

SECTION VI: Comprehension

Quick Quiz 15 Answers • Introduction, pp. 609–632 • Chapter 14: Literary Text, pp. 633–680

- 1. What are the three basic elements of reading comprehension?**
 - a. The motivation, the meaning, the key ideas
 - b. The reader, the text, the activity (pages 609–612)**
 - c. The connection, the content, the prediction

- 2. Which is a strategy that good readers use before reading?**
 - a. Predicting (page 613)**
 - b. Connecting to word knowledge
 - c. Summarizing

- 3. Which phrase best describes the technique of scaffolding?**
 - a. Gradually shifting responsibility for learning from the teacher to the students (pages 625–626)**
 - b. Gradually building students' dependence on the teacher
 - c. Providing no supportive structures for independent learning

- 4. Which is an example of monitoring comprehension?**
 - a. Retelling story events in sequence
 - b. Knowing when you don't understand the text (page 615)**
 - c. Previewing a story by skimming pages

- 5. In which reading strategy would you utilize the schema theory?**
 - a. Recognizing text structures
 - b. Constructing mental images
 - c. Connecting to world knowledge (page 618)**

- 6. Which of these are components of a story plot?**
 - a. Problem, events, resolution (pages 634–635)**
 - b. Setting, character, theme
 - c. Motivation, protagonist, moral

- 7. How might teachers use Bloom's Revised Taxonomy?**
 - a. To help them construct mental images for students
 - b. To help them classify levels of reading comprehension
 - c. To guide them in developing text-based questions (pages 638–639)**

- 8. Which of these is a question about the theme of a story?**
 - a. What lesson does the main character learn? (page 637)**
 - b. What is the problem the character faces?
 - c. How does the story turn out?

- 9. What is the purpose of a teacher think-aloud?**
 - a. To provide feedback about students' purpose for reading
 - b. To use prompts that increase the cognitive demand
 - c. To model self-monitoring and fix-up strategies (page 639)**

- 10. Which phrase best describes dialogic reading?**
 - a. A strategy for reading aloud dialogue
 - b. An interactive read-aloud method (page 648)**
 - c. An independent reading approach