

PRACTICE EXAM 26: ESOL/ESL TEACHER CERTIFICATION PREP (120 QUESTIONS)

This 120-question practice exam samples language structure, communication, instructional methods, literacy, and assessment. Choose the single best answer. It is a general preparation resource and does not reproduce a proprietary certification examination.

1. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as 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 ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a written letter or letter group representing a sound?

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

3. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as the conventional system for writing a language?

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

4. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as the vocabulary knowledge of a language user or language community?

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

5. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as the direct dictionary meaning of a word?

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

6. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as the emotional or cultural association attached to a word?

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

7. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as an action performed through language such as requesting or apologizing?

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

8. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as the conversational management of who speaks and when?

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

9. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a way speakers resolve a communication breakdown?

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

10. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a prompt used to confirm whether learners understand a message or direction?

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

11. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a question asking a speaker to make meaning clearer?

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

12. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as restating an idea using different words while preserving meaning?

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

13. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as 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 ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a deliberate action used by a learner to improve language learning?

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

15. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a strategy that helps communication continue despite a language gap?

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

16. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a memory aid that helps learners retain information?

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

17. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as an introductory framework that prepares learners for new content?

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

18. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a set of statements used before reading to activate thinking and predictions?

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

19. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a cooperative structure in which each learner becomes an expert on one part and teaches peers?

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

20. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a structured dialogue using predicting, questioning, clarifying, and summarizing?

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

21. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as learning organized around questions, investigation, evidence, and explanation?

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

22. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as 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 ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as integrating language development with subject-matter learning?

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

24. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as direct teaching of word meaning, form, use, and strategies for learning words?

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

25. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as rereading a text several times to build accuracy, rate, and expression?

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

26. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as oral reading of a script that develops fluency through expressive performance?

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

27. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as teacher and learners read a visible text together with guided discussion?

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

28. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a teacher read-aloud that includes planned questions and discussion?

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

29. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a record of a reader's oral responses used to analyze reading behaviors?

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

30. Which ESOL/ESL concept is best defined as a rubric that scores separate criteria individually?

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

31. During instruction, a learner hears slightly different pronunciations of /p/ in pin and spin. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

32. During instruction, students identify that the letters ea represent a spelling pattern in each. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

33. During instruction, a learner studies english capitalization, spelling, and punctuation conventions. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

34. During instruction, a student expands the set of words available for academic discussion. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

35. During instruction, students identify the literal meaning of home in a sentence. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

36. During instruction, a writer chooses slender rather than skinny to create a positive tone. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

37. During instruction, a learner uses a question to make a polite request for help. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

38. During instruction, partners signal that one speaker has finished before another begins. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

39. During instruction, a learner asks what do you mean by that? after missing a key idea. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

40. During instruction, the teacher asks students to show the first step before beginning work. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

41. During instruction, a student says could you explain the word renewable again? Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

42. During instruction, a learner explains a textbook sentence in simpler english. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

43. During instruction, a student says the thing you use to cut paper for scissors. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

44. During instruction, a student keeps a vocabulary notebook and reviews it weekly. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

45. During instruction, a learner uses gesture and description when a needed word is unknown. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

46. During instruction, students use a short phrase to remember the order of planning steps. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

47. During instruction, before a lesson, the teacher previews headings and key ideas in a concept map. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

48. During instruction, students agree or disagree with claims before reading an article. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

49. During instruction, groups combine information from different sections to complete a shared task. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

50. During instruction, students rotate roles while discussing a challenging passage. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

51. During instruction, students investigate why a local stream changed and present evidence-based conclusions. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

52. During instruction, students design a community guide using research, interviews, and revision. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

53. During instruction, english learners develop language while studying a science unit. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

54. During instruction, the teacher teaches a word, examples, nonexamples, and opportunities for use. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

55. During instruction, a student practices the same short passage until reading becomes smoother. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

56. During instruction, groups rehearse dialogue and read it aloud for an audience. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

57. During instruction, the class reads a projected poem while the teacher models phrasing. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

58. During instruction, the teacher pauses during a story to ask students to predict and explain. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

59. During instruction, the teacher marks substitutions, omissions, and self-corrections during reading. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

60. During instruction, a speaking task receives distinct scores for content, organization, and language. Which term best identifies this practice or feature?

