



**Test Bank**

***For***

**Who Am I in the Lives of Children?**  
**An Introduction to Early Childhood Education**

**Eleventh Edition**

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## CHAPTER ONE – THE TEACHER

### Multiple Choice

Select the one best answer for each item.

1. *Early childhood* is defined as which period in a child's lifespan?
  - a. age 3 through 5
  - b. age birth through 5
  - c. age birth through 8
  - d. age 3 through 8
2. Early childhood teachers do not always meet the criteria for which of the following definitions of a "professional"?
  - a. They have a specialized body of knowledge and expertise.
  - b. They are required to meet rigorous guidelines for prolonged training before entering the field.
  - c. They have a code of ethical conduct.
  - d. They have a commitment to and dedication to meeting the needs of others.
3. Which of the following names is NOT used by ECE professionals to describe those who provide professional care and education to young children?
  - a. teacher
  - b. early childhood educator
  - c. babysitter
  - d. caregiver
4. Intentional teachers
  - a. have a minimum of a baccalaureate degree in early childhood education.
  - b. have goals for children's development and choose strategies to meet these goals.
  - c. use a particular system of planning referred to as 'Intentional teaching'.
  - d. have purposefully chosen a career in early childhood teaching.
5. Early childhood educators do all of the following EXCEPT
  - a. create learning standards.
  - b. create an environment or "set the stage."
  - c. interact with families.
  - d. work as a part of a professional team.
6. Research has shown that one of the critical elements in program quality is
  - a. whether or not the teacher enjoys spontaneity.
  - b. whether or not the teacher has a CDA.
  - c. the experience of the teacher.
  - d. the level of teacher education and training.

7. Which of the following personal attributes is related to an individual's ability to become a successful early childhood teacher?
  - a. a positive outlook and a sense of humor
  - b. commitment to a single philosophy of teaching
  - c. a calm attitude and quiet demeanor
  - d. demonstrated ability to love every child
8. Which of the following is true about Thomas and Chess's research on temperament?
  - a. Temperament describes an individual's behavioral style and characteristic way of responding.
  - b. Some temperamental traits are more important for teachers to accept than are other traits.
  - c. This research is important mostly for teachers of infants and toddlers.
  - d. This research explains why toddlers often have temper tantrums.
9. An individual's personal values are
  - a. the right way to do things that everyone understands and agrees to.
  - b. mainly learned from church and religion.
  - c. principles or standards that a person believes to be worthwhile.
  - d. usually the same for those who work with young children.
10. Howard Gardner's work
  - a. defines intelligence as the ability to understand oneself and others.
  - b. stresses the importance of certain knowledge that is needed in order to be successful in life.
  - c. defines intelligence from a cultural perspective, based on what is valued with particular societies or social groups.
  - d. has been discredited by contemporary research about human intelligence.
11. Which of the following statements best defines the term bias?
  - a. a negative attitude about a person or group of people
  - b. an oversimplified generalization about a particular group of people
  - c. the inclination to favor or reject certain individuals or groups of people
  - d. a person's views about what is good, right or proper
12. What is important for teachers to know and understand about their personal biases and attitudes towards diversity?
  - a. Early childhood teachers usually experience almost no bias due to their personal values of inclusiveness.
  - b. Ignoring bias is the best practice to ensure that teachers treat everyone in the same way.
  - c. Most people are very aware of their personal biases.
  - d. Working to identify biases can help teachers recognize when they might be having negative effects on children.
13. Which of the following is considered to be the centerpiece of the knowledge base of skilled early childhood educators?
  - a. knowledge of curriculum

- b. knowledge of child development
  - c. knowledge of assessment and evaluation
  - d. knowledge of early learning standards
14. The core values in the field of early childhood education and care are
- a. statements which represent early childhood educators central beliefs, commitments to society and common purposes.
  - b. values that grow out of a teacher's family background, culture and life experience.
  - c. a list of best-practices that provide guidance to practitioners who face moral dilemmas.
  - d. statements which represent the beliefs of the general public about best practices in early childhood education.
15. The NAEYC Code of Ethical Conduct is
- a. a set of rules and regulations that tell early childhood educators what to do.
  - b. a document that defines what is right and best for all young children.
  - c. a document that defines a common set of ideals and principles to help early childhood educators determine their responsibilities and guide them in resolving ethical dilemmas.
  - d. a document that defines what early childhood educators should know and be able to do.
16. When encountering conflicts with others in the workplace, it is important to
- a. let go of what you can't resolve because everyone sees the world from their own perspective.
  - b. decide whether the conflict is rooted in values and if the NAEYC Code of Ethical Conduct can provide guidance in addressing the conflict.
  - c. keep calm and hold your ground rather than caving into another person's opinion.
  - d. ask an administrator to resolve the conflict.

