story. Creating a concept map of the main events of a story would help promote each of these literary analysis skills. The other responses are incorrect because having students identify important vocabulary from the story (**A**), reread the story and respond to literal comprehension questions (**C**), or engage in a "freewrite" about the story (**D**) could enhance their comprehension of the story but would not develop their literary analysis skills.



63. A fifth-grade class is about to read a play about the life of Harriet Tubman called "Travels on the Railroad." Which of the following prereading activities would best promote students' comprehension of the text?
- A. introducing the common elements of plays as a genre and looking at sections of a printed play together as a class
  - B. asking students to predict what will happen in the first act based on the play's title and on a list of the play's main characters
  - C. asking students to share what they already know about Harriet Tubman and the time period during which she lived
  - D. encouraging small groups of students to create and perform their own short skits about the same subject

**Correct Response: C.** Activating students' prior knowledge related to a text is one of the most powerful strategies for promoting their comprehension of the text. **A** is incorrect because it develops students' general knowledge of the genre, but it does not facilitate the students' comprehension of the text, which is based on historical events with which they may be unfamiliar. Similarly, making predictions about a text based on its title (**B**) can be very helpful in setting a purpose for reading and thus supporting reading comprehension; however, the title of this particular play is metaphorical, so it may generate predictions that are totally irrelevant. Creating original skits based on the same subject (**D**) also can extend students' comprehension of a text, but this strategy would be most effective as a postreading activity rather than as a prereading activity.

64. A second-grade teacher notices that one of her students lacks fluency when reading aloud. The *first* thing the teacher should do in order to help this student is assess whether the student also has difficulties with:
- A. predicting.
  - B. inferring.
  - C. metacognition.
  - D. decoding.

**Correct Response: D.** Reading fluency is integral to reading comprehension. The key indicators of reading fluency are accuracy, rate, and prosody. In the primary grades, the most common factor disrupting fluency is weak decoding skills, which most directly affects reading accuracy but affects the other indicators as well (e.g., by causing a slow rate or resulting in choppy reading). **A**, **B**, and **C** are incorrect because predicting, inferring, and metacognition are skills or strategies that support reading comprehension. Having difficulty in these skills or strategies would not necessarily affect a student's reading fluency.

65. Read the passage below; then answer the question that follows.

For the second time that week, Saul forgot to wash his hands after working on his painting. He had gotten so involved filling in the ocean in his picture that he had barely even heard the teacher telling everyone it was time to put away their easels and wash up for lunch. He had put his supplies away, but, still thinking about the ocean, he had gone straight to his desk. Now he saw that he was leaving blue-paint handprints on his desk, on his shirt, on his books—even on his lunchbox. Estella looked over at him and joked, "Hey, Saul! You're the new King Midas! Only you turn everything to blue!" Saul rolled his eyes at her as he got back up to go to the sink.

This passage would be most suited for helping students:

- A. recognize a literary allusion.
- B. analyze story elements.
- C. predict future events.
- D. analyze an author's point of view.

**Correct Response: A.** A literary allusion is when an author refers indirectly to an earlier literary work by using a name, word, or phrase closely associated with that literary work. In this passage, the character Estella refers to King Midas, a character of Greek legend who was given the power to turn everything he touched to gold. While a teacher could use this passage to analyze perhaps one story element, such as character (**B**), or possibly to predict future events (**C**), the passage is not particularly well suited to teach these skills. Also, in this passage the author renders the action objectively (describing a series of observable events in emotionally neutral language without commentary); thus, it would not lend itself to an analysis of the author's point of view (**D**).

66. A third-grade class includes some struggling readers. The teacher would like the whole class to read historical novels as part of an interdisciplinary unit on Native Americans of the Northeast. Which of the following activities is likely to help promote the struggling readers' comprehension of the novels?
- A. Before reading these novels, the teacher preteaches key vocabulary and develops the students' schema related to the stories.
  - B. During reading, the students stop after reading each chapter and try to write a summary of the chapter in their own words.
  - C. After reading these novels, the teacher helps the students create a story map of the main events and characters in their stories.
  - D. During reading, the students read their stories aloud by taking turns reading specific pages.

**Correct Response: A.** By the middle grades, students learn most new vocabulary through reading. Since struggling readers tend to read less than peers who are skilled readers, preteaching key vocabulary is essential to promoting these students' comprehension of a text. A schema represents a person's background knowledge about a particular concept, event, or situation. Readers activate relevant schema to make sense of what they are reading. Most third graders, and particularly struggling readers, are likely to lack sufficient schema to support their comprehension of novels that rely strongly on content-area knowledge. The activities described in responses **B**, **C**, and **D** would not be effective in facilitating struggling readers' comprehension of the novels because they do not provide the students with sufficient scaffolding to support construction of meaning as they read.

