MTEL FOUNDATIONS OF READING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://mtelfnoundationsreading.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What corrective action can a teacher take if a formative assessment reveals a student's struggle with comprehension?

A. Ignore the results and proceed with the curriculum

B. Provide additional support and adjust the instruction accordingly

C. Increase the difficulty of text immediately

D. Standardize testing for all students

2. What is the primary focus of phonological awareness in reading instruction?

A. Understanding meaning of texts

B. Recognizing sounds and sound patterns

C. Comprehending written language

D. Creating narratives

3. Graphophonemic knowledge is best described as knowledge of what?

A. Word meanings

B. Letter-sound relationships

C. Sentence structures

D. Reading comprehension strategies

4. What skill do students use when they identify the pronunciation of a spelling of an unfamiliar word through similar-sounding words?

A. Analogies

B. Syllabic Analysis

C. Morphemic Analysis

D. Phonological Awareness

5. What is a letter or letter combination that represents a single phoneme?

A. Diagraph

B. Grapheme

C. Blend

D. Phoneme

SAMPLE

6. Which of the following refers to the broad idea, message, or moral of a story?

A. Main Idea

B. Theme

C. Motif

D. Moral

7. Which of the following strategies can improve reading comprehension?

A. Only rereading the text multiple times

B. Prediction, questioning, summarization, and visualization

C. Ignoring unfamiliar vocabulary

D. Focusing entirely on phonetics

8. Which ability involves hearing, identifying, and manipulating individual sounds in spoken words?

A. Phonological Awareness

B. Syllable

C. Phonemic Awareness

D. Segmentation

9. Which type of stories are often characterized by ancient cultural beliefs and supernatural elements?

A. Fables

B. Myths

C. Folklore

D. Legends

10. Which of the following best describes "self-monitoring" in reading?

A. Reading aloud with emotional expression

B. Checking one's reading through word matching and noticing language mismatches

C. Using graphic organizers to track reading progress

D. Assessing comprehension through standardized tests

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What corrective action can a teacher take if a formative assessment reveals a student's struggle with comprehension?

A. Ignore the results and proceed with the curriculum

B. Provide additional support and adjust the instruction accordingly

C. Increase the difficulty of text immediately

D. Standardize testing for all students

When a formative assessment indicates that a student is struggling with comprehension, providing additional support and adjusting instruction is the most effective and responsive action a teacher can take. This approach allows the teacher to identify specific areas where the student may be having difficulty and to tailor instruction to meet the student's needs. By offering additional support, such as differentiated instruction, targeted practice, or one-on-one assistance, the teacher helps ensure that the student can develop the necessary skills to improve comprehension. Adjusting instruction may also involve modifying the materials used, incorporating more visual aids, or using strategies that engage the student more effectively in the learning process. This tailored approach acknowledges the individual learning pace and style of each student, promoting a more equitable learning environment. In contrast, ignoring the results would not address the student's needs, increasing the difficulty of the text without adequate support could lead to further frustration and disengagement, and standardizing testing may not be beneficial for students who require different instructional strategies and support levels.

2. What is the primary focus of phonological awareness in reading instruction?

A. Understanding meaning of texts

B. Recognizing sounds and sound patterns

C. Comprehending written language

D. Creating narratives

The primary focus of phonological awareness in reading instruction is recognizing sounds and sound patterns. Phonological awareness is a crucial skill that involves the ability to hear, identify, and manipulate individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words, as well as recognizing larger sound units like syllables and onsets and rimes. This foundational skill helps learners understand the structure of language, which is essential for developing good reading abilities. By mastering phonological awareness, students can more easily decode words when they encounter them in print, leading to improved reading fluency and comprehension.

3. Graphophonemic knowledge is best described as knowledge of what?

A. Word meanings

B. Letter-sound relationships

C. Sentence structures

D. Reading comprehension strategies

Graphophonemic knowledge refers to the understanding of the relationship between letters (graphemes) and the sounds (phonemes) that they represent. This understanding is fundamental in learning to read and spell, as it enables individuals to decode written words by connecting the letters they see to the sounds they produce. For instance, if a learner knows that the letter "b" corresponds to the /b/ sound and that "at" corresponds to the /at/ sound, they can blend these sounds together to read the word "bat." This skill is crucial for beginning readers, as it forms the foundation for decoding skills that are necessary for fluent reading. While knowledge of word meanings, sentence structures, and reading comprehension strategies are important aspects of literacy, they do not specifically address the foundational element of how letters and sounds interact, which is central to graphophonemic knowledge. This makes the understanding of letter-sound relationships a key component in literacy development.

SAMPLE

4. What skill do students use when they identify the pronunciation of a spelling of an unfamiliar word through similar-sounding words?

A. Analogies

B. Syllabic Analysis

C. Morphemic Analysis

D. Phonological Awareness

The skill being described is the use of analogies, which involves comparing the spelling or pronunciation of an unfamiliar word to a more familiar, similar-sounding word. When students recognize that two words share similar phonetic patterns, they are able to predict how to pronounce an unfamiliar word based on their knowledge of the familiar word. This strategy helps in decoding new vocabulary by drawing connections to words they already know, enhancing their ability to read and comprehend text. In this context, analogies serve as a powerful tool for promoting literacy, as they allow students to leverage their existing knowledge of language to make educated guesses about new words. This not only aids in pronunciation but can also support broader comprehension skills by contextually linking new vocabulary to familiar concepts.

