

Test Bank for Beyond Foundations in Early Childhood
Education 9th Edition by Gordon Solutions Manual
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Test Bank

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1. Early childhood educators build bridges between the child's two worlds: home and school.

ANS: T

2. Early childhood is also known as the "building block years."

ANS: T

3. During the medieval period, most children learned to read.

ANS: F

4. The Renaissance and Reformation periods saw the first call for universal education.

ANS: T

5. John Locke's theory of individual differences states that heredity makes all the difference.

ANS: F

6. Jean Jacques Rousseau believed that children were inherently good.

ANS: T

7. Johann Pestalozzi proposed teaching individual children with a tutor rather than in groups.

ANS: F

8. Friedrich Froebel coined the term "kindergarten," which means "children's garden."

ANS: T

9. “Sabbath Schools” and midnight schools were the mainstay of education for African Americans prior to the Civil War.

ANS: F

10. Maria Montessori started the first Italian kindergarten.

ANS: F

11. The backbone of kindergarten practice emphasizes opportunity for independent, creative activities before academic teaching.

ANS: T

12. The beginning of nursery schools goes back to England.

ANS: T

13. In the mid-twentieth century, persistent black initiatives forced a reformulation of public policies in education.

ANS: T

14. Loris Malaguzzi articulated the philosophy and practices of Reggio Emilia.

ANS: T

15. The first education in “schools” outside the home was in Egyptian times.

ANS: F

16. We know that there is more than “one right way” to care for children.

ANS: T

17. Head Start was the first large-scale effort to focus on children of poverty by the American government.

ANS: T

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Early childhood education refers to _____.
a. the early elementary grades
b. group settings from birth to age 8
c. infant education
d. programs for children under 5

ANS: B

2. Many American educational beliefs are founded upon those developed in _____.
a. ancient China
b. medieval England
c. Greece and Rome
d. Germany

ANS: C

3. Comenius, who wrote the first picture book for children, also stressed _____.
a. universal literacy
b. improvement in health conditions
c. the scientific method
d. learning by doing

ANS: D

4. John Locke, considered to be the founder of modern educational philosophy, conceived the theory of _____.
a. the scientific method
b. natural evil
c. tabula rasa
d. inherited genes

ANS: C

5. Choose the statement that best applies to John Locke.
- a. educational theory based on the scientific method
 - b. author of the first picture book for children
 - c. first physician in Italy

ANS: A

6. Jean Jacques Rousseau suggested that schools ought to be ____.
- a. more structured
 - b. less restrained
 - c. more abstract
 - d. less training oriented

ANS: B

7. Johann Pestalozzi helped develop some classic principles of education including ____.
- a. the integrated curriculum
 - b. learning Latin and Greek
 - c. teaching math
 - d. learning symbols

ANS: A

8. Friedrich Froebel, the father of kindergarten, developed an educational system that ____.
- a. trained parents
 - b. used educational toys or gifts
 - c. used books in class
 - d. raised children to adulthood

ANS: B

9. Rudolf Steiner was ____.
- a. an Austrian philosopher
 - b. the philosopher who brought Montessori education to the United States
 - c. a Puritan who advocated literacy for all
 - d. a Swiss educator

ANS: A

10. Lucy Sprague Mitchell helped sponsor which of the following?
- a. the first American kindergarten
 - b. WPA nurseries
 - c. children's literature workshops
 - d. Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.)

ANS: A

11. Margaret McMillan ____.
- a. advocated children being protected from the elements
 - b. saw the importance of fresh air, sleep and bathing
 - c. worked with her mother Sarah to found Deptford School
 - d. taught reading to Australian children

ANS: B

12. Strong kinship networks are themes among ____.
- a. European Americans
 - b. Canadians
 - c. African Americans
 - d. all of the above

ANS: C

13. The first large-scale effort to focus on children of poverty in America was ____.
- a. the Renaissance
 - b. Head Start
 - c. the Montessori method
 - d. Rousseau's children's garden

ANS: B

14. Four aspects of a sense of professionalism are ____.
- a. prestige, identity, career ladder, pay
 - b. identity, literacy, career ladder, child's interests
 - c. identity, engaging in developmentally appropriate practices, high pay, enjoyment of children
 - d. identity, engaging in developmentally appropriate practices, commitment to ethical teaching, participation in work as a legitimate livelihood

ANS: D

15. Which of the following questions most helps you reflect on your early childhood?
- a. What did your parents do for a living?
 - b. What expectations did your culture have for young children?
 - c. What kinds of clothes did you wear to school?
 - d. Did everyone in your neighborhood go to preschool?

ANS: B

16. Patty Smith Hill founded what national organization?
- a. National Association for Nursery Education
 - b. Head Start
 - c. Dewey Decimal System
 - d. Cooperative School Foundation

ANS: A

17. Which of the following is NOT a major feature of the educational progressive philosophy?
- a. Learning via rote memory is vital to children.
 - b. The teacher should be aware of the child's total development.
 - c. Teachers must be more attentive to the needs of children.
 - d. Children learn best when they have direct contact with the material.