67. A teacher can best help sixth graders to draw inferences from informational text by asking them to complete which of the following statements?
- A. In my opinion . . .
  - B. The passage suggests . . .
  - C. In comparison . . .
  - D. The author's first point is . . .

**Correct Response: B.** To draw an inference from a text is to derive a conclusion that is not stated explicitly in the text but rather is suggested by facts or premises presented. **A** is incorrect because stating an opinion about a text does not necessarily involve deducing or deriving a conclusion from explicit information in the text. **C** and **D** focus on the use of literal comprehension rather than inferential comprehension.

68. A sixth-grade teacher gives students several persuasive essays that present contrasting opinions on a current social issue. The teacher then asks students to consider the following questions as they read the texts.

1. What is the author's opinion on the issue?
2. How might the author's background influence his or her opinion?
3. What evidence does the author use to support his or her opinion?

These questions are likely to be most effective for helping students:

- A. monitor comprehension of informational texts.
- B. identify the theme in expository texts.
- C. draw inferences from informational texts.
- D. analyze point of view in expository texts.

**Correct Response: D.** A persuasive essay is an expository text in which an author takes a stand on an issue and tries to persuade readers by presenting an argument and evidence to support that stand. The teacher's questions are designed to help students analyze the authors' points of view by identifying an author's opinion as presented in an argument, evaluating how effectively the author supports the argument, and considering factors that may have influenced the author's opinion. **A** is incorrect because, while students may monitor their comprehension of the texts, comprehension monitoring is not explicitly taught or reinforced by the questions. Similarly, the skills described in **B** and **C** may be secondary outcomes of this activity but are not the primary goal.

69. A third-grade teacher periodically reads aloud from a chapter in content-area textbooks and describes his thought processes as he reads. Following is an example:

*"The moon does not shine on its own. The sun's light reflects off the moon."*  
 Hmm. I'm imagining that the sun is like a flashlight shining on the moon in the dark. *'As the moon rotates, only the part that faces the sun is visible from the Earth.'* I'm not quite sure what "visible" means, but it sounds kind of like vision, which I know has to do with eyes. It probably means the part that we can see from the Earth. Now, that makes me wonder—why do we see different amounts of the moon at different times? Let's see if the next part of the chapter explains this . . ."

This practice is most likely to promote students' reading proficiency by:

- A. exposing them to new vocabulary in context.
- B. modeling for them metacognitive comprehension strategies.
- C. giving them an example of fluent oral reading.
- D. summarizing for them the main ideas of an expository text.

**Correct Response: B.** Metacognitive reading comprehension strategies prompt students to think about their thinking as they read a text. The teacher models two powerful metacognitive strategies: visualizing to support comprehension and self-questioning to clarify understanding and to set a purpose for further reading. **A** is incorrect because while the teacher talks about the vocabulary word *visible* and determines what it means deductively, the focus of this portion of the teacher's think-aloud is promoting the students' comprehension of the sentence as a whole in which the word *visible* occurs. **C** is incorrect because the teacher pauses several times during reading to make comments about the text, so the teacher does not present an example of fluent oral reading. The teacher could conceivably summarize the text at the end of the think-aloud (**D**), but there is no evidence in the description to suggest this will occur.

70. Skimming is likely to be the most effective strategy for accomplishing which of the following reading tasks?
- A. evaluating the validity of information on an Internet Web site
  - B. previewing a chapter in a content-area textbook
  - C. synthesizing information from various sources for a research report
  - D. studying specific facts for a content-area exam

**Correct Response: B.** Skimming involves a quick, superficial reading of a text to get an overall impression of the material. This would be an appropriate and effective strategy for previewing a textbook chapter. The other responses are incorrect because evaluating the validity of information on a Web site (**A**), synthesizing information from a variety of sources for research purposes (**C**), and studying facts for a content-area exam (**D**) all require a more careful reading of textual materials.



71. A fifth-grade class is about to begin reading a text about the European exploration of North America. Before they begin, the teacher has the students brainstorm what they already know about the topic. After reading the text, she encourages them to share any additional information that they may have thought of as they were reading. These activities are likely to promote the students' comprehension primarily by:
- A. encouraging them to connect new information to prior knowledge of the topic.
  - B. helping them determine the author's purpose and point of view.
  - C. encouraging them to use context cues to make appropriate inferences.
  - D. helping them analyze the text in terms of main ideas and supporting details.

