

Alabama Foundations of Reading (190) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What is one benefit of exposure to non-fiction texts?**
 - A. It helps in storytelling development.**
 - B. It promotes critical thinking and real-world understanding by presenting factual information.**
 - C. It lowers comprehension of narrative structures.**
 - D. It centers around fictional narratives.**

- 2. What distinguishes formative assessment from summative assessment?**
 - A. Formative assessment evaluates learning at the end of a course.**
 - B. Summative assessment is conducted during instruction to monitor progress.**
 - C. Formative assessment occurs during instruction to monitor progress, while summative assessment evaluates learning at the end of an instructional period.**
 - D. Summative assessments provide feedback for improvement.**

- 3. What is likely to benefit students' oral reading fluency when addressing their phonics knowledge?**
 - A. encouraging slower reading rates**
 - B. improving reading accuracy**
 - C. promoting sight word recall**
 - D. increasing reading rate**

- 4. Which component of reading instruction is critical for developing students' understanding of content?**
 - A. Focusing primarily on narrative texts**
 - B. Prioritizing genre diversity in texts**
 - C. Accommodating various learning styles in text selection**
 - D. Engaging students with thematic units of study**

- 5. What is the primary goal of vocabulary development in reading?**
 - A. To enhance writing skills through creative expression**
 - B. To improve spelling accuracy in students' writing**
 - C. To understand multiple interpretations of a text**
 - D. To enhance comprehension by increasing the number of words students understand**

- 6. Considerations of validity in test construction primarily relate to which aspect?**
- A. How a particular examinee's test performance relates to a pre-established standard.**
 - B. Whether the test questions effectively measure their specified content.**
 - C. How a particular examinee's test performance compares to the performance of other examinees.**
 - D. Whether the test results are likely to be repeatable with a similar examinee test group.**
- 7. What additional modification should a teacher make to improve students' oral reading performance using the repeated reading approach?**
- A. Providing explicit teacher feedback on accuracy and prosody**
 - B. Increasing the amount of practice time for each reading session**
 - C. Requiring students to perform readings in front of the class**
 - D. Changing the partners for reading assignments frequently**
- 8. What effect does visualization have on reading comprehension?**
- A. It complicates the reading process.**
 - B. It enhances comprehension by allowing readers to create mental images that connect with the text.**
 - C. It decreases focus on the main idea.**
 - D. It is not relevant to effective reading.**
- 9. What type of assessment is used to evaluate a student's reading level?**
- A. Formative assessment**
 - B. Summative assessment**
 - C. Diagnostic assessment**
 - D. Norm-referenced assessment**

10. Define fluency in the context of reading.

- A. The ability to pronounce words correctly under pressure**
- B. The ability to read text smoothly and accurately at an appropriate rate**
- C. The capability to analyze the meaning of difficult texts**
- D. The skill of critically evaluating written content**

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Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. B
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is one benefit of exposure to non-fiction texts?

- A. It helps in storytelling development.
- B. It promotes critical thinking and real-world understanding by presenting factual information.**
- C. It lowers comprehension of narrative structures.
- D. It centers around fictional narratives.

Exposure to non-fiction texts significantly promotes critical thinking and enhances real-world understanding by providing factual information. Non-fiction encourages readers to engage with real-life concepts, ideas, and events, fostering analytical skills as they assess the information presented. Unlike fiction, which often revolves around imaginative storytelling, non-fiction presents data, perspectives, and arguments that challenge readers to reflect on various topics critically. This engagement aids in the development of informed opinions and encourages learners to make connections between the text and their own experiences or current events, thereby enriching their understanding of the world around them. While storytelling development is more often associated with narrative texts, and comprehension of narrative structures is not a focus in non-fiction, the emphasis on factual understanding and real-world relevance makes it a powerful tool for educational growth. Non-fiction is grounded in reality, allowing readers to build a foundation of knowledge that can be applied in practical situations.

2. What distinguishes formative assessment from summative assessment?

- A. Formative assessment evaluates learning at the end of a course.
- B. Summative assessment is conducted during instruction to monitor progress.
- C. Formative assessment occurs during instruction to monitor progress, while summative assessment evaluates learning at the end of an instructional period.**
- D. Summative assessments provide feedback for improvement.

