

1. Check the statements that best describe the uses of the ELLCO.
 - An effective way for practitioners, researchers, and others concerned with quality improvement to gauge progress and focus their programs improvement effort.
 - A tool used to document current practice against standards of proven practice and for tracking progress made over time.
 - A way to provide context for presenting information about current theory and practice relevant to early literacy and for constructing a common vision of children's early language and literacy.
 - A tool used to assess classroom interactions between and among students and staff.
 - All of the above

2. The ELLCO contains how many observation instruments?
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2
 - 5

3. The following categories (Book Area, Book Selection, Book Use, Writing Materials, and Writing Around the Room) are part of which of the following observation tools found in the ELLOC tool kit?
 - A. Literacy Activities Rating Scale
 - B. Classroom Observation and Teacher Interview
 - C. Literacy Environmental Checklist
 - D. Print Awareness Evaluation Scale

4. Which of the following criteria should be considered components of Language and Literacy, and Curriculum?
 - A. Oral language facilitation
 - B. Presence of books
 - C. Approaches to book reading
 - D. Facilitating home support for literacy
 - E. All of the Above

5. Where do books belong in the classroom?
 - Writing area, book area, science area, dramatic play, & blocks
 - Everywhere that children may use them as a resource
 - Only in the book corner unless a book is being used as a reference

6. The best display for the alphabet is:
 - Near the circle area
 - At children's eye level
 - In the book area
 - Multiple place throughout the classroom

7. Match Words with Definitions

Critical Features of Early Literacy Learning	Definitions
<p>_____ Phonological Awareness</p> <p>_____ Letter Knowledge</p> <p>_____ Relationship of Print to Oral Language</p> <p>_____ Decontextualized Oral Language</p> <p>_____ Awareness of Print</p>	<p>A. Talk in which the speaker and audience share only limited background knowledge in which the speaker uses more explicit referential and syntactic devices to convey meaning.</p> <p>B. Children’s ability to consciously reflect on and manipulate the sounds of language and to separate sounds in spoken words from sounds in written words is called?</p> <p>C. Understanding the conventions of print (e.g., visual appearance, organization on a page, chunking of letters into words) and the purpose and functions of print (e.g., words convey messages and meanings).</p> <p>D. Learning the names of letters and learning the sounds of letter is an example of?</p> <p>E. Participation in conversation, story reading and meaningful use of writing are examples of?</p>

Mark as true or false:

8. Early experiences with oral language, reading, and writing vary considerably from one child to the next, often reflecting important social and cultural difference. **True False**

9. The structure and culture of formal schooling builds on majority students’ existing knowledge and skills but does not build similarly on minority students’ knowledge and skills. **True False**

10. Teachers are responsible for noticing and capitalizing on young children’s emergent interest in language and print. **True False**

11. All teachers of young children need good, foundational knowledge in language acquisition. **True False**

12. How would rate your current knowledge of the Early Language & Literacy Classroom Observation (ELLCO)?

1	2	3	4	5
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1 = no knowledge

3 = some what familiar

5 = very knowledgeable