

Sample Test

Essay Question

Read the passage below from *The Diary of Anne Frank* (1947); then complete the exercise that follows.

Written on July 15, 1944, three weeks before the Frank family was arrested by the Nazis, Anne's diary entry explains her worldview and future hopes.

"It's difficult in times like these: ideals, dreams and cherished hopes rise within us, only to be crushed by grim reality. It's a wonder I haven't abandoned all my ideals, they seem so absurd and impractical. Yet I cling to them because I still believe, in spite of everything, that people are truly good at heart."

"It's utterly impossible for me to build my life on a foundation of chaos, suffering and death. I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness, I hear the approaching thunder that, one day, will destroy us too, I feel the suffering of millions, And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better, that this cruelty too shall end, that peace and tranquility will return once more. In the meantime, I must hold on to my ideals. Perhaps the day will come when I will be able to realize them!"

Using your knowledge of literature, write a response in which you:

- Compare and contrast Anne's ideals with her awareness of the conditions in which she lives; and
- Discuss how the structure of Anne's writing—her sentences and paragraphs—emphasize the above contrast.

Sample Weak Response

Anne Frank's ideals in this writing make readers clear on the point that she was strongly against Hitler and the Nazis. You can tell that she knows the Nazis are very dangerous and violent people who cause "the suffering of millions." Otherwise, why would she have written this? This fact of Nazis causing the suffering of millions of people, and killing them, is a large contrast to how much she believes "that people are truly good at heart." Anne Frank is right about her ideals. And that is why her whole book is such a large contrast to the conditions in which she lived in WWII, when everything was going wrong in the world. You can also tell from this passage that she is a lot smarter than Hitler was. That is another big contrast in the book.

Anne's sentences and paragraphs emphasize the above contrast. They are not fiction; they are her own real thoughts, and these thoughts don't cause "a grim reality" of "cruelty" or the "absurd and impractical" things that she talks about as the war's fault. No, Anne's words cause us to see what is true and real in her art and in her heart. She makes us see that love is not the fiction. Hitler and the Nazis are the ones who make the fiction. We can read this in between the lines, which sometimes has to be done.

Back when Anne Frank wrote her words down on paper, everything was going wrong around her but she knew what to do, and she did it. She wrote a world classic story about her life. This story is a big contrast to what the Germans were doing.

Sample Strong Response

This excerpt from *The Diary of Anne Frank* reveals the inner strength of a young girl who refuses, despite the wartime violence and danger surrounding her, to let her idealism be overcome by hatred and mass killing. This idealism is reflected, in part, by her emphases on universal human hopes such as peace, tranquility, and goodwill. But Anne Frank is no dreamy Pollyanna. Reflecting on her idealism in the context of the war raging around her, she matter-of-factly writes: “my dreams, they seem so absurd and impractical.”

This indicates Anne Frank’s awareness of not only her own predicament but of human miseries that extend beyond the immediate circumstances of her life. For elsewhere she writes in a similar vein, “In times like these... I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness”; despite her own suffering she can “feel the suffering of millions.”

And yet Anne Frank believes, “in spite of everything, that people are truly good at heart.” This statement epitomizes the stark existential contrast of her worldview with the wartime reality that ultimately claimed her life.

The statement also exemplifies how Anne’s literary form—her syntax and diction—mirror thematic content and contrasts. “In spite of everything,” she still believes in people. She can “hear the approaching thunder...yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better.” At numerous points in this diary entry, first-hand knowledge of violent tragedy stands side-by-side with belief in humanity and human progress.

“I must hold on to my ideals,” Anne concludes. “Perhaps the day will come when I’ll be able to realize them!” In her diary she has done so, and more.

Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer for each of the questions.

1. Which of the following bits of information best describes the structure of English?

- A. Syntax based on word order
- B. Inflected
- C. Romantic
- D. Orthography is phonetic

2. Which of the following sentences contains an error in agreement?

- A. Jennifer is one of the women who writes for the magazine.
- B. Each one of their sons plays a different sport.
- C. This band has performed at the Odeum many times.
- D. The data are available online at the listed website.

3. Which item below is not a research-based strategy that supports reading?

- A. reading more
- B. reading along with a more proficient reader
- C. reading a passage no more than twice
- D. self-monitoring progress

4. Use the table below to answer the question that follows it.

	<u>Math Usage</u>	<u>General Usage</u>
bi (two)	bilinear bimodal <u>binomial</u>	bicycle biplane <u>bifocals</u>
cent (100)	centimeter centigram <u>percent</u>	century centigrade <u>centipede</u>
circum (around)	circumference circumradius circumcenter	circumnavigate circumstance Circumspect

Which vocabulary strategy does the table above exemplify?

- A. Frayer method
- B. morphemic analysis
- C. semantic mapping
- D. word mapping

5. What type of comprehension do questions beginnings with “who,” “what,” “where,” or “how” assess?

- A. evaluative
- B. inferential
- C. literal
- D. narrative

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| <p>6. A teacher has taught his students to self-monitor their reading by locating where in the passage they are having difficulty, identifying the specific problem there, and restating the difficult sentence or passage in their own words. These strategies are examples of</p> <p>A. graphic and semantic organizers
B. metacognition
C. recognizing story structure
D. summarizing</p> <p>7. Which of the following is not true about English?</p> <p>A. English is the easiest language to learn.
B. English is the least inflected language.
C. English has the most extensive vocabulary of any language.
D. English originated as a Germanic tongue.</p> <p>8. Regularly requiring students to practice reading short, instructional-level texts at least three times to a peer and to give and receive peer feedback about these readings mainly addresses which reading skill?</p> <p>A. Comprehension
B. fluency
C. evaluation
D. word-solving</p> | <p>9. A figure of speech in which someone absent or something inhuman is addressed as though present and able to respond describes</p> <p>A. personification.
B. synecdoche.
C. metonymy
D. apostrophe.</p> <p>10. A conversation between two or more people is called a/an:</p> <p>A. parody.
B. dialogue.
C. monologue.
D. analogy.</p> <p>11. Computer-assisted instruction (CAI) accommodates all of the following factors in reading instruction <u>except for</u></p> <p>A. free-form responses to comprehension questions
B. increased motivation
C. the addition of speech with computer-presented text
D. the use of computers for word processing, and the integration of writing instruction with reading</p> <p>12. This statement, "I'll die if I don't pass this course," exemplifies a/an:</p> <p>A. barbarism.
B. oxymoron.
C. hyperbole.
D. antithesis.</p> |
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13. The substitution of “went to his rest” for “died” exemplifies a/an

- A. bowdlerism.
- B. jargon.
- C. euphemism.
- D. malapropism.

14. The appearance of a Yankee from Connecticut in the Court of King Arthur is an example of a/an

- A. rhetoric.
- B. parody.
- C. paradox.
- D. anachronism.

15. To explain or to inform belongs in the category of

- A. exposition.
- B. narration.
- C. persuasion.
- D. description.

16. Which of the four underlined sections of the following sentence contains an error that a word processing spellchecker probably wouldn't catch?

He tuc the hors by the rains and pulled it back to the stabel.

- A. tuc
- B. hors
- C. rains
- D. stabel

17. For students with poor vocabularies, the teacher should recommend first that

- A. they enroll in a Latin class.
- B. they read newspapers, magazines and books on a regular basis.
- C. they write the words repetitively after looking them up in the dictionary.
- D. they use a thesaurus to locate and incorporate the synonyms found there into their vocabularies.

