

Comprehension of Texts Quiz

Time: 20 min. 6 questions.

Instructions

Read each question carefully and answer in complete sentences where asked. You may think about texts you have read in class or at home as you answer. Take your time, and check your work before moving on.

Questions

- Which comprehension strategy involves using clues in a text to guess what might happen next, then checking your guess as you keep reading?
A) Summarizing
B) Predicting
C) Synthesizing
D) Evaluating
([Knowledge](#))
- Name two types of context clues that can help you figure out the meaning of a tricky word or idea in a text. ([Knowledge](#))
- True or false: Bias means favouring one thing, person, or group over another in a way that is usually considered unfair. ([Knowledge](#))
- The strategies predicting, inferring, making connections, summarizing, synthesizing, and evaluating are all listed as ways to interpret and respond to texts. How many strategies are in this list? ([Knowledge](#))
- Perspectives can change for several reasons. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason a perspective might change?
A) Passage of time
B) New information
C) A disagreement with a sibling
D) Experience
([Knowledge](#))
- Explain how the historical or social context of a text can affect the way a reader understands it. Give one example from a text you have read or heard about. ([Knowledge](#), [Understanding](#))

Curriculum coverage

Question	Outcome alias
1	Knowledge
2	Knowledge
3	Knowledge
4	Knowledge
5	Knowledge
6	Knowledge, Understanding

Answer key

1. B) Predicting. Predicting means using clues in a text to make a guess about what comes next, then confirming or revising that guess as new information appears ([Knowledge](#)).
2. Any two of: words, phrases, punctuation, dialogue, or information in pictures, diagrams, charts, or graphs. These are the context clues readers use to infer meaning from a text ([Knowledge](#)).
3. True. Bias is defined as favouring one thing, person, or group over another, usually in a way that is considered unfair ([Knowledge](#)).
4. 6. The list names six strategies: predicting, inferring, making connections, summarizing, synthesizing, and evaluating ([Knowledge](#)).
5. C) A disagreement with a sibling. The reasons given for a perspective changing are passage of time, experience, context, and new information, not a sibling disagreement ([Knowledge](#)).
6. A strong answer explains that a text's historical context (time and place) or social context (beliefs of the time) can shape how a reader understands characters' actions or ideas, and gives a specific example, such as how a story set long ago might show beliefs that were common then but seem unusual now ([Knowledge](#), [Understanding](#)).