

Answer Key

Chapter 1: Teaching: Your Chosen Profession

Multiple Choice Answers

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A |
| 5. B | 6. C | 7. D | 8. B |
| 9. D | 10. C | 11. D | 12. B |
| 13. A | 14. A | 15. D | 16. A |
| 17. D | 18. C | 19. C | 20. B |
| 21. C | 22. A | 23. B | 24. C |
| 25. B | 26. B | 27. B | 28. B |
| 29. D | 30. C | 31. B | 32. C |
| 33. D | 34. A | 35. D | 36. D |
| 37. B | 38. C | 39. A | 40. A |

Short Essay Answers

41) Answer: People are drawn to teaching for many reasons including a desire to work with children and adolescents, a passion for teaching, and the influence of teachers. For some, the desire to teach emerges early and is nurtured by positive experiences with teachers during the formative years of childhood. For others, teaching is seen as a way of making a significant contribution to the world and experiencing the joy of helping others grow and develop. And for others, life as a teacher is attractive because it is exciting, varied, and stimulating.

42) Answer: Periods of economic recession often result in layoffs for workers in other sectors of U.S. society; however, teachers tend to enjoy a higher level of job security during such times. In addition, the widespread practice of tenure contributes to job security for teachers. Future projected job opportunities for teachers are very good in most regions of the country. Many states are implementing incentives such as signing bonuses, loan forgiveness, and state scholarships to persuade college students to become teachers. Additionally, more people are entering the profession from other careers.

43) Answer: Like all professions, teaching has undesirable or difficult aspects such as long working hours, high-stakes testing, increased accountability, and tech-savvy students. Prospective teachers need to consider the challenges they face such as classroom management, social problems that impact students, need for family and community support, the long working hours and job stress, and the need for more teacher training in areas such as technology. With greater awareness of the realities of teaching, you will be a more effective educator.

44) Answer: Society views teachers as primarily responsible for promoting student learning, although considerable disagreement exists over what should be taught. Teachers are expected to understand the impact on student learning of such factors as student background, attitude, and learning styles. Society also expects teachers to equalize educational opportunity and maintain high professional standards. Teacher accountability also means meeting high standards of conduct. Society expects teachers to hold high standards of professional ethics and personal morality while modeling exemplary behavior. In addition, teachers are expected to strive toward being highly qualified according to the definitions of No Child Left Behind. This includes their teaching children who reflect their learning at acceptable levels on standardized tests.

45) Answer: Newer teachers often enter the profession with high expectations for their performance,

often, new teachers think they should be as skilled as master teachers with many years of experience. Issues of maintaining classroom discipline, motivating students, responding to student differences, assessing students' work, adequate planning/preparation time, and unreasonable class sizes are common concerns raised by new teachers. Mentoring relationships with more experienced teachers are often desired by newer teachers and can prevent teachers from leaving the profession.

Chapter 2: Today's Teachers

Multiple Choice Answers

1. C	2. B	3. C	4. D
5. A	6. C	7. A	8. B
9. D	10. B	11. D	12. B
13. D	14. C	15. A	16. C
17. C	18. D	19. A	20. A
21. C	22. B	23. C	24. A
25. B	26. B	27. D	28. A
29. A	30. C		

Short Essay Answers

31) Answer: On one hand, teachers do have a monopoly of services. As a rule, only those who are certified members of the profession may teach in public schools. On the other hand, the varied requirements we find for certification and for teaching in private schools weaken this monopoly. In addition, any claim teachers might have as exclusive providers of a service is further eroded by the practice of many state systems of approving temporary, or emergency, certification measures to deal with teacher shortages.

32) Answer: The professionalization reforms at the state level focus on teachers' demonstrated knowledge base, on teacher licensure requirements, and on the structure of career opportunities in teaching. Reforms to professionalize teaching mean that teachers will increasingly serve as mentors to new teachers, take on new responsibilities over time, and exert more leadership through site-based decision making.

33) Answer: Constraints are placed on teachers and their work. Teachers, unlike doctors and lawyers, must accept all the "clients" who are sent to them. Only infrequently does a teacher actually "reject" a student assigned to him or her. Teachers must also agree to teach what state and local officials say they must. Moreover, the work of teachers is subject to a higher level of public scrutiny than that found in other professions.