**Correct Response: A.** Having students brainstorm what they already know about a topic prior to reading a text helps them activate schema that will support their comprehension of the text. Afterward, encouraging students to identify and discuss additional information they have gained through reading the text helps them connect prior learning to new knowledge, which both deepens and broadens their schema related to the topic. The other responses are incorrect because these activities focus on developing students' conceptual understanding of the content covered by the text rather than on promoting their analysis of the text itself (**D**) or on developing their analysis skills (**B, C**).

72. A sixth-grade class is working on an Internet research project about various natural resources and their uses. The teacher could best support students' effective use of the Internet for their research by:
- A. providing students with a checklist of questions that prompt critical evaluation of information on Web sites.
  - B. giving students a list of Web sites that have been preapproved based on the sites' reading levels.
  - C. encouraging students to search for Web sites that are easy to navigate and that contain familiar vocabulary.
  - D. teaching students to employ a variety of search engines to locate relevant Web sites.

**Correct Response: A.** Determining whether a given Web site contains reliable information is an important step in conducting research on the Internet. Having students question the validity of content they read on a Web site will build this skill, promoting their ability to conduct more effective and bias-free research. **B** is incorrect because giving students a list of preapproved Web sites does not promote their independent research skills. Encouraging them to rely only on user-friendly Web sites (**C**) could lead students to ignore Web sites that contain valuable, objective information. Employing a variety of search engines (**D**) does not necessarily lead to more effective research, since different search engines are likely to identify a similar list of potential Web sites.

73. Which of the following text features are students likely to find most useful when previewing informational texts such as library books for a research project?
- A. index
  - B. bibliography
  - C. glossary
  - D. table of contents

**Correct Response: D.** A table of contents shows how the content of a text is organized and provides clues to the types of information the reader is likely to find in each section. Skimming a text's table of contents provides a reader with a quick and effective preview of the text's content. This allows a reader to determine whether the text might be useful for a particular research project. **A** is incorrect because a typical index lists all the topics covered by a text in great detail, but it is organized alphabetically rather than grouped in broad categories, so it is less effective as a tool for previewing texts. **B** and **C** are incorrect because bibliographies provide information about the sources the author(s) used in developing the text, while glossaries provide definitions of key terms used in the text.

74. A third-grade teacher observes that students who read aloud fluently also demonstrate greater comprehension of expository texts. The best explanation for this is that fluent readers:
- A. possess a self-awareness that allows them to use metacognitive skills efficiently.
  - B. have already developed the base of background knowledge typically covered by textbooks.
  - C. have well-developed skills for decoding any level of text word by word.
  - D. are able to focus their full attention and cognitive resources on the meaning of a text.

**Correct Response: D.** Research has shown that fluent readers have higher levels of comprehension than readers who lack fluency. By the third grade, fluent readers have developed automaticity in decoding, which allows them to focus on the meaning of what they are reading rather than on expending all their effort and energy on decoding each individual word letter by letter. Achieving reading fluency does not necessarily mean that students know how to use metacognitive skills (**A**) or that they have already developed background knowledge at the level of a textbook (**B**). Having fluency also does not mean that a third-grade student is skilled enough to decode any level of text (**C**).

75. A fifth-grade teacher gives students a reading guide to complete as they read an informational text. The reading guide contains several questions to answer and a chart to complete, as well as comprehension aids for potentially challenging vocabulary and passages. This activity is likely to be most effective for achieving which of the following instructional purposes?
- A. teaching students to adjust their reading rate based on text difficulty
  - B. encouraging students to interact with the text
  - C. supporting students' development of reading fluency
  - D. fostering students' motivation to read cooperatively

**Correct Response: B.** Reading guides such as the one described compel students to interact with the content of a text as they read so they can complete the activities in the guide. Such guides can also provide scaffolding for students to enhance their comprehension by clarifying challenging vocabulary and passages. A text-based reading guide would not teach students how to adjust their reading rate based on text difficulty (**A**) because it focuses on just one specific text. **C** is incorrect because use of such a guide would not promote development of reading fluency, since it encourages students to pause periodically during reading to reflect on and write about the content of the text. **D** is incorrect because the students complete the guide individually, so its use does not prompt students to read cooperatively.

76. Use the information below to answer the question that follows.

A sixth-grade teacher has students work in small groups to begin to develop a KWL chart before they read a textbook chapter about the human brain.

The Human Brain		
K	W	L

Using a KWL chart in this way is most likely to help the students:

- A. connect their background knowledge to information in the chapter.
- B. identify main ideas and supporting details in the chapter.
- C. synthesize information from various sections of the chapter.
- D. visualize the terms and concepts in the chapter.