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

61. What is the most accurate term for a predictable phonetic variation of a phoneme that does not change word meaning?

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

62. What is the most accurate term for a written letter or letter group representing a sound?

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

63. What is the most accurate term for the conventional system for writing a language?

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

64. What is the most accurate term for the vocabulary knowledge of a language user or language community?

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

65. What is the most accurate term for the direct dictionary meaning of a word?

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

66. What is the most accurate term for the emotional or cultural association attached to a word?

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

67. What is the most accurate term for an action performed through language such as requesting or apologizing?

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- B. Mnemonic
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- D. Content-based instruction

68. What is the most accurate term for the conversational management of who speaks and when?

- A. Paraphrase
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- C. Advance organizer
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69. What is the most accurate term for a way speakers resolve a communication breakdown?

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- D. Repeated reading

70. What is the most accurate term for 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

71. What is the most accurate term for a question asking a speaker to make meaning clearer?

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

72. What is the most accurate term for restating an idea using different words while preserving meaning?

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

73. What is the most accurate term for describing a word or idea when the exact word is unavailable?

- A. Advance organizer
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- C. Running record
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74. What is the most accurate term for a deliberate action used by a learner to improve language learning?

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75. What is the most accurate term for a strategy that helps communication continue despite a language gap?

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79. What is the most accurate term for a cooperative structure in which each learner becomes an expert on one part and teaches peers?

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- C. Jigsaw
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80. What is the most accurate term for a structured dialogue using predicting, questioning, clarifying, and summarizing?

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

81. What is the most accurate term for learning organized around questions, investigation, evidence, and explanation?

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

82. What is the most accurate term for extended learning centered on creating a meaningful product for an authentic purpose?

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

83. What is the most accurate term for integrating language development with subject-matter learning?

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- B. Content-based instruction
- C. Grapheme
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- C. Reader's theater
- D. Paraphrase

87. What is the most accurate term for teacher and learners read a visible text together with guided discussion?

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- C. Connotation
- D. Circumlocution

88. What is the most accurate term for a teacher read-aloud that includes planned questions and discussion?

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

89. What is the most accurate term for a record of a reader's oral responses used to analyze reading behaviors?

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

90. What is the most accurate term for a rubric that scores separate criteria individually?

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

91. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a learner hears slightly different pronunciations of /p/ in pin and spin.

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

92. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: students identify that the letters ea represent a spelling pattern in each.

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

93. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a learner studies english capitalization, spelling, and punctuation conventions.

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

94. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a student expands the set of words available for academic discussion.

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

95. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: students identify the literal meaning of home in a sentence.

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

96. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a writer chooses slender rather than skinny to create a positive tone.

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

97. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a learner uses a question to make a polite request for help.

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

98. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: partners signal that one speaker has finished before another begins.

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

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

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

100. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: the teacher asks students to show the first step before beginning work.

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

101. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a student says could you explain the word renewable again?

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

102. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a learner explains a textbook sentence in simpler english.

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

103. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a student says the thing you use to cut paper for scissors.

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

104. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a student keeps a vocabulary notebook and reviews it weekly.

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

105. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a learner uses gesture and description when a needed word is unknown.

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

106. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: 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 by this classroom evidence: before a lesson, the teacher previews headings and key ideas in a concept map.

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

108. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: students agree or disagree with claims before reading an article.

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

109. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: groups combine information from different sections to complete a shared task.

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

110. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: students rotate roles while discussing a challenging passage.

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

111. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: students investigate why a local stream changed and present evidence-based conclusions.

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

112. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: students design a community guide using research, interviews, and revision.

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

113. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: english learners develop language while studying a science unit.

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

114. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: the teacher teaches a word, examples, nonexamples, and opportunities for use.

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

115. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a student practices the same short passage until reading becomes smoother.

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

116. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: groups rehearse dialogue and read it aloud for an audience.

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

117. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: the class reads a projected poem while the teacher models phrasing.

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

118. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: 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 by this classroom evidence: the teacher marks substitutions, omissions, and self-corrections during reading.

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

120. Which concept is illustrated by this classroom evidence: a speaking task receives distinct scores for content, organization, and language.

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

Practice Exam 26: 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. C — 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. B — 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. A — 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. B — 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. D — 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. C — 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. A — 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. B — 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. A — 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. D — 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. D — 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. A — 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. A — 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. D — 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. C — 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. B — 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.

21. D — Inquiry-based learning is correct because it means learning organized around questions, investigation, evidence, and explanation. 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.

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