34) Answer: Teachers' unions and other organizations can have both a positive and a negative potential impact on education. To the extent that professional teacher organizations put the growth of students before the growth of the organizations themselves, they can have a tremendous positive influence on education. On the other hand, competition among teacher associations can lead to less public support for education. In the case of the NEA and the AFT, their differences over the years have become less apparent. Collective bargaining and the use of strikes, long opposed by the NEA, are now used by both organizations. The major difference between the two groups now is the AFT's affiliation with organized labor, another source of public dissatisfaction in some areas. Many persons within both the NEA and the AFT believe that the interests of teachers and students could best be served through a merger of the two organizations. One national teachers' union with enormous political strength is the goal.

35) Answer: Relationships with colleagues and staff are essential in establishing yourself as a new teacher. It is important to communicate to colleagues that you are willing to learn all you can about your new job and that you are a “team player.” Though your contacts with administrators will not be as frequent as with other teachers, they can do much to ensure your initial success. They are well aware of the difficulties you might encounter as a first-year teacher, and they are there to help you succeed. Establishing friendly relationships with parents can also be an important component of your success as a teacher. Because of the positive correlation between parental involvement and student achievement, initiating strategies to establish good relationships will be worth the effort. Finally, communities provide significant support for the education of its young people; therefore, it is important to take an active part in community affairs.

36) Answer:

1. A Culture of Shared Responsibility and Leadership: Teachers and principals together make the primary decisions about educator selection, assignment, evaluation, dismissal, and career advancement.
2. Top Talent, Prepared for Success: Aspiring educators must [demonstrate] strong knowledge in the content they teach; have mastered a repertoire of instructional strategies and know when to use each appropriately.
3. Continuous Growth and Professional Development: Effective teachers and principals are career-long learners.
4. Effective Teachers and Principals: Effective educators have high standards of professional practice and demonstrate their ability to improve student learning.
5. A Professional Career Continuum with Competitive Compensation: Educators [need] career pathways that provide opportunities for increasingly responsible roles, whether they choose to stay in the classroom, become instructional leaders or move into administration. And these roles must be coupled with compensation that is high enough to attract and retain a highly skilled workforce.
6. Conditions for Successful Teaching and Learning: School and district climates and cultures, use of time, approaches to staffing, use of technology, deployment of support services, and engagement of families and communities are optimized to continuously improve outcomes for the students they serve.
7. Engaged Communities: No school can be a strong pillar of a thriving community without deep community responsibility for and ownership of the school’s academic success.

Chapter 3: Today’s Schools

Multiple Choice Answers

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. A | 6. D | 7. B | 8. C |
| 9. C | 10. B | 11. B | 12. A |
| 13. C | 14. C | 15. B | 16. C |
| 17. C | 18. D | 19. A | 20. A |
| 21. C | 22. C | 23. C | 24. D |
| 25. A | 26. C | 27. C | 28. B |
| 29. D | 30. D | | |

Short Essay Answers

31) Answer: One measure of success is that students achieve at a high level and complete requirements for graduation. Another valid measure of success for a school is that it achieves results that surpass those expected from comparable schools in comparable settings. The achievement of students goes beyond what one would expect. Finally, successful schools are those that are improving, rather than getting worse.

32) Answer: Effective schools share the following seven characteristics: strong leadership, high expectations, emphasis on basic skills, orderly school environment, frequent and systematic evaluation of student learning, sense of purpose and collegiality, and a sense of community.

33) Answer: At-risk factors include: being in the lowest socioeconomic status, changing schools two or more times from grades 1 to 8, having average grades of C or lower in grades 6 to 8, living in a single-parent household during grade 8, having one or more older siblings who left high school before completion, and being held back one or more times from grades 1 to 8.

34) Answer: This is the nation's first law (passed in 1987) to assist homeless persons, particularly children. It requires states to provide homeless children with free public education. Schools must remove obstacles to school registration for homeless students—requirements for residency, guardianship, immunization, and previous school records—as well as provide transportation to and from school. The act also requires that each school district have a liaison whose responsibility is to help identify students and to ensure their success in school.

