



FTCE Reading K-12 Practice Test

**30 Sample Questions
Detailed Answer Explanations**

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FTCE Reading K-12 Practice Test:

1. First grade students are given the following sight words to practice. Which word contains a digraph?
 - a. There
 - b. Boy
 - c. Click
 - d. Flower

2. What is the difference between phonological awareness and phonemic awareness?
 - a. Phonological awareness is a component of phonemic awareness
 - b. Phonemic awareness is a component of phonological awareness
 - c. Phonological awareness and phonemic awareness are interchangeable
 - d. Phonological awareness happens first

3. Which of the following words contain a r-controlled vowel?
 - a. Road
 - b. Short
 - c. Rain
 - d. Truck

4. The alphabetic principle is usually introduced in which of Piaget's stages?
 - a. Sensimotor
 - b. Preoperational
 - c. Concrete operational
 - d. Formal operational

5. Fourth grade students are taking a comprehension test that requires them to answer questions after reading two passages. One of the passages contains cultural references that some students do not understand, causing them to miss all the questions for that passage. What is this an example of?
 - a. Reliable testing
 - b. Criterion based testing
 - c. Norm based testing
 - d. Bias

6. A reading teacher is reviewing a recently published book about a new approach to improving reading outcomes. Which of the following should the teacher look for when evaluating the success of this approach?

- a. Whether the author has published other studies on the same topic
- b. Whether the new approach has been successful in other schools
- c. Whether the results are reliable and valid
- d. Whether the materials reflect the diversity of the student population

7. A teacher has an area for small group instruction, with centers for independent work. Students are collaborating on a variety of assignments with the teacher walking among students and helping students when needed. Which theorist does this scenario best describe?

- a. Rosenblatt
- b. Chomsky
- c. Vygotsky
- d. Freire

8. A teacher believes that collaboration is essential for learning. Which theory is aligned with this belief?

- a. Cognitivism
- b. Social Constructivism
- c. Transactional
- d. Behaviorism

9. The leaning tower of Pisa created a problem for the builders and community alike. Reinforcements were put in place to stop it from further leaning, and to shore up the foundation for safety. What is this passage an example of?

- a. Sequence
- b. Compare and contrast
- c. Main idea
- d. Problem and solution

10. A story that tells about baseball in the time of Babe Ruth and gives details of what it would have been like if Babe Ruth played for a different team is an example of which of the following:

- a. Narrative
- b. Historical fiction
- c. Biography
- d. Autobiography

11. Which of the following is not a criterion for selecting multicultural literature?
- Exclusion of leaders
 - Treatment of issues
 - Authentic dialogue
 - Cultural accuracy
12. A teacher collects reading records over time on students to see the changes over time. What is the purpose for this type of assessment?
- Screening
 - Diagnosis
 - Monitoring
 - Outcomes
13. A preschool teacher is reading a big book to students. She wants to teach concepts of print as she is reading, and in particular, that words tell the story. What is the best way to do this?
- Show students how to hold a book
 - Do a gallery picture walk
 - Point to each word as she reads
 - Talk about what words mean
14. What is the best way to determine reading instructional groups in a classroom with a wide range of skills and abilities?
- Review students' scores from the previous school year
 - Have students do choral reading and check who is struggling
 - Review state reading scores and administer an IRI
 - Talk to students' previous teachers
15. In October, a teacher meets with a paraprofessional of an 11th grade student to discuss ways to increase teacher and peer interactions, decrease an over reliance on the paraprofessional, and build independence. What is this an example of?
- Interim meeting
 - Special instruction
 - Intervention
 - Clarifying roles and responsibilities

16. A classroom teacher tested students on phonemic awareness, phonic skills, and automaticity of word recognition and discovered a pattern that students had difficulty with automaticity. What type of research did she likely conduct?

- a. Numerical data
- b. Quantitative research
- c. Qualitative research
- d. Subjective research

17. A teacher is giving explicit instruction on an assignment for which students will work independently. Which theorist does this application follow?

- a. Vygotsky
- b. Skinner
- c. Brunner
- d. Jung

18. Which of the following would be an instructional application of Marie Clay's reading recovery?

- a. Daily instructive intervention for the lowest 20% of students
- b. Small group instruction
- c. Strategic intervention
- d. Choral reading

19. Which of the following explains Rosenblatt's transactional reading theory?

- a. Text to self
- b. Text to world
- c. Text to text
- d. Prior knowledge

20. When a teacher uses "I-Messages" such as, "I like the way you are setting up this project," she is using positive reinforcement. With which theorist is this philosophy aligned?

- a. Vygotsky
- b. Jung
- c. Brunner
- d. Skinner

21. A teacher scaffolds lessons and then gives students time to work independently, making sure they are not doing work that is too easy or too difficult. With which theorist is this activity aligned?

- a. Rosenblatt
- b. Chomsky
- c. Vygotsky
- d. Piaget

22. Which of the following are instructional methods for developing oral language acquisition?

- a. Read aloud
- b. Written assessment
- c. Observational checklist
- d. Running record

23. Parallel talk is an instructional method for:

- a. Oral language
- b. Concepts of print
- c. Environmental labels
- d. Alphabetic code

24. A kindergarten teacher reads the book, Chicka Chicka Boom Boom, has students sing the ABC song, and then has them draw letters in the air with their fingers. What is she developing?

