

Quick Quiz 1 Answers • The Big Picture, pp. 1–18

- 1. Which of the following is a major source of reading failure?**
 - a. Ineffective teaching methods (page 3)
 - b. Lack of student motivation
 - c. Low score on the NAEP
- 2. Which word describes the brain activation patterns in good and poor readers?**
 - a. *Similar*
 - b. *Different* (pages 4–5)
 - c. *Strong*
- 3. All of the following are defining characteristics of a student with dyslexia except which one?**
 - a. Poor vocabulary (page 4)
 - b. Poor decoding
 - c. Poor spelling
- 4. Which of the following could be a cause of the fourth-grade slump?**
 - a. Lack of motivation to learn difficult subjects and concepts
 - b. Reading of academic texts containing more challenging words and concepts (pages 13–14)
 - c. Shift from a self-contained classroom to different content-area classrooms
- 5. All of the following are essential components of comprehensive reading instruction except which one?**
 - a. Silent reading (pages 7–10)
 - b. Phonics
 - c. Vocabulary
- 6. Which type of reading assessment is appropriate for all students at the beginning of the school year?**
 - a. Diagnostic
 - b. Screening (pages 10–11)
 - c. Progress monitoring
- 7. How often should a teacher monitor the progress of students who are reading significantly below the expected level?**
 - a. Weekly or biweekly (page 11)
 - b. Monthly
 - c. Three times a year
- 8. What might be a cause of an adolescent's low motivation and interest in reading?**
 - a. Too much independent reading
 - b. Difficulty in first learning to read (page 14)
 - c. Good activation of the back of the brain
- 9. Where are students most likely to encounter new academic vocabulary?**
 - a. Adult conversations
 - b. Prime-time TV shows
 - c. Children's books (page 15)
- 10. All of the following statements describe effective reading instruction for ELLs except which one?**
 - a. ELLs' first-language literacy does not affect their literacy development in English. (page 18)
 - b. ELLs benefit from instruction in the essential components of reading.
 - c. ELLs need more work in vocabulary than native English speakers.