

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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## **Communication: writing, speaking, media, and technology**

1. Which strategy would **not** help you generate ideas for supporting an opinion?
  - a. cluster or web
  - b. listing
  - c. drafting
  - d. editing
2. When writing a film script, which phrase would an author **most** likely include?
  - a. cut to
  - b. fade in
  - c. fade out
  - d. all of the above
3. If you were writing a compare-and-contrast essay, your purpose for writing would **most** likely be to
  - a. entertain.
  - b. inform.
  - c. convince .
  - d. show similarities and differences.
4. Which of the following could good readers use to communicate their understanding of a text?
  - a. a discussion
  - b. an essay
  - c. a slideshow presentation
  - d. all of the above
5. The **best** way to ensure that your writing makes sense is to
  - a. copy from someone else.
  - b. revise and edit.
  - c. wait for it to be graded.
  - d. use spell check.
6. Which of the following types of communication is a story about someone's life written by another author?
  - a. a speech
  - b. a biography
  - c. a diary
  - d. none of the above

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## Communication *continued*

7. Which of the following should you consider before you begin writing?
- a. paragraphs
  - b. audience
  - c. purpose
  - d. both b and c
8. An encyclopedia entry
- a. summarizes people, places, and things.
  - b. is organized alphabetically.
  - c. provides a list of additional resources.
  - d. all of the above
9. In order for a lead to be effective it should always
- a. hook the reader.
  - b. introduce the main character.
  - c. have dialogue.
  - d. give away the ending.
10. Read the following sentences describing a character in a book and choose the one that has the most specific detail.
- a. Luke has two brothers.
  - b. Luke is lonely.
  - c. Luke is an illegal third child hiding in the attic.
  - d. Luke is young.

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## Conventions

1. Which of the following would **not** be part of a film script?
  - a. chapter titles
  - b. dialogue
  - c. stage/camera directions
  - d. cast of characters
2. Punctuation influences how we read by affecting
  - a. the pace of the writing.
  - b. the meaning of the writing.
  - c. the tone of the writing.
  - d. all of the above
3. Which of the following should **not** be included in a summary of a book?
  - b. the title
  - c. the author
  - c. all the details of the plot
  - e. the main character(s)
4. What might an author use to indicate a change in time in his or her writing?
  - a. white space
  - b. a new chapter
  - c. flashback
  - d. all of the above
5. Which of the following is **not** a convention of text?
  - a. bold words
  - b. commas
  - c. chapter titles
  - d. personification
6. In fiction, conventions of text can **best** be used to
  - a. help you understand what you read.
  - b. answer test questions.
  - c. skip over unimportant information.
  - d. know what to discuss with your teacher.

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## Conventions *continued*

7. Which of the following is **not** an example of a text structure?
- a. autobiography
  - b. compare/contrast
  - c. cause/effect
  - d. problem/solution
8. Which of the following is an example of a genre?
- a. comma
  - b. bold
  - c. fiction
  - d. prologue
9. A chapter title in fiction helps a reader to
- a. summarize.
  - b. contrast.
  - c. paraphrase.
  - d. predict.
10. Italics are often used for all of the following **except**
- a. titles.
  - b. foreign words.
  - c. summaries.
  - d. a character's thoughts.

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## Inquiry and Research

- Asking questions before or during the research process can help you
  - choose a topic.
  - develop an idea.
  - clarify your thinking.
  - all of the above
- The **most** effective way to check on the reliability of the information you find is to
  - read another source.
  - look at the index.
  - check the date of publication.
  - look in the table of contents.
- Author bias includes
  - figurative language.
  - specific details.
  - examining only one side of an issue.
  - multiple points of view.
- The purpose of research is to
  - attain information for personal/private use.
  - answer questions.
  - write a paper.
  - both a and b
- When you use information from someone else you should **always**
  - cite your source.
  - change the author's name to yours.
  - highlight the information.
  - copy it word for word.
- Good readers ask questions in order to
  - focus their reading.
  - anticipate what they will be reading.
  - set a purpose for reading.
  - all of the above

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## **Inquiry and Research** *continued*

7. Which of the following is **not** an example of a primary source?
- a. a speech
  - b. a diary
  - c. a letter
  - d. a textbook
8. A secondary source is
- a. the second report you write.
  - b. written in the time of the event.
  - c. an analysis of an event.
  - d. none of the above
9. If, while researching, you discover that China has a one child law, you might draw which of the following conclusions?
- a. All Asian countries have a one child law.
  - b. China is trying to control overpopulation.
  - c. China has a one dog law also.
  - d. China wants more children in each family.
10. The **main** reason for researching information related to a book is to help readers
- a. make connections.
  - b. summarize the story.
  - c. analyze the characters.
  - d. retell the events.

