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Question: 1

The pairs of words sea and see, fair and fare, are called:

- A. Homophones
- B. Antonyms
- C. Homographs
- D. Twin words

Answer: A

Explanation:

Homophones are a type of homonym that sound alike but are spelled differently and have different meanings. Other examples are two, to, and too and their, they're, and there.

Question: 2

In preparation for writing a paper, a class has been instructed to skim a number of online and print documents. The students are being asked to:

- A. Read the documents several times, skimming to a deeper level of understanding each time.
- B. Read the documents quickly, looking for those that offer the most basic, general information.
- C. Read the documents quickly, looking for key words in order to gather the basic premise of each.
- D. Read the documents carefully, looking for those that offer the most in-depth information.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The students have been instructed to read the documents quickly, looking for key words in order to gather the basic premise of each. Skimming allows a reader to quickly gain a broad understanding of a piece of writing in order to determine if a more thorough reading is warranted. Skimming allows students who are researching a topic on the internet or in print to consider a substantial body of information in order to select only that of particular relevance.

Question: 3

Which of the following is the best definition of information literacy?

- A. It is the set of skills required for reading and comprehending different information.
- B. It is the cognitive skill set necessary to amass a comprehensive base of knowledge.
- C. It is the skill set required for the finding, retrieval, analysis, and use of information.

D. It is the set of skills necessary for effectively communicating information to others,

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the Association of College and Research Libraries, information literacy is the set of skills that an individual must have for finding, retrieving, analyzing, and using information. It is required not just for reading and understanding information (A). Information literacy does not mean learning and retaining a lot of information (B), or only sharing it with others (D), but rather knowing how to find information one does not already have and how to evaluate that information critically for its quality and apply it judiciously to meet one's purposes.

Question: 4

Which of the following choices describes the best introduction to a unit on oral traditions from around the world?

- A. Introducing games that practice new sight words, encoding words based on phonics rules, and answering short comprehension questions.
- B. Setting up video-conferencing with a school in Asia so that students can communicate with children from other countries.
- C. Inviting a guest speaker from a nearby Native American group to demonstrate oral storytelling to the class.
- D. Creating a slide show presentation about various types of oral cultures and traditions and characteristics of each.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Oral language is a vital aspect of any language arts instruction. Often, the first concepts of language are transmitted via oral and auditory processes. The first Americans also possessed a rich oral culture in which stories and histories were passed down through generations via storytelling. Inviting a guest speaker who is part of this culture helps students understand more about cultures in their world, as well as the value of oral language and storytelling. This introduction gives students a relevant personal experience with which to connect what they will be learning in class.

Question: 5

A syllable must contain:

- A. A vowel
- B. A consonant
- C. Both a vowel and a consonant
- D. A meaning

Answer: A

Explanation:

A syllable is a minimal sound unit arranged around a vowel. For example, academic has four syllables: a/ca/dem/ic. It is possible for a syllable to be a single vowel, as in the above example. It is not possible for a syllable to be a single consonant.

Question: 6

A class is reading a 14-line poem in iambic pentameter. There are three stanzas of four lines each, and a two-line couplet at the end. Words at the end of each line rhyme with another word in the same stanza.

a. The class is reading a:

- A. Sonnet
- B. Villanelle
- C. Sestina
- D. Limerick

Answer: A

Explanation:

There are three primary types of sonnets. The Shakespearean sonnet is specifically what these students are reading. A Spenserian sonnet is also composed of three four-line stanzas followed by a two-line couplet; however, the rhymes are not contained within each stanza but spill from one stanza to the next (abab bc bc cdcd ee). A Petrarchan sonnet divides into an eight-line stanza and a six-line stanza.

Question: 7

According to MLA guidelines for writing research papers, which of the following is correct regarding citations of Web sources if you cannot immediately see the name of a source's author?

- A. Assume the author is not named, as this is a common occurrence online.
- B. Do not name an agency or corporation as the author if it is the sponsor of the source.
- C. Author names are often on websites, but sometimes they are hard to find.
- D. It is not permissible to cite the book or article title in lieu of an author's name.

