

2. _____ One single discipline cannot provide a teacher with the insights and understandings needed to support literacy learning in the modern world.
3. _____ Vygotsky agrees with Piaget that reacting to the environment will foster growth and learning.
4. _____ Teachers who hold a bottom-up conceptual framework believe the process of translating print to meaning begins with the reader's prior knowledge.
5. _____ The interactive model of reading describes readers who adapt their reading process according to the demands of the text.

1.2 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) Literacy events
 - A) must follow certain guidelines in order to be effective.
 - B) are widely recognized by all teachers.
 - C) are defined with a belief system that recognizes them as such.
 - D) require formal tests of reading assessment to determine their meaning.
- 2) From a reading perspective, the main goal of instruction is to
 - A) teach children to become independent readers and learners.
 - B) interact with children during instruction.
 - C) develop better attitudes toward reading.
 - D) show evidence that such instruction would benefit children.
- 3) The connections that exist within and between texts are referred to as
 - A) instructional practices.
 - B) intertextuality.
 - C) constructivism.
 - D) reflection.
- 4) When teachers develop their knowledge about teaching and learning, they engage in a process of seeking and making meaning from experiences. Which experience has the least influence on this process?
 - A) Practical
 - B) Psychological
 - C) Professional
 - D) Personal
- 5) A teacher's practical knowledge is characterized by the beliefs, values, and attitudes one constructs about
 - A) readers and writers.
 - B) texts.
 - C) the role of the teacher.
 - D) All of the above

- 6) _____ is knowledge acquired from an ongoing study of the practice of teaching.
- A) Personal knowledge
 - B) Practical knowledge
 - C) Professional knowledge
 - D) Psychological knowledge
- 7) Responsibilities of literacy coaches may include
- A) developing curriculum with colleagues.
 - B) making professional development presentations to teachers.
 - C) modeling lessons, providing resources, and visiting classrooms to provide feedback.
 - D) All of the above
- 8) A reading professional continually needs to study the knowledge base from a _____ perspective.
- A) hierarchical
 - B) linear
 - C) multidisciplinary
 - D) sequential
- 9) The ability of students to regulate reading by keeping track of how well they comprehend is known as
- A) self-knowledge.
 - B) self-monitoring.
 - C) task knowledge.
 - D) task monitoring.
- 10) Which of the following student behaviors does NOT actively rely upon metacognition?
- A) Sounding out an unknown word
 - B) Asking oneself "what does this mean?"
 - C) Skipping an unknown word and continuing to read
 - D) Rereading a passage to understand it better
- 11) Which of the following instructional practices is NOT part of explicit instruction?
- A) Assign
 - B) Explain
 - C) Model
 - D) Demonstrate
- 12) A psycholinguistic view of reading and learning to read combines an understanding of
- A) the transition between reader and author.
 - B) the reading process and how language works.
 - C) how children actively grow and learn.
 - D) None of the above

- 13) Which cueing system from the psycholinguistic view of reading is relied upon when children can anticipate a word or phrase that comes next in a sentence because of its grammatical relationship to other words in the sentence?
- A) Graphophonemic
 - B) Syntactic
 - C) Semantic
 - D) Pragmatic
- 14) The system that gives cues about the sounds associated with written symbols is
- A) graphophonemic.
 - B) syntactic.
 - C) semantic.
 - D) pragmatic.
- 15) Each day the students in Ms. Miller's class orally recite the alphabet and play alphabet bingo. Which model of reading is Ms. Miller relying upon?
- A) Bottom-up
 - B) Top-down
 - C) Interactive
 - D) Syntactic
- 16) What is one of the main tasks of the teacher regarding the use of new literacies?
- A) Encouraging students to engage with text not in traditional textbooks.
 - B) Helping students navigate the immense amount of material that is now available on any subject imaginable.
 - C) Monitoring all of the writing students will be doing using various new literacies.
 - D) Getting students to represent what they know using a screen, not just print.
- 17) Metacognition refers to knowledge about and regulation of some form of cognitive activity. In the case of reading, metacognition is least relevant to
- A) text comprehension.
 - B) solving a difficult problem.
 - C) performing a highly practiced skill.
 - D) critical evaluation of an author's claim.
- 18) Which of the following is the best illustration of metacognition?
- A) Kirk stays up late studying for a geography test. The next morning in school, he is too tired to think straight during the test.
 - B) Russ is studying for a history test. He knows that he has trouble with dates, so he checks himself by taking a short quiz after each chapter.
 - C) Robin is studying for a spelling test. She writes each spelling word five times in her nicest handwriting.
 - D) Diontre is preparing to take a state achievement test, so he checks out preparation packets from the school library and reads them cover-to-cover.

- 19) Kallie and Grace love to tell jokes and puns. They are enjoying the use of language known as
- A) instrumental.
 - B) personal.
 - C) imaginative.
 - D) divertive.
- 20) Keith has been hanging signs all over the house, listing “laws” and “rules.” He recognizes that written language can be used for laws, regulations, and contracts. He is now aware of which use of language?
- A) Perpetuating
 - B) Divertive
 - C) Authoritative
 - D) Instrumental
- 21) Alexa and Darius are playing in the housekeeping center. Darius is pretending to be the “daddy” and Alexa is the “baby.” Darius tells Alexa that she should “pretend she is hungry and start crying,” and then he’ll “make her some dinner.” Alexa and Darius are using language in what way?
- A) Imaginative
 - B) Representational
 - C) Personal
 - D) Interactional
- 22) Piaget, one of the preeminent child psychologists of the twentieth century, theorized that children don’t internalize knowledge from the outside but construct it from within their heads. This theory is known as
- A) constructivism.
 - B) Vygotskian.
 - C) Piagetian.
 - D) behaviorism.
- 23) Emily has learned that English writing represents sounds, or that there is a correspondence between graphemes and phonemes. As a beginning reader Emily has mastered
- A) the alphabetic principle.
 - B) phonemic awareness.
 - C) metacognition.
 - D) orthographic knowledge.
- 24) Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development is similar to Piaget's theory in that it
- A) describes how children develop by interacting with the physical world.
 - B) proposes four stages of development that are age-related.
 - C) emphasizes how children develop through social interaction.
 - D) emphasizes that children must be actively involved in order to grow and learn.

- 25) One way Miss Sherman works on regulation with her kindergarten class is by engaging them in sustained play during center time. She is a proponent of whose theory?
- A) Piaget
 - B) Vygotsky
 - C) Halliday
 - D) Goodman

1.3 Essay Questions

- 1) If money were not an issue, what digital resources would you want available to your students? What are the new literacies your students would have to learn to be able to use these digital resources effectively? Write a letter to your administrator explaining why technology is important and how you intend to prepare your students to use it.
- 2) Teachers come to know about reading and learning to read in three main ways. Define and explain each of these ways and give personal examples for each. Then, decide which is the most important for you and explain why.
- 3) What are literacy coaches, and how should they be utilized to enhance classroom literacy instruction? How is a literacy coach different from a traditional mentor?
- 4) Cognition is a crucial component in reading. Explain the alphabetic principle, schema theory, and metacognition as they relate to learning to read.
- 5) Two areas of language-based reading inquiry are psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics. Compare and contrast the principles of each view. What are the subcomponents of each view as related to reading development? Which do you think has the greatest impact on reading development? Why?