

Chapter Two

Multiple Choice

1. As you gain more insight into education, you will revise and refine your beliefs. What do your beliefs about education form?
 - a. Nature of Education
 - b. Fundamental Education Beliefs
 - c. Theory of Philosophy
 - d. Philosophy of Education

ANS: D

2. One teacher believes students should sit quietly while she teaches the material at the front of the class. Another teacher believes students should be actively involved while he facilitates small group activities. Why do these teachers differ in their beliefs about teaching and learning?
 - a. Nature of Human Beings
 - b. Variety of Teaching Methods
 - c. Metaphysical Beliefs
 - d. Philosophy of Education

ANS: D

3. What branch of philosophy tries to answer questions related to reality, the universe, and God?
 - a. Metaphysics
 - b. Epistemology
 - c. Axiology
 - d. Logic

ANS: A

4. What branch of philosophy attempts to answer questions related to knowledge and how we learn?
 - a. Metaphysics
 - b. Epistemology
 - c. Axiology
 - d. Logic

ANS: B

5. This branch of philosophy deals with teacher-student interactions and seeks to answer questions dealing with values, ethics, and aesthetics.
 - a. Cosmology
 - b. Epistemology
 - c. Logic

- d. Axiology

ANS: D

- 6. In science class, the students are given the theory to be studied. Then the teacher stands in front of the class and provides an experiment to demonstrate the theory. What type of reasoning is the teacher exhibiting?
 - a. Ontology
 - b. Axiology theory
 - c. Deductive reasoning
 - d. Inductive reasoning

ANS: C

- 7. What characteristics of your Martin/Loomis text make this book inductive in approach rather than deductive?
 - a. Open-ended and exploratory
 - b. Only one viewpoint is presented
 - c. Proof is given to support the conclusion
 - d. Conclusions are either correct or incorrect

ANS: A

- 8. Mr. Hastings divides the students into groups. Students work on real-life activities with each other. If the students have a problem, their group members help them. What is the educational philosophy?
 - a. Existentialism
 - b. Perennialism
 - c. Progressivism
 - d. Axilolgy

ANS: C

- 9. Ms. Ling likes an orderly classroom with her students sitting-up and quiet. She uses a lecture-discussion technique when presenting the basic skills needed for her students. Which educational philosophy does she follow?
 - a. Essentialism
 - b. Progressivism
 - c. Metaphysics
 - d. Social reconstruction

ANS: A

- 10. Ms. Peljovich emphasizes the great works of literature, such as Dickens and Shakespeare. She believes her students need to develop the ability to think deeply, analytically, and creatively. Which educational philosophy describes her?
 - a. Essentialism
 - b. Perennialism
 - c. Constructivism

- d. Progressivism

ANS: B

11. A method of teaching which believes that through skillful questions and discussions with students, teachers are able to bring hidden information to the surface. What is this method of teaching?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Deductive Method
 - c. Socratic Method
 - d. Informationalism

ANS: C

12. Mr. Howard believes learning should be unstructured, informal and open. Through individual projects, students determine their own understanding and conclusions. What is Mr. Howard's philosophy of education?
- a. Behaviorism
 - b. Progressivism
 - c. Social Reconstructionism
 - d. Existentialism

ANS: D

13. Ms. Foster promotes civic engagement in her class. She believes students who participate in a service learning activity develop a sense of self-worth and increase their social skills. What is her educational philosophy?
- a. Progressivism
 - b. Environmentalism
 - c. Social Reconstructionism
 - d. Existentialism

ANS: C

14. What is a teaching strategy that engages students in meaningful activities in the community that may promote social change?
- a. Service Learning
 - b. Internships
 - c. Humanism
 - d. Psychology

ANS: A

15. Which major philosophy of education do you think the humanist psychology is most compatible?
- a. Behaviorism
 - b. Existentialism
 - c. Perennialism
 - d. Essentialism

ANS: B

16. In Ms. Clark's class the students earn points for doing their homework and completing projects. They may turn in their points for prizes every Friday. Ms. Clark feels these rewards will motivate her students to perform the intended behaviors. What psychology does Ms. Clark promote?
- a. Humanism
 - b. Goals
 - c. Essentialism
 - d. Behaviorism

ANS: D

17. According to B.F. Skinner, a person's behavior is a function of its consequences. What is the theory developed by Skinner?
- a. Classical Conditioning
 - b. Humanism
 - c. Operant Conditioning
 - d. Information Processing

ANS: C

18. According to the Information Processing theory, if a person is not paying attention then the information is lost. What area is responsible for processing the incoming information?
- a. Stimuli
 - b. Sensory Register
 - c. Organizational area
 - d. Hippocampus

ANS: B

19. Ms. Collins provides a variety of learning experiences for her students so that they may learn in their own unique way. This allows the students to interpret the new information with information they have gained from previous experiences. What psychology does Ms. Collins use to teach her class?
- a. Constructivism
 - b. Cognitive Psychology
 - c. Humanism
 - d. Existentialism

ANS: A

20. Piaget and Vygotsky independently developed theories on how students learn. Both psychologists helped to further which educational psychology?
- a. Humanism
 - b. Physiological needs
 - c. Constructivism
 - d. Pedagogy

ANS: C

Short Answer

1. What is the role of the teacher in a Perennial classroom?

ANS: The teacher is the authoritative person in the classroom and presents the knowledge and information to students.

2. According to John Dewey's ideas about education, what is the best way for students to learn?

ANS: Students must be involved with real problems and active learning with real situations. They should learn through their own investigations and conclusions in a classroom which fosters social interaction.

3. How have the two *Nation at Risk* reports promoted the educational philosophy of Essentialism?

ANS: These reports highlighted the fact that American children were lagging behind other nations in achievement of basic subjects. These reports supported a back-to-basics curriculum.

4. What is the role of the student in an Existential classroom?

ANS: The student pursues his or her investigations of their chosen topic until the desired learning and understanding have taken place.

5. What positive skills do students who learn through Social Reconstruction gain?

ANS: Students gain social skills, civic engagement, and positive self-worth by engaging in activities that provide meaning and a sense of accomplishment.

Essay

1. The five major philosophies of education can be placed on a continuum based on the curriculum with the curriculum determined by society on one side and the curriculum determined by students on the other side. Place each Educational Philosophy on the continuum and explain why you placed each philosophy in the order that you did.

ANS: Answers will vary

2. A fourth grade science teacher is teaching a unit on the solar system. Describe how this teacher would teach the material using the Progressivist philosophy of education. Provide specific examples. How does this approach differ from teaching the material using an Existentialist philosophy?

ANS: Answers will vary