

Science of Reading Quiz

This quiz is designed to test your knowledge of the Science of Reading. You have two options for completing it:

- Print and Take in a Staff Meeting: You can print the quiz and complete it during a staff meeting.
- Complete Online: Alternatively, you can take the quiz online by following this link: https://demco.az1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9MjnQPFIHXO6vrg. The online version will immediately show which answers are correct or incorrect, allowing for discussion during your staff meeting.

Feel free to choose the option that works best for you and your team!

1. **True or False: Phonemic awareness is the ability to hear, identify, and manipulate individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. **Which of the following is an example of a phonemic awareness activity?**
 - a. Reading a story aloud
 - b. Clapping out the syllables in a word
 - c. Identifying the first sound in a word
 - d. Tracing letters in sand
3. **True or False: The science of reading supports the idea that learning to read is a natural process that occurs without explicit instruction.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. **Fill in the blank: The ability to read a text accurately, quickly, and with proper expression is known as _____.**
 - a. comprehension
 - b. phonics
 - c. fluency
 - d. decoding

5. **What is the purpose of decodable texts in early literacy instruction?**
 - a. To improve listening skills
 - b. To build comprehension skills
 - c. To increase vocabulary knowledge
 - d. To provide practice in applying phonics skills
6. **True or False: Comprehension is the ultimate goal of reading instruction, requiring students to understand, interpret, and think critically about what they read.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. **Which of the following is a key component of vocabulary instruction, according to the science of reading?**
 - a. Encouraging students to guess the meaning of words
 - b. Relying on context clues alone
 - c. Teaching word meanings explicitly
 - d. Using pictures exclusively for word learning
8. **True or False: Listening comprehension is just as important as reading comprehension in the early stages of literacy development.**
 - a. True
 - b. False
9. **What is the difference between a phoneme and a grapheme?**
 - a. A phoneme is a written letter, while a grapheme is a sound.
 - b. A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a word, while a grapheme is the written representation of a phoneme.
 - c. A phoneme is a word's meaning, and a grapheme is its pronunciation.
 - d. A phoneme is a letter's shape, and a grapheme is its sound.
10. **Which type of instruction helps students understand the relationship between sounds and their written symbols?**
 - a. Vocabulary instruction

- b. Phonics instruction
- c. Fluency practice
- d. Oral language development

11. True or False: A strong foundation in oral language is critical for developing reading comprehension skills.

- a. True
- b. False

12. Fill in the blank: _____ is the process of associating sounds with letters and spelling patterns to read and write words.

- a. Fluency
- b. Comprehension
- c. Decoding/encoding
- d. Listening

13. Fill in the blank: Word recognition + _____ = reading comprehension.

- a. phonemic awareness
- b. listening skills
- c. language comprehension
- d. vocabulary knowledge

14. Fill in the blank: By third grade, students should be able to read _____ words per minute.

- a. 100
- b. 120
- c. 150
- d. 180

Answer Key

1. **(A)** True
2. **(C)** Identifying the first sound in a word
3. **(B)** False
4. **(C)** Fluency
5. **(D)** To provide practice in applying phonics skills
6. **(A)** True
7. **(C)** Teaching word meanings explicitly
8. **(A)** True
9. **(B)** A phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in a word, while a grapheme is the written representation of a phoneme.
10. **(B)** Phonics instruction
11. **(A)** True
12. **(C)** Decoding/encoding
13. **(C)** Language comprehension
14. **(C)** 150