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## Literary Elements

1. Which of the following is **not** an element of narrative?

- a. setting
- b. plot
- c. prologue
- d. theme

2. Read the following excerpt from *Among the Hidden*.

... that panic would be coursing through him for the entire eight hours because of where the car was going. And then to get out, in public, at the president's house? And carry a sign? His imagination failed. He broke out in a cold sweat.

This excerpt is an example of

- a. personification.
- b. sarcasm.
- c. foreshadowing.
- d. resolution.

3. Setting is defined as

- a. where and when a story takes place.
- b. the main problem of the story.
- c. the turning point of the story.
- d. both a and b

4. Read the excerpt below from *Slumming*.

Morgan Weiss. He is the dark angel. Every morning, he stands with his friends at the corner where B hall and C hall meet. And every morning I pass that place. The girls who are with me don't notice, but I look at him whenever I pass. Who could help it?

The point of view of this excerpt is

- a. first person.
- b. second person.
- c. third person.
- d. omniscient.

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## Literary Elements *continued*

5. “He is the dark angel,” from the excerpt in question 4 is an example of which type of literary device?
- simile
  - personification
  - metaphor
  - allusion

6. Read the following excerpt from *The Devil’s Arithmetic*.

Hope like a small bubble.

What literary device does the author use to describe hope?

- flashback
  - description
  - simile
  - tone
7. A multi-text type novel is made up of
- autobiography
  - essays
  - many text types
  - nonfiction
8. Which of the following is **not** a part of plot?
- basic situation
  - dialogue
  - rising action
  - resolution
9. What literary device might an author use to indicate a change in time?
- personification
  - hyperbole
  - flashback
  - alliteration
10. The conflict in a story is
- the character’s main problem.
  - the time and place the story occurs.
  - the ending of the story.
  - the overall message of the story.

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## Notetaking, Organizing, and Responding

1. Which of the following statements is true about notetaking?
  - a. Write only what your teacher tells you to write down.
  - b. It does not matter if your notes are organized or not.
  - c. The purpose of notes is to help you learn and remember information.
  - d. Notetaking is only important for textbooks.
2. Before you start taking notes on your reading, you should
  - a. summarize what you read.
  - b. know your purpose for reading.
  - c. take a test about the story.
  - d. all of the above
3. The **most** common purpose for noting text-to-world connections while you are reading is to
  - a. keep track of current events.
  - b. illustrate the text.
  - c. deepen your understanding of a text.
  - d. all of the above
4. Which is the most efficient way to take notes?
  - a. Write complete sentences.
  - b. Write words, phrases or bullets.
  - c. Write paragraphs.
  - d. Record notes in class.
5. Which of the following **best** describes effective notetaking habits?
  - a. Take notes only when the teacher tells you to.
  - b. Take notes whenever you see or hear something important.
  - c. Take notes only when you think you will be tested on the information later.
  - d. Take notes on every page you read.

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## Notetaking, Organizing, and Responding *continued*

6. Which statement **best** describes how responding to reading is different from summarizing reading?
- Summarizing includes details about the book, and responding does not.
  - Responding and summarizing are both objective.
  - When summarizing, readers should not include opinions, but opinions are essential to responding.
  - Summaries are short, and responses are long.
7. The purpose of a graphic organizer is to
- give me something to write down.
  - help me organize my thinking.
  - record right answers.
  - please the teacher.
8. A reader might take notes about a character's speech, actions, and traits in order to
- make connections.
  - analyze the character.
  - clarify his or her thinking.
  - all of the above
9. The **most** important reason for using a graphic organizer to compare/contrast characters is to
- make predictions about characters.
  - make connections with the text.
  - analyze characters.
  - all of the above
10. The purpose of an anticipation guide is to
- help the reader summarize events in the book.
  - help the reader think about themes in the book.
  - help the reader draw conclusions about the characters.
  - help the reader understand characters' motivations.

