

PRACTICE EXAM 22: ESOL/ESL TEACHER CERTIFICATION PREP (120 QUESTIONS)

This 120-question practice exam covers linguistics, acquisition, teaching methods, literacy, assessment, and equitable practice. Choose the single best answer. It is a general preparation resource and does not reproduce a proprietary certification examination.

1. Which term best describes a predictable phonetic variation of a phoneme that does not change word meaning?

- A. Denotation
- B. Comprehension check
- C. Advance organizer
- D. Allophone

2. Which term best describes a written letter or letter group representing a sound?

- A. Connotation
- B. Grapheme
- C. Clarification request
- D. Anticipation guide

3. Which term best describes the conventional system for writing a language?

- A. Orthography
- B. Speech act
- C. Paraphrase
- D. Jigsaw

4. Which term best describes the vocabulary knowledge of a language user or language community?

- A. Turn taking
- B. Circumlocution
- C. Lexicon
- D. Reciprocal teaching

5. Which term best describes the direct dictionary meaning of a word?

- A. Denotation
- B. Repair strategy
- C. Language learning strategy
- D. Inquiry-based learning

6. Which term best describes the emotional or cultural association attached to a word?

- A. Comprehension check
- B. Compensation strategy
- C. Connotation
- D. Project-based learning

7. Which term best describes an action performed through language such as requesting or apologizing?

- A. Clarification request
- B. Speech act
- C. Mnemonic
- D. Content-based instruction

8. Which term best describes the conversational management of who speaks and when?

- A. Paraphrase
- B. Advance organizer
- C. Explicit vocabulary instruction
- D. Turn taking

9. Which term best describes a way speakers resolve a communication breakdown?

- A. Circumlocution
- B. Anticipation guide
- C. Repeated reading
- D. Repair strategy

10. Which term best describes a prompt used to confirm whether learners understand a message or direction?

- A. Language learning strategy
- B. Comprehension check
- C. Jigsaw
- D. Reader's theater

11. Which term best describes a question asking a speaker to make meaning clearer?

- A. Clarification request
- B. Compensation strategy
- C. Reciprocal teaching
- D. Shared reading

12. Which term best describes restating an idea using different words while preserving meaning?

- A. Mnemonic
- B. Inquiry-based learning
- C. Paraphrase
- D. Interactive read-aloud

13. Which term best describes describing a word or idea when the exact word is unavailable?

- A. Advance organizer
- B. Project-based learning
- C. Circumlocution
- D. Running record

14. Which term best describes a deliberate action used by a learner to improve language learning?

- A. Language learning strategy
- B. Anticipation guide
- C. Content-based instruction
- D. Analytic rubric

15. Which term best describes a strategy that helps communication continue despite a language gap?

- A. Jigsaw
- B. Compensation strategy
- C. Explicit vocabulary instruction
- D. Allophone

16. Which term best describes a memory aid that helps learners retain information?

- A. Reciprocal teaching
- B. Repeated reading
- C. Grapheme
- D. Mnemonic

17. Which term best describes an introductory framework that prepares learners for new content?

- A. Inquiry-based learning
- B. Reader's theater
- C. Advance organizer
- D. Orthography

18. Which term best describes a set of statements used before reading to activate thinking and predictions?

- A. Anticipation guide
- B. Project-based learning
- C. Shared reading
- D. Lexicon

19. Which term best describes a cooperative structure in which each learner becomes an expert on one part and teaches peers?

- A. Content-based instruction
- B. Jigsaw
- C. Interactive read-aloud
- D. Denotation

20. Which term best describes a structured dialogue using predicting, questioning, clarifying, and summarizing?

- A. Explicit vocabulary instruction
- B. Running record
- C. Reciprocal teaching
- D. Connotation

21. Which term best describes learning organized around questions, investigation, evidence, and explanation?

- A. Repeated reading
- B. Analytic rubric
- C. Speech act
- D. Inquiry-based learning

22. Which term best describes extended learning centered on creating a meaningful product for an authentic purpose?

- A. Project-based learning
- B. Reader's theater
- C. Allophone
- D. Turn taking

23. Which term best describes integrating language development with subject-matter learning?

- A. Shared reading
- B. Content-based instruction
- C. Grapheme
- D. Repair strategy

