TeachME Professional Development

Strategies for Increasing Literacy Among Elementary Students

PART 1

1. A rating of strong evidence by experts refers to consistent evidence that the recommended strategies, programs, or practices improve student outcomes for a wide population of students.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

2. Components of the writing process include planning, drafting, revising, editing, evaluating, and:

A. Arranging
B. Outlining
C. Modifying
D. Sharing

PART 1

3. Teachers should use student and peer feedback to guide their instruction and to determine when students are ready to move on to more challenging instruction.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

4. Which of the following writing recommendations received a 'strong' level of evidence to support it?

A. Provide daily time for students to write
B. Create an engaged community of writers

C. Teach students to become fluent with handwriting, spelling, sentence, construction, typing and word processing
D. Teach students to use the writing process for a variety of purposes

---

PART 1

5. Providing time for writing each day has been shown to be a sufficient strategy to improve writing quality.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

6. The panel recommends a minimum of one hour a day devoted to writing for students beginning in 1st grade, and the specific amount of time dedicated to teaching a variety of writing strategies, techniques, and skills appropriate to students' levels should be:

A. 30 minutes
B. 25 minutes
C. 20 minutes
D. 15 minutes

PART 1

7. Writing and content-area instruction should be integrated wherever possible in order to maximize instructional time and give students more writing practice.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

8. Several studies have examined an approach whereby students receive a variety of concrete goals to help them improve the quality of their writing, known as self-regulated strategy development (SRSD).

A. True
B. False

PART 1

9. In which phase of the writing process do students select words and construct sentences that most accurately convey their ideas?

A. Planning
B. Revising
C. Editing
D. Drafting

PART 1

10. Rereading and determining if ideas are clear and if the writing has a definite beginning, middle, and end occurs in the self-monitoring phase.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

11. For students who acquire a strategy easily and more quickly than their peers, teachers should consider increasing the complexity of the strategy.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

12. Character sketches, nature writing, and brochures usually fall under the writing category of informing, where the intent is to examine previously learned information or to discuss something in vivid details.

A. True
B. False

---

13. State assessments usually ask students to write in three or four genres, which supports spending time on a variety of tasks.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

14. The DARE technique encourages students to check their paper to be sure they have:

A. Developed their thesis
B. Addressed characters and stories
C. Reacted to various points of view
D. Evaluated the sequence of events

PART 1

15. When basic writing skills become relatively effortless for students, they can focus less on these skills and more on:

A. Adding interesting concepts to their writing
B. Gathering additional information and ideas
C. Telling the story from a difficult point of view
D. Developing and communicating their ideas

PART 1

16. With early writers, a comfortable pencil grip is necessary in order to avoid fatigue, which can discourage students from writing.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

17. Since handwriting is a motor skill, it works best to practice in multiple sessions where students try writing a specific letter 10-12 times before moving on to another activity.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

18. Understanding the meaning of the parts of words happens with which spelling skill?

A. Phonological awareness
B. Grouping phonics
C. Morphological spelling
D. Sequencing

PART 1

19. Teachers should explicitly demonstrate how sentence construction and sentence mechanics, such as punctuation and capitalization, interact to form strong sentences.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

20. Research indicates that the most appropriate time to introduce typing to students is in 2nd grade.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

21. In a supportive writing environment, teachers participate as writers, not simply instructors, to demonstrate the importance of writing.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

22. A prompt should inspire students to write while ensuring that students practice writing skills aligned with:

A. The school's language arts standards
B. The teachers instructional purpose
C. Fluency, meaning, and style requirements
D. Effective interventions and practices

PART 1

23. For 5th and 6th graders, an explanatory paper should be written in the first person whenever possible and should identify and explain its purpose and expectations.

A. True
B. False

PART 1

24. When students provide written feedback and assessment to peers, their comments and observations may enhance their understanding of their own writing.

A. True
B. False

PART 2

25. What are the best types of books to surround children with as they develop in their literacy journey?

A. All kinds, from as many genres as possible
B. The classics
C. Books written in the last ten years
D. Only books within one grade level of a student's ability

PART 2

26. Professional development for teachers will help drive the literacy capacity of the entire school. Which of the following statements most correctly supports this statement?