**Correct Response: A.** The first two columns in a KWL chart prompt students to think about what they already know about a topic and what else they want to learn about it. These are effective prereading activities because the first helps activate students' prior text-related knowledge, which activates relevant schema to support comprehension, and the second encourages students to set a purpose for their reading, which promotes engagement with the text and enhances comprehension. The third column in a KWL chart prompts students to reflect on what they have learned from the text. In this way, completing the chart facilitates students' ability to make connections between their current background knowledge and new information from the text. **B**, **C**, and **D** describe skills or strategies that are beneficial in supporting students' comprehension of informational texts, but they are not skills facilitated by students' use of KWL charts.

77. Two proficient readers are answering postreading comprehension questions about a chapter in a content-area textbook.
- The first student demonstrates exceptional recall of details from the chapter but has difficulty answering questions about the gist of the chapter.
  - The second student can give an outstanding summary of the chapter but has difficulty remembering specific facts from the chapter.

Which of the following best explains the most likely reason for the students' varied understanding of the text?

- A. The first student is more proficient than the second student at using metacognitive comprehension strategies to make sense of the text.
- B. Each student applied different reading comprehension skills when reading the text.
- C. The second student is more proficient at reading for literal understanding than for inferential understanding.
- D. Each student brought a unique set of prior experiences to the reading of the text.

**Correct Response: B.** Many factors contribute to reading comprehension. Skilled readers use different comprehension strategies to achieve different purposes. For example, the first student described in this item may have skimmed the chapter to look for specific words or phrases mentioned in the comprehension questions, while the second student may have scanned the chapter for main ideas but did not dwell on individual terms or facts. **A** is incorrect because the first student had difficulty answering questions about the gist of the chapter, so it is likely that that student did not apply metacognitive strategies to enhance understanding during reading. The second student was able to construct a strong summary of the chapter, which suggests an ability to use inferential skills, so **C** is incorrect. While background knowledge and experiences have a strong influence on reading comprehension (**D**), this factor cannot explain why the students focused on such different levels of the text.

78. An English Language Learner reads academic texts fluently in her primary language but is struggling to understand her content-area textbooks in English. This student would likely benefit most from engaging in which of the following activities?
- A. translating textbook reading assignments from English into her primary language
  - B. receiving reading comprehension instruction with texts written in her primary language
  - C. learning to use metacognitive reading strategies with English text
  - D. reading texts in her primary language that cover the same material as her English textbooks

**Correct Response: C.** The student reads academic texts well in her primary language, so she likely has both adequate background knowledge in the content areas and basic reading skills. The student would benefit from using metacognitive strategies such as self-monitoring to connect what she has already learned in the primary language with the content presented in the English textbooks. **A**, **B**, and **D** all focus on primary-language materials. While these strategies may be helpful in supporting the students' ongoing conceptual development with regard to specific content, they do not promote the students' ability to comprehend content-area textbooks in English.



Use the information below to answer the two questions that follow.

A fifth-grade teacher plans to have students read a chapter about the American Revolutionary War from their social studies textbook. The following is an excerpt from the chapter.

The Battle of Bunker Hill took place on June 17, 1775. At the time, the American army occupied the area from Cambridge to the Mystic River. American troops gathered in Cambridge Common on the evening of June 16, 1775, and set out for Bunker Hill. Upon reaching Bunker Hill, however, officers decided to move to Breed's Hill, a smaller hill closer to Boston.

79. Based on this excerpt from the chapter, which of the following graphic organizers would best promote students' awareness of the chapter's text structure?
- A. outline
  - B. Venn diagram
  - C. timeline
  - D. semantic map

**Correct Response: C.** The text structure of this passage is chronological, focusing on when troop movements took place leading up to the battle. Timelines are the most effective form of graphic organizer for conveying a chronology of events. Outlines (A) and semantic maps (D) are well suited to passages that are organized into different sections or categories of related content. Venn diagrams (B) visually display similarities and differences between two or more related topics.

80. The teacher asks students to locate and mark places mentioned in the chapter on a map as they read. This activity is most likely to help students:
- A. use visualization to facilitate their comprehension of the text.
  - B. paraphrase content to make the text more understandable.
  - C. connect elements in the text to their background knowledge.
  - D. identify the text's main ideas and supporting details.

**Correct Response: A.** The passage mentions several sites or landmarks with which students may be unfamiliar. Locating and marking these sites on a map would improve the students' ability to visualize the direction of the troop movements mentioned in the passage. **B**, **C**, and **D** are not skills that would be scaffolded, facilitated, or reinforced by having the students consult maps.

81. A third-grade teacher has been conducting a series of ongoing assessments of a student's oral reading. Shown below is a sentence from a text, followed by a transcription of a typical example of the student's oral reading performance.

*Text:* Her boots crunched through the snow.

*Student:* Her boats crucked throw the snow.