24. Which term best describes direct teaching of word meaning, form, use, and strategies for learning words?

- A. Interactive read-aloud
- B. Orthography
- C. Comprehension check
- D. Explicit vocabulary instruction

25. Which term best describes rereading a text several times to build accuracy, rate, and expression?

- A. Repeated reading
- B. Running record
- C. Lexicon
- D. Clarification request

26. Which term best describes oral reading of a script that develops fluency through expressive performance?

- A. Analytic rubric
- B. Denotation
- C. Reader's theater
- D. Paraphrase

27. Which term best describes teacher and learners read a visible text together with guided discussion?

- A. Allophone
- B. Shared reading
- C. Connotation
- D. Circumlocution

28. Which term best describes a teacher read-aloud that includes planned questions and discussion?

- A. Grapheme
- B. Speech act
- C. Language learning strategy
- D. Interactive read-aloud

29. Which term best describes a record of a reader's oral responses used to analyze reading behaviors?

- A. Orthography
- B. Turn taking
- C. Compensation strategy
- D. Running record

30. Which term best describes a rubric that scores separate criteria individually?

- A. Lexicon
- B. Analytic rubric
- C. Repair strategy
- D. Mnemonic

31. A learner hears slightly different pronunciations of /p/ in pin and spin. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Denotation
- B. Comprehension check
- C. Allophone
- D. Advance organizer

32. Students identify that the letters ea represent a spelling pattern in each. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Grapheme
- B. Connotation
- C. Clarification request
- D. Anticipation guide

33. A learner studies English capitalization, spelling, and punctuation conventions. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Speech act
- B. Paraphrase
- C. Jigsaw
- D. Orthography

34. A student expands the set of words available for academic discussion. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Turn taking
- B. Lexicon
- C. Circumlocution
- D. Reciprocal teaching

35. Students identify the literal meaning of home in a sentence. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Repair strategy
- B. Language learning strategy
- C. Denotation
- D. Inquiry-based learning

36. A writer chooses slender rather than skinny to create a positive tone. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Comprehension check
- B. Compensation strategy
- C. Project-based learning
- D. Connotation

37. A learner uses a question to make a polite request for help. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Speech act
- B. Clarification request
- C. Mnemonic
- D. Content-based instruction

38. Partners signal that one speaker has finished before another begins. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Paraphrase
- B. Advance organizer
- C. Turn taking
- D. Explicit vocabulary instruction

39. A learner asks What do you mean by that? after missing a key idea. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Circumlocution
- B. Repair strategy
- C. Anticipation guide
- D. Repeated reading

40. The teacher asks students to show the first step before beginning work. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Comprehension check
- B. Language learning strategy
- C. Jigsaw
- D. Reader's theater

41. A student says Could you explain the word renewable again? Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Compensation strategy
- B. Reciprocal teaching
- C. Clarification request
- D. Shared reading

42. A learner explains a textbook sentence in simpler English. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Paraphrase
- B. Mnemonic
- C. Inquiry-based learning
- D. Interactive read-aloud

43. A student says the thing you use to cut paper for scissors. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Advance organizer
- B. Project-based learning
- C. Running record
- D. Circumlocution

44. A student keeps a vocabulary notebook and reviews it weekly. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Anticipation guide
- B. Language learning strategy
- C. Content-based instruction
- D. Analytic rubric

45. A learner uses gesture and description when a needed word is unknown. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Jigsaw
- B. Compensation strategy
- C. Explicit vocabulary instruction
- D. Allophone

46. Students use a short phrase to remember the order of planning steps. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Reciprocal teaching
- B. Repeated reading
- C. Grapheme
- D. Mnemonic

47. Before a lesson, the teacher previews headings and key ideas in a concept map. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Advance organizer
- B. Inquiry-based learning
- C. Reader's theater
- D. Orthography

48. Students agree or disagree with claims before reading an article. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Project-based learning
- B. Shared reading
- C. Anticipation guide
- D. Lexicon

49. Groups combine information from different sections to complete a shared task. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Content-based instruction
- B. Interactive read-aloud
- C. Jigsaw
- D. Denotation

50. Students rotate roles while discussing a challenging passage. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Reciprocal teaching
- B. Explicit vocabulary instruction
- C. Running record
- D. Connotation