### **Short Answer**

Answer each of the following questions in an approximate 1/2 page short answer.

- 1) What are some of the tasks or responsibilities of an early childhood educator?
- 2) Are early childhood educators professionals? Explain why or why not.
- 3) What are some characteristics and responsibilities of an effective teaching team in an early childhood program?
- 4) One ethical principle is most important in guiding the decisions that we make in early childhood education. It takes precedence over all others in the NAEYC Code of Ethical Conduct. Restate that principle in your own words.

## CHAPTER TWO – THE FIELD OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

### Multiple Choice

Select the one best answer for each item.

1. The greatest percentage of programs for children under 5 are
  - a. publicly funded by federal resources.
  - b. private and supported by tuition paid by the families of the children who attend.
  - c. publicly funded by state money.
  - d. financed by local school districts.
2. Early Learning Standards were created to
  - a. describe what children should know and be able to do before they start kindergarten.
  - b. designate specific curriculum for early childhood programs.
  - c. increase inclusion for children with special needs into programs with typically developing children.
  - d. ensure that kindergarten classrooms are appropriate for young children.
3. The term "full inclusion" refers to
  - a. an individualized plan for children with disabilities.
  - b. the inclusion of Early Learning Standards in curriculum planning and assessment.
  - c. programs where children with disabilities are placed in general education classrooms for the entire school day.
  - d. state laws that require that all low income children be included in state-funded pre-K programs.
4. A Quality Rating and Improvement Systems (QRIS) is
  - a. a systemic approach to assessing, improving, and communicating the level of quality in early and school-age care and education programs that has been adapted by many states.
  - b. a systemic approach to assessing, improving, and communicating the level of quality in teacher education programs that has been adapted by many teacher training institutions.
  - c. a systemic approach to assessing, improving, and communicating the level of quality in Head Start/Early Head Start program.
  - d. a set of Early Learning Standards that are used by many states.
5. NAEYC stands for
  - a. National Association for Early Education of Young Children.
  - b. National Association for the Education of Young Children.
  - c. National Academy for the Education of Young Children.
  - d. National Association for Early Care of Young Children.
6. Which of the following types of programs provides care for the majority of children under age 5 in the United States?
  - a. organized child care facilities
  - b. Head Start

- c. non-relatives in the child-care provider's home
  - d. relatives
7. The Head Start /Early Head Start Program
- a. serves all eligible children in the United States.
  - b. serves children from birth through age 8.
  - c. is designed to provide programs for children from low income families.
8. Family-Child Interaction Programs
- a. were developed to meet the needs of children with disabilities.
  - b. are housed in private homes.
  - c. are based on the assumption that families are children's first and most important teachers.
  - d. are funded through Early Head Start funding.
9. Child care is most expensive for which age group?
- a. Infants
  - b. Toddlers
  - c. Preschoolers
  - d. School-age children
10. A 2016 study of two early childhood programs that serve large numbers of low-income children produced the following finding:
- a. Children in these programs showed no significant difference in achievement in elementary school than did children not enrolled in the program.
  - b. Children in these programs were better readers than children not enrolled in the program and children in both groups had similar math scores.
  - c. Children enrolled in the program were more likely than children not enrolled in the program to be retained in third-, fourth- and fifth-grade.
  - d. Children enrolled the program had fewer special education placements than those not enrolled in the program.
11. Training and professional preparation requirements for teachers of children from birth through age 5
- a. are mandated by federal licensing standards.
  - b. are the same as those required for teachers of children aged 5-8.
  - c. are determined by program licensing requirements developed by each state.
  - d. always require that the teacher hold a CDA credential.
12. Which of the following is true regarding regulations and standards that ensure high-quality programs for young children?
- a. The rules and regulations included in licensing standards are consistent across the nation and ensure the highest standard of care and education for children.
  - b. Federal child care standards ensure the quality of federally funded programs.
  - c. The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) has an accreditation program that identifies quality centers that surpass standards required by licensing regulations.



