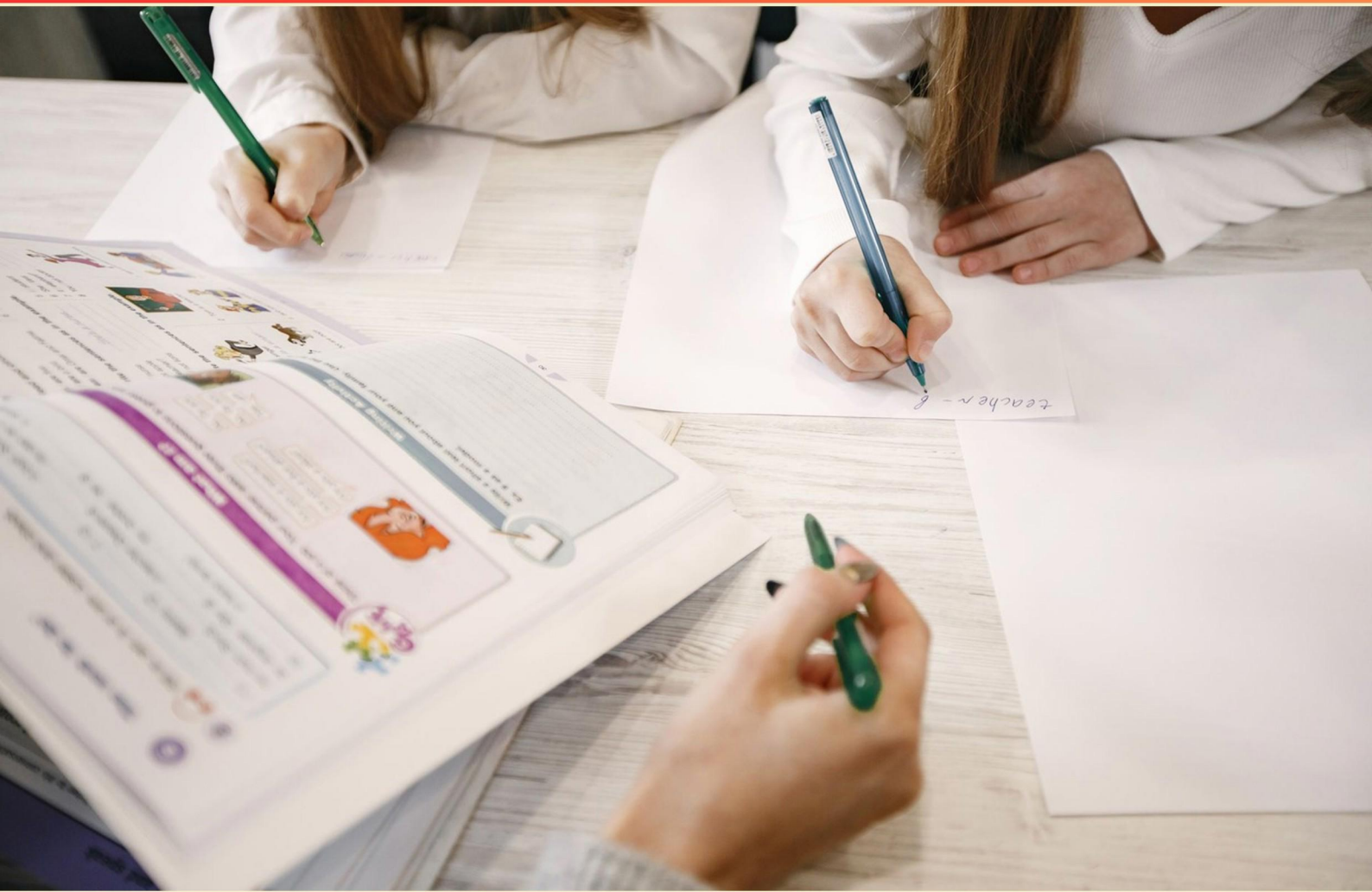


NES ELEMENTARY READING INSTRUCTION 104 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://neselemreadinginstruction104.examzify.com>



