

Chapter 1—Creativity

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

15 POINTS

1. Creativity can be defined as:

- A. The ability to think in unique ways.
- B. Producing unusual ideas.
- C. Combining things in different ways.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

Answer: D

Points: 1

Difficulty: Easy

2. What special quality do young children possess that demonstrates they are creative?

- A. Inhibited.
- B. Limited ability to play independently.
- C. Adventurous.
- D. Not interested in new things.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: C

Points: 1

Difficulty: Easy

3. What does *Cultural Creativity* refer to?

- A. An idea or product that has an impact on society or a culture.
- B. A new way of explaining an old idea.
- C. Challenging a culture to create a new product.
- D. The development of a product that has little impact on the world.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: A

Points: 1

Difficulty: Medium

4. Young children enjoy exploring materials and techniques even when there is no product. What is this called?

- A. Steps in the activity.
- B. Concern about what is being produced.
- C. The inability to make a meaningful project.
- D. Focusing on the process.

E. All of the above.

Answer: D **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Easy

5. Wallas' Model that identifies the steps in the creative process includes all of the following *except* which step?

- A. Preparation.
- B. Incubation.
- C. Evaluation.
- D. Illumination.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: C **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Medium

6. E. Paul Torrance identified the components of the creative process. What are they?

- A. Originality, fluency, flexibility, and elaboration.
- B. Originality, limited numbers, and elaboration.
- C. One of a kind ideas, fluency, interwoven, and product.
- D. All of the above.
- E. None of the above.

Answer: A **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Medium

7. Why is a psychologically safe environment important for young children?

- A. So they can be concerned about trying new things and approaches.
- B. So they can emulate the actions of other children in the classroom.
- C. So they can follow the directions of the teacher.
- D. So they can think creatively and take intellectual risks.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: D **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Medium

8. Constructivist theorists believe that learning occurs when?

- A. Children are told what to do.
- B. Children are able to explore, experiment, and manipulate objects for themselves.
- C. Children participate in carefully planned and implemented experiences.
- D. Children receive demonstrations of what they are to learn.

E. All of the above.

Answer: B **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Medium

9. Working on group projects in early childhood classrooms provides opportunities for the children to:

- A. Copy what others are doing.
- B. Collaborate on ideas and clarify their thinking.
- C. Learn to plan independently.
- D. Ignore questions from the adults.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: B **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Easy

10. Howard Gardner suggests that teachers should be observing young children to identify which of the following?

- A. How the child is creative and in what domains.
- B. Their verbal-linguistic abilities.
- C. In what domains they are weak and need to be strengthened.
- D. The generalized abilities that are exhibited.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: A **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Medium

11. Examples of creativity in young children include all of the following *except*:

- A. Inventing songs or using new words with familiar songs.
- B. Taking on roles during play sequences.
- C. Copying a pattern or picture produced by the teacher.
- D. Building different types of structures with blocks.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: C **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Easy

12. The arts in early childhood programs should include which of the following?

- A. Visual arts, music, movement, and drama.
- B. Music, instruments, dance, and drama.
- C. Physical activity, play, and visual arts.
- D. Problem solving, storytelling, and construction.

E. All of the above.

Answer: A **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Medium

13. The arts provide another way to communicate across cultures and value the uniqueness of each person. How does this build a sense of community?

- A. Understanding and appreciating the art of others
- B. Expanding the opportunities for expression both verbally and visually
- C. Provide authentic cultural voices in music, movement, and art
- D. All of the above
- E. None of the above.

Answer: D **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Medium

14. The arts provide another avenue to enrich personal development that other curriculum areas do not reach. What is an example this?

- A. Problem solving skills
- B. Music and rhythm
- C. Vocabulary enrichment
- D. Listening skills
- E. All of the above.

Answer: B **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Easy

15. The brain has been thought of as two separate hemispheres with different functions. What does new research indicate that creative people use?

- A. The right hemisphere of the brain.
- B. Both hemispheres of the brain.
- C. Logical and rational reasoning.
- D. Alternating between both hemispheres in equal amounts.
- E. All of the above.

Answer: B **Points:** 1 **Difficulty:** Medium

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

15 POINTS

- 1. Identify five characteristics that are often present in both creative children and creative adults.**

Sample Answer: (Any five of these six):

Curious
Confident
Independent
Playful
Uninhibited
Active participant

Points: 3

Difficulty: Easy

- 2. What is *personal creativity*? Include an observation that provides an example of personal creativity.**

Sample Answer: Personal creativity refers to something that is new for an individual or something done in a different way. For example: Making a recipe with a new ingredient or trying a recipe that has not been used before.