After reading the sentence, the student paused and then reread it without the teacher's prompting and self-corrected the errors. Based on this information, the teacher could best meet this student's needs by adjusting instruction in order to:

- A. enhance the student's oral vocabulary development.
- B. develop the student's ability to self-monitor comprehension.
- C. improve the student's decoding skills.
- D. promote the student's ability to track print.

**Correct Response: C.** The student's oral reading performance in this sample strongly suggests a lack of foundational knowledge in phonics and sight words. The miscues indicate serious decoding difficulties with various phonics elements, including lack of automaticity in decoding common vowel digraphs (reading *boats* for *boots*), common consonant digraphs (reading *ck* for *ch*), and complex consonant clusters (reading *crucked* for *crunched*). The student also misread a high-frequency sight word (*through*) that should have been mastered by the end of second grade. Conversely, this oral reading sample provides no evidence that the student has difficulty tracking print (**D**). And, by self-correcting his or her errors without prompting, the student demonstrates both understanding of the text's vocabulary (**A**) and the ability to self-monitor for comprehension (**B**).

82. Which of the following types of assessments would best provide information about the comparative reading proficiency of students in an elementary school?
- A. a test of vocabulary development
  - B. a norm-referenced survey test
  - C. a reading miscue inventory
  - D. a diagnostic portfolio

**Correct Response: B.** Norm-referenced tests are designed specifically for the purpose of comparing students' performance. Norms are statistics that describe the test performance of a representative sample group. In general, the tests in **A** and **C** are designed to measure the degree to which students meet specific objectives (i.e., they are criterion referenced); therefore, **A** and **C** are incorrect. A diagnostic portfolio (**D**) is individually administered and would most likely contain a comprehensive battery of reading assessments designed for diagnostic purposes.

83. Considerations of validity in test construction relate most closely to:
- A. how a particular examinee's test performance relates to a preestablished standard.
  - B. whether the test questions effectively measure their specified content.
  - C. how a particular examinee's test performance compares to the performance of other examinees.
  - D. whether the test results are likely to be repeatable with a similar examinee test group.

**Correct Response: B.** Validity is the degree to which a test measures what it is intended to measure. **A** is incorrect because criterion referencing is the term used when a student's performance is related to a preestablished standard or set of objectives. **C** describes norm referencing. **D** describes test reliability.

84. If a standardized test is said to lack reliability, the test:
- A. is not measuring what it is supposed to measure.
  - B. has not proven to be useful as an instructional intervention.
  - C. gives fluctuating scores in different administrations.
  - D. has poor predictive value relative to students' classroom performance.

**Correct Response: C.** Reliability indicates the degree to which a test yields consistent results over successive administrations. If a test yielded fluctuating results, it would be considered to have low reliability. **A** relates to a test's content validity, while **D** relates to a test's predictive validity. Standardized tests are not intended to be used as interventions (**B**).

85. Which of the following informal assessment results provides the clearest indication that a kindergarten child has attained a beginning level of phonemic awareness?
- A. The student can clap the "beats" or syllables of familiar multisyllable words.
  - B. The student can delete the second "word" or syllable in compound words.
  - C. The student can identify the beginning sound of single-syllable words.
  - D. The student can substitute phonemes in the medial position of single-syllable words.

**Correct Response: C.** Phonemic awareness is a specific type of phonological awareness involving the ability to distinguish the separate phonemes in a spoken word. Identifying the beginning sound of a single-syllable word is typically one of the earliest phonemic awareness skills developed, while substituting medial phonemes (**D**) is considered a more advanced phonemic awareness skill. **A** and **B** describe skills at the syllable or word level and are therefore not considered phonemic awareness skills.

86. One of the most important purposes of a standardized Informal Reading Inventory (IRI) is:
- A. to establish how prior knowledge and text organization influence a student's reading comprehension.
  - B. to determine how a student uses semantic, syntactic, and other text cues to deduce a word's meaning.
  - C. to analyze how a student's silent reading comprehension is influenced by oral reading fluency.
  - D. to establish a student's independent, instructional, and frustration reading levels.

**Correct Response: D.** Standardized Informal Reading Inventories (IRIs) are administered individually to students to establish the students' reading levels. The results of this type of assessment provide evidence to guide the selection of reading materials for students for instruction and/or interventions and to guide students in their selection of materials for independent reading. **A** is incorrect because the results of IRIs do not provide information about how a text's organization or a student's prior knowledge affect the student's comprehension. IRI results are also not helpful in determining what types of cues students use to determine the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary (**B**) or in analyzing the relationship between a student's silent- and oral-reading proficiencies (**C**).



87. An advantage of using assessment tools such as portfolios and scoring rubrics is that they:
- A. provide more objective results than do multiple-choice tests.
  - B. promote student participation in self-assessment activities.
  - C. ensure consistency among different evaluators.
  - D. offer more reliable assessment data.