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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 a defining feature of procedural texts?**
 - A. Poetic structure
 - B. Step by step directions
 - C. Rhetorical argument and evidence
 - D. Character development
- 2. Haiku is traditionally composed of how many lines and what syllable pattern?**
 - A. Three lines with a 3-5-3 syllable pattern
 - B. Three lines with a 5-7-5 syllable pattern
 - C. Three lines with a 4-6-4 syllable pattern
 - D. Four lines with a 5-7-5 syllable pattern
- 3. Basal readers are typically described as what?**
 - A. Leveled stories with comprehension questions and phonics drill activities
 - B. Extensive novels with no questions
 - C. Unstructured reading passages
 - D. Vocabulary lists only
- 4. Which is a sequence of steps in the writing process?**
 - A. Brainstorming
 - B. Editing but not drafting
 - C. Prewriting, drafting, revising, editing, publishing
 - D. Reading comprehension
- 5. Which activity helps analyze character development by predicting how traits change over time?**
 - A. Creating maps of traits
 - B. Summarizing the plot
 - C. Describing the setting
 - D. Reading for information

6. Fluency in reading refers to which combination of abilities?

- A. Speed and accuracy only
- B. Decoding and vocabulary growth
- C. Phonics and comprehension
- D. Accurate decoding, appropriate pace, and proper intonation

7. Alliteration involves what?

- A. Identifying and producing words with initial sounds, blending of syllables to form words
- B. Understanding plot structure
- C. Recognizing vocabulary
- D. Counting syllables

8. Which technique directly models fluent reading with prosody?

- A. Choral reading
- B. Re-reading favorite texts
- C. Partner reading
- D. Model fluent reading (w/ prosody)

9. In teaching digital literacy, which skill is emphasized?

- A. Ignoring bias
- B. Identifying author bias, verify sources & claims
- C. Using only one source
- D. Downloading random PDFs

10. What is an allusion?

- A. A direct description of a setting
- B. A description of what a character sees
- C. A reference to a well-known person or event
- D. A statement of fact

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a defining feature of procedural texts?

- A. Poetic structure
- B. Step by step directions
- C. Rhetorical argument and evidence**
- D. Character development

Procedural texts are written to guide you through a task, so they present information in a clear, ordered sequence of actions. The defining feature is step-by-step directions that tell you exactly what to do and in what order, often using imperative verbs and numbered steps. This structure lets you reproduce a task—like following a recipe, assembling furniture, or operating a device—without guesswork. The other features described belong to different kinds of writing: poetic structure for poetry, argument and evidence for persuasive or analytical texts, and character development for narratives.

2. Haiku is traditionally composed of how many lines and what syllable pattern?

- A. Three lines with a 3-5-3 syllable pattern
- B. Three lines with a 5-7-5 syllable pattern**
- C. Three lines with a 4-6-4 syllable pattern
- D. Four lines with a 5-7-5 syllable pattern

Haiku is a three-line poem with a 5-7-5 syllable pattern. The first line has five syllables, the second line seven, and the third line five. This tight structure creates a brief, focused moment often about nature or a season, with a rhythm that feels short, then expansive, then concise. In English practice, this pattern is used to approximate the traditional form rooted in Japanese, where the rhythm comes from morae rather than syllables.

3. Basal readers are typically described as what?

- A. Leveled stories with comprehension questions and phonics drill activities**
- B. Extensive novels with no questions
- C. Unstructured reading passages
- D. Vocabulary lists only

Basal readers are structured, leveled reading programs that present stories at students' reading levels and include built-in activities such as comprehension questions and phonics practice. They progress gradually with decodable passages and controlled vocabulary, designed to reinforce decoding while supporting understanding through guided questions. This setup explains why the description matches basal readers: they combine leveled stories with questions and phonics drills in one cohesive framework. In contrast, extensive novels without questions, unstructured passages, or vocabulary lists only lack the integrated instruction, practice, and checks that basal readers provide.

4. Which is a sequence of steps in the writing process?

- A. Brainstorming
- B. Editing but not drafting
- C. Prewriting, drafting, revising, editing, publishing**
- D. Reading comprehension

Understanding how writing comes together involves moving through planning, drafting, revising, editing, and sharing. The sequence that lists prewriting, drafting, revising, editing, publishing matches that flow from planning ideas to presenting a finished piece. Prewriting helps generate and organize ideas, drafting produces the initial version, revising improves structure and content, editing fixes language, and publishing makes the work public. While brainstorming is a common prewriting activity, or editing can overlap with revising, those aspects alone don't form the full, ordered sequence. Reading comprehension isn't part of the writing process steps.

5. Which activity helps analyze character development by predicting how traits change over time?

- A. Creating maps of traits**
- B. Summarizing the plot
- C. Describing the setting
- D. Reading for information

Analyzing how a character changes over time is about tracking their traits as the story unfolds. Creating maps of traits gives you a clear, visual way to record where a character starts, how they respond to events, and how their traits shift—for example, courage growing after facing danger or trust developing after teamwork. With these trait maps, you can predict how the character might continue to change as new challenges arise, because you're tying changes to specific moments and consequences in the plot. This helps turn scattered moments into a cohesive arc you can analyze. Other activities tend to focus on different aspects. Summarizing the plot outlines what happens, but not how the character's inner qualities evolve. Describing the setting concentrates on time and place rather than character growth. Reading for information pulls facts from the text without tying them to changes in a character's traits over time.