51. Students investigate why a local stream changed and present evidence-based conclusions. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Repeated reading
- B. Inquiry-based learning
- C. Analytic rubric
- D. Speech act

52. Students design a community guide using research, interviews, and revision. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Reader's theater
- B. Allophone
- C. Turn taking
- D. Project-based learning

53. English learners develop language while studying a science unit. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Content-based instruction
- B. Shared reading
- C. Grapheme
- D. Repair strategy

54. The teacher teaches a word, examples, nonexamples, and opportunities for use. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Interactive read-aloud
- B. Orthography
- C. Comprehension check
- D. Explicit vocabulary instruction

55. A student practices the same short passage until reading becomes smoother. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Running record
- B. Repeated reading
- C. Lexicon
- D. Clarification request

56. Groups rehearse dialogue and read it aloud for an audience. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Analytic rubric
- B. Denotation
- C. Reader's theater
- D. Paraphrase

57. The class reads a projected poem while the teacher models phrasing. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Allophone
- B. Shared reading
- C. Connotation
- D. Circumlocution

58. The teacher pauses during a story to ask students to predict and explain. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Grapheme
- B. Speech act
- C. Interactive read-aloud
- D. Language learning strategy

59. The teacher marks substitutions, omissions, and self-corrections during reading. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Running record
- B. Orthography
- C. Turn taking
- D. Compensation strategy

60. A speaking task receives distinct scores for content, organization, and language. Which concept best explains this example?

- A. Lexicon
- B. Repair strategy
- C. Mnemonic
- D. Analytic rubric

61. A teacher wants to identify a predictable phonetic variation of a phoneme that does not change word meaning. Which term applies?

- A. Denotation
- B. Allophone
- C. Comprehension check
- D. Advance organizer

62. A teacher wants to identify a written letter or letter group representing a sound. Which term applies?

- A. Grapheme
- B. Connotation
- C. Clarification request
- D. Anticipation guide

63. A teacher wants to identify the conventional system for writing a language. Which term applies?

- A. Speech act
- B. Paraphrase
- C. Orthography
- D. Jigsaw

64. A teacher wants to identify the vocabulary knowledge of a language user or language community. Which term applies?

- A. Turn taking
- B. Circumlocution
- C. Reciprocal teaching
- D. Lexicon

65. A teacher wants to identify the direct dictionary meaning of a word. Which term applies?

- A. Repair strategy
- B. Denotation
- C. Language learning strategy
- D. Inquiry-based learning

66. A teacher wants to identify the emotional or cultural association attached to a word. Which term applies?

- A. Comprehension check
- B. Compensation strategy
- C. Connotation
- D. Project-based learning

67. A teacher wants to identify an action performed through language such as requesting or apologizing. Which term applies?

- A. Clarification request
- B. Mnemonic
- C. Content-based instruction
- D. Speech act

68. A teacher wants to identify the conversational management of who speaks and when. Which term applies?

- A. Turn taking
- B. Paraphrase
- C. Advance organizer
- D. Explicit vocabulary instruction

69. A teacher wants to identify a way speakers resolve a communication breakdown. Which term applies?

- A. Circumlocution
- B. Repair strategy
- C. Anticipation guide
- D. Repeated reading

70. A teacher wants to identify a prompt used to confirm whether learners understand a message or direction. Which term applies?

- A. Language learning strategy
- B. Jigsaw
- C. Comprehension check
- D. Reader's theater

71. A teacher wants to identify a question asking a speaker to make meaning clearer. Which term applies?

- A. Clarification request
- B. Compensation strategy
- C. Reciprocal teaching
- D. Shared reading

72. A teacher wants to identify restating an idea using different words while preserving meaning. Which term applies?

- A. Mnemonic
- B. Inquiry-based learning
- C. Interactive read-aloud
- D. Paraphrase

73. A teacher wants to identify describing a word or idea when the exact word is unavailable. Which term applies?

- A. Advance organizer
- B. Project-based learning
- C. Circumlocution
- D. Running record

74. A teacher wants to identify a deliberate action used by a learner to improve language learning. Which term applies?

- A. Language learning strategy
- B. Anticipation guide
- C. Content-based instruction
- D. Analytic rubric

75. A teacher wants to identify a strategy that helps communication continue despite a language gap. Which term applies?

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76. A teacher wants to identify a memory aid that helps learners retain information. Which term applies?

