

Knowledge and Practice Examination for Effective Reading Instruction (KPEERI) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. What is kinesthetic feedback important for in handwriting?**
 - A. Improving memory retention**
 - B. Recognizing visual patterns**
 - C. Motor control for writing legibly**
 - D. Enhancing spelling skills**
- 2. Which of the following is the primary origin for approximately 60 percent of English words?**
 - A. German**
 - B. Latin**
 - C. French**
 - D. Spanish**
- 3. What term describes the sounds in a language that are represented by written or printed symbols?**
 - A. Phonemic Awareness**
 - B. Orthographic Knowledge**
 - C. Phoneme Addition**
 - D. Orthography**
- 4. What does comprehension refer to in reading?**
 - A. Understanding what one is reading**
 - B. The ability to decode text**
 - C. Recognizing vocabulary words**
 - D. Fluency in reading**
- 5. Which term refers to the language that is verbally expressed?**
 - A. Receptive Language**
 - B. Written Language**
 - C. Expressive Language**
 - D. Nonverbal Language**

- 6. Which term describes the process of connecting text to one's own information and experiences?**
- A. Background Knowledge**
 - B. Reading Vocabulary**
 - C. Comprehension**
 - D. Automaticity**
- 7. How many morphemes are in the word "prescription"?**
- A. 2**
 - B. 3**
 - C. 4**
 - D. 5**
- 8. Which of the following skills does not belong to graphomotor skills?**
- A. Acquisition of language**
 - B. Mechanical processes of handwriting**
 - C. Visual perceptual processes of graphics**
 - D. Understanding sentence structures**
- 9. Which of the following prefixes originates from the Greek language?**
- A. Act, acu, aud**
 - B. Arthr, bio, crac**
 - C. Dic, duct, dur**
 - D. S, -ing, -ed**
- 10. What term describes the written representation of sounds in letters?**
- A. Orthography**
 - B. Phonetics**
 - C. Syntax**
 - D. Grammar**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is kinesthetic feedback important for in handwriting?

- A. Improving memory retention**
- B. Recognizing visual patterns**
- C. Motor control for writing legibly**
- D. Enhancing spelling skills**

Kinesthetic feedback is crucial in handwriting as it involves the physical sensations experienced when forming letters and words. This feedback helps learners understand how their hand movements translate into the creation of letters, significantly impacting their motor control. As students practice writing, they develop muscle memory, allowing them to write more legibly and efficiently over time. By receiving kinesthetic feedback, students become more aware of their handwriting movements and can adjust their grip, pressure, and motion as needed. This sensory experience enhances their overall coordination, ensuring that their writing is consistently clear and neat. In this way, the importance of kinesthetic feedback directly ties to the physical execution of handwriting, which is essential for developing legible writing skills.

2. Which of the following is the primary origin for approximately 60 percent of English words?

- A. German**
- B. Latin**
- C. French**
- D. Spanish**

The primary origin for approximately 60 percent of English words is Latin. This can be traced back to the historical influence of the Roman Empire, which introduced Latin to the regions they conquered. Following the fall of the Roman Empire, Latin continued to permeate the English language, especially through the adoption of vocabulary during the Renaissance and through the Catholic Church's influence. Many English words, particularly those used in academic, scientific, legal, and religious contexts, have Latin roots. This extensive incorporation makes Latin a significant donor to the English lexicon, contributing to its depth and variety. While other languages like German, French, and Spanish have influenced English to varying degrees, particularly after events such as the Norman Conquest (which increased the number of French words in English), Latin remains the most dominant source of English vocabulary due to its historical depth and ongoing impact through education and scholarship.

3. What term describes the sounds in a language that are represented by written or printed symbols?

A. Phonemic Awareness

B. Orthographic Knowledge

C. Phoneme Addition

D. Orthography

The correct answer, which refers to the sounds in a language that are represented by written or printed symbols, is orthographic knowledge. Orthographic knowledge involves understanding the conventions of spelling and the relationships between written letters and the sounds they represent. This knowledge is critical for reading and writing, as it enables learners to decode sounds into their corresponding symbols and to spell words appropriately. Orthographic knowledge supports the development of literacy by allowing individuals to recognize patterns in words and understand how sounds translate into written form. For instance, knowing that the letter 'c' can represent the /k/ sound in "cat" and the /s/ sound in "cent" is part of orthographic knowledge, as it involves linking specific sounds with their written representations. The other concepts listed are related but distinct. Phonemic awareness focuses more on the ability to hear and manipulate the individual sounds in spoken language, while phoneme addition is a specific task related to phonemic awareness involving adding phonemes to create new words. Orthography, while it relates to the conventional spelling system of a language, does not specifically emphasize the understanding of the relationship between sounds and symbols like orthographic knowledge does.

4. What does comprehension refer to in reading?

A. Understanding what one is reading

B. The ability to decode text

C. Recognizing vocabulary words

D. Fluency in reading

Comprehension in reading refers to the ability to understand and make sense of the text being read. It involves interpreting and integrating information from the text, drawing inferences, and connecting it to prior knowledge or experiences. Understanding what one is reading encompasses grasping the main ideas, themes, and details, as well as the author's intent and tone. This process is essential for effective reading, as it allows readers to engage with the material meaningfully, which enhances learning and retention. The other options focus on different aspects of reading skills. Decoding text pertains to the ability to translate written symbols into spoken language, which is a foundational skill but does not capture comprehension. Recognizing vocabulary words is important for comprehension but does not encompass the overall understanding of text. Lastly, fluency in reading encompasses the speed and accuracy of reading, but again does not necessarily address whether the reader understands the material. Comprehension uniquely ties together these various skills with the ultimate goal of making meaning from text.