- d. Rules and regulations for programs children from 3-5 are the same as those for children in public kindergarten and elementary programs.
13. There is less consensus on the purpose of kindergarten than in any other area of education. One of the reasons for having less consensus is that
- a. kindergartens are not firmly established as an integral part of the K-12 system.
  - b. kindergartens are not mandatory in all states.
  - c. some states have half-day kindergarten programs; others have full-day programs.
  - d. literacy skills are taught today in the kindergarten.
14. Common Core Standards are
- a. standards developed by states that determine the extent to which a child has mastered proscribed content.
  - b. standards that identify goals and objectives for all curriculum areas for each age-group.
  - c. nationally agreed on literacy and math curriculum standards.
  - d. federally mandated standards that must be met for programs to receive federal funding.
15. Early childhood program licensing requirements for teacher education vary from state to state. Which of the following is true?
- a. Most states require teachers to have a child development associate credential (CDA), or an associate's (2-year) degree.
  - b. In many states, lead teachers are only required to have a high school diploma and a background check.
  - c. Most states require lead teachers to have a minimum of a bachelor's (4 year) degree in early childhood education.
  - d. Rules about teacher preparation are consistent from state to state.
16. Early learning standards, also called early learning guidelines, were created to
- a. describe what children should know and be able to do before they start kindergarten.
  - b. raise program quality by guiding early childhood educators in designing assessments to test children's knowledge.
  - c. weed out low-quality early childhood programs.
  - d. help educators predict what they should teach so that children are successful on standardized tests.
17. The National Education Goals Panel identified three components of readiness. Which of the items below lists these correctly?
- a. Readiness in the child, schools' readiness for children, family's ability to support learning at home
  - b. Child's score on readiness assessment, availability of adequate kindergarten spaces, school curriculum developed to ensure success
  - c. Readiness in the child, school's readiness for children, accurate assessment standards and instruments
  - d. Readiness in the child, school's readiness for children, family and community supports

18. Programs that have met a set of criteria for high quality as determined by a professional organization are referred to as
  - a. licensed.
  - b. accredited.
  - c. standardized.
  - d. exemplary.
19. Which of the following is the mechanism that programs serving children birth through age 5 use to ensure children's safety and adequate teacher preparation?
  - a. Licensure of programs
  - b. Licensure of teachers
  - c. QRIS
  - d. Performance standards
20. State funded Public pre-K Programs
  - a. have shown a rapid decrease in enrollment in the past ten years.
  - b. are required by federal education mandates.
  - c. vary by state in their availability and their eligibility requirements.
  - d. are available to all children in all states.

### **Short Answer**

Answer each of the following questions in an approximate 1/2 page short answer.

1. Name and give a brief description of three types of early childhood care and education programs serving young children today.
2. Some advocacy organizations that focus on early childhood are concerned about the content and implementation of the Common Core Standards. Describe three of these concerns.
3. Explain what early childhood educators mean when they use the term "readiness."
4. Explain the increasing prevalence of Pre-K programs in the United States and describe some of the benefits of these programs as well as some of the challenges that they face.

## CHAPTER THREE – HISTORY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

### Multiple Choice

Select the one best answer for each item.

1. The Greek philosophers Aristotle and Plato believed
  - a. play was a necessary and appropriate way for young children to learn.
  - b. humans were essentially bad with good developed by education.
  - c. training in grammar was important for children under 7.
  - d. there was no need to begin education in early childhood.
2. Religious reformer Martin Luther was a strong advocate of
  - a. sequenced materials to develop the intellect.
  - b. universal education.
  - c. child labor laws.
  - d. raising children out of contact with corrupt society.
3. One idea that Comenius contributed to early childhood education was
  - a. birth to age 6 is of the highest importance for human development, and learning will occur spontaneously through play.
  - b. people are inherently evil but can be trained to be good through the rigorous application of scientific approaches to education.
  - c. all people deserve education, but education corrupts, so children need to be sheltered from education as long as possible.
  - d. education for children older than 6 had the greatest impact on their development and learning.
4. Rousseau was an early proponent of
  - a. the "school of the mother's knee" in which the mother attends to her child's physical needs and encourages play.
  - b. orphanage reform and the establishment of a public school system.
  - c. a developmental view of learning which includes children learning through play, free of adult interference.
  - d. using sequenced materials to help children learn.
5. Which is true of Johann Pestalozzi?
  - a. He was an Italian physician who worked on behalf of children who were developmentally delayed.
  - b. He advocated the practice of memorization and rejected sensory exploration and observation because it failed to work for his son.
  - c. He was an early advocate of public school education for young children.
  - d. He believed that the first year of life was the most important and education should be adapted to each child's interests, abilities, and stage of development.