**Correct Response: B.** Typically, the development of student work portfolios involves students in selecting and self-assessing some or all of the materials that are included in their individual portfolios. Students can use scoring rubrics to self-assess and guide their work. The other responses are incorrect because students and teachers can develop their own criteria for selecting student work for a particular portfolio and can develop their own scoring rubrics for evaluating that work; thus, the results of this form of assessment are neither more objective (**A**), nor more consistent (**C**), nor more reliable (**D**) than the results of standardized assessments.

88. Which of the following best describes the primary advantage of having a student read a passage silently and then provide a "retelling" as a means of assessing the student's comprehension, rather than having the student answer questions?
- A. A retelling is open-ended and requires the student to construct a description of the passage more independently of the examiner.
  - B. The results of a retelling are more objective and easier to quantify than the results of direct questioning.
  - C. The procedure involved in retelling tends to be more familiar to a wider range of students, including English Language Learners.
  - D. A retelling can provide information about the student's inferential comprehension skills, which questioning cannot provide.

**Correct Response: A.** Having a young student provide a "retelling" (or having an older student construct a summary) of a text removes clues or scaffolds from the assessment that teacher questions often provide and ensures that a student's responses are based solely on his or her reading of the text. Some disadvantages of retellings include that the results are not easy to quantify (**B**) and the procedure is often unfamiliar to students, particularly to students who are new to U.S. schools (**C**). Also, since retellings are unstructured and usually elicit only explicitly stated details about the text, this type of assessment is not necessarily effective in assessing a student's inferential comprehension skills (**D**).

89. Which of the following criteria would be most important to consider when selecting "leveled texts" for use in assessments and guided reading with beginning-level readers?
- A. The texts should use repeated words and natural oral language structures.
  - B. The texts should require readers to use problem-solving to connect text to illustrations.
  - C. The texts should emphasize use of literary language and dialogues.
  - D. The texts should feature a range of punctuation and context-specific vocabulary.

**Correct Response: A.** Beginning readers need lots of practice reading a variety of texts written at their independent reading levels to reinforce their knowledge of phonics and sight words already taught, build their automaticity, and improve their reading fluency. Leveled texts are series of texts constructed using controlled vocabulary and syntactic structures. Within a particular level, the texts share many of the same vocabulary words and follow basic syntactic structures, both of which gradually increase in difficulty in successive levels. Matching students to appropriate-level texts is key to providing them with effective practice opportunities. **B** is incorrect because the primary goal of using these texts with beginning readers is to reinforce students' decoding skills and promote reading fluency, not to promote their use of picture cues. They are also not designed to promote students' knowledge of literary language or devices (**C**). Because of their controlled nature, leveled texts feature a limited range of punctuation, and they purposefully introduce only a few new content vocabulary words per text (**D**).

90. In order to select a trade book that emphasizes *predictability*, a teacher should ensure that:
- A. the text includes some pictures or illustrations.
  - B. the concepts in the text are at an appropriate level of difficulty for the target student(s).
  - C. a phrase, rhyme, or sentence is repeated throughout the text.
  - D. the length of the text is not likely to exceed the attention span of the target student(s).

**Correct Response: C.** Reading aloud predictable texts to prealphabetic and emergent readers is an effective way to promote young children's motivation to read and their development of concepts of print. The portion of the text that is predictable is generally a phrase, rhyme, or sentence that is repeated throughout the text, much like the refrain of a song. This repeated text is easy for young children to learn quickly, which allows them to "read" along with the teacher. **A**, **B**, and **D** all describe other important features common to books written for young children. However, these are not features that make the books *predictable*.

91. A fourth-grade English Language Learner is new to a school. Assessments suggest that the student can read orally with accuracy on grade level; however, the student's comprehension of grade-level textbooks fluctuates widely. Which of the following steps would be most appropriate for the teacher to take *first* in order to determine the cause of the student's difficulty?
- A. Assess the student's word analysis and decoding skills.
  - B. Determine whether the student has a specific learning disability that affects language processing.
  - C. Assess the student's level of first-language literacy.
  - D. Determine whether the student has adequate vocabulary and background knowledge to support comprehension of the textbooks.

**Correct Response: D.** Vocabulary and background knowledge are critical components of reading comprehension, providing the foundation of the schema a student uses to construct meaning from the text. An English Language Learner's English vocabulary is likely to have gaps, particularly with respect to content-area topics that are not typical subjects of everyday conversations. An English Language Learner may be familiar with a content-area topic, but he or she may lack the relevant English vocabulary needed to comprehend an English-language text about that topic. In the scenario described, word analysis and decoding skills are not likely the cause of the student's difficulty (**A**), since the English Language Learner is able to read with grade-level accuracy. For the same reason, a learning disability that affects language processing (**B**) and the student's level of first-language literacy (**C**) are not likely factors impeding his or her reading comprehension.

