

Unit 1 - Session 5

The learning processes of beginning readers _____ from the reading processes of proficient readers. Correct Answer: differ

For a student just learning how to read, the ability to _____ and _____ words accurately is of paramount importance. Correct Answer: decode and read

Kindergarten and First grade spend most of their time decoding, until the bank of known words has reached a _____ to several _____. Correct Answer: thousand to several thousand

Passage reading comprehension tests, at this level, almost entirely measure the ability to read _____ words accurately. Correct Answer: single

By fourth grade the picture has changed. Learning to read becomes reading to _____. Correct Answer: learn

As students progress, comprehension of text is increasingly accounted for by _____, background knowledge, and the upper strands of the Reading Rope. Correct Answer: Language Comprehension

Foundational skills of word recognition (_____ and _____) should be priorities for reading assessment and instruction early in the development. Correct Answer: phonology, letter naming, phonics and word attack

Prealphabetic, Early Alphabetic, Later Alphabetic and Consolidated Alphabetic are phases of _____ Word-Reading Development. Correct Answer: Ehri's

Incidental visual cue; general concepts of print are part of which of Ehri's phases? Correct Answer: Prealphabetic

Letter names and some letters sounds as well as syllable, onset-rime and initial phoneme matching are part of which of Ehri's phases? Correct Answer: Early Alphabetic

Start of automatic sight word recognition, initial set of phoneme-grapheme correspondences and segmentation and blending of 3-4 phoneme words are part of which of Ehri's phases? Correct Answer: Later Alphabetic

Automatic sight word recognition, phonograms (word families), syllable patterns, morphemes, and deletion, substitution, reversal of phonemes are part of which of Ehri's phases? Correct Answer: Consolidated Alphabetic

Progress in an _____ system occurs only if children learn how letters and sound are connected. Correct Answer: alphabetic

_____ - _____ mapping is the matching of phonemes (sounds) in words with the graphemes (letters) that represent them. Correct Answer: Phoneme-grapheme

Rote learning of visual features of a word; no _____ - _____ awareness is a characteristic of the Prealphabetic Phase. Correct Answer: letter-sound

A child reads unfamiliar words by _____ or memory of text in the Prealphabetic Phase. Correct Answer: context

Prealphabetic readers are dependent on context... they _____ read the text. Correct Answer: cannot

Prealphabetic students strings letters together and assigns meaning without representing _____ in words. Correct Answer: sounds

Partial use of letter-sound correspondence: _____ sound and salient consonants are characteristics of Early Alphabetic Phase readers. Correct Answer: initial

Early Alphabetic students read unfamiliar words with context; gets first sound and _____. Correct Answer: guesses

Early Alphabetic students often confuse _____ appearing words. Correct Answer: similar

Early Alphabetic spellers represents a few salient sounds (beginning/ending consonants); fills in other letters _____; knows some letter names for sounds. Correct Answer: randomly

Pronunciation of _____ words by complete phoneme-grapheme mapping is characteristic of the Later Alphabetic Phase. Correct Answer: whole

Later Alphabetic students have full use of phoneme-grapheme correspondence; blends all sounds left to right; begins to use _____ to known patterns. Correct Answer: analogy