35) Answer: With the high rise in divorce and women's entry into the workforce, family constellations have changed dramatically. No longer is a working father, a mother who stays at home, and two or three children the only kind of family in America. The number of single-parent families, stepparent families, blended families, and extended families has increased dramatically during the last decade.

36) Answer: The use of drugs among young people varies from community to community and from year to year, but overall it is disturbingly high. Mind-altering substances used by young people include the easily acquired glue, white correction fluid, and felt marker, as well as marijuana, amphetamines, and cocaine. The abuse of drugs not only poses the risks of addiction and overdosing, but is also related to problems such as HIV/AIDS, teenage pregnancy, depression, suicide, automobile accidents, criminal activity, and dropping out of school.

37) Answer: Gang membership is perceived by many youth as providing them with several advantages: a sense of belonging and identity, protection from other gangs, opportunities for excitement, or a chance to make money through selling drugs or participating in other illegal activities.

38) Answer: The increase in individual and multiple suicides is alarming, with suicide cited as the third leading cause of death for young people ages 15 to 24. Data reveal that boys are four times as likely to complete suicide, while girls are nine times more likely to attempt it. Latino students are about two times more likely than White students to attempt suicide. Students in grade 9 are four times more likely than those in grade 12 to make a suicide attempt that requires medical attention. Also, lesbian and gay youth are two to three times more likely to attempt suicide than are their heterosexual peers, and they account for up to 30% of all completed suicides among youth.

39) Answer: To address the social problems that affect students, some schools have initiated student-to-student peer counseling programs—usually monitored by a school counselor or some other specially trained adult. In peer counseling programs, students can address problems and issues such as low

academic achievement, interpersonal problems at home and school, substance abuse, and career planning. Evidence indicates that both peer counselors and students experience increased self-esteem and greater ability to deal with problems.

40) Answer: In response to the increasing number of at-risk students, many schools are serving their communities by integrating educational, medical, social and/or human services. Full-service community schools operate in a public school building before, during, and after school; seven days a week; all year long. Often located in low-income urban areas, these schools involve collaborative partnerships among school districts, departments of public health, hospitals, and various nonprofit organizations. They integrate educational, medical, and/or human services to meet the needs of children and their families. At full-service community schools, students and their families can receive health screening, psychological counseling, drug prevention counseling, parent education, and family planning information.

Chapter 4: Philosophical Foundations of U.S. Education

Multiple Choice Answers

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. A | 4. B |
| 5. D | 6. C | 7. D | 8. C |
| 9. C | 10. D | 11. C | 12. B |
| 13. D | 14. C | 15. B | 16. A |
| 17. D | 18. A | 19. A | 20. C |
| 21. D | 22. B | 23. D | 24. A |
| 25. B | 26. A | 27. D | 28. C |
| 29. B | 30. B | | |

Short Essay Answers

31) Answer: A school's mission serves to focus the efforts of the administrators, teachers, students, and parents. The mission (philosophy) serves as a public statement of the school's values, and declares the educational goals it seeks to attain. A clear and well-met mission statement can actually assist in the determination of school accreditation by outside agencies.

32) Answer: An understanding of philosophy is critical to teachers because it provides a clear picture of the foundations, aspirations, and values brought to this country by its founders. An understanding of the philosophical base for the country's educational system enables a teacher to think clearly about the meaning of what he or she brings to the classroom. It also provides an understanding of the larger context of individual and social development.

33) Answer: Many parents believe strongly that schools should stick to the basics of reading, writing, and mathematics, primarily because the "basics" most closely represent the education they received in their youth. The approach taken by social reconstructivist teachers maintains that schools provide the perfect opportunity to change the current social order, and is based on first learning fundamental skills. The concept of "knowledge" being created by students is somewhat frightening to those who have not had prior experience with this approach to teaching.

34) Answer: Webconferencing allows individuals/groups to connect on the Web, across great distances, and through audio/video or video alone. This connection is usually a live session in which all of the participants are seated at their computers and are able to communicate with others. This technique can be used for tutoring, meeting with parents, home schooling, connecting with colleagues around the world, bringing experts into classroom discussion, pursuit of higher education, and more.