The distinction between formative and summative assessment primarily lies in the timing and purpose of each assessment type within the educational process. Formative assessment occurs during the instructional period and is designed to monitor student progress and understanding in real time. This type of assessment helps educators identify learning gaps and adjust instruction to better meet the needs of students. On the other hand, summative assessment takes place at the end of an instructional period and serves to evaluate what students have learned over that time frame. This assessment is typically used to measure student performance against established benchmarks or standards, summarizing their knowledge at a specific point in time. In this context, option C accurately captures the essence of both assessment types, making a clear distinction between formative assessment's role in ongoing evaluation and the summative assessment's purpose of final evaluation at the conclusion of a learning phase. It illustrates the sequential nature of learning and assessment, highlighting how formative assessments inform instruction and summative assessments quantify cumulative learning outcomes.

3. What is likely to benefit students' oral reading fluency when addressing their phonics knowledge?

- A. encouraging slower reading rates**
- B. improving reading accuracy**
- C. promoting sight word recall**
- D. increasing reading rate**

Improving reading accuracy is critical to benefiting students' oral reading fluency, especially in relation to their phonics knowledge. When students focus on accurate decoding of words, they develop their ability to recognize and pronounce words correctly. This foundational skill is essential for fluency, as it allows students to read texts more smoothly without frequent interruptions to decode unfamiliar words. When students have a strong grasp of phonics, they can break down words into their constituent sounds, improving their ability to recognize words as they encounter them in texts. This increased accuracy leads to greater confidence in their reading abilities, enabling them to engage with texts more effectively. As their reading becomes more precise, they can focus on the meaning of the text rather than getting bogged down by individual words, which significantly enhances their overall fluency. By honing in on accuracy, students are also more likely to develop automaticity with familiar words, further contributing to their overall reading fluency as they transition from decoding to comprehension more seamlessly.

4. Which component of reading instruction is critical for developing students' understanding of content?

- A. Focusing primarily on narrative texts**
- B. Prioritizing genre diversity in texts**
- C. Accommodating various learning styles in text selection**
- D. Engaging students with thematic units of study**

Prioritizing genre diversity in texts is a critical component of reading instruction for developing students' understanding of content because it exposes learners to a wide range of writing styles, perspectives, and subject matter. Different genres offer unique structures and conventions that can enhance comprehension and critical thinking. For instance, narrative texts can engage emotions and storytelling skills, while expository texts provide factual information and explanations. By incorporating a diversity of genres, students can connect with content more deeply, drawing on various contexts and examples that enrich their overall knowledge and understanding. This multi-genre approach also helps to cater to different interests and strengths among students, fostering a more inclusive learning environment. Engaging with diverse texts can stimulate discussion and inquiry, further enhancing students' engagement with the content.

5. What is the primary goal of vocabulary development in reading?

- A. To enhance writing skills through creative expression**
- B. To improve spelling accuracy in students' writing**
- C. To understand multiple interpretations of a text**
- D. To enhance comprehension by increasing the number of words students understand**

The primary goal of vocabulary development in reading is to enhance comprehension by increasing the number of words students understand. A robust vocabulary enables students to access a wider range of texts and grasp the meanings of those texts more fully. When students encounter new words and learn their meanings, they can connect those new words with their existing knowledge, which aids in understanding the text as a whole. This comprehension is crucial because it allows students to engage with the material, analyze it critically, and derive meaning from it, ultimately fostering a deeper appreciation for reading as well as greater academic success. In contrast, while enhancing writing skills, improving spelling accuracy, and understanding multiple interpretations of a text are important in their own right, they are not the primary focus of vocabulary development in the context of reading. Vocabulary growth primarily serves to improve comprehension, which is essential for effective reading and learning.

6. Considerations of validity in test construction primarily relate to which aspect?

- A. How a particular examinee's test performance relates to a pre-established standard.**
- B. Whether the test questions effectively measure their specified content.**
- C. How a particular examinee's test performance compares to the performance of other examinees.**
- D. Whether the test results are likely to be repeatable with a similar examinee test group.**

In test construction, considerations of validity are primarily focused on whether the test questions effectively measure their specified content. This means that a valid test accurately assesses what it claims to measure, ensuring that the content aligns with the educational objectives or constructs being evaluated. By emphasizing the alignment between test questions and the intended content, educators and test developers can ascertain that the assessment will yield meaningful and relevant results. For instance, if an assessment is designed to evaluate reading comprehension, valid test questions should directly pertain to that skill, ensuring that scores reflect the examinees' abilities in reading comprehension rather than unrelated factors. In contrast, other considerations like comparing an examinee's performance to a standard or the performance of other examinees, while important aspects of test assessment, do not directly relate to the validity of the test content itself. Similarly, repeatability or reliability concerns the consistency of test results, which is an important but separate consideration from validity. Thus, the emphasis on how well the test measures specific content makes the chosen answer the most aligned with validity in test construction.