Points: 3

Difficulty: Medium

- 3. Describe the *psychologically safe* environment that Rogers (1962) and Maslow (1970) said was essential for a classroom that encourages creativity.**

Sample Answer: (Elements that should be included in the answer):

The children's basic needs are met, there is support for diverse ideas, and each child is respected.

Interesting materials and ideas are freely explored without concern about criticism or ridicule.

The adults in the space care and value each child.

This safeness is essential for creative development of children as well as positively impacting their cognitive and social emotional development.

Points: 3

Difficulty: Medium

4. Many experts have stated that *intrinsic motivation* is one of the most critical factors that influence the creative process. Explain this factor and why it is important in the development of creativity.

Sample Answer: Intrinsic motivation refers to the interest and desire to work on something even though there are no external rewards. Many creative projects and problem solving activities do not have rewards of money or distinction. Often, the task requires persistence because the work is difficult. So the person must be self-motivated to be able to complete the task without expecting a physical reward. Their personal reward is in knowing that they have solved the problem or created an aesthetically beautiful work.

Points: 3

Difficulty: Medium

5. Describe how the affective domain impacts the development of the creative process in young children.

Sample Answer: There is a strong relationship between affective development and the creative development of children. Some of the characteristics described by many writers include curiosity, risk-taking, and creative imagination. The arts provide a positive way to support affective development because children have opportunities to express their ideas, build their confidence, share feelings, and find ways to deal with their emotions. Using the arts to support social-emotional development will have a tremendous impact on creative thinking as well as in other areas of learning.

Points: 3

Difficulty: Medium

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

20 POINTS

- 1. Identify Howard Gardner's Multiple Intelligences; explain how they are related to the inclusion of creativity and the arts in programs for young children.**

Sample Answer: (There are 9 intelligences):

1. Verbal-Linguistic is related to language and words.
2. Logical-Mathematical is related to reasoning and understanding abstract relationships.
3. Musical is related to responsiveness to elements of music including tone and rhythm.
4. Visual-Spatial is related to the use of sight and the ability to visualize objects and representations.
5. Bodily-Kinesthetic is related to physical movement and awareness of the body.
6. Interpersonal is related to person-to-person relationships.
7. Intrapersonal is related to self-reflection and understanding of one's self.
8. Naturalistic is related to an appreciation and use of the natural world.
9. Existentialist is related to striving to understand basic truths about life.

Gardner's theory identified the many different ways children can be *intelligent*; it includes: Verbal-Linguistic, Logical-Mathematical, Musical, Visual-Spatial, Bodily-Kinesthetic, Interpersonal, Intrapersonal, Naturalistic, and Existentialist. These strengths of young children can be recognized and planned for in early childhood classrooms. This view also supports the early childhood belief that quality programs are concerned about the "whole child" and finding the strengths of all children.

Points: 10

Difficulty: Hard

2. Describe why there is a renewed interest in the development of creativity in children and adults. Include support for your view from the textbook, readings, and media.

Sample Answer: (The answer should include points like these. Other theorists and writers included in this chapter can also be used to support the student's ideas): There is renewed interest in the importance of nurturing creativity in both adults and children.

The world is changing at a fast pace and new technology is expanding so quickly that a vast amount of knowledge is needed to function effectively. Memorized facts and outdated knowledge cannot meet the needs of this expanding world.

Theorists, experts, and researchers have identified the need for individuals to be able to think and solve new problems that have not previously existed.

People need to be creative and flexible thinkers who are able to respond to the explosion of information and technology (Isbell & Raines, 2013).

Torrance (1964) stated that young children are creative and need opportunities to strengthen their thinking during the early years.

Building their confidence in their capabilities will also help young children have the courage to try new things and find different ways of approaching issues.

Piaget and others described how learning can be accomplished by exploring, experimenting, and manipulating objects.

Vygotsky identified the importance of social interactions and working together in his writings.

Gardner's work with multiple intelligences has recognized that creative thinking and the arts are essential elements for many people and provide ways to build on capabilities.

These and many other experts have stressed the need for today's children to become creative thinkers rather than fact givers.

A creativity scholar, Csikszentmihalyi (1997), described the intense focus of persons working on a creative project and called it *The Flow*.

Points: 10

Difficulty: Hard