18. *Diction* is best defined as

- A. The specific word choices an author makes in order to create a particular mood or feeling in the reader.
- B. Writing that explains something thoroughly.
- C. The background, or exposition, for a short story or drama.
- D. Word choices that help teach a truth or moral.

19. Before reading a passage, a teacher gives her students an anticipation guide with a list of statements related to the topic they are about to cover in the reading material. She asks the students to indicate their agreement or disagreement with each statement on the guide. This activity is intended to
- A. elicit students' prior knowledge of the topic and set a purpose for reading
 - B. help students to identify the main ideas and supporting details in the text
 - C. help students to synthesize information from the text
 - D. help students to visualize the concepts and terms in the text
20. Varying the complexity of a graphic organizer exemplifies differentiating which aspect of a lesson?
- A. its content/topic
 - B. its environment
 - C. its process
 - D. its product
21. All of the following techniques are used to observe student progress (conduct ongoing informal assessment) except for
- A. analyzing the student work product at key stages
 - B. collecting data from assessment tests
 - C. posing strategic questions
 - D. observing students as they work
22. A paper explaining the relationship between food and weight gain contains the signal words "because," "consequently," "this is how," and "due to." These words suggest that the paper has which text structure?
- A. cause and effect structure
 - B. compare and contrast structure
 - C. descriptive structure
 - D. sequential structure
23. A paper written in first person and having characters, a setting, a plot, some dialogue, and events sequenced chronologically with some flashbacks exemplifies which genre?
- A. exposition
 - B. narration
 - C. persuasion
 - D. speculation

24. Which group of words is not a sentence?

- A. In keeping with the graduation tradition, the students, in spite of the rain, standing in the cafeteria tossing their mortarboards.
- B. Rosa Parks, who refused to give up her seat on the bus, will be forever remembered for her courage.
- C. Taking advantage of the goalie's being out of the net, we scored our last and winning goal.
- D. When it began to rain, we gathered our possessions and ran for the pavilion.

25. "Clean as a whistle" and "easy as falling off a log" exemplify

- A. semantics.
- B. parody.
- C. irony.
- D. clichés.

26. If a student uses slang and expletives, what is the best course of action to take in order to improve the student's formal Communication skills?

- A. ask the student to rephrase their writing; that is, translate it into language appropriate for the school principal to read.
- B. refuse to read the student's papers until he conforms to a more literate style.
- C. ask the student to read his work aloud to the class for peer evaluation.
- D. rewrite the flagrant passages to show the student the right form of expression.

27. Which of the following is not a theme of Native American writing?

- A. Emphasis on the hardiness of the human body and soul
- B. The strength of multi-cultural assimilation
- C. Indignation about the genocide of native peoples
- D. Remorse for the loss of the Indian way of life

28. Oral debate is most closely associated with which form of discourse?

- A. Description
- B. Exposition
- C. Narration
- D. Persuasion

29. Read the following passage:

“It would have been hard to find a passer-by more wretched in appearance. He was a man of middle height, stout and hardy, in the strength of maturity; he might have been forty-six or seven. A slouched leather cap hid half his face, bronzed by the sun and wind, and dripping with sweat.”

What is its main form of discourse?

- A. Description
- B. Narration
- C. Exposition
- D. Persuasion

30. The arrangement and relationship of words in sentences or sentence structures best describes

- A. style.
- B. discourse.
- C. thesis.
- D. syntax.

31. Identify the sentence that has an error in parallel structure.

- A. In order to help your favorite cause, you should contribute time or money, raise awareness, and write congressmen.
- B. Many people envision scientists working alone in a laboratory and discovering scientific breakthroughs.
- C. Some students prefer watching videos to textbooks because they are used to visual presentation.
- D. Tom Hanks, who has won two Academy Awards, is celebrated as an actor, director, and producer.

32. Consider the following sentence:

Mr. Brown is a school volunteer with a reputation and twenty years service.

Which phrase below best represents the logical intent of the underlined phrase above (Choice E is identical to the underlined phrase).

- A. with a reputation for twenty years' service
- B. with a reputation for twenty year's service
- C. who has served twenty years
- D. with a service reputation of twenty years

33. Consider the following sentence:

Joe didn't hardly know his cousin Fred, who'd had a rhinoplasty.

Which word group below best conveys the intended meaning of the underlined section above.

- A. hardly did know his cousin Fred
- B. didn't know his cousin Fred hardly
- C. hardly knew his cousin Fred
- D. didn't know his cousin Fred

34. The literary device of personification is used in which example below?

- A. "Beg me no beggary by soul or parents, whining dog!"
- B. "Happiness sped through the halls cajoling as it went."
- C. "O wind thy horn, thou proud fellow."
- D. "And that one talent which is death to hide."

35. Among junior-high school students of low-to-average readability levels which work would most likely stir reading interest?

- A. *Elmer Gantry*, Sinclair Lewis
- B. *Smiley's People*, John LeCarre
- C. *The Outsiders*, S. E. Hinton
- D. *And Then There Were None*, Agatha Christie

36. Consider the following poem:

My name is John Welington Wells,
I'm a dealer in magic and spells,
In blessings and curses,
And ever-fill'd purses,
In prophecies, witches, and knells.

- A. sonnet
- B. haiku
- C. limerick
- D. cinquain

37. Which of the following terms does *not* denote a figure of speech (figurative language)?

- A. Simile
- B. Euphemism
- C. Onomatopoeia
- D. Allusion

38. The first African American to receive the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry was

- A. Gwendolyn Brooks
- B. Harriet E. Wilson
- C. Richard Wright
- D. James Edwin Campbell

39. The principal writer of *The Declaration of Independence* was

- A. Patrick Henry
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. Ben Franklin
- D. George Washington

40. Pearl appears as an important character in

- A. *The Scarlet Letter*
- B. *Moby Dick*
- C. *The House of the Seven Gables*
- D. "The Cask of Amontillado"

41. The Old English period refers to

- A. The Fourth Century
- B. The Third through the Eighth Century
- C. The Fifth through the Tenth Century
- D. The Fifth through the Eighth Century

42. What factor below introduced Modern English?

- A. The Great Vowel Shift
- B. The printing press
- C. The invasion of the Normans
- D. Phonetic spelling

43. Students are fluent readers if they

- A. read texts with expression or prosody.
- B. read word-to-word and haltingly.
- C. must intentionally decode a majority of the words.
- D. write disorganized sentences

44. Reading assessment should take place

- A. At the end of the semester.
- B. At the end of a unit.
- C. Constantly.
- D. All of the above.

45. Effective assessment requires that

- A. Students not be involved in the assessment process.
- B. Testing activities are kept separate from the teaching activities.
- C. It assess what classroom instruction has prepared the student to read.
- D. Tests, in order to be reliable, should never use materials previously studied in the classroom

46. Effective assessment means that

- A. It ignores age and cultural considerations
- B. Students' weaknesses are emphasized.
- C. Only reading skills count.
- D. It is integrated with instruction and is not intrusive.

47. Which of the following approaches is *not* useful in assessing slower or immature readers?

- A. Repeated readings.
- B. Echo reading.
- C. Wide reading.
- D. Reading content that is more difficult than their skill levels in order to “stretch” their abilities.

48. All of the following concerns would require a teacher to refer them to another resource except for

- A. Auditory trauma.
- B. Ear infection.
- C. Vision problems.
- D. Underdeveloped vocabulary.

