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For

**Families, Schools, and Communities:
Building Partnerships for Educating
Children**

Seventh Edition

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10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN-10: 0134748026

ISBN-13: 9780134748023



www.pearsonhighered.com

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Families, Schools, and Communities: Building Partnerships for Educating Children, 7e (Scully)
Chapter 1 Home, School, and Community Influences on Children's Lives

1) The effect of the home, school, and community settings on young children is

- A) about equal for all 3 settings.
- B) quite minimal for all 3 settings.
- C) determined by family economic status.
- D) determined by the age of the child.

Answer: D

2) Children may receive conflicting messages about aggressive play and other issues due to

- A) media influence.
- B) parental differences of opinion.
- C) peers.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

3) Expanded multicultural education in American schools is justified because

- A) minority groups are expanding in the U.S.
- B) majority culture is enhanced by promotion of multicultural education.
- C) parent and community support emerges when multicultural programs develop.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

4) Research shows when teachers have low expectations of selected students, they

- A) make more eye contact with the child.
- B) call on the students often.
- C) reward the students for less rigorous responses.
- D) tend to ignore those students.

Answer: D

5) The nurturing family provides many things for a young child. Which of the following would be the most valuable support for the child's overall growth?

- A) Intellectual stimulation
- B) Travel and entertainment experiences
- C) Emotional and social support
- D) Carefully selected reading materials

Answer: C

6) Which of the following statements about media influence is *false*?

- A) The entertainment industry exerts great influence on American families, community life and children.
- B) TV viewing is somewhat less in the last decade.
- C) All TV advertising can be considered negative.
- D) TV and computer games tend to reduce the time children have for discussion and interaction with peers and family members.

Answer: C

7) The nature-nurture debate concentrates on

- A) beliefs about inherited characteristics as opposed to the effects of environment.

- B) extensive study of nature as opposed to study of the classics.
- C) evidence that nature and nurture mean the same thing.
- D) the effects of research in agriculture.

Answer: A

- 8) Social-cultural theorists such as Vygotsky and Bronfenbrenner maintain that
- A) environment is the major element when considering development of a child.
 - B) development of a child is promoted by biology and the environment.
 - C) development is influenced in a reciprocal manner by both biology and environment.
 - D) genetic and biological factors depend on certain historical contexts.

Answer: C

- 9) Parental involvement in education has increased in recent years due to
- A) the PTA.
 - B) the development of Head Start programs.
 - C) the work of advocates and professional organizations.
 - D) all of the above.

Answer: D

- 10) Experiments and investigations of the school's ant farm by students in a contemporary classroom would *not* likely be endorsed by
- A) Piaget.
 - B) Skinner.
 - C) Vygotsky.
 - D) Dewey.

Answer: B

- 11) The elementary-age child's TV viewing has lessened in recent years due to
- A) poorer and more confusing programming.
 - B) more time devoted to other electronic media.
 - C) more parental restrictions.
 - D) introduction of the V-chip and other parental control software.

Answer: B

- 12) New media in the 21st century has definite benefits for young children and some drawbacks. The *least* helpful quality is
- A) easy access to films and recordings.
 - B) attractiveness of adult games and recordings.
 - C) provision to connect with distant relatives and friends.
 - D) practicing school subject skills.

Answer: B

- 13) Digital equipment affects all our 21st century lives, and the element that has changed learning and entertainment most for preschoolers is
- A) the touch screen.
 - B) better TVs.
 - C) cell phones.
 - D) parents' increased use of technology.

Answer: A

14) The increased diversity of our U.S. population has stimulated

- A) immigration acts in our Congress.
- B) civil rights legislation.
- C) multicultural studies.
- D) all of the above.

Answer: D

15) Which of the following is true of peer group influence during the course of childhood?

- A) Peer group influence becomes less important as a child ages.
- B) Peer group influence gradually becomes more dominant as the child ages.
- C) Peer group influence remains stable throughout the early years.
- D) Children's peers do not have a lasting influence.

Answer: B

16) The most serious negative effect of bullying in schools and communities is

- A) long-term effect on a bullied child's physical and mental health.
- B) long-term effect on good community sports programs.
- C) increased demand for adult supervision.
- D) more control on social media sites.

Answer: A

17) Recent brain research suggests that the greatest factor determining children's intellectual development is

- A) environment and heredity equally.
- B) heredity almost exclusively.
- C) an interactive process relying on genetics, environment and a child's responses.
- D) environmental factors almost exclusively.

Answer: C

18) Early kindergartens and child-care centers were established in order to

- A) provide enrichment programs for all young children.
- B) educate American children about different cultures.
- C) provide nurturance for children whose mothers worked.
- D) influence immigrant families to rear children according to mainline society beliefs.

