TARGETED INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

- ✓ Reading Fluency and Comprehension
- ✓ Spelling
- ✓ Phonics
- ✓ Grammar, Usage, and Mechanics
- ✓ Literacy Knowledge
- ✓ Executive Function and Study Skills

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Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment Directions

The purpose of the **Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment** is to determine students' familiarity with and mastery of the common narrative and sensory/descriptive genres and their relevant language structures. Additionally, the assessment features literary elements, literary devices, and poetic devices.

The assumptions underlying the assessment content and design are that the test items accurately reflect the key indicators of literacy knowledge; that students can correctly identify features which they have mastered from past instruction; and that the test items correspond to the instruction in the **Targeted Independent Practice: Literacy Knowledge** program. These assumptions establish the external validity of the assessment.

The diagnostic data help teachers select lessons which target not-yet-mastered concepts and skills. Conversely, the data help teachers avoid assigning repetitious practice on those concepts and skills which students already know or have mastered.

Directions/Grading/Recording

Print the **Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment** for each student, and read these directions:

"This test will show what you have learned and can identify about different kinds of literature and the tools that authors use in their writing. Your correct answers will show your teacher what you already know and do not need to learn. Your incorrect answers will show your teacher what you need to learn.

If you aren't pretty sure of an answer, please don't guess–leave the answer blank. On this test, all answers left *blank* will be marked as incorrect. Don't worry: Your grade won't be lowered because of incorrect answers. Your incorrect answers will show your teacher what you need to learn."

Once the assessments have been scored using the teacher copy of the assessment, the errors should be recorded on the **Literacy Knowledge Mastery Matrix** with a / for each incorrect answer. Leave correct answers blank.

The corresponding lessons in the **Targeted Independent Practice: Literacy Knowledge** program are listed in answers document.

Unlike many assessments which indicate mastery criteria, permitting some incorrect responses, if a student misses even one test item, the teacher may wish to assign the corresponding lesson.

Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment Name _____

Matching: Write the capital letter in the space provided to the left of the number that best matches for each matching section. If unsure of the answer, please leave the space blank.

___1. Fable

___2. Setting

___3. Mood

___4. Anthropomorphism

___5. Personification

___6. Direct characterization

___7. Indirect characterization

___8. Static character

___9. Dynamic character

A. Giving a non-human character or object literal human-like behaviors

B. Time and place

C. Showing character traits through their speech and actions

D. Comparing an animal or other non-human object to human characteristics

E. The general feeling that the author wants the reader to feel throughout the story

F. Characters grow or change from the beginning to the end of a story

G. Story in which animals are given human characteristics

H. Characters remain the same from the beginning to the end of a story

J. Using words (often adjectives) to describe the characters' traits

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___10. Fairy tale

___11. Protagonist

___12. Antagonist

___13. Imagery

___14. Fantasy

___15. Conflict

___16. Speaker tag

___17. Allegory

___18. Symbolism

___19. Theme

A. The bad guy

B. Words used to identify the speaker and *how* the speaker says what is being said.

C. Story set in a make-believe world with strange supernatural characters

D. Story for children, featuring people who interact with magical creatures

E. Objects, words, people, places, or events used to represent ideas

F. The good hero

G. The author's unstated message about something important in life that everyone experiences

H. The main problem of a story which characters must solve

J. A long comparison of two unlike objects, ideas, or events without using *like* or *as*

K. Using sensory words (taste, smell, sight, touch, or hearing) to describe objects, ideas, and actions

Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment **Name** _____

Matching: Write the capital letter in the space provided to the left of the number that best matches for each matching section. If unsure of the answer, please leave the space blank.