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77. A teacher wants to identify an introductory framework that prepares learners for new content. Which term applies?

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- C. Reader's theater
- D. Orthography

78. A teacher wants to identify a set of statements used before reading to activate thinking and predictions. Which term applies?

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79. A teacher wants to identify a cooperative structure in which each learner becomes an expert on one part and teaches peers. Which term applies?

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81. A teacher wants to identify learning organized around questions, investigation, evidence, and explanation. Which term applies?

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- C. Inquiry-based learning
- D. Speech act

82. A teacher wants to identify extended learning centered on creating a meaningful product for an authentic purpose. Which term applies?

- A. Project-based learning
- B. Reader's theater
- C. Allophone
- D. Turn taking

83. A teacher wants to identify integrating language development with subject-matter learning. Which term applies?

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90. A teacher wants to identify a rubric that scores separate criteria individually. Which term applies?

- A. Analytic rubric
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- C. Repair strategy
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91. Which concept is illustrated when a learner hears slightly different pronunciations of /p/ in pin and spin.

- A. Denotation
- B. Comprehension check
- C. Advance organizer
- D. Allophone

92. Which concept is illustrated when students identify that the letters ea represent a spelling pattern in each.

- A. Connotation
- B. Grapheme
- C. Clarification request
- D. Anticipation guide

93. Which concept is illustrated when a learner studies english capitalization, spelling, and punctuation conventions.

- A. Speech act
- B. Orthography
- C. Paraphrase
- D. Jigsaw

94. Which concept is illustrated when a student expands the set of words available for academic discussion.

- A. Turn taking
- B. Circumlocution
- C. Reciprocal teaching
- D. Lexicon

95. Which concept is illustrated when students identify the literal meaning of home in a sentence.

- A. Repair strategy
- B. Language learning strategy
- C. Denotation
- D. Inquiry-based learning

96. Which concept is illustrated when a writer chooses slender rather than skinny to create a positive tone.

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- B. Comprehension check
- C. Compensation strategy
- D. Project-based learning

97. Which concept is illustrated when a learner uses a question to make a polite request for help.

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- C. Mnemonic
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98. Which concept is illustrated when partners signal that one speaker has finished before another begins.

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- D. Explicit vocabulary instruction

99. Which concept is illustrated when a learner asks what do you mean by that? after missing a key idea.

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- B. Anticipation guide
- C. Repeated reading
- D. Repair strategy

100. Which concept is illustrated when the teacher asks students to show the first step before beginning work.

- A. Language learning strategy
- B. Comprehension check
- C. Jigsaw
- D. Reader's theater

101. Which concept is illustrated when a student says could you explain the word renewable again?

- A. Compensation strategy
- B. Reciprocal teaching
- C. Shared reading
- D. Clarification request

102. Which concept is illustrated when a learner explains a textbook sentence in simpler english.

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- C. Inquiry-based learning
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103. Which concept is illustrated when a student says the thing you use to cut paper for scissors.

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104. Which concept is illustrated when a student keeps a vocabulary notebook and reviews it weekly.

- A. Anticipation guide
- B. Content-based instruction
- C. Language learning strategy
- D. Analytic rubric

105. Which concept is illustrated when a learner uses gesture and description when a needed word is unknown.

- A. Compensation strategy
- B. Jigsaw
- C. Explicit vocabulary instruction
- D. Allophone

106. Which concept is illustrated when students use a short phrase to remember the order of planning steps.

- A. Reciprocal teaching
- B. Repeated reading
- C. Grapheme
- D. Mnemonic

107. Which concept is illustrated when before a lesson, the teacher previews headings and key ideas in a concept map.

- A. Inquiry-based learning
- B. Reader's theater
- C. Advance organizer
- D. Orthography

108. Which concept is illustrated when students agree or disagree with claims before reading an article.

- A. Project-based learning
- B. Anticipation guide
- C. Shared reading
- D. Lexicon

109. Which concept is illustrated when groups combine information from different sections to complete a shared task.

- A. Content-based instruction
- B. Interactive read-aloud
- C. Denotation
- D. Jigsaw

110. Which concept is illustrated when students rotate roles while discussing a challenging passage.

- A. Explicit vocabulary instruction
- B. Reciprocal teaching
- C. Running record
- D. Connotation

111. Which concept is illustrated when students investigate why a local stream changed and present evidence-based conclusions.

