1. What is the zone of proximal development (ZDP)?

a. the level of work that a student can do when working on his or her own

b. the amount of help that a student needs in order to experience maximal growth

c. the difference between what a student can do on his or her own and what the student can

 do with help

d. the amount of growth that a student should attain in a yearʹs time

2. Children begin acquiring literacy  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. in kindergarten.

b. by the third grade.

c. long before they start school.

d. by the end of the first grade.

3. The ultimate goal of Common Core State Standards is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. to have all students reading to the best of their ability.

b. to have all students reach proficiency on national tests.

c. to have all students reach proficiency on state tests

d. to have all students become college and career ready

4. What type of assessment allows you to assess a student's reading performance as he/she reads a benchmark book?

a. rubric

b. word-list test

c. informal reading inventory

d. running record

5. The ability to identify and manipulate phonemes in words orally is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. phonemic awareness

b. spelling

c. interactive writing

d. phonics

6. Reciprocal teaching includes the

a. predicting, questioning, clarifying, summarizing

b. visualizing, setting, goals, repairing, answering

c. evaluating, confirming, imaging, comprehending

d. inferring, confirming, evaluating, repairing

7. Which technique is especially designed for students having difficulty with inferences?

a. QAR- Question Answer Relationship

b. monitoring

c. imaging

d. reciprocal teaching

8. A teacher doing a think-aloud is providing students \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a reading routine

b. a model of what good readers do

c. a teachable moment

d. with balanced literacy instruction

9. Which of the following scores represents the student’s instructional level?

a. 85 to 89 percent

b. 80 to 90 Percent

c. 95 to 100 percent

d. 90 to 94 percent

10. Which of the following is a preparational strategy?

a. seeking main ideas

b. noting relevant details

c. activating prior knowledge

d. summarizing key ideas

11. This theory encourages students to make personal connections as they read.

a. Behaviorism

b. Constructivism

c. Cognitive Behavioral

d. Reader Response

12. This theory is teacher-centered because it focuses on the teacher’s active role as a dispenser of knowledge.

a. Constuctivism

b. Behaviorism

c. Cognitivism

d. Interactionist

13. Teachers who possess this belief system believe that students must decode letters and words before they are able to construct meaning from sentences, paragraphs, and larger text selections.

a. Bottom-up Approach

b. Cognitive Behavioral Approach

c. Interactionist

d. Top-down Approach

14. Students can read at this level comfortably, on their own.

a. instructional level

b. frustrational level

c. independent level

15. Two phonemic awareness strategies that are most important for decoding and spelling new words are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. matching and sharing

b. identifying and substituting

c. blending and identifying

d. blending and segmenting

16. In this procedure, the teacher reads text and then pauses to explain what he/she is thinking and how he/she uses a strategy.

a. tea party

b. cloze procedure

c. anticipation guide

d. think-aloud

17. Which is NOT considered an error with scoring a running record?

a. omission

b. substitution

c. insertion

d. repetition

18. One of the most powerful word-attack skills is morphemic analysis, which is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. spelling.

b. sound.

c. meaning.

d. sight.

19. For word recognition, what should be used as a last
resort?

a. phonics analysis

b. structural analysis

c. morphemic analysis

d. dictionary usage

20. Reading, slow reading, and pausing during a confusing paragraph are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. summarizing

b. checking

c. regulating

d. repairing

21. What are the three cueing systems analyzed in a running record?

a. meaning, syntax, semantics

b. meaning, structure, and visual

c. sounds, word length, and chunks

d. meaning, semantics, visual

22. What has been shown to be the most powerful predictor of later reading achievement?

a. summative assessments

b. phonics

c. phonemic awareness

23. Comprehension should be taught using a combination of explanations, demonstrations, think-alouds, and authentic practice activities.

True

False

24. Reading aloud to children is a waste of valuable instructional time.

True

False

25. Top Down Approach: Believe students can comprehend a selection even when they are not able to identify each word.

True

False