92. A first-grade teacher encourages beginning readers to "write" their own captions beneath their drawings. This practice is most likely to lead to which of the following?
- A. The students will tend to lose interest in writing because of their frustration with their lack of mastery of the English spelling system.
  - B. The students' overall reading proficiency will be adversely affected by any spelling errors that go uncorrected.
  - C. The students will tend to develop strong automatic word recognition skills from their interaction with print.
  - D. The students' development of phonics knowledge will be reinforced as they experiment with their own phonetic spellings.

**Correct Response: D.** Research has shown that students' understanding of the alphabetic principle is enhanced and reinforced by having opportunities to apply their knowledge of letter-sound correspondences in both reading and writing—the latter by using phonetic spellings. **A** is incorrect because providing students with meaningful opportunities to write is motivating rather than discouraging for beginning readers. **B** is incorrect because first-grade teachers should not insist on the correct spelling of words that follow phonics patterns that have not yet been introduced. **C** is incorrect because students' experimental spellings would not consistently match the spellings used in conventional texts, so engaging in this writing activity would not promote automatic word recognition.

93. Which of the following types of activities would be most important to include on a daily basis when planning reading instruction for first graders who are developing as beginning readers?
- A. activities that introduce students to basic concepts about print
  - B. activities that emphasize listening to and producing rhyming, alliteration, and similar forms of wordplay
  - C. activities that promote students' development of decoding and other word analysis skills
  - D. activities that emphasize memorization of lists of grade-level-appropriate sight words

**Correct Response: C.** Phonics and other word analysis skills, such as learning common inflectional endings and the orthographic rules governing their addition to words, are critical skills that promote beginning readers' development of proficiency in decoding. These skills in turn support students' development of reading fluency and comprehension. Daily, systematic, differentiated instruction and practice in these essential skills are necessary to ensure all students in a first-grade class develop into proficient readers. While some students at this level may still require differentiated or remedial instruction in concepts about print (**A**) and/or basic phonological awareness skills (**B**), these skills are generally mastered by most students in kindergarten, so they would not be taught to a whole first-grade class on a daily basis. Instruction in sight words is an important component of a research-based beginning reading program that is primarily phonics based; however, memorization of lists of sight words on a daily basis (**D**) is an ineffective instructional approach.

94. A fifth-grade class silently reads an informational text. In subsequent informal assessments, several students demonstrate poor overall comprehension of the text as well as lack of understanding of key vocabulary. The teacher could most appropriately address these students' needs by adjusting future instruction in which of the following ways?
- A. using informational texts that are written at the students' independent reading level
  - B. providing the students with explicit instruction in test-taking strategies
  - C. introducing a text's key vocabulary and concepts prior to engaging the students in silent reading
  - D. emphasizing reading activities that focus on narrative texts

**Correct Response: C.** Informational texts introduce vocabulary and concepts that are likely to be unfamiliar to many students in an elementary classroom. For students to read and comprehend such a text independently, the teacher first needs to build the students' schema regarding the topic, which includes developing their knowledge of relevant concepts and vocabulary. Using only informational texts that are written at students' independent reading levels (**A**) is not an effective option, as these texts are unlikely to include important grade-level vocabulary and thus may not match grade-level standards for that content area. Similarly, simply providing students with instruction in test-taking skills (**B**) or focusing on narrative texts for reading activities (**D**) would not help students develop the content-specific knowledge and vocabulary required at their grade level.



95. As a first-grade teacher reads a big book to a group of students, the teacher points to the beginning consonants of selected words and accentuates the sound the initial letter makes. This activity is most likely to promote the students':
- A. awareness of multisyllable words.
  - B. ability to isolate individual sounds in words.
  - C. structural analysis skills.
  - D. ability to blend the sounds in words.

**Correct Response: B.** The activity described contributes to students' beginning reading development in a number of ways, including reinforcing their phonemic awareness (i.e., their ability to distinguish the separate phonemes in a spoken word), their knowledge of letter-sound correspondences, and their understanding of the alphabetic principle. The other responses are incorrect because the activity focuses students' attention on only the first letter of the words, so the activity would not promote students' awareness of multisyllable words (**A**), their structural analysis skills (**C**), or their ability to blend all the sounds in a word (**D**).