5. Which term refers to the language that is verbally expressed?

A. Receptive Language

B. Written Language

C. Expressive Language

D. Nonverbal Language

The term that refers to language that is verbally expressed is expressive language. This concept encompasses the ability to convey thoughts, feelings, and ideas through spoken words. Expressive language includes various aspects such as vocabulary, grammar, and sentence structure, allowing individuals to articulate their messages effectively in conversation. In contrast, receptive language refers to the comprehension of spoken or written language. While written language focuses on communication through text, nonverbal language involves conveying messages without words, such as through gestures or body language. Therefore, expressive language is the most appropriate choice for verbal communication.

6. Which term describes the process of connecting text to one's own information and experiences?

A. Background Knowledge

B. Reading Vocabulary

C. Comprehension

D. Automaticity

The correct term for connecting text to one's own information and experiences is background knowledge. This concept refers to the prior knowledge and experiences that readers bring to a text, which helps them make sense of new information and enhances their understanding of the material. When readers relate what they read to their existing knowledge and experiences, they are better able to comprehend, interpret, and engage with the text. For instance, when a reader encounters a story about a family road trip and has experienced similar trips, they can draw on their own memories and feelings, thereby enhancing their overall understanding and enjoyment of the story. Background knowledge allows readers to make inferences, predict outcomes, and gain a deeper understanding of themes and concepts presented in the text. The other terms, while related to reading, do not specifically refer to this connection process. Reading vocabulary pertains to the words a reader knows and understands, comprehension refers to the overall understanding of the text itself, and automaticity relates to the ability to read fluently without conscious effort. Thus, background knowledge is the most appropriate term for the process of relating text to personal experiences.

7. How many morphemes are in the word "prescription"?

- A. 2
- B. 3**
- C. 4
- D. 5

"Prescription" is composed of three distinct morphemes, which are the smallest units of meaning in a language. The word can be broken down as follows: the prefix "pre-", which means "before"; the root "script," derived from the Latin "scribere," meaning "to write"; and the suffix "-ion," which is used to indicate a process or result. The prefix "pre-" indicates the idea of something occurring beforehand, the root "script" relates to writing, and the suffix "-ion" transforms the verb into a noun to suggest the action or result of writing something beforehand. This morphological structure shows how the components combine to convey a specific meaning. Understanding morphemes helps in grasping how complex words are formed and how they convey rich meanings through their various parts.

8. Which of the following skills does not belong to graphomotor skills?

- A. Acquisition of language
- B. Mechanical processes of handwriting
- C. Visual perceptual processes of graphics
- D. Understanding sentence structures**

The skill that does not belong to graphomotor skills is understanding sentence structures. Graphomotor skills primarily involve the physical aspects of writing and drawing, which includes the mechanical processes of handwriting, visual perceptual processes of graphics, and the handwriting mechanics required for producing written language. Understanding sentence structures, however, pertains more to the cognitive and linguistic domains of language learning rather than the physical act of creating written text. This involves comprehension of grammar, syntax, and how sentences are formed, which are essential for effective communication but do not involve the motor skills associated with writing. Therefore, recognizing that understanding sentence structures falls outside the realm of graphomotor skills helps clarify the distinction between these cognitive and physical processes involved in literacy development.

9. Which of the following prefixes originates from the Greek language?

- A. Act, acu, aud
- B. Arthr, bio, crac**
- C. Dic, duct, dur
- D. S, -ing, -ed

The correct answer is the choice that includes "arthr," "bio," and "crac" as these prefixes have Greek origins. Each of these prefixes can be traced back to Greek roots: "arthr" comes from the Greek word "arthron," meaning joint; "bio" stems from "bios," meaning life; and "crac" derives from "kratos," meaning power or strength. This indicates their use in forming terms related to biology, arthropods, democracy, and various other fields. In contrast, the other options consist of prefixes derived primarily from Latin. For example, "act," "acu," and "aud" are Latin prefixes that relate to action or hearing. Similarly, "dic," "duct," and "dur" also come from Latin, with meanings associated with saying, leading, or hardening. The last option includes S, -ing, and -ed, which are not prefixes but rather textual elements or inflections in English grammar. Understanding these origins helps in grasping the meanings of various English vocabulary terms, reflecting the influence of Greek and Latin languages on English word formation.

10. What term describes the written representation of sounds in letters?

- A. Orthography**
- B. Phonetics
- C. Syntax
- D. Grammar

The correct answer is the term "Orthography," which refers specifically to the conventional spelling system of a language that corresponds written symbols (letters) to their spoken sounds. This involves the rules and patterns that govern how letters are used to represent phonemes, or sounds, in spoken language. Understanding orthography is essential for reading instruction, as it helps learners connect the sounds of speech with their written equivalents, enabling effective decoding and spelling. Phonetics relates to the study of the sounds themselves, including their production and classification, rather than their written representation. Syntax is concerned with the arrangement of words and phrases to create sentences, while grammar encompasses the overall rules governing the structure of language, including syntax, morphology, and punctuation. Therefore, orthography is the precise term that encapsulates the written representation of sounds in letters, highlighting its direct relevance to reading and writing competence.