5. What is a letter or letter combination that represents a single phoneme?

A. Diagraph

B. Grapheme

C. Blend

D. Phoneme

The correct answer is 'grapheme.' A grapheme is defined as the smallest unit in a written language that represents a sound, or phoneme. This can be a single letter, like 'b' or 'c,' or a combination of letters that together represent one sound, such as 'sh' in 'ship' or 'ch' in 'chair.' Graphemes are essential in the study of phonics and spelling as they connect sounds (phonemes) to their written forms. Understanding graphemes helps learners decode and spell words correctly, as they learn how different letters and combinations of letters correlate to specific sounds. This contrasts with the other terms mentioned. A digraph consists of two letters that represent one sound, hence it is a specific type of grapheme. A blend refers to two or more consonant sounds that are pronounced together yet retain their own sounds, like 'st' in 'stop.' Lastly, a phoneme is the smallest unit of sound in speech rather than a written representation. Understanding these distinctions is critical in foundational reading skills.

SAMPLE

6. Which of the following refers to the broad idea, message, or moral of a story?

A. Main Idea

B. Theme

C. Motif

D. Moral

The concept that best describes the broad idea, message, or moral of a story is theme. The theme encapsulates the underlying message or the deeper meaning that the author conveys through the narrative, characters, and plot. It goes beyond the specific events of the story to address universal concepts that resonate with readers, such as love, friendship, or the struggle between good and evil. In contrast, while the main idea often refers to the primary point or argument presented within a specific text or passage and is a more concrete element, theme reflects a more abstract understanding. A motif is a recurring element that has symbolic significance in a story, but it does not capture the overarching message. Lastly, the moral typically refers to a specific lesson to be learned from a story, often aimed at advising or instructing the audience, and is considered more directive. Therefore, the theme encompasses a broader scope that includes moral lessons but also stretches into deeper thematic elements.

7. Which of the following strategies can improve reading comprehension?

A. Only rereading the text multiple times

B. Prediction, questioning, summarization, and visualization

C. Ignoring unfamiliar vocabulary

D. Focusing entirely on phonetics

The strategy that includes prediction, questioning, summarization, and visualization is effective in improving reading comprehension because each component actively engages the reader in the text. Prediction encourages readers to make educated guesses about the content, allowing them to connect their prior knowledge and set a purpose for reading. Questioning prompts readers to consider what they want to learn or understand as they read, leading to greater engagement with the text. Summarization helps in processing information by condensing and clarifying key ideas, which reinforces understanding. Lastly, visualization enables readers to create mental images based on the text, enhancing memory and comprehension by making abstract concepts more concrete. When combined, these strategies foster a deeper interaction with the material and support active learning, which is essential for comprehending more complex texts. This holistic approach to reading goes beyond mere repetition or mechanical decoding, addressing multiple facets of comprehension that are vital for a meaningful reading experience.

SAMPLE

8. Which ability involves hearing, identifying, and manipulating individual sounds in spoken words?

A. Phonological Awareness

B. Syllable

C. Phonemic Awareness

D. Segmentation

The ability that involves hearing, identifying, and manipulating individual sounds in spoken words is phonemic awareness. This skill is crucial for developing reading and writing abilities because it enables learners to understand that words are made up of separate sounds, or phonemes. Phonemic awareness includes the skills of isolating sounds, blending sounds to create words, segmenting words into their individual sounds, and manipulating sounds by adding, deleting, or substituting them. It is a more specific subset of phonological awareness, which encompasses a broader range of sound recognition, including whole words, syllables, and onsets and rime. Understanding phonemic awareness is crucial for literacy development as it directly impacts a student's ability to decode words when reading and encode words when writing. This foundational skill is often taught in early grades through activities like sound games and word play, which helps students become more proficient readers.

9. Which type of stories are often characterized by ancient cultural beliefs and supernatural elements?

A. Fables

B. Myths

C. Folklore

D. Legends

The correct answer is myths, as these stories typically explore explanations for natural phenomena, the origin of the world, and cultural practices, often intertwined with ancient cultural beliefs and supernatural elements. Myths serve not only to entertain but also to impart moral lessons, explain the complexities of life, and connect humanity with the divine or the extraordinary, making them foundational to the understanding of a culture's worldview. In contrast, while fables also convey moral lessons, they tend to focus on simple stories with animals as characters, lacking the deep cultural and supernatural aspects found in myths. Folklore encompasses a broader range of stories that include myths, legends, and fables, often reflecting the common people's traditions, but it does not specifically emphasize ancient beliefs or supernatural occurrences. Legends often involve historical figures or events but do not necessarily include the transformative idea of a culture's origins or the supernatural typical of myths.

SAMPLE

10. Which of the following best describes "self-monitoring" in reading?

A. Reading aloud with emotional expression

B. Checking one's reading through word matching and noticing language mismatches

C. Using graphic organizers to track reading progress

D. Assessing comprehension through standardized tests

Self-monitoring in reading refers to the process by which readers actively check their understanding and awareness of their reading as they engage with a text. This involves the ability to recognize when something does not make sense and to take steps to correct or adjust one's understanding. The practice of checking one's reading through word matching and noticing language mismatches is a core component of self-monitoring. It allows readers to stop periodically and ask themselves if the words they are reading align with their expectations or comprehension of the text. When readers notice discrepancies, they can pause to re-read, clarify meanings, or reflect on the context, thereby enhancing their understanding of the material. In contrast, reading aloud with emotional expression, tracking progress with graphic organizers, or assessing comprehension through standardized tests do not capture the essence of self-monitoring. These practices may support comprehension in various ways, but they do not involve the direct, self-directed checks that characterize effective self-monitoring strategies.

SAMPLE

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://mtelfnoundationsreading.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE