

LETRS UNIT 1 SESSION 2 ACTUAL EXAM TRIAL TEST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Which is a characteristic of discourse in spoken language?

- a. It generally uses complete, well-formed sentences.
- b. It does not use paragraphs and tends to be disorganized.
- c. It may use unusual or topic-specific vocabulary.
- d. Its sounds are coarticulated in words.

Which statement best describes the relative importance of oral reading fluency and verbal comprehension as factors in reading comprehension?

- a. As children get older, verbal comprehension becomes more important than oral reading fluency.
- b. Oral reading fluency and verbal comprehension are equally important throughout childhood and adolescence.
- c. As children get older, verbal comprehension matters less, and oral reading fluency becomes more important.
- d. Although oral reading fluency and verbal comprehension are both important, a child with problems in one domain can usually use the other domain to compensate.

How does the language system of <i>pragmatics</i> help us to understand why written language is more structured than spoken language?

- a. Written language is highly structured because we expect certain types of writing, such as stories, to follow established organizational conventions.
- b. Social context and nonverbal gestures help the listener understand spoken language, so there is less need for it to be highly structured.
- c. We must process written language in a highly structured way—reading letters that represent specific sounds and decoding them by reading from left to right.
- d. Spoken language is less structured because we tend to use sentences that are incomplete, run-ons, or otherwise ungrammatical.

Which of these is an example of morphology?

- a. We use polite phrases like "excuse me" and "thank you" when addressing someone of higher social status.
- b. We recognize that the nonsense word "hufflelumps" could be a real word in English, but "ngapkez" could not.
- c. We tend to structure paragraphs with a main idea supported by details.
- d. We know the words unique, uniform, united, and universe all contain the root uni, meaning "one."

What adds to the challenge of becoming literate? Select all that apply.

- a. All meaning resides in the written words alone; there is no additional physical context or gestures, facial expressions, etc., to support meaning.
- b. Reading and writing require learning new forms of language, such as changes to sentence structure, discourse, and presentation of vocabulary and semantics.
- c. Written sentences are often less grammatical than spoken ones.