96. Which of the following children is most in need of immediate intervention?
- A. a preschool child who has limited book-handling skills
  - B. a kindergarten child who has limited ability to correlate alphabet letters with the sounds they make
  - C. a first-grade student who requires reading texts that have a high degree of "predictability"
  - D. a second-grade student who is beginning to track print

**Correct Response: D.** Print tracking is a concept of print that students generally master in kindergarten or by the beginning of first grade. A second-grade student who is just beginning to track print is substantially behind grade-level standards and would require intensive intervention. A preschool child who has limited book-handling skills (**A**) or a kindergarten child who has not developed letter-sound correspondences for all letters (**B**) is within the average acceptable range for the respective grade levels. **C** is incorrect because at the beginning of the school year, it is reasonable for a first-grade student to rely on predictable texts before the student has had the opportunity to learn basic phonics skills and to transition to decodable texts.

97. Which of the following is the most important reason for a fourth-grade teacher to assign trade books as a component of reading instruction?
- A. The themes typical of children's literature tend to help facilitate students' development of literal comprehension skills.
  - B. Reading a variety of genres helps students develop an understanding of how to approach the structures and features of different texts.
  - C. The simplified syntax and controlled vocabulary typical of children's literature provide scaffolding for students who are struggling readers.
  - D. Reading a variety of texts helps to promote students' development of phonological and phonemic awareness skills.

**Correct Response: B.** Trade books are books marketed to a general audience, as opposed to books developed for specialized audiences. Children's trade books cover a range of topics and include both fiction and nonfiction texts. Wide reading of trade books provides students with exposure to many genres and helps them begin to develop an awareness of the structural differences between genres. Trade books are not limited to specific themes (A), nor do they use simplified syntax or controlled vocabulary (C). Reading trade books does not explicitly (or implicitly) teach fourth-grade students phonological and phonemic awareness skills (D), which are typically developed at a much earlier grade level using primarily oral language activities.

98. Frequent oral reading to kindergarten children using appropriate and expressive intonation and voices is likely to promote the students' reading development primarily by:
- A. improving their aural discrimination skills.
  - B. explicitly teaching letter-sound correspondence.
  - C. fostering their engagement in and love of reading.
  - D. explicitly modeling phonological concepts such as word boundaries.

**Correct Response: C.** Promoting young children's motivation to engage in literacy-related tasks is an essential component of an effective kindergarten reading program. Research has shown that reading aloud to students promotes their vocabulary development as well as their interest in books and reading. Using expressive voices makes the activity even more engaging. Because the focus of a read-aloud is the construction of meaning, a read-aloud is not appropriate or effective to use for developing students' auditory discrimination skills (**A**), teaching alphabetic skills such as letter-sound correspondence (**B**), or teaching phonological skills such as detecting word boundaries (**D**).

99. Which of the following strategies is likely to be most effective in promoting reluctant readers' interest in independent reading outside of school?
- A. Calculate numerical scores based on the number and difficulty level of the books students read at home and integrate the score into students' report card grade for reading.
  - B. Encourage parents to give their children simple external rewards for at-home reading, such as an extra helping of a favorite treat.
  - C. Encourage students and parents to read books together on a regular basis, either silently or aloud, and discuss their personal responses to each chapter or key event.
  - D. Recommend that parents make their children's daily television-watching time contingent on their reading a specified number of pages first.

**Correct Response: C.** Reluctant readers are often reluctant to read independently at home because they have experienced some level of difficulty in reading. Encouraging students to read with a proficient reader, such as a parent or guardian, and to discuss key events in the text helps scaffold and support their comprehension of the text. Sharing personal responses to books with a partner also underscores that reading can be a highly social and enjoyable act; this in turn promotes positive dispositions toward reading. **A** and **B** are incorrect because providing extrinsic rewards to students for their reading may work as a short-term strategy with some students, but it is not effective in promoting a lifelong interest in or love of reading. Withholding a treat or reward until reading is complete (**D**) is another short-term strategy, but it may actually increase reluctant readers' negative feelings about reading instead of fostering their positive feelings.

100. Electronic reading books are advantageous for beginning or struggling readers primarily because this type of computer software:
- A. scaffolds learning by providing a high level of interactivity.
  - B. helps students develop familiarity with reading from a computer screen.
  - C. provides students with models of good reading practices and habits.
  - D. minimizes the focus on written text by using sound effects and voices to convey meaning.

**Correct Response: A.** Electronic books can offer many scaffolds to beginning or struggling readers, including providing the opportunity to hear the pronunciation or the definition of an unfamiliar word in the text or to listen to the whole text read aloud by a proficient reader. While electronic books can be available for use on a computer, they are not necessarily limited to this medium (**B**). Electronic books can provide good models of fluent reading; however, they are inanimate objects, so they cannot model good reading practices or habits (**C**). While electronic books may use auditory input to enhance comprehension (**D**), this is intended to be a scaffold for the reader and not a substitute for the text.