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## Reading Skills and Strategies

- Monitoring your own comprehension means
  - you keep track of reading quiz grades.
  - you know when the text stops making sense to you.
  - you take notes about meaning after you read.
  - you keep track of how many books you have read.
- If a reader says, “I see a movie in my mind when I’m reading a book.” What is he or she doing?
  - predicting what he or she will read
  - visualizing what he or she has read
  - questioning the author
  - summarizing the plot
- Which of the following is **least** effective for dealing with dense text?
  - Read the passage aloud.
  - Skip the passage.
  - Ask someone to explain.
  - Look up words in the dictionary.
- What can you infer from the following excerpt from *Slumming*?

Of course, the second that it came into my head, I started talking about it. This is one of my character flaws.

  - The character is unfriendly.
  - The character is shy.
  - The character is quick to say what comes to her mind.
  - The character thinks about things before talking.
- In terms of reading comprehension, which of the following is the **best** reason for asking questions as you read?
  - It shows the teacher you are paying attention.
  - You will earn a higher grade.
  - It gives you a purpose for reading.
  - It helps you prepare for the quiz.

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## Reading Skills and Strategies *continued*

6. Which reason below **best** explains how using background knowledge helps a reader understand what is being read?
- a. It helps the reader predict what will be on the test.
  - b. It helps the reader connect new information to what he or she already knows.
  - c. It helps the reader memorize what he or she is reading.
  - d. all of the above
7. If, while reading *Among the Hidden*, you realize that this book reminds you of something you know happens in China, you are making a
- a. text-to-nature connection.
  - b. text-to-self connection.
  - c. text-to-text connection.
  - d. text-to-world connection.
8. Inferring is when you combine information that you already know with new information in order to
- a. draw a conclusion.
  - b. form an opinion.
  - c. define words in context.
  - d. all of the above
9. Which of the following would **best** help you identify the author's purpose for writing the book you are reading?
- a. the names of the characters
  - b. the language used
  - c. the chapter titles
  - d. the author's biography
10. Before you can predict, you must first have
- a. a clue from the text.
  - b. a question.
  - c. an answer.
  - d. both a and b

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# Test Taking

1. One purpose of use-of-reference questions on a test is to determine if the reader can
  - a. summarize a passage.
  - b. read the entire reference book.
  - c. check for the accuracy of information.
  - d. all of the above
2. In order to answer use-of-reference questions, the reader needs to know
  - a. the advantages and disadvantages of different reference types.
  - b. the purposes of different text supports used in reference materials.
  - c. how to use text supports.
  - d. all of the above
3. Read the following sample test question.

Which of the following would help you the **most** in checking the accuracy of an article's facts?

- Which type of test-taking question is this?
- a. point of view
  - b. inference
  - c. use-of-reference
  - d. context clues
4. An inference question would ask you to
    - a. figure something out that is not specifically stated.
    - b. determine the meaning of a vocabulary word.
    - c. summarize the main events in the book.
    - d. make predictions about the characters.
  5. What is necessary to answer an inference question?
    - a. facts from the text
    - b. reader's background knowledge
    - c. reader's ability to reason
    - d. all of the above

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## Test Taking *continued*

6. When you look at several facts and draw conclusions by putting facts together, which type of reasoning are you using?
- deductive
  - inductive
  - summary
  - visualization
7. A context clue is
- a dictionary definition of a word.
  - a hint that helps you figure out the meaning of a word.
  - a teacher's explanation of a word.
  - none of the above
8. Where can you find context clues?
- in the sentences around the unknown word
  - inside the unknown word
  - in your background knowledge
  - all of the above
9. In nonfiction, if a writer does not directly state his or her point of view, what is the **best** way to determine the point of view?
- Email the author to ask him or her.
  - Look for persuasive words or phrases.
  - Ask your teacher.
  - Read the author's biography to see if it is there.
10. Which of the following statements is true?
- In fiction, the story is usually told from a narrator's point of view.
  - In fiction, the story is usually told from the author's point of view.
  - In fiction, the author and the narrator are the same.
  - In nonfiction there is no point of view.