49. Middle-School students bring little, if any, initial experience in

- A. Phonics.
- B. Phonemics.
- C. Textbook reading assignments.
- D. Stories read by the teacher.

50. To enhance reading comprehension, experts recommend all of these techniques except for

- A. Read material through only once, but read slowly and carefully.
- B. Read material through more than once according to a plan.
- C. Create a map for the next reading.
- D. Highlight or take notes during reading.

51. In the hierarchy of needs for adolescents who are becoming more team-oriented in their approach to learning, which need do they exhibit most?

- A. Need for competence
- B. Need for love/acceptance
- C. Need to know
- D. Need to belong

52. What is the best course of action when a child refuses to complete an assignment on the grounds that it is morally objectionable?

- A. Speak with the parents and explain the necessity of studying this work.
- B. Encourage the child to sample some of the text before making a judgment.
- C. Place the child in another teacher's class where students are studying an acceptable work.
- D. Provide the student with alternative material that serves the same curricular purpose.

53. Which of the following responses to literature typically give middle school students the most problems?

- A. Interpretive
- B. Evaluative
- C. Critical
- D. Emotional

54. Overcrowded classes prevent the individual attention needed to facilitate language development. This drawback can be best overcome by

- A. Dividing the class into independent study groups.
- B. Assigning more study time at home.
- C. Using more drill practice in class.
- D. Team teaching.

55. The most significant drawback to applying learning theory research to classroom practice is that

- A. today's students do not acquire reading skills with the same alacrity as when greater emphasis was placed on reading classical literature.
- B. development rates are complicated by geographical and cultural differences that are difficult to overcome.
- C. homogeneous grouping has contributed to faster development of some age groups.
- D. social and environmental conditions have contributed to an escalated maturity level than research done twenty or more years ago would seem to indicate.

56. Modeling is a practice that requires students to

- A. create a style unique to their own language capabilities.
- B. emulate the writing of professionals.
- C. paraphrase passages from good literature.
- D. peer evaluate the writings of other students.

57. Reading a piece of student writing to assess the overall impression of the product is
- A. holistic evaluation.
 - B. portfolio assessment.
 - C. analytical evaluation.
 - D. using a performance system.
58. A formative evaluation of student writing
- A. requires a thorough marking of mechanical errors with a pencil or pen.
 - B. makes comments on the appropriateness of the student's interpretation of the prompt and the degree to which the objective was met.
 - C. requires the student to hand in all the materials produced during the process of writing.
 - D. involves several careful readings of the text for content, mechanics, spelling, and usage.
50. Writing ideas quickly without interruption of the flow of thoughts or attention to conventions is called
- A. brainstorming.
 - B. mapping.
 - C. listing.
 - D. Free writing.
60. The students in Mrs. Cline's seventh grade language arts class were invited to attend a performance of *Romeo and Juliet* presented by the drama class at the high school. To best prepare, they should
- A. read the play as a homework exercise.
 - B. read a synopsis of the plot and a biographical sketch of the author.
 - C. examine a few main selections from the play to become familiar with the language and style of the author.
 - D. read a condensed version of the story and practice attentive listening skills.
61. Which of the following sentences is unambiguously properly punctuated?
- A. The more you eat; the more you want.
 - B. The authors—John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway, and William Faulkner—are staples of modern writing in American literature textbooks.
 - C. Handling a wild horse, takes a great deal of skill and patience.
 - D. The man, who replaced our teacher, is a comedian.

62. In a timed essay test of an hour's duration, how much time should be devoted to prewriting.
- A. five
 - B. ten
 - C. fifteen
 - D. twenty
63. A student informative composition should consist of a minimum of how many paragraphs?
- A. three
 - B. four
 - C. five
 - D. six
64. In 'inverted triangle' introductory paragraphs, the thesis sentence occurs
- A. at the beginning of the paragraph.
 - B. in the middle of the paragraph.
 - C. at the end of the paragraph.
 - D. in the second paragraph.
65. A punctuation mark indicating omission, interrupted thought, or an incomplete statement is a/an
- A. ellipsis.
 - B. anachronism.
 - C. colloquy.
 - D. idiom
66. Which of the following would be the most significant factor in teaching Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* to any particular group of students?
- A. Identifying a translation on the appropriate reading level
 - B. Determining the students' interest level
 - C. Selecting an appropriate evaluative technique
 - D. Determining the scope and delivery methods of background study
67. Which of the following contains an error in possessive punctuation?
- A. Doris's shawl
 - B. mother's-in-law frown
 - C. children's lunches
 - D. ambassador's briefcase
68. Which aspect of language is innate?
- A. Biological capability to articulate sounds understood by other humans
 - B. Cognitive ability to create syntactical structures
 - C. Capacity for using semantics to convey meaning in a social environment
 - D. Ability to vary inflections and accents

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| <p>69. Written on the sixth grade reading level, most of S. E. Hinton's novels (for instance, <i>The Outsiders</i>) have the greatest reader appeal with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. sixth graders. B. ninth graders. C. twelfth graders. D. adults. <p>70. After watching a movie of a train derailment, a child exclaims, "Wow, look how many cars fell off the tracks. There's junk everywhere. The engineer must have really been asleep." Using the facts that the child is impressed by the wreckage and assigns blame to the engineer, a follower of Piaget's theories would estimate the child to be about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ten years old. B. twelve years old. C. fourteen years old. D. sixteen years old. <p>71. Which of the following should not be included in the opening paragraph of an informative essay?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Thesis sentence B. Details and examples supporting the main idea C. broad general introduction to the topic D. A style and tone that grabs the reader's attention | <p>72. Children's literature became established in the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. seventeenth century B. eighteenth century C. nineteenth century D. twentieth century <p>73. Which of the following is the least effective procedure for promoting consciousness of audience?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Pairing students during the writing process B. Reading all rough drafts before the students write the final copies C. Having students compose stories or articles for publication in school literary magazines or newspapers D. Writing letters to friends or relatives <p>74. Which of the following is not a technique of prewriting?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Clustering B. Listing C. Brainstorming D. Proofreading |
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TEACHER CERTIFICATION EXAM

Answer Key

1. A	38. A
2. A	39. B
3. C	40. A
4. B	41. C
5. C	42. A
6. C	43. A
7. A	44. D
8. B	45. C
9. D	46. D
10. B	47. D
11. A	48. D
12. C	49. C
13. C	50. A
14. D	51. B
15. A	52. D
16. C	53. B
17. B	54. A
18. A	55. D
19. A	56. B
20. C	57. A
21. B	58. B
22. A	59. D
23. B	60. D
24. A	61. B
25. D	62. B
26. A	63. C
27. B	64. C
28. D	65. A
29. A	66. A
30. D	67. B
31. C	68. A
32. D	69. B
33. C	70. A
34. B	71. B
35. C	72. A
36. C	73. B
37. D	74. D

Answers with Rationales

1. Which of the following bits of information best describes the structure of English?

- A. Syntax based on word order.
- B. Inflected.
- C. Romantic.
- D. Orthography is phonetic.

The correct answer is A. The syntax of English, reflective of its Germanic origins, relies on word order rather than inflection. Because of this and the many influences of other languages (particularly with regard to vocabulary), the orthography is not phonetic, which complicates the teaching of standardized spelling.

2. Which of the following sentences contains an error in agreement?

- A. Jennifer is one of the women who writes for the magazine.
- B. Each one of their sons plays a different sport.
- C. This band has performed at the Odeum many times.
- D. The data are available online at the listed website.