6. Friedrich Froebel was
  - a. the father of the modern-day kindergarten.
  - b. a fighter in the War Against Poverty in the 1960s.
  - c. the German philosopher, scientist, and educator who created Waldorf education.
  - d. the creator of the movement known as progressive education.
7. The first nursery school was created in response to
  - a. health problems of children in poor communities.
  - b. the unmet needs of children who were developmentally delayed.
  - c. the research of Jean Piaget.
  - d. World War II.
8. The National Association for Nursery Education (NANE), founded in 1926, was the first professional organization for nursery educators. This later evolved to become the
  - a. Developmental Interaction Association (DIA).
  - b. Association for Childhood Education International (ACEI).
  - c. Southern Early Childhood Association (SECA).
  - d. National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).
9. Progressive education was a reaction against traditional forms of public schooling. Its proponents advocated greater freedom and spontaneity in play and involvement of children in the social life of the classroom. One of the leaders of this movement was
  - a. Robert Owen.
  - b. Maria Montessori.
  - c. John Dewey.
  - d. Margaret McMillan.
10. The educational approach in which social studies and learning trips form the core of the curriculum is
  - a. the Bank Street or Developmental Interaction Approach.
  - b. the High/Scope approach.
  - c. the Montessori method.
  - d. the Waldorf method.
11. Montessori began her work in early education because of
  - a. an interest in children with serious cognitive delays.
  - b. a concern about the poverty of children in factories.
  - c. her inability to get a job in the medical profession.
  - d. an interest in building early literacy skills.
12. The Reggio Emilia approach is known for promoting the intellectual development of children through the systematic focus on symbolic representation. Children in Reggio Emilia schools are encouraged to
  - a. develop their senses and explore concepts through the use of didactic materials.
  - b. participate in "key experiences" to help them acquire mathematical concepts.
  - c. engage in many modes of expressing their understanding through "The Hundred

- Languages of Children."
- d. use materials specifically designed for this approach to learning.
13. Historically, child care in the United States
- represents the attitude that government must oversee the needs of children.
  - has been seen as a temporary response to families in need of aid.
  - is clear and uniform.
  - has been viewed as a basic service that government should provide.
14. There was a great upsurge in federal sponsorship of child care during the
- 1920s, when women started to enter the labor force.
  - 1930s, during the Great Depression.
  - 1940s, when women were needed to work in defense plants.
  - 1950s, when the baby boom was occurring.
15. The term "Head Start" has become synonymous with
- preschool programs for low income children.
  - full-day child care for all children.
  - parents of poor children being inappropriate role models.
  - all children, regardless of disabilities or delays, being entitled to a free and appropriate educational experience.
16. There is little government interest in funding early care and education programs in the United States until
- women began to demand child care in the work place.
  - factories needed more workers.
  - there were increasing numbers of single parents in the workforce.
  - research determined significant cognitive development occurred in the early years.
17. Wooden unit blocks are included as standard equipment in programs based on which educational approach to early childhood education?
- Montessori
  - Reggio Emilia
  - Progressive Education
  - Waldorf
18. Which of these educators is associated with the Reggio Emilia model of education?
- Rudolph Steiner
  - Loris Malaguzzi
  - John Dewey
  - Stuart Reggio
19. Which of the following educational philosophers developed the theory that the child comes into the world with a mind like a blank slate?
- John Locke
  - Jean Rousseau

- c. Johann Pestalozzi
- d. Robert Owen

20. The *child-centered approach* to education is known today as
- a. the nursery school.
  - b. Prekindergarten.
  - c. Head Start.
  - d. Developmentally Appropriate Practice.

**Short Answer**

Answer each of the following questions in an approximate 1/2 page short answer.

1. Choose one of the historical figures influencing early childhood education and care who lived prior to the 1950s. Describe his or her beliefs and contributions to the field of early childhood education today.
2. Select one of the contemporary educational approaches mentioned in the text. Write a paragraph about the distinguishing features of this educational model.
3. What is *Progressive education* and how has it influenced early care and education programs today?
4. Explain the *child-centered approach* to education and discuss what is different about this philosophy and belief about children than what was held in the past.