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## Word Study

1. When you encounter an unfamiliar word while reading, you could
  - a. Stop and look it up in the dictionary.
  - b. Read around the word.
  - c. Think about what the word reminds you of.
  - d. all of the above
2. The literal meaning of a word
  - a. depends on the mood of the story.
  - b. is the usual or basic meaning of a word.
  - c. compares the word to something.
  - d. is a definition of the word in my own words.
3. If a dictionary is not available, what is the next best resource for determining the meaning of a word?
  - a. thesaurus
  - b. encyclopedia
  - c. almanac
  - d. atlas
4. Good readers collect language in order to
  - a. pass a spelling test.
  - b. please the teacher.
  - c. know and use the word for life.
  - d. use the word during school only.
5. What is an effective way to study vocabulary?
  - a. learn prefixes and suffixes
  - b. have a word wall
  - c. keep a personal dictionary
  - d. all of the above
6. A meaning that is suggested by a word, but not the direct definition, is a
  - a. connotation.
  - b. denotation.
  - c. structural analysis.
  - d. none of the above.

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## Word Study *continued*

7. When I'm figuring out the meaning of the word *preview*, I know that *pre* means before and *view* means to see, so I might determine that preview means to see something before other people.

This is an example of

- a. connotation.
- b. denotation.
- c. structural analysis.
- d. none of the above

8. Which of the following is **not** an example of a context clue?

- a. a picture or illustration
- b. words or sentences directly after an unknown word
- c. the entire paragraph a word appears in
- d. the definition in the dictionary

9. Read the following excerpt from *Among the Hidden*.

His room was different. It reminded him of a word he'd never heard, only read: *pristine*. Nobody had ever stepped on these white rugs with manure-covered boots. Nobody had ever sat on those blue couches with corn-dust-covered jeans.

Which of the following is a context clue that would help you define the word *pristine*?

- a. the definition
- b. "Nobody had ever stepped on these white rugs"
- c. "blue couches"
- d. "It reminded him of a word he'd never heard"

10. Which of the following is the **best** text support for finding a word in the dictionary?

- a. index
- b. table of contents
- c. guide words
- d. word locator

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## Attitudes Toward Reading

1. I enjoy reading.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never
  
2. I choose to read instead of watch television when I have free time.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never
  
3. I believe reading independently during class time is a valuable use of time.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never
  
4. I like to read with a group.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never
  
5. Following along in the book while listening to someone read is helpful to me.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never

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## Attitudes Toward Reading *continued*

6. Reading helps me improve my vocabulary.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never
7. I like to be read to.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never
8. Rereading parts of a text is something I do to help myself understand.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never
9. I like to read many different types of text, such as magazines, newspapers, nonfiction books, and fiction books.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never
10. I feel reading is something that I am good at.
  - a. always
  - b. sometimes
  - c. rarely
  - d. never

## Pre- and Post-Assessment Answer Key—Level 2

### Communication: writing, speaking, media, and technology

1. d
2. d
3. d
4. d
5. b
6. b
7. d
8. d
9. a
10. c

### Conventions

1. a
2. d
3. c
4. d
5. d
6. a
7. a
8. c
9. d
10. c

### Inquiry and Research

1. d
2. a
3. c
4. d
5. a
6. d
7. d
8. c
9. b
10. a

### Literary Elements

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. a
5. c
6. c
7. c
8. b
9. c
10. a

### Notetaking, Organizing, and Responding

1. c
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. b
6. c
7. b
8. d
9. c
10. b

### Reading Skills and Strategies

1. b
2. b
3. b
4. c
5. c
6. b
7. d
8. a
9. b
10. d

### Test Taking

1. c
2. d
3. c
4. a
5. d
6. b
7. b
8. d
9. b
10. a

### Word Study

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. d
6. a
7. c
8. d
9. b
10. c