The correct answer is A. "Women" is the plural antecedent of the relative pronoun "who," which is functioning as the subject in its clause; so "who" is plural and requires the 3rd person plural form for the verb: "write."

3. Which item below is not a research-based strategy that supports reading?

- A. reading more
- B. reading along with a more proficient reader
- C. reading a passage no more than twice
- D. self-monitoring progress

The correct answer is C. Actually, research shows that reading a passage several times improves fluency, and, depending on the complexity of the material, improves comprehension, too. The more complex the material, the more comprehension value in repeated readings.

4. Use the table below to answer the question that follows it.

General		
	<u>Math Usage</u>	<u>Usage</u>
bi (two)	bilinear	bicycle
	bimodal	biplane
	<u>binomial</u>	<u>bifocals</u>
cent (100)	centimeter	century
	centigram	centigrade
	<u>percent</u>	<u>centipede</u>
circum (around)	circumference	circumnavigate
	circumradius	circumstance
	circumcenter	Circumspect

Which vocabulary strategy does the table above exemplify?

- A. Frayer method
- B. morphemic analysis
- C. semantic mapping
- D. word mapping

The answer is B. Morphemes are the smallest units of language that have an associated meaning. The purpose of morphemic analysis is to apply morphemic awareness to the task of learning new words. The Frayer method involves having students use their own words to define new words and to link those definitions to personal experiences. Semantic mapping incorporates graphical clues to concepts and is a subset of graphic organizers. Word mapping is another subset of graphic organizers and consists of displaying such information as the various forms a word may take as it transforms through the parts of speech.

5. What type of comprehension do questions beginnings with “who,” “what,” “where,” or “how” assess?

- A. evaluative
- B. inferential
- C. literal
- D. narrative

The correct answer is C. Literal questions ask for facts from the reading. The student can put his finger right on the answer and prove that he is correct. These questions are sometimes referred to as “right there” questions. Evaluative questions require a judgement of some sort. Inferential questions ask students to make an educated guess. Narrative questions involve aspects of a story beyond literal considerations.

6. **A teacher has taught his students to self-monitor their reading by locating where in the passage they are having difficulty, by identifying the specific problem there, and by restating the difficult sentence or passage in their own words. These strategies are examples of**
- A. graphic and semantic organizers
 - B. metacognition
 - C. recognizing story structure
 - D. summarizing

The correct answer is C. Good readers use metacognitive strategies (various ways of thinking about thinking) to improve their reading. Before reading, they clarify their purpose for reading and preview the text. During reading, they monitor their understanding, adjusting their reading speed to fit the difficulty of the text and fixing any comprehension problems they have. After reading, they check their understanding of what they read.

7. **Which of the following is not true about English?**

- A. English is the easiest language to learn.
- B. English is the least inflected language.
- C. English has the most extensive vocabulary of any language.
- D. English originated as a Germanic tongue.

The answer is A. English has its own inherent quirks which make it difficult to learn, plus it has incorporated words, and even structures, from many disparate language groups in its lexicon and syntax. Languages with lexicons limited to words governed by a consistent set of relatively simple rules exist, so English is certainly not the easiest language to learn.

8. **Regularly requiring students to practice reading short, instructional-level texts at least three times to a peer and to give and receive peer feedback about these readings mainly addresses which reading skill?**
- A. Comprehension
 - B. fluency
 - C. evaluation
 - D. word-solving

The correct answer is B. Fluency is the ability to read text quickly with accuracy, phrasing, and expression. Fluency develops over time and requires substantial reading practice. This activity provides just this sort of practice. The peer feedback portion does address comprehension, evaluation, and some word-solving; but the main thrust is on fluency development.

9. A figure of speech in which someone absent or something inhuman is addressed as though present and able to respond describes

- A. personification.
- B. synechdoche.
- C. metonymy
- D. apostrophe.

The answer is D. An apostrophe differs from a personification in the important respect that a “someone” cannot be “personified,” plus personifications come in far more varieties than are suggested by the definition in question. A synechdoche is a figure of speech which represents some whole or group by one of its or their parts or members. Metonymy is the substitution of a word for a related word.

10. A conversation between two or more people is called a/an

- A. parody.
- B. dialogue.
- C. monologue.
- D. analogy.

The answer is B. Dialogues are the conversations virtually indispensable to dramatic work, and they often appear in narrative and poetry, as well. A parody is a work that adopts the subject and structure of another work in order to ridicule it. A monologue is a work or part of a work written in the first person. An analogy illustrates an idea by means of a more familiar one that is similar or parallel to it.

11. Computer-assisted instruction (CAI) accommodates all of the following factors in reading instruction except for

- A. free-form responses to comprehension questions
- B. increased motivation
- C. the addition of speech with computer-presented text
- D. the use of computers for word processing, and the integration of writing instruction with reading

The correct answer is A. CAI does not accommodate free-form responses to comprehension questions, and relies heavily on drill-and-practice and multiple-choice formats. This is a limitation of CAI.

12. This statement, “I’ll die if I don’t pass this course,” exemplifies a/an

- A. barbarism.
- B. oxymoron.
- C. hyperbole.
- D. antithesis.

The answer is C. A hyperbole is an exaggeration for the sake of emphasis. It is a figure of speech not meant to be taken literally. A barbarism is the use of incorrect or unacceptable language. An oxymoron is a term comprised of opposite or incongruous elements, such as peace fighter.

13. The substitution of “went to his rest” for “died” exemplifies a/an

- A. bowdlerism.
- B. jargon.
- C. euphemism.
- D. malapropism.

The answer is C. A euphemism alludes to a distasteful topic in a pleasant manner in order to obscure or soften the disturbing impact of the original. A bowdlerism is a prudish version of something. Jargon is language specific to some occupation or activity. A Malapropism is the improper use of a word that sounds like the word that would fit the context. The result is most often ludicrous.

14. The appearance of a Yankee from Connecticut in the Court of King Arthur is an example of a/an

- A. rhetoric.
- B. parody.
- C. paradox.
- D. anachronism.

The answer is D. Anachronism is the placing of characters, persons, events or things into time frames incongruent with their actual dates. Parody is poking fun at something. Paradox is a seeming contradiction. Anachronism is something out of time frame.

15. To explain or to inform belongs in the category of

- A. exposition.
- B. narration.
- C. persuasion.
- D. description.

The answer is A. Exposition sets forth a systematic explanation of any subject and informs the audience about various topics. It can also introduce the characters of a story and their situations as the story begins. Narration tells a story. Persuasion seeks to influence an audience so that they will adopt some new point of view or take some action. Description provides sensory details and addresses spatial relationships of objects.

16. Which of the four underlined sections of the following sentence contains an error that a word processing spellchecker probably wouldn't catch?

He tuc the hors by the rains and pulled it back to the stabel.

- A. tuc
- B. hors
- C. rains
- D. stabel

The correct answer is C. Spellcheckers only catch errors in conventional modern English spelling. They cannot catch errors involving incorrect homophone usage. "Rains" is the only one of the four words to conform to conventional English spelling, but it clearly is not the word called for by the context.

17. For students with poor vocabularies, the teacher should recommend first that

- A. they enroll in a Latin class.
- B. they read newspapers, magazines and books on a regular basis.
- C. they write the words repetitively after looking them up in the dictionary.
- D. they use a thesaurus to locate and incorporate the synonyms found there into their vocabularies.

The answer is B. Regularly reading a wide variety of materials for pleasure and information is the best way to develop a stronger vocabulary. The other suggestions have limited application and do not serve to reinforce an enthusiasm for reading.