Answer: C

Explanation:

On the internet, it often occurs that the name of the author of an article or book is actually provided but is not obviously visible at first glance. Web sources frequently include the author's name, but on another page of the same site, such as the website's home page, or in a tiny font at the very end of the web page, rather than in a more conspicuous location. In such cases, students doing online research may have to search more thoroughly than usual to find the author's name. Therefore, they should not immediately assume the author is not named (A). Also, many web sources are sponsored by government agencies or private corporations and do not give individual author names. In these cases, the research paper should cite the agency or corporation name as author (B). Finally, it is much more common for online sources to omit an author's name than it is in print sources. In these cases, it is both permitted and advised by the MLA to cite the article or book title instead

Question: 8

A student says, "We learned that knowledge and understanding of language is important." This is an example of an error in which of these?

- A. Phonology
- B. Semantics
- C. Syntax
- D. Pragmatics

Answer: C

Explanation:

The example has an error in subject-verb agreement, which is a component of syntax (sentence structure and word order). Phonology (A) involves recognition and production of speech sounds and phonemes, including differentiation, segmentation, and blending. Semantics (B) involves the meanings of words. Pragmatics (D) involves the social use of language to communicate and meet one's needs.

Question: 9

The purpose of corrective feedback is:

- A. To provide students with methods for explaining to the teacher or classmates what a passage was about
- B. To correct an error in reading a student has made, specifically clarifying where and how the error was made so that the student can avoid similar errors in the future
- C. To provide a mental framework that will help the student correctly organize new information
- D. To remind students that error is essential in order to truly understand and that it is not something to be ashamed of

Answer: B

Explanation:

A reading teacher offers corrective feedback to a student in order to explain why a particular error in reading is, in fact, an error. Corrective feedback is specific: it locates where and how the student went astray so that similar errors can be avoided in future reading.

Question: 10

A third grader knows he needs to write from left to right and from top to bottom on the page. He knows what sounds are associated with specific letters. He can recognize individual letters and can hear word families. He correctly identifies prefixes, suffixes, and homonyms, and his reading comprehension is very good. However, when he is asked to write, he becomes very upset. He has trouble holding a pencil, his letters are very primitively executed, and his written work is not legible. He most likely has:

- A. Dysgraphia
- B. Dyslexia
- C. Dyspraxia
- D. Nonverbal learning disorder

Answer: A

Explanation:

Individuals with dysgraphia have difficulty with the physical act of writing. They find holding and manipulating a pencil problematic. Their letters are primitively formed, and their handwriting is illegible.

Question: 11

Which statement is correct regarding the relationship of your audience profile to the decisions you make in completing a writing assignment?

- A. How much time you spend on research is unrelated to your audience.
- B. Your audience does not influence how much information you include.
- C. The writing style, tone, and wording you use depend on your audience.
- D. How you organize information depends on structure. not on audience.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The kind of audience for whom you are writing, as well as your purpose for writing, will determine what style, tone, and wording you choose. Knowing who your audience is will enable you to select writing strategies, a style and tone, and specific word choices that will be most understandable and appealing to your readers. Knowing the type of audience will also dictate how much time to spend on research. Some readers will expect more supporting evidence while others will be bored or overwhelmed by it. Similarly, you will want to include more or less information depending on who will be reading what you write. And while the structure of your piece does inform how you organize your information, you should also vary your organization according to who will read it.

Question: 12

A classroom teacher observes that a new ELL student consistently omits the /h/ sound in words. Of these, what is the first factor the teacher should consider?

- A. The student may have an articulation disorder.
- B. The student may be a native Spanish speaker.
- C. The student may need a hearing assessment.
- D. The student may have a respiratory problem.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the Spanish language, the letter h is typically silent. Because the student is an ELL and the USA has many people—both immigrants and those born here—whose first and/or only language is Spanish, this is the first factor to consider among the choices. An articulation disorder (A) is possible, but the teacher should not assume this first with an ELL student. (An SLP evaluation can determine the difference.) While a hearing assessment (C) is always a good idea, if /h/ omission were due to hearing loss the student would likely omit or distort other unvoiced fricatives like /f/, /s/, /θ/, and /x/. If the student had a breathing problem (D), other symptoms would occur in addition to not articulating /h/.

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