___20. Folklore

___21. Climax

___22. Rising action

___23. Colloquialism

___24. Science fiction

___25. Dystopia

___26. Foreshadowing

___27. Flashback

A. A story set in an evil society, characterized by suffering and injustice

B. The most exciting part of the story and the turning point that will solve the conflict

C. Common, informal language that adds realism to characters and dialogue

D. A look back to previous events or dialogue to explain present plot events

E. An author's hint about what will happen later in the story

F. Events following the exposition and the conflict that lead to the climax

G. Stories or songs about a group of people, handed down by word of mouth

H. A story featuring technology that is usually set in the future, often in space or on other planets

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___28. Mystery

___29. Falling action

___30. Plot diagram

___31. First person point of view

___32. Historical fiction

___33. Realistic fiction

___34. Resolution

___35. Point of view

___36. Third person point of view

___37. Third person omniscient point of view

A. A story in which secrets are discovered or a crime is solved

B. The author is limited to sharing only what the main character knows

C. A graphic showing the key details of a story

D. The end of the story in which the conflict is resolved, and everything returns to normal

E. The storyteller uses pronouns such as *he, she, it, they, him, her,* and *them*

F. A story with fictional characters in settings and events that happened in the past

G. The narrator is part of the story and knows the characters' thoughts and feelings

H. A story with more non-fiction than fiction

J. Events following the climax which lead to the end of the story

K. The way in which a story, play, poem, or song is told–how the narrator relates to the characters.

Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment Name _____

Matching: Write the capital letter in the space provided to the left of the number that best matches for each matching section. If unsure of the answer, please leave the space blank.

___38. Humor

___39. Comedy

___40. Irony

___41. Verbal irony

___42. Pun

___43. Sarcasm

___44. Legend

___45. Situational irony

A. The contrast between what *really happens or is said* and what is *expected*

B. A funny use of verbal irony

C. A story, set in the past, with exaggerated heroes and actions

D. The speaker says something different than what is meant or understood

E. Intentional use of verbal irony to mock or insult someone

F. Plays, movies, and television shows that are not dramas

G. An entertaining story with amusing characters

H. What happens in the plot is different than what is expected

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___46. Mythology

___47. Dramatic irony

___48. Drama

___49. Playwright

___50. Soliloquy

___51. Dialogue

___52. Tall tale

___53. Literal

___54. Hyperbole

A. The author of a play

B. Plays, movies, and television shows that are not comedies

C. The conversation among characters

D. A story which explains why and how things came to be

E. A character reveals inner thoughts and feelings to the audience

F. An exaggerated description or statement not meant to be taken literally

G. Words used with their usual or exact meanings

H. The author shares with the reader something unknown to the main characters

J. A story, based upon humor and exaggeration, that entertains or explains how something happened

Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment Name _____

Matching: Write the capital letter in the space provided to the left of the number that best matches for each matching section. If unsure of the answer, please leave the space blank.

___55. Romance

A. Indian movie romances

___56. Rom Com

B. Allows an author to use one story to tell another more important story

___57. Telenovela

C. A teenage protagonist grows from a child to an adult or from innocence to maturity

___58. Bollywood

D. A statement that seems like it contradicts itself, but may be true or correct

___59. Historical romance

E. Movies mixing a love story and humor

___60. Subplot

F. An implied (suggested) comparison between two unlike things

___61. Framed narrative

G. A contrast between two or more opposing ideas, objects, or characters

___62. Coming-of-Age

H. A minor plot included alongside the major plot of the story

___63. Metaphor

J. A stated comparison between two unlike things, using the words *like* or *as*

___64. Simile

K. Latin American television romances

___65. Juxtaposition

L. A love story set in the past

___66. Paradox

M. A combination of two contradictory words which may be true or correct

___67. Oxymoron

N. A love story in which the characters face conflicts, but resolve them in a happy ending

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___68. Biography

A. A genre about the life of a famous person, written in first person point of view

___69. Autobiography

B. Organized by time and built upon facts, personal experience, opinions, or lessons

___70. Idiomatic expression

C. Language which means something different from its literal meaning

___71. Allusion

D. Organized by topic sentences and paragraphs, not time

___72. Narrative speech

E. A genre about the life of a famous person, written in third person point of view

___73. Expository structure

F. Repeated usage of words, phrases, or grammatical patterns

___74. Parallelism

G. An indirect reference to something outside the text

Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment Name _____

Matching: Write the capital letter in the space provided to the left of the number that best matches for each matching section. If unsure of the answer, please leave the space blank.