18. *Diction* is best defined as

- A. The specific word choices an author makes in order to create a particular mood or feeling in the reader.
- B. Writing that explains something thoroughly.
- C. The background, or exposition, for a short story or drama.
- D. Word choices that help teach a truth or moral.

The answer is A. Diction refers to an author's choice of words, expressions and style to convey his/her meaning. The other choices are only marginally related to this meaning, so the choice is a clear one.

19. Before reading a passage, a teacher gives her students an anticipation guide with a list of statements related to the topic they are about to cover in the reading material. She asks the students to indicate their agreement or disagreement with each statement on the guide. This activity is intended to

- A. elicit students' prior knowledge of the topic and set a purpose for reading
- B. help students to identify the main ideas and supporting details in the text
- C. help students to synthesize information from the text
- D. help students to visualize the concepts and terms in the text

The correct answer is A. Establishing a purpose for reading, the foundation for a reading unit or activity, is intimately connected to activating the students' prior knowledge in strategic ways. When the reason for reading is developed in the context of the students' experiences, they are far better prepared to succeed because they can make connections from a base they thoroughly understand. This influences motivation, and with proper motivation, students are more enthused and put forward more effort to understand the text. The other choices are only indirectly supported by this activity and are more specific in focus.

20. Varying the complexity of a graphic organizer exemplifies differentiating which aspect of a lesson?

- A. its content/topic
- B. its environment
- C. its process
- D. its product

The correct answer is C. Differentiating the process means offering a variety of learning activities or strategies to students as they manipulate the ideas embedded within the lesson concept. For example, students may use graphic organizers, maps, diagrams, or charts to display their comprehension of concepts covered. Varying the complexity of a graphic organizer can very effectively accommodate differing levels of cognitive processing so that students of differing ability are appropriately engaged. Lesson topic and content remain the same, the lesson is still taking place in the same environment, and, in most lessons, the graphic organizer is not the product of the lesson.

21. All of the following techniques are used to conduct ongoing informal assessment of student progress except for

- A. analyzing the student work product at key stages
- B. collecting data from assessment tests
- C. posing strategic questions
- D. observing students as they work

The answer is B. The key here hinges on the adjective, “informal.” Assessment tests employ standardized materials and formats to monitor student progress and to report it in statistical terms. The other choices are relatively informal, teacher-specific techniques addressing more current-lesson-specific products and dynamics.

- 22. A paper explaining the relationship between food and weight gain contains the signal words “because,” “consequently,” “this is how,” and “due to.” These words suggest that the paper has which text structure?**

- A. cause and effect structure
- B. compare and contrast structure
- C. descriptive structure
- D. sequential structure

The answer is A. These signal words connect events in a causal chain, creating an explanation of some process or event. Compare and contrast structure presents similarities and differences. Descriptive structure presents a sensory impression of something or someone. Sequential structure references what comes first, next, last, and so on.

- 23. A paper written in first person and having characters, a setting, a plot, some dialogue, and events sequenced chronologically with some flashbacks exemplifies which genre?**

- A. exposition
- B. narration
- C. persuasion
- D. speculation

The correct answer is B. Narrative writing tells a story, and all the listed elements pertain to stories. Expository writing explains or informs. Persuasive writing states an opinion and attempts to persuade an audience to accept the opinion or to take some specified action. Speculative writing explores possible developments from given circumstances.

- 24. Which group of words is not a sentence?**

- A. In keeping with the graduation tradition, the students, in spite of the rain, standing in the cafeteria tossing their mortarboards.
- B. Rosa Parks, who refused to give up her seat on the bus, will be forever remembered for her courage.
- C. Taking advantage of the goalie’s being out of the net, we scored our last and winning goal.
- D. When it began to rain, we gathered our possessions and ran for the pavilion.

The correct answer is A. This is a sentence fragment because sentences require a subject and a verb and there is no verb. Changing “the students, in spite of the rain, standing” to “the students, in spite of the rain, were standing” corrects the problem.

25. “Clean as a whistle” and “easy as falling off a log” exemplify

- A. semantics.
- B. parody.
- C. irony.
- D. clichés.

The answer is D. A cliché is a phrase or expression that has become dull due to overuse. Semantics is a field of language study. Parody is poking fun at something. Irony is using language to create an unexpected or opposite meaning of the literal words being used.

26. If a student uses slang and expletives, what is the best course of action to take in order to improve the student’s formal communication skills?

- A. ask the student to rephrase their writing; that is, translate it into language appropriate for the school principal to read.
- B. refuse to read the student’s papers until he conforms to a more literate style.
- C. ask the student to read his work aloud to the class for peer evaluation.
- D. rewrite the flagrant passages to show the student the right form of expression.

The answer is A. Asking the student to write to the principal, a respected authority figure, will alert the student to the need to use formal language. Simply refusing to read the paper is not only negative, it also sets up a power struggle. Asking the student to read slang and expletives aloud to the class for peer evaluation is to risk unproductive classroom chaos and to support the class clowns. Rewriting the flagrant passages for the student to model formal expression does not immerse the student in the writing process.

27. Which of the following is not a theme of Native American writing?

- A. Emphasis on the hardiness of the human body and soul
- B. The strength of multi-cultural assimilation
- C. Indignation about the genocide of native peoples
- D. Remorse for the loss of the Indian way of life

The answer is B. Originating in a vast body of oral traditions from as early as before the fifteenth century, Native American literature themes include “nature as sacred,” “the interconnectedness of life,” “the hardiness of body and soul,” “indignation about the destruction of the Native American way of life,” and “the genocide of many tribes by the encroaching settlements of European Americans.” These themes are still present in today’s Native American literature, such as in the works of Duane Niatum, Gunn Allen, Louise Erdrich and N. Scott Momaday.

28. Oral debate is most closely associated with which form of discourse?

- A. Description
- B. Exposition
- C. Narration
- D. Persuasion

The answer is D. The purpose of a debate is to convince some audience or set of judges about something, which is very much the same as persuading some audience or set of judges about something.

29. Read the following passage:

“It would have been hard to find a passer-by more wretched in appearance. He was a man of middle height, stout and hardy, in the strength of maturity; he might have been forty-six or seven. A slouched leather cap hid half his face, bronzed by the sun and wind, and dripping with sweat.”

What is its main form of discourse?

- A. Description
- B. Narration
- C. Exposition
- D. Persuasion

The answer is A. The passage describes the appearance of a person in detail. Narration tells a story. Exposition explains or informs. Persuasion promotes a point of view or course of action.

30. The arrangement and relationship of words in sentences or sentence structures best describes

- A. style.
- B. discourse.
- C. thesis.
- D. syntax.

The answer is D. Syntax is the grammatical structure of sentences. Style is not limited to considerations of syntax only, but includes vocabulary, voice, genre, and other language features. Discourse refers to investigating some idea. A thesis is a statement of opinion.

31. Identify the sentence that has an error in parallel structure.

- A. In order to help your favorite cause, you should contribute time or money, raise awareness, and write congressmen.
- B. Many people envision scientists working alone in a laboratory and discovering scientific breakthroughs.
- C. Some students prefer watching videos to textbooks because they are used to visual presentation.
- D. Tom Hanks, who has won two Academy Awards, is celebrated as an actor, director, and producer.