- A. Inquiry-based learning
- B. Repeated reading
- C. Analytic rubric
- D. Speech act

112. Which concept is illustrated when students design a community guide using research, interviews, and revision.

- A. Reader's theater
- B. Allophone
- C. Project-based learning
- D. Turn taking

113. Which concept is illustrated when english learners develop language while studying a science unit.

- A. Shared reading
- B. Grapheme
- C. Content-based instruction
- D. Repair strategy

114. Which concept is illustrated when the teacher teaches a word, examples, nonexamples, and opportunities for use.

- A. Explicit vocabulary instruction
- B. Interactive read-aloud
- C. Orthography
- D. Comprehension check

115. Which concept is illustrated when a student practices the same short passage until reading becomes smoother.

- A. Running record
- B. Lexicon
- C. Clarification request
- D. Repeated reading

116. Which concept is illustrated when groups rehearse dialogue and read it aloud for an audience.

- A. Analytic rubric
- B. Reader's theater
- C. Denotation
- D. Paraphrase

117. Which concept is illustrated when the class reads a projected poem while the teacher models phrasing.

- A. Allophone
- B. Shared reading
- C. Connotation
- D. Circumlocution

118. Which concept is illustrated when the teacher pauses during a story to ask students to predict and explain.

- A. Grapheme
- B. Speech act
- C. Language learning strategy
- D. Interactive read-aloud

119. Which concept is illustrated when the teacher marks substitutions, omissions, and self-corrections during reading.

- A. Orthography
- B. Turn taking
- C. Running record
- D. Compensation strategy

120. Which concept is illustrated when a speaking task receives distinct scores for content, organization, and language.

- A. Analytic rubric
- B. Lexicon
- C. Repair strategy
- D. Mnemonic

Practice Exam 22: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — Allophone is correct because it means a predictable phonetic variation of a phoneme that does not change word meaning. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

2. B — Grapheme is correct because it means a written letter or letter group representing a sound. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need. This clarity improves purposeful planning and equitable language development.

3. A — Orthography is correct because it means the conventional system for writing a language. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need. This clarity improves purposeful planning and equitable language development.

4. C — Lexicon is correct because it means the vocabulary knowledge of a language user or language community. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

5. A — Denotation is correct because it means the direct dictionary meaning of a word. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need. This clarity improves purposeful planning and equitable language development.

6. C — Connotation is correct because it means the emotional or cultural association attached to a word. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies,

assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need. This clarity improves purposeful planning and equitable language development.

7. B — Speech act is correct because it means an action performed through language such as requesting or apologizing. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

8. D — Turn taking is correct because it means the conversational management of who speaks and when. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need. This clarity improves purposeful planning and equitable language development.

9. D — Repair strategy is correct because it means a way speakers resolve a communication breakdown. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need. This clarity improves purposeful planning and equitable language development.

10. B — Comprehension check is correct because it means a prompt used to confirm whether learners understand a message or direction. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

11. A — Clarification request is correct because it means a question asking a speaker to make meaning clearer. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

12. C — Paraphrase is correct because it means restating an idea using different words while preserving meaning. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need. This clarity improves purposeful planning and equitable language development.

13. C — Circumlocution is correct because it means describing a word or idea when the exact word is unavailable. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

14. A — Language learning strategy is correct because it means a deliberate action used by a learner to improve language learning. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different

features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

15. B — Compensation strategy is correct because it means a strategy that helps communication continue despite a language gap. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

16. D — Mnemonic is correct because it means a memory aid that helps learners retain information. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need. This clarity improves purposeful planning and equitable language development.

17. C — Advance organizer is correct because it means an introductory framework that prepares learners for new content. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

18. A — Anticipation guide is correct because it means a set of statements used before reading to activate thinking and predictions. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

19. B — Jigsaw is correct because it means a cooperative structure in which each learner becomes an expert on one part and teaches peers. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

20. C — Reciprocal teaching is correct because it means a structured dialogue using predicting, questioning, clarifying, and summarizing. The evidence points directly to that idea. The other choices name different features, strategies, assessments, or approaches. Recognizing the precise concept helps a teacher interpret performance and choose support that matches the demonstrated need.

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