6. Fluency in reading refers to which combination of abilities?

- A. Speed and accuracy only
- B. Decoding and vocabulary growth
- C. Phonics and comprehension
- D. Accurate decoding, appropriate pace, and proper intonation**

Fluency in reading is about reading smoothly with understanding, combining accurate word reading with natural pace and expression. The best choice includes accurate decoding, keeping an appropriate pace, and proper intonation, because these elements work together to make reading sound like fluent speech. When you read with accurate decoding, you read the words correctly. When you maintain an appropriate pace, your reading flows rather than stopping or rushing. When you use proper intonation, you add emphasis and expression that reflect sentence structure and meaning, helping comprehension overall. If you only read quickly and accurately, you might still read in a choppy or flat way that doesn't convey meaning. If you focus on decoding and vocabulary growth, you're addressing word knowledge, but fluency also means how you sound while reading. If you emphasize phonics and comprehension alone, you're concentrating on decoding skills and understanding, not the smooth, expressive delivery that fluency requires.

7. Alliteration involves what?

- A. Identifying and producing words with initial sounds, blending of syllables to form words
- B. Understanding plot structure
- C. Recognizing vocabulary
- D. Counting syllables

Alliteration centers on the sound at the start of words and the repetition of those initial sounds in nearby words. That's why identifying and producing words that share the same initial sound best captures what alliteration is about. The extra note about blending syllables isn't the main feature of alliteration—blending is a separate phonological skill. The other options relate to story structure, word meanings, or counting syllables, which don't address the sound-repetition focus of alliteration. Practicing alliteration helps students notice beginning sounds, supporting early phonemic awareness and reading fluency.

8. Which technique directly models fluent reading with prosody?

- A. Choral reading
- B. Re-reading favorite texts
- C. Partner reading
- D. Model fluent reading (w/ prosody)

Modeling fluent reading with prosody gives students a clear, audible example of how expressive reading should sound. When a teacher demonstrates fluent reading—adjusting speed, pausing at punctuation, and using appropriate volume and intonation—students hear how meaning is conveyed through voice. This direct demonstration helps learners imitate the rhythms, phrasing, and emphasis that make reading flow smoothly and convey emotion and emphasis. The other approaches support fluency in useful ways—choral reading provides practice with group pacing, re-reading favorite texts reinforces accuracy and confidence, and partner reading offers feedback between peers—but they don't inherently place a skilled, expressive model in front of students for them to imitate, as the explicit model of prosody does.

9. In teaching digital literacy, which skill is emphasized?

- A. Ignoring bias
- B. Identifying author bias, verify sources & claims
- C. Using only one source
- D. Downloading random PDFs

Evaluating information online means recognizing that sources have perspectives and potential biases. Identifying author bias helps you understand how the author's views might shape the information you're reading, so you're not taking statements at face value. Verifying sources and claims means checking facts across multiple reputable sources, looking at the author's credentials, the publication date, and whether the evidence and data actually support the claims. This approach is central to digital literacy because it guards against misinformation and helps you form well-supported conclusions rather than accepting information from a single source or unverified material. Ignoring bias can let skewed viewpoints slip in; relying on only one source narrows your view and can miss errors; downloading random PDFs can lead to unreliable, unsafe, or misleading content.

10. What is an allusion?

- A. A direct description of a setting
- B. A description of what a character sees
- C. A reference to a well-known person or event
- D. A statement of fact

An allusion is a reference to a well-known person, place, event, or work of literature that readers recognize without needing an explanation. Writers use these hints to add meaning or humor by tapping into shared knowledge, making a familiar connection in a concise way. For example, calling someone a "Scrooge" evokes Dickens' character to suggest stinginess, or saying a romance has a "Romeo and Juliet vibe" brings Shakespeare to mind to imply intense, perhaps tragic, love. The phrase "Midas touch" nods to the myth of King Midas to suggest extraordinary wealth or lucky transformation. Describing a setting directly is just describing the scene, not referencing something outside the text. Describing what a character sees is sensory detail, not a reference to a well-known person or event. A statement of fact is simply information. So the idea that best fits an allusion is a reference to someone or something well known.

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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://neselemreadinginstruction104.examzify.com>

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

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