The answer is C. Parallel structure means that certain sentence structures in key positions match-up grammatically. In choice C, “watching videos” is a gerund phrase functioning as the direct object of the verb, and, because the verb implies a comparison, parallel construction requires that “textbooks” (functioning as the object of a currently-missing gerund) be preceded by an appropriate gerund--in this case, “reading.” In order for the structure to be parallel, the sentence should read “Some students prefer watching videos to reading textbooks because they are used to visual presentation.” They prefer something to something else. The other sentences conform to parallel structure. Recognizing parallel structure requires a sophisticated understanding of grammar.

32. Consider the following sentence:

Mr. Brown is a school volunteer with a reputation and twenty years service.

Which phrase below best represents the logical intent of the underlined phrase above? (Choice E is identical to the underlined phrase)

- A. with a reputation for twenty years' service
- B. with a reputation for twenty year's service
- C. who has served twenty years
- D. with a service reputation of twenty years

The correct answer is D. His reputation pertains to his service performance, not its duration. Choice A implies that it was for its duration. Choice B has Choice A's problem plus an incorrectly punctuated possessive. Choice C ignores his service reputation. Choice E is extremely vague.

33. Consider the following sentence:

Joe didn't hardly know his cousin Fred, who'd had a rhinoplasty.

Which word group below best conveys the intended meaning of the underlined section above?

- A. hardly did know his cousin Fred
- B. didn't know his cousin Fred hardly
- C. hardly knew his cousin Fred
- D. didn't know his cousin Fred

The correct answer is C. It contains a correctly-phrased negative expressed in the appropriate tense. Choice A has tense and awkwardness problems. Choice B has tense and double-negative problems. Choice D ignores the fact that he knew Fred a little. Choice E has tense and double-negative problems.

34. The literary device of personification is used in which example below?

- A. "Beg me no beggary by soul or parents, whining dog!"
- B. "Happiness sped through the halls cajoling as it went."
- C. "O wind thy horn, thou proud fellow."
- D. "And that one talent which is death to hide."

The correct answer is B. Personification is defined as giving human characteristics to inanimate objects or concepts. It can be thought of as a sub-category of metaphor. Happiness, an abstract concept, is "speeding through the halls" and "cajoling," both of which are human behaviors, so Happiness is being compared to a human being. Choice A is figurative and metaphorical, but not a personification. Choice C is, again, figurative and metaphorical, but not a personification. The speaker is, perhaps, telling someone that they are bragging, or "blowing their own horn." Choice D is also figurative and metaphorical, but not personification. Hiding a particular talent is being compared to risking death.

35. Among junior-high school students of low-to-average readability levels, which work would most likely stir reading interest?

- A. *Elmer Gantry*, Sinclair Lewis
- B. *Smiley's People*, John Le Carre
- C. *The Outsiders*, S.E. Hinton
- D. *And Then There Were None*, Agatha Christie.

The answer is C. The students can easily identify with the characters, the social issues, the vocabulary, and the themes in the book. The book deals with teenage concerns such as fitting-in, cliques, and appearance in ways that have proven very engaging for young readers.

36. Consider the following poem:

**My name is John Wellington Wells,
I'm a dealer in magic and spells,
In blessings and curses,
And ever-fill'd purses,
In prophecies, witches, and knells.**

- A. sonnet
- B. haiku
- C. limerick
- D. cinquain

The correct answer is C. A limerick is a five line, humorous verse, often nonsensical. with a rhyme scheme of aabba . Lines 1, 2, and 5 usually have eight syllables each; and lines 3 and 4 have five syllables. Line 5 is often some type of 'zinger.' A sonnet is a 14-line poem in iambic pentameter and having a definite rhyme scheme. Shakespearean and Petrarchan sonnets are the main varieties. A cinquain is a five-line poem with one word in line 1, two words in line 2, and so on through line 5.

37. Which of the following terms does *not* denote a figure of speech (figurative language)?

- A. Simile
- B. Euphemism
- C. Onomatopoeia
- D. Allusion

The answer is D. An allusion is an implied reference to a famous person, event, thing, or a part of another text. A simile is a direct comparison between two things. A euphemism is the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive term for one that might offend. Onomatopoeia is vocal imitation to convey meaning—"bark" or "meow."

38. The first African American to receive the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry was

- A. Gwendolyn Brooks
- B. Harriet E. Wilson
- C. Richard Wright
- D. James Edwin Campbell

The correct answer is A. Gwendolyn Brooks was the first African American to receive the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry. Harriett E. Wilson, who died in 1900, was the first female African American novelist. Richard Wright was a novelist and black activist. James Edwin Campbell was a 19th century African American poet, editor, writer, and educator.

39. The principal writer of *The Declaration of Independence* was

- A. Patrick Henry
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. Ben Franklin
- D. George Washington

The correct answer is B. Thomas Jefferson. Although Benjamin Franklin was responsible for editing it and making it the prime example of neoclassical writing that it is, *The Declaration of Independence* came directly from the mind and pen of Jefferson. Patrick Henry was a great orator, and his speeches played an important role in precipitating the revolution. Although George Washington's *Farewell to the Army of the Potomac* is an important piece of writing from that era, he was not the principal writer of the declaration.

40. Pearl appears as an important character in

- A. *The Scarlet Letter*
- B. *Moby Dick*
- C. *The House of the Seven Gables*
- D. "The Cask of Amontillado"

The correct answer is A. Pearl is the illegitimate daughter of Hester Prynne in Nathaniel Hawthorne's *The Scarlet Letter*. *Moby Dick* is Herman Melville's great opus about the pursuit of a great white whale. *The House of the Seven Gables*, like *The Scarlet Letter*, is about a society that promulgates loneliness and suspicion. "The Cask of Amontillado" is one of Poe's horror stories.

41. The Old English period refers to

- A. The Fourth Century
- B. The Third through the Eighth Century
- C. The Fifth through the Tenth Century
- D. The Fifth through the Eighth Century

The correct answer is C. The Old English period begins with the settlement of the British Isles in the fifth and sixth centuries by Germanic tribes and continues until the time of Chaucer.

42. What factor below introduced Modern English?

- A. The Great Vowel Shift
- B. The printing press
- C. The invasion of the Normans
- D. Phonetic spelling

The correct answer is A. The Great Vowel Shift created guidelines for spelling and pronunciation in the wake of the invention of the printing press. Other answer choices, though related to the question, do not answer it as specifically.

43. Students are fluent readers if they

- A. read texts fast enough and with appropriate expression, or prosody.
- B. read word-to-word and haltingly.
- C. must intentionally decode a majority of the words.
- D. write disorganized sentences

The correct answer is A. A fluent reader reads words accurately, at target speeds, and with appropriate expression. It is a positive term. The other choices describe negative outcomes.

44. Reading assessment should take place

- A. At the end of the semester.
- B. At the end of a unit.
- C. Constantly.
- D. All of the above.

The correct answer is D. End-of-unit and end-of-semester measurements yield important information regarding achievement of course objectives and the evaluating of students' growth; however, assessment should be going on all the time so that the teacher can adjust instruction to meet the day-to-day needs of the students.

45. Effective assessment requires that

- A. Students not be involved in the assessment process.
- B. Testing activities are kept separate from the teaching activities.
- C. References materials that classroom instruction has prepared the students to read.
- D. Tests, in order to be reliable, should never use materials previously studied in the classroom

The correct answer is C. The only reliable measure of the success of a unit will be based on the reading the instruction has focused on. Choice A makes almost no sense; students will at the very least have to do something that can be assessed. Choice B calls into question the whole reason for schools. Choice D uses different phrases to accomplish the same unworthy end as Choice B.