Answer: D

19) We find that children's self-perceptions are influenced most heavily by

- A) their distant relatives.
- B) their church activities.
- C) their peers.
- D) their grandparents.

Answer: C

20) If you prefer a teaching style that emphasizes child readiness for participation in tasks, your basic tenet for child learning is closer to

- A) Nativist view.
- B) Behaviorist view.
- C) Interactionist view.
- D) Social-cultural context view.

Answer: A

- 21) Describe a kindergarten and a Head Start class you have visited. Then discuss the educational and the political goals that were factors in the development of these new educational arrangements to help children.
- 22) Trace the typical young child's social journey from the home, into the neighborhood and then into the outer community. Give examples of interactions the child could have during this expansion of his or her life space.
- 23) Give three examples of the ways the typical classroom teacher can recognize and respect the diverse racial and cultural representation in the school.
- 24) Identify the three major philosophical perspectives, related to child development and learning, that we have focused on in this chapter. Then show how you could recognize each in a classroom.
- 25) Media affects children's lives in the 21st century. Identify two positive and two negative effects on children that come from media and state what your arguments would be to convince your PTA committee on how to deal with these.
- 26) The three social settings of home, school, and community affect young children's lives. Discuss three overlaps between or among the three that would foster healthy development for a 6 year old.
- 27) Point out three significant hurdles that a family just above the poverty level could encounter in educating their two primary aged children.

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Chapter 2 Viewing Family Diversity

- 1) Which of the following statements regarding changes in family patterns is *false*?
- A) The single parent family is becoming a less common family grouping in the U.S. today.
 - B) The nuclear family is becoming less predominant today.
 - C) Some children live in institutions that serve as family substitutes.
 - D) Extended families are increasing in number today.

Answer: A

- 2) When a parent with children remarries a single adult to produce a stepfamily for the new partner, the new family is termed
- A) a nuclear family.
 - B) a blended family.
 - C) an adoptive family.
 - D) a sub-family.

Answer: B

- 3) The term "underclass" is used to describe individuals and families who are
- A) unskilled working people.
 - B) affluent and hardworking people.
 - C) people locked in a cycle of poverty.
 - D) minorities and/or immigrants.

Answer: C

- 4) Which of the following conditions is *least* likely to be present in a homeless family?
- A) Scheduled health checkups for children
 - B) Erratic income and cash flow problems
 - C) Substandard housing
 - D) Frequent moves

Answer: A

- 5) Which of the following statements is *false*?
- A) Military deployment can change the way a family functions.
 - B) "Doubling-up" often creates subfamilies.
 - C) Single parent families are equally common in all ethnic groups.
 - D) Federal guidelines encourage social service agencies to seek kinship care for children needing foster care.

Answer: C

- 6) Families of children with school-identified disabilities
- A) have fewer responsibilities when it comes to educating their child.
 - B) often had access to adequate pre-natal care.
 - C) need more access to and communication with teachers.
 - D) are affected by lack of health care and poverty.

Answer: C

- 7) Which of the following is *not* a feature of children described as English Language Learners?
- A) They benefit from immersion programs in school.
 - B) They need linguistic assistance in school.

- C) They are less capable than majority culture peers.
- D) They often need additional help in math and reading.

Answer: C

8) Which statement about children in foster care is *false*?

- A) The majority of foster children are children of color.
- B) Placement in kinship care is common and encouraged.
- C) The majority of foster children are eventually adopted.
- D) Families providing foster care receive compensation.

Answer: C

9) The most accurate information on national trends in the lives of children is

- A) blogs about education.
- B) articles posted on social media.
- C) documentaries.
- D) publications from the U.S. Census.

Answer: D

10) The legislation that protects the educational rights of homeless students is called

- A) the McKinley-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.
- B) the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act.
- C) the free Appropriate Education Act.
- D) the Family Rights and Privacy Act.

Answer: A

11) A thriving father with two biracial children living together by themselves would best be described as

- A) a nuclear family.
- B) a single parent family.
- C) a subfamily.
- D) an extended family.

Answer: B

12) If you have Muslim, Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish children in your classroom, the best way to promote your curriculum is to

- A) ignore all references to religion.
- B) maintain a completely secular attitude.
- C) celebrate all religious holidays enthusiastically.
- D) invite families to explain their special holiday foods and religious observance.

Answer: D

13) Discuss three advantages for teachers when they support, value and interact with different family groups in their school.

14) List four ways that early childhood educators can support children raised in families with a different language background than English.

15) Describe how a child could actually find himself/herself in three different family groups over a five year period?

- 16) Discuss the value of a bulletin board featuring family photos of all children in your 2nd grade class.
- 17) Explain why the term "ethnic orientation" can be a more suitable label in your classroom than "race."
- 18) Describe the specific challenges that a temporarily homeless family of four could find in arranging schooling for their 2nd and 3rd graders.