7. What additional modification should a teacher make to improve students' oral reading performance using the repeated reading approach?

A. Providing explicit teacher feedback on accuracy and prosody

B. Increasing the amount of practice time for each reading session

C. Requiring students to perform readings in front of the class

D. Changing the partners for reading assignments frequently

Providing explicit teacher feedback on accuracy and prosody is critical for improving students' oral reading performance using the repeated reading approach. This method emphasizes not just the number of times a student reads a text but also the quality of those readings. By offering specific feedback, a teacher can help students understand where they may be mispronouncing words, how to improve their phrasing, and how to convey meaning through intonation and expression. Feedback on accuracy ensures that students are reading the text correctly, which is essential for comprehension. Without accuracy, students might develop incorrect reading habits that can hinder their overall literacy development. Additionally, guidance on prosody—how well students use rhythm, stress, and intonation—helps them become more fluent readers. This fluency contributes to better comprehension as students are more able to focus on the meaning of the text rather than struggling with decoding words. The other options, while potentially beneficial in certain contexts, do not directly enhance the effectiveness of the repeated reading approach in the same targeted and impactful way that explicit feedback does. Increasing practice time might lead to more fluency but does not address the quality of performance. Performing in front of the class could introduce anxiety for some students, possibly detracting from their performance. Lastly, frequently changing partners might

8. What effect does visualization have on reading comprehension?

A. It complicates the reading process.

B. It enhances comprehension by allowing readers to create mental images that connect with the text.

C. It decreases focus on the main idea.

D. It is not relevant to effective reading.

Visualization plays a significant role in reading comprehension by allowing readers to create mental images that connect with the text. This process helps individuals to better understand and remember the material they are reading. When readers visualize the events, characters, and settings described in a text, they are actively engaging with the content. This engagement promotes deeper cognitive processing, which supports retention and recall of important details, themes, and ideas presented in the reading. For example, when students picture a scene from a story in their minds, they can relate it to their own experiences or prior knowledge, facilitating a richer understanding of the narrative and its underlying messages. By forming these mental images, readers often find it easier to summarize the text, draw inferences, and make predictions, all of which are vital skills for effective comprehension. In contrast to this beneficial effect, the other options suggest negative consequences or irrelevance of visualization, which do not accurately reflect the positive impact it has on reading comprehension.

9. What type of assessment is used to evaluate a student's reading level?

- A. Formative assessment**
- B. Summative assessment**
- C. Diagnostic assessment**
- D. Norm-referenced assessment**

The selected answer is appropriate because diagnostic assessment specifically focuses on evaluating a student's reading level and identifying their strengths and weaknesses in reading. This type of assessment is designed to gather detailed insights into a student's reading skills and competencies, allowing educators to tailor instruction accordingly. Typically, diagnostic assessments involve various methods, including one-on-one reading sessions, quizzes, and tests that measure different aspects of reading, such as phonemic awareness, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension. By pinpointing specific areas where a student may struggle, teachers can develop targeted interventions and support to enhance reading proficiency. In contrast, formative assessments are ongoing evaluations that help teachers monitor student progress and inform instructional decisions during the learning process, rather than focusing solely on determining reading levels. Summative assessments, on the other hand, usually occur at the conclusion of an instructional period and are aimed at evaluating the overall learning outcomes, rather than identifying individual reading abilities. Norm-referenced assessments compare a student's performance to that of a normative group, providing a broad view of achievement rather than a detailed analysis of a student's specific reading skills.

10. Define fluency in the context of reading.

- A. The ability to pronounce words correctly under pressure**
- B. The ability to read text smoothly and accurately at an appropriate rate**
- C. The capability to analyze the meaning of difficult texts**
- D. The skill of critically evaluating written content**

Fluency in the context of reading refers to the ability to read text smoothly and accurately at an appropriate rate. This skill encompasses several components: not just the ability to recognize words quickly (accuracy) but also to read with appropriate expression and pacing, which contributes to comprehension. When readers are fluent, they can focus more on understanding the meaning of what they are reading rather than struggling with word recognition. This fluency is crucial for developing overall reading proficiency and is foundational for deeper engagement with texts, as it allows readers to process information more efficiently. The other options—while related to aspects of literacy—do not capture the holistic nature of fluency. Pronouncing words correctly under pressure focuses solely on accuracy without emphasizing smoothness or pace. Analyzing the meaning of difficult texts and critically evaluating written content pertain to comprehension and critical thinking, which go beyond the mechanics of reading fluently. Fluency serves as a bridge to these higher-order skills, facilitating a smoother transition into deeper understanding and analysis of texts.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://alfoundationsofreading190.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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