46. Effective assessment means that

- A. It ignores age and cultural considerations
- B. Students' weaknesses are emphasized.
- C. Only reading skills count.
- D. It is integrated with instruction and is not intrusive.

The correct answer is D. Effective assessment informs instruction and practice. It is one phase of an integrated instructional cycle. Choice A ignores reality and distorts rather than informs. Choice B discourages students. Choice C ignores other important ways of demonstrating growth in understanding.

47. Which of the following approaches is *not* useful in assessing slower or immature readers?

- A. Repeated readings.
- B. Echo reading.
- C. Wide reading.
- D. Reading content that is more difficult than their skill levels in order to "stretch" their abilities.

The correct answer is D. Reading content for such students should be at a level where they can read and understand the word nuances, not at a level beyond such understanding and competence. Repeated readings of appropriate material builds this foundation. So does echo reading, or listening to a skilled reader and then trying to imitate his or her delivery. Wide reading is an approach intended to motivate students to read for pleasure and information from a variety of sources and involving socially-motivating processing routines.

48. A teacher should refer all of the following concerns to the appropriate expert except for

- A. Auditory trauma.
- B. Ear infection.
- C. Vision problems.
- D. Underdeveloped vocabulary.

The answer is D. The teacher is the expert in vocabulary development. The other choices require a medical professional.

49. Middle-School students bring little, if any, initial experience in

- A. Phonics.
- B. Phonemics.
- C. Textbook reading assignments.
- D. Stories read by the teacher.

The correct answer is C. In middle school, probably for the first time, the student will be expected to read textbook assignments and come to class prepared to discuss the content. Students get phonics (the systematic study of decoding) in the early grades, and they normally get phonemics (familiarity with the syllable sounds of English) even earlier. They will have almost certainly had stories read to them by a teacher by the time they get to middle school.

50. To enhance reading comprehension, experts recommend all of these techniques except for

- A. Read material through only once, but read slowly and carefully.
- B. Read material through more than once according to a plan.
- C. Create a map for the next reading.
- D. Highlight or take notes during reading.

The correct answer is A. While reading at a rate that assures accuracy is desirable, there is no evidence to support a recommendation to avoid rereading something. Choice B is advisable because it proposes a purpose for the rereadings. Choice C is advisable because it also addresses purpose. Choice D is advisable because it helps students maintain focus as they read.

51. In the hierarchy of needs for adolescents who are becoming more team-oriented in their approach to learning, which need do they exhibit most?

- A. Need for competence
- B. Need for love/acceptance
- C. Need to know
- D. Need to belong

The answer is B. Abraham's Maslow's theory of Humanistic Development that such older children and adolescents exhibit most a need for love/acceptance from peers and potential romantic partners. Their need for competence is in the service of gaining the love/acceptance. Their need to know is developing, but is not their primary issue. Their need to belong does not address their emerging sexual identities.

52. What is the best course of action when a child refuses to complete an assignment on the ground that is morally objectionable?

- A. Speak with the parents and explain the necessity of studying this work.
- B. Encourage the child to sample some of the text before making a judgment.
- C. Place the child in another teacher's class where students are studying an acceptable work.
- D. Provide the student with alternative material that serves the same curricular purpose.

The answer is D. This approach is the most time efficient and flexible. Choice A requires conversations involving value systems that aren't going to change. Choice B risks being open to the charge of exposing children to controversial material despite parental input. Choice C is a disproportionate disruption to the student's schedule and the school routine.

53. Which of the following responses to literature typically give middle school students the most problems?

- A. Interpretive
- B. Evaluative
- C. Critical
- D. Emotional

The answer is B. Middle school readers will exhibit both emotional and interpretive responses. In middle/junior high school, organized study models enable students to identify main ideas and supporting details, to recognize sequential order, to distinguish fact from opinion, and to determine cause/effect relationships. Middle school students can provide reasons to support their assertions that a particular book was boring or a particular poem made him or her feel sad, and this is to provide a critical reaction on a fundamental level. Evaluative responses, however, require students to address how the piece represents its genre, how well it reflects the social and ethical mores of a given society, or how well the author has employed a fresh approach to the subject. Evaluative responses are more sophisticated than critical responses, and they are appropriate for advanced high school students.

54. Overcrowded classes prevent the individual attention needed to facilitate language development. This drawback can be best overcome by

- A. Dividing the class into independent study groups.
- B. Assigning more study time at home.
- C. Using more drill practice in class.
- D. Team teaching.

The answer is A. Dividing a class into small groups maximizes opportunities for engagement. Assigning more study time at home is passing the buck. Using more drill practice in class is likely to bore most students to tears. Team teaching begs the question; if you can get another teacher, then your class should no longer be overcrowded.

55. The most significant drawback to applying learning theory research to classroom practice is that

- A. today's students do not acquire reading skills with the same alacrity as when greater emphasis was placed on reading classical literature.
- B. development rates are complicated by geographical and cultural differences that are difficult to overcome.
- C. homogeneous grouping has contributed to faster development of some age groups.
- D. social and environmental conditions have contributed to an escalated maturity level than research done twenty or more years ago would seem to indicate.

The answer is D. A mismatch exists between what interests today's students and the learning materials presented to them. Choice A is a significant problem only if the school insists on using classical literature exclusively. Choice B does describe a drawback, but students are more alike in their disengagement from anachronistic learning materials than they are different due to their culture and geographical location. Choice C describes a situation that is not widespread.

56. Modeling is a practice that requires students to

- A. create a style unique to their own language capabilities.
- B. emulate the writing of professionals.
- C. paraphrase passages from good literature.
- D. peer evaluate the writings of other students.

The answer is B. Modeling engages students in analyzing the writing of professional writers and in imitating the syntactical, grammatical and stylistic mastery of that writer. Choice A is an issue of voice. Choice C is a less rigorous form of the correct answer. Choice D is only very indirectly related to modeling.

57. Reading a piece of student writing to assess the overall impression of the product is

- A. holistic evaluation.
- B. portfolio assessment.
- C. analytical evaluation.
- D. using a performance system.

The answer is A. In holistic scoring, the teacher reads quickly through a paper once to get a general impression and assigns a rating based on a rubric that includes the criteria for achievement in a few, key dimensions of the assignment. Portfolio assessment involves tracking work over stages or over time. Analytical evaluation involves breaking down the assignment into discrete traits and determining achievement in each of those traits. A performance system refers to engaging students in writing assignments meant to generate products in a given time frame. Often, such products are scored holistically.

58. A formative evaluation of student writing

- A. requires a thorough marking of mechanical errors with a pencil or pen.
- B. makes comments on the appropriateness of the student's interpretation of the prompt and the degree to which the objective was met.
- C. requires the student to hand in all the materials produced during the process of writing.
- D. involves several careful readings of the text for content, mechanics, spelling, and usage.

The answer is B. Formative evaluations should support the students' writing process through strategic feedback at key points. Teacher comments and feedback should encourage recursive revision and metacognition. Choice A applies, if anywhere, to a summative evaluation of student writing. Choice C is a neutral management strategy. A teacher can make formative evaluations without collecting all the materials. Choice D, again, is more suited for summative evaluation or for the very last issue in the composition process, namely proofreading.

59. Writing ideas quickly without interruption of the flow of thoughts or attention to conventions is called

- A. brainstorming.
- B. mapping.
- C. listing.
- D. Free writing.