___75. Narrative poem

___76. Perfect rhyme

___77. Slant rhyme

___78. Rhyme scheme

___79. Meter

___80. Poetry

___81. Alliteration

___82. Assonance

___83. Consonance

___84. Poetic lines

___85. Poetic stanzas

A. A story told in poetic form with poetic devices

B. The repetition of vowel sounds in more than one word

C. The repetition of consonant sounds in the middle or last syllables

D. Internal or end rhymes with similar sounds

E. A sentence in poetry

F. The repetition of the first consonant sound in words

G. The ending rhyme pattern of a poem, identified with letters

H. Uses sensory/descriptive language and figures of speech to describe or comment upon a subject

J. A repeated pattern of stressed (accented) and unstressed (unaccented) syllables per line

K. A paragraph in poetry

L. Two or more words at the end of poetic lines which have the same sounds in the final stressed (accented) syllable

Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment Answers

Lesson 1

G 1. Fable

B 2. Setting

E 3. Mood

A 4. Anthropomorphism

D 5. Personification

J 6. Direct characterization

C 7. Indirect characterization

H 8. Static character

F 9. Dynamic character

Lessons 2–4

D 10. Fairy tale

F 11. Protagonist

A 12. Antagonist

K 13. Imagery

C 14. Fantasy

H 15. Conflict

B 16. Speaker tag

J 17. Allegory

E 18. Symbolism

G 19. Theme

Lessons 5–6

G 20. Folklore

B 21. Climax

F 22. Rising action

C 23. Colloquialism

H 24. Science fiction

A 25. Dystopia

E 26. Foreshadowing

D 27. Flashback

Lessons 7–8

A 28. Mystery

J 29. Falling action

C 30. Plot diagram

B 31. First person point of view

F 32. Historical fiction

H 33. Realistic fiction

D 34. Resolution

K 35. Point of view

E 36. Third person point of view

G 37. Third person omniscient point of view

Lessons 9–10

G 38. Humor

F 39. Comedy

A 40. Irony

D 41. Verbal irony

B 42. Pun

C 43. Sarcasm

C 44. Legend

H 45. Situational irony

Literacy Knowledge Self-Assessment Answers

Lessons 11–13

D 46. Mythology

H 47. Dramatic irony

B 48. Drama

A 49. Playwright

E 50. Soliloquy

C 51. Dialogue

U 52. Tall tale

G 53. Literal

F 54. Hyperbole

Lessons 14–15

N 55. Romance

E 56. Rom Com

K 57. Telenovela

A 58. Bollywood

L 59. Historical romance

H 60. Subplot

B 61. Framed narrative

C 62. Coming-of-Age

F 63. Metaphor

J 64. Simile

G 65. Juxtaposition

D 66. Paradox

M 67. Oxymoron

Lessons 16–17

E 68. Biography

A 69. Autobiography

C 70. Idiomatic expression

G 71. Allusion

B 72. Narrative speech

D 73. Expository structure

F 74. Parallelism

Lessons 18–20

A 75. Narrative poem

L 76. Perfect rhyme

D 77. Slant rhyme

G 78. Rhyme Scheme

J 79. Meter

H 80. Poetry

F 81. Alliteration

B 82. Assonance

C 83. Consonance

E 84. Poetic lines

K 85. Poetic stanzas

Executive Function and Study Skills Self-Assessment Mastery Matrix

Assessment #s	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Teacher _____ **Class** _____ **Student Names**	Lesson 1									Lessons 2–4									
Totals																			

Executive Function and Study Skills Self-Assessment Mastery Matrix

Assessment #s	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Teacher _____ Class _____ Student Names	Lessons 5–6								Lessons 7–8									
Totals																		

Executive Function and Study Skills Self-Assessment Mastery Matrix

Assessment #s	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Teacher _____ **Class** _____ **Student Names**	Lessons 9–10								Lessons 11–13								
Totals																	

Executive Function and Study Skills Self-Assessment Mastery Matrix

Assessment #s	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
Teacher _____ **Class** _____ **Student Names**	Lesson s 14–15													Lessons 16–17						
Totals																				

Executive Function and Study Skills Self-Assessment Mastery Matrix

Assessment #s	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85
Teacher _____ **Class** _____ **Student Names**	Lessons 18–20										
Totals											

NOTES