- a. Oral language
- b. Alphabetic knowledge
- c. Concepts of print
- d. Written language

25. What does the research suggest is the most important technique for building fluency?

- a. Reading and rereading texts
- b. Text students on how fast they can read
- c. Listen to how expressively students read
- d. Check students' accuracy

26. A teacher models reading a text passage and then has students read the passage silently to themselves. How does this help build fluency?

- a. Students have heard the text, so they can read it
- b. It doesn't help build fluency for struggling readers
- c. It supports comprehension, so it builds fluency
- d. Students need to be challenged to learn independently

27. When a teacher reads a passage to students, stopping at points to check for understanding and asking for predictions, what study skill is being activated?

- a. Before, during, after reading
- b. Retelling
- c. DRTA
- d. Story mapping

28. If students in a classroom may not have knowledge of a topic that is about to be taught, what is the best way to introduce the topic?

- a. Discuss key details
- b. Build background knowledge
- c. Teach the main idea
- d. Have students find evidence in the text

29. When students are asked to support their claims or opinions about a text, they are being asked to:

- a. Cite text evidence
- b. Identify the main idea
- c. Make logical inferences
- d. Draw conclusions

30. What is reciprocal teaching?

- a. Students pair up and share ideas
- b. Teacher has students give presentations
- c. Teacher has students teach the class
- d. Teacher explains activity and turns it over to students to clarify ideas and summarize

FTCE Reading K-12 Practice Test Answers with Explanations:

1. A: There has a consonant digraph; boy has a diphthong; the other choices contain consonant blends.
2. B: Phonological awareness is a broad term that refers to the ability to both identify and manipulate sounds in spoken words; however phonemic awareness is a component of phonological awareness that develops after learning rhyming and blending.
3. B: r-controlled vowels come before the r; and the r changes the sound of the vowel. The other choices all have the r before the vowel, so the vowel sound is not changed.
4. B: at the preoperational stage of 2-7 years when children understand the relationship between letters and sounds; sensimotor is birth -2 yrs; concrete is 7-12; formal is 12 years to adult.
5. D: Bias happens when a certain group of students are at a cultural disadvantage; reliability refers to consistency; criterion measures against a predetermined criteria; norm-referenced ranks students by percentile.
6. C: result should be reliable and valid; whether or not it is successful in other schools does not make it reliable or valid; other studies do not make it reliable or valid; nor does the student population.
7. C: Vygotsky is collaborative; Chomsky is naturalist; Rosenblatt is transactional; Freire is not a reading theorist.
8. B: Socia Constructivism is collaborative; cognitivism is thought development; transnational is text to self; behaviorism is reinforcement.
9. D: Problem and solution; compare and contrast is showing alike and different; main idea gives the overall theme; sequence is chronological order.
10. B: Historical fiction; narrative is fiction; biography is true account of a person's life; autobiography is a memoir written by the person himself.
11. A: Exclusion of leaders would be a reason not to select a multicultural book; the other choices are all reasons to select a multicultural book.

12. C: monitoring happens over time; screening is to place; diagnosis is to determine level; outcomes is at the end.
13. C: Point to each word; showing how to hold a book is directionality; picture walk is story overview; talking about what the words mean is too soon for understanding.
14. C: Review state scores, then administer individual IRI; previous school year scores or talking to previous teachers are not applicable; choral reading would not catch individual struggling readers.
15. D: clarifying roles and responsibilities; the other choices are specific educational protocols.
16. B: Quantitative to look for a trend; numerical is a result of quantitative; qualitative is subjective.
17. C: Brunner is explicit instruction; Skinner is reinforcement; Vygotsky is collaboration; Jung is personality and learning styles.
18. A: Reading recovery is specialized intervention for lowest 20%; small group instruction is daily reading instruction; strategic intervention happens daily in the classroom for all students; choral reading is a classroom reading technique.
19. A: transactional is text to self; text to world and text to text are part of reading comprehension; activating prior knowledge is a before reading activity.
20. D: Skinner - behaviorism and reinforcement; Vygotsky is social constructivism; Jung is personalities and learning styles; Brunner is constructivist.
21. C: Vygotsky and the zone of proximal development by scaffolding; Rosenblatt is transactional; Chomsky is nativist; Piaget is stages of development.
22. A: read aloud helps oral language acquisition; the other choices are assessments for the teacher.
23. A: oral language is helped by parallel talk; concepts of print is showing; environmental labels are visual; alphabetic code is learning letters.
24. B: alphabetic is teaching the letters of the alphabet; oral language is speaking; concepts of print is showing parts of books, written language is labels.

25. A: reading and rereading text is most important for building fluency; speed of reading is not a good indicator of fluency; expression is good, but students must first hear how to read expressively; checklist is a teacher assessment.
26. B: Silent reading is never a good answer as it does not help struggling students; reading aloud once may help some students but not struggling students; fluency helps comprehension not the other way around; students need practice before working independently.
27. C: stopping to have students make predictions is part of DRTA (Directed Reading Thinking Activity); before-during-after has predictions during reading only; retelling is summarizing after reading; story mapping is a graphic organizer.
28. B: building background knowledge is the best way to introduce a new topic; main idea comes later; evidence is an advanced activity; key details comes after teaching main idea.
29. A: Citing evidence from text is important in support students' claims about a text; identifying the main idea is the overall theme; making logical inferences is interpret the text; drawing conclusions forming opinions.
30. D: Teacher explains activity and turns learning over to students to clarify ideas and summarize; pairing up to share ideas is think-pair-share; giving a presentation is an individual activity; teachers should never have students teach the class.