The answer is D. Free writing is a particular type of brainstorming (techniques to generate ideas). Mapping is another type and results in products resembling flow charts. Listing is another brainstorming technique that differs from free writing in that free writing is more open-ended and looks more like sentences.

60. The students in Mrs. Cline's seventh grade language arts class were invited to attend a performance of *Romeo and Juliet* presented by the drama class at the high school. To best prepare, they should

- A. read the play as a homework exercise.
- B. read a synopsis of the plot and a biographical sketch of the author.
- C. examine a few main selections from the play to become familiar with the language and style of the author.
- D. read a condensed version of the story and practice attentive listening skills.

The answer is D. By reading a condensed version of the play, students will know the plot and therefore be better able to follow the play on stage. They will also practice being attentive. Choice A is far less dynamic and few will do it. Choice B is likewise dull. Choice C is not thorough enough.

61. Which of the following sentences is unambiguously properly punctuated?

- A. The more you eat; the more you want.
- B. The authors—John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway, and William Faulkner—are staples of modern writing in American literature textbooks.
- C. Handling a wild horse, takes a great deal of skill and patience
- D. The man, who replaced our teacher, is a comedian.

The answer is B. Dashes should be used instead of commas when commas are used elsewhere in the sentence for amplification or explanation—here within the dashes. Choice A has a semicolon where there should be a comma. Choice C has a comma that shouldn't be there at all. Choice D could be correct in a non-restrictive context, and so whether or not it is correct is ambiguous.

62. In a timed essay test of an hour's duration, how much time should be devoted to prewriting.

- A. five
- B. ten
- C. fifteen
- D. twenty

The answer is B. Ten minutes of careful planning still allows sufficient time for the other stages of the writing process. Five minutes would result more dead-ends and backtracking. Fifteen and twenty minutes would result in rushing drafting, revising, and editing.

63. A student informative composition should consist of a minimum of how many paragraphs?

- A. three
- B. four
- C. five
- D. six

The answer is C. This composition would consist of an introductory paragraph, three body paragraphs, and a concluding paragraph. A three or four paragraph composition could include all three types of paragraphs, but would not require the students to elaborate at sufficient length in the body of the paper. A six paragraph minimum is slightly excessive, more or less by tradition.

64. In 'inverted triangle' introductory paragraphs, the thesis sentence occurs

- A. at the beginning of the paragraph.
- B. in the middle of the paragraph.
- C. at the end of the paragraph.
- D. in the second paragraph.

The answer is C. The beginning of the paragraph should establish interest, the middle of the paragraph should establish a general context, and the paragraph should end with the thesis that the rest of the paper will develop. Delaying the thesis until the second paragraph would be 'outside the triangle.'

65. A punctuation mark indicating omission, interrupted thought, or an incomplete statement is a/an

- A. ellipsis.
- B. anachronism.
- C. colloquy.
- D. idiom.

The answer is A. In an ellipsis, a word or words that would clarify the sentence's message are missing, yet it is still possible to understand them from the context. An anachronism is something out of its proper time frame. A colloquy is a formal conversation or dialogue. An idiom is a saying peculiar to some language group.

66. Which of the following would be the most significant factor in teaching Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* to any particular group of students?

- A. Identifying a translation on the appropriate reading level
- B. Determining the student's interest level
- C. Selecting an appropriate evaluative technique
- D. Determining the scope and delivery methods of background study

The answer is A. Students will appreciate these two works if the translation reflects both the vocabulary they know and their reading level. Choice B is moot because most students aren't initially interested in Homer. Choice C skips to later matters. Choice D is tempting and significant, but not as crucial as having an accessible text.

67. Which of the following contains an error in possessive punctuation?

- A. Doris's shawl
- B. mother's-in-law frown
- C. children's lunches
- D. ambassador's briefcase

The answer is B. Mother-in-law is a compound common noun, and the apostrophe should come at the end of the word, according to convention. The other choices are correctly punctuated.

68. Which aspect of language is innate?

- A. Biological capability to articulate sounds understood by other humans
- B. Cognitive ability to create syntactical structures
- C. Capacity for using semantics to convey meaning in a social environment
- D. Ability to vary inflections and accents

The answer is A. The biological capability to articulate sounds understood by other humans is innate; and, later, children learn semantics and syntactical structures through trial and error. Linguists agree that language is first a vocal system of word symbols that enable a human to communicate his or her feelings, thoughts, and desires to other human beings.

69. Written on the sixth grade reading level, most of S. E. Hinton's novels (for instance, *The Outsiders*) have the greatest reader appeal with

- A. sixth graders.
- B. ninth graders.
- C. twelfth graders.
- D. adults.

The answer is B. Adolescents are concerned with their changing bodies, their relationships with each other and adults, and their place in society. Reading *The Outsiders* helps them confront different problems that they are only now beginning to experience as teenagers, such as gangs and social identity. The book is universal in its appeal to adolescents.

70. After watching a movie of a train derailment, a child exclaims, "Wow, look how many cars fell off the tracks. There's junk everywhere. The engineer must have really been asleep." Using the facts that the child is impressed by the wreckage and assigns blame to the engineer, a follower of Piaget's theories would estimate the child to be about

- A. ten years old.
- B. twelve years old.
- C. fourteen years old.
- D. sixteen years old.

The answer is A. According to Piaget's theory, children seven to eleven years old begin to apply logic to concrete things and experiences. They can combine performance and reasoning to solve problems. They have internalized moral values and are willing to confront rules and adult authority.

71. Which of the following should not be included in the opening paragraph of an informative essay?

- A. Thesis sentence
- B. Details and examples supporting the main idea
- C. broad general introduction to the topic
- D. A style and tone that grabs the reader's attention

The answer is B. The introductory paragraph should introduce the topic, capture the reader's interest, state the thesis and prepare the reader for the main points in the essay. Details and examples, however, belong in the second part of the essay, the body paragraphs.

72. Children's literature became established in the

- A. seventeenth century
- B. eighteenth century
- C. nineteenth century
- D. twentieth century

The answer is A. In the seventeenth century, Jean de la Fontaine's *Fables*, Pierre Perreault's *Tales*, Mme. d'Aulnoye's novels based on old folktales, and Mme. de Beaumont's *Beauty and the Beast* created a children's literature genre. In England, Perreault was translated, and a work allegedly written by Oliver Smith, *The Renowned History of Little Goody Two Shoes*, helped to establish children's literature in England, too.

73. Which of the following is the least effective procedure for promoting consciousness of audience?

- A. Pairing students during the writing process
- B. Reading all rough drafts before the students write the final copies
- C. Having students compose stories or articles for publication in school literary magazines or newspapers
- D. Writing letters to friends or relatives

The answer is B. Reading all rough drafts will do the least to promote consciousness of audience; they are very used to turning papers into the teacher, and most don't think much about impressing the teacher. Pairing students will ensure a small, constant audience about whom they care; and having them compose stories for literary magazines will encourage them to put their best efforts forward because their work will be read by an actual audience in an impressive format. Writing letters also engages students in thinking about how best to communicate with a particular audience.

74. Which of the following is not a technique of prewriting?

- A. Clustering
- B. Listing
- C. Brainstorming
- D. Proofreading

The answer is D. You cannot proofread something that you have not yet written. While it is true that prewriting involves written techniques, prewriting is not concerned with punctuation, capitalization, and spelling (proofreading). Brainstorming is a general term denoting generating ideas, and clustering and listing are specific methods of brainstorming.

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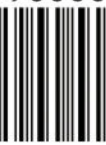
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