A. Teachers who have more training will be less fearless of being experimental with teaching techniques
B. Teachers who know instructive techniques based on the latest research of pediatric development can best help children grow
C. Children respect teachers who have terminal degrees
D. Professional development helps teachers work together more effectively

---

PART 2

27. Why are good assessment data analysis practices necessary for improving literacy education at your school?

A. Reporting accurate data will help eliminate the need for teachers to monitor student progress.
B. Data helps improve the school's annual budget.
C. Data from assessments helps teachers update their own teaching practices.
D. Analyzing data helps teachers replace classroom instruction with standardized testing.

PART 2

28. Your school’s science teacher is asking why there are literacy requirements for her subjects. What do you tell her?

A. Literacy instruction should be limited to literature classes, and to ignore the requirements.
B. Literacy should be incorporated throughout the curriculum, not only in literature classes.
C. Only incorporate literacy requirements for students taking advanced science courses.
D. Incorporating literacy strategies in science courses helps increase interest in STEM subjects.

PART 2

29. While humans have been using oral language techniques for over 60,000 years (according to some estimations), we’ve only been reading and writing for a very small percentage of that time. How long, approximately, have humans been reading and writing?

A. 1,000 years
B. 3,000 years
C. 5,000 years
D. 7,000 years

PART 2

30. Which of these processes comes second, developmentally speaking?

A. Ability to process visual and auditory stimuli
B. Auditory Comprehension
C. Reading Comprehension
D. Writing Abilities

PART 2

31. Which of the following numeracy skills typically develops latest in most students?

A. Quantity recognition
B. Familiarity with number words
C. Awareness of conservation of quantity
D. Awareness of cardinality

PART 2

32. What is the benefit of a universal literacy screening process at the beginning of school?

A. Identifying children who may need increased literacy support
B. Obtaining more data about the overall student body
C. Identifying students to place in the gifted program
D. Determining how successful previous interventions have been

---

PART 2

33. One of your students seems to struggle with a basic reading comprehension assignment. What would you do next?

A. Help the student focus on vocabulary and context clues
B. See if the student needs help bolstering their decoding skills before moving on to comprehension
C. Help the student connect the reading to another text or another experience
D. Encourage the student to visualize and make predictions about the reading

---

PART 2

34. Researchers have found, through years of observation watching young learners rewire their brains, that there are two variables which - above, perhaps, many others - contribute most directly to strengthening the neural pathways which eventually transform struggling readers into strong ones. These two variables are

A. Constant practice and strategic instruction
B. Nature and nurture
C. Level of background knowledge and motivation
D. The enhancement of phonological awareness and word recognition

---

PART 2

35. When a student looks at a new word or object, which area of the brain is primarily involved?

A. The left hemisphere
B. The letterbox
C. The amygdala
D. The visual cortex

PART 2

36. Which of these is NOT an integral component of early childhood literacy instruction?

A. Decoding
B. Recognizing reading patterns and symbols
C. Comprehension
D. Oral language skills

PART 2

37. Decoding can be broken down into four subsets of skills. Which one of these is NOT an example of a decoding skill?

A. phonological awareness
B. phonics and word recognition
C. basic memorization
D. print concepts

PART 2

38. If you want to get more involved in helping your school tackle literacy education for your students, what's the first thing that you need to focus on before doing anything else to see the largest possible benefit?

A. Get your entire school's population on board
B. Ensure that you have the proper resources
C. Conduct pertinent research
D. Set an example by helping one struggling student

PART 2

39. Persons with low literacy enjoy fewer job opportunities than their peers. Why is this most likely the case?

A. Persons with low literacy have less confidence, which is reflected in the workforce
B. Persons with low literacy have a harder time retaining and communicating information effectively
C. Those with lower literacy are less likley to seek training opportunities
D. Poor literacy impacts critical thinking and social skills

PART 2

40. One of a school's initiatives needs to be to help struggling students overcome barriers to literacy. Which of these common barriers to a family's literacy can a school most directly assist with?

A. Language barriers
B. Poor nutrition and hunger
C. Their anxiety about the process of learning literacy
D. Their access to easily-digestible, practical resources

Copyright © 2026 TeachME Professional Development

Visit us at https://www.teachmeceus.com