

Comprehension of Texts: Quiz

Time: 20 min. 6 questions.

Instructions

Answer each question in the space provided. Read carefully, think about texts you have read recently (a book, a story, or even a set of instructions for a board game), and use full sentences for the short answer questions.

Questions

1. Which of the following is a comprehension strategy readers use to understand a text?

- A) Predicting what will happen next
- B) Highlighting every word in the text
- C) Reading the text only once, very fast
- D) Skipping the ending of the story

[\(Details\)](#)

2. Explain the difference between inferring and predicting when you read a story. Use an example from a book or movie you know. [\(Details\)](#)

3. True or false: Context clues can include punctuation, dialogue, and information in pictures or diagrams, not just words. [\(Details\)](#)

4. The knowledge section lists comprehension strategies readers can use with a text: predicting, inferring, making connections, summarizing, synthesizing, and evaluating. How many strategies are listed? [\(Details\)](#)

5. What does the word "bias" mean when we talk about a text?

- A) Favouring one thing, person, or group over another in an unfair way
- B) Writing a text using only facts and numbers
- C) Reading a text out loud to the whole class
- D) Choosing a book with a colourful cover

[\(Details\)](#)

6. Describe a text-to-self connection you could make while reading a story about a character starting a new school. What personal experience might connect to it? [\(Details\)](#)

Curriculum coverage

Question	Outcome alias
1	Details
2	Details
3	Details
4	Details
5	Details
6	Details

Answer key

1. A) Predicting what will happen next. Predicting is one of the comprehension strategies listed for interpreting texts ([Details](#)).
2. Predicting means guessing what will happen next based on clues in the text, while inferring means figuring out something the text does not state directly by using context clues. A student might predict that a character will win a race after training hard, then infer that the character feels proud from the way the author describes their smile.
3. True. Context clues include words, phrases, punctuation, dialogue, and information in pictures, diagrams, charts, or graphs ([Details](#)).
4. Six. The six strategies listed are predicting, inferring, making connections, summarizing, synthesizing, and evaluating ([Details](#)).
5. A) Favouring one thing, person, or group over another in an unfair way. This matches the definition of bias given for analyzing texts ([Details](#)).
6. Answers will vary. A strong answer names a real experience, such as feeling nervous on the first day of a new school year, and connects it clearly to the character's situation in the text, showing a text-to-self connection ([Details](#)).