ANS: A

18. ____ asked parents to "child proof" their homes.
- a. Benjamin Spock
 - b. T. Berry Brazelton
 - c. Susan Isaacs
 - d. Robert Owen

ANS: A

19. Knowing something about the roots of this profession is important because it _____.
a. provides support
b. develops professional expression
c. lays the groundwork for our own philosophy
d. all of the these answers

ANS: D

20. Two educators from the 15th through the 17th centuries who influenced early childhood philosophies are _____ and _____.
a. Martin Luther, John Amos Comenius c. John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau
b. John Amos Comenius, John Locke d. Johann Henrich Pestalozzi, John Dewey

ANS: A

21. Pestalozzi stressed the idea of _____.
a. Rousseau's teachings c. individual lesson plans
b. integrated curriculum d. none of these answers

ANS: B

22. When we think of Froebel, we think of _____.
a. father of Kindergarten c. teacher as gardener
b. gifts and occupations d. All of these are correct.

ANS: D

23. Name the three major points of Head Start: _____, _____, and _____.
a. health education, parent involvement, small group instruction
b. parent involvement, academics, large groups
c. academics, large groups, school readiness

ANS: A

24. Marian Wright Edelman is our most recent _____.
a. philosopher c. advocate
b. theorist d. educator

ANS: C

25. Montessori's contributions to early childhood education include _____, _____, and _____.
a. academics, practical life, fine motor activities
b. respect, sensorial materials, gross motor activities
c. sequential steps of learning, prepared environment, self-correcting materials
d. All of these are correct.

ANS: C

26. Nontraditional perspectives in the United States include ideas of _____, _____, and _____.
- a. Dewey, Eliot, Hill
 - b. Montessori, Froebel, Dewey
 - c. Dewey, Schurz, Froebel
 - d. Montessori, Peabody, Hill

ANS: A

27. Dewey is best known for _____.
- a. group teaching
 - b. child centered classrooms
 - c. rigid schedules
 - d. none of these answers

ANS: B

MATCHING

Match the contribution to early childhood education with the educator.

- a. Children's Defense Fund
- b. Father of kindergarten
- c. Advocate of Reggio Emilia
- d. The prepared environment
- e. American progressive education

- 1. Froebel
 - 2. Montessori
 - 3. Dewey
 - 4. Malaguzzi
 - 5. Edelman
- 1. ANS: B
 - 2. ANS: D
 - 3. ANS: E
 - 4. ANS: C
 - 5. ANS: A

Match the time period with the correct educator.

- a. Mid-1800s
 - b. Late 1700s
 - c. Mid-1700s
 - d. Mid-1600s
 - e. Early 1600s
- 6. Comenius
 - 7. Pestalozzi
 - 8. Rousseau
 - 9. Froebel
 - 10. Locke
- 6. ANS: E
 - 7. ANS: B
 - 8. ANS: C
 - 9. ANS: A
 - 10. ANS: D

Match the component with the appropriate program.

- a. Compensatory education
 - b. Self-correcting materials
 - c. Education to fulfill one's destiny
 - d. Creative, child-centered curriculum
 - e. Multi-age/vertical groupings
- 11. Reggio Emilia
 - 12. Head Start
 - 13. Montessori
 - 14. British Infant School
 - 15. Waldorf
- 11. ANS: D
 - 12. ANS: A
 - 13. ANS: B
 - 14. ANS: E
 - 15. ANS: C

Match the woman with her legacy to the field.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. McMillan sisters | d. Maria Montessori |
| b. Lucy Sprague Mitchell | e. Marian Wright Edelman |
| c. Patty Smith Hill | |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 16. Founded U.S. Children's Defense Fund | |
| 17. Founder of American kindergarten | 16. ANS: E |
| 18. Pioneers of health education | 17. ANS: B |
| 19. Founder of National Association for
Nursery Educators | 18. ANS: A |
| 20. Champion of sequential steps of learning | 19. ANS: C |
| | 20. ANS: D |

Match the word with the correct definition.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------|
| a. Child-centered | d. Developmentally appropriate practices |
| b. Self-correcting | e. Children's garden |
| c. Play | |
21. Teaching methods geared to the developmental level of the child
22. Materials built so a person can automatically correct errors
23. Children's interests are primary in the program
24. Another name for kindergarten
25. Self-initiated behavior intended to inform, amuse, and engage

21. ANS: D
22. ANS: B
23. ANS: A
24. ANS: E
25. ANS: C

Match the person(s) with the appropriate phrase.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| a. African-American slaves | d. Maria Montessori |
| b. John Amos Comenius | e. McMillan sisters |
| c. Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel | |
26. "Casa dei bambini"
27. "Nurture school"
28. "Children's garden"
29. "Orbis pictus"
30. "Sabbath schools"

26. ANS: D
27. ANS: E
28. ANS: C
29. ANS: B
30. ANS: A

Match the medical doctor with the appropriate early childhood influence.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| a. Montessori | d. Spock |
| b. Freud | e. Brazelton |
| c. Gesell | |

31. Children pass through “sensitive periods”
32. Neonatal behavior-assessment scale
33. Commonsense “how-to” approach to child rearing
34. Maturation is an innate force in development
35. Early experiences shape adult behavior

31. ANS: A
32. ANS: E
33. ANS: D
34. ANS: C
35. ANS: B

Match the educator or movement with their contribution to ECE.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. McMillan sisters | e. Child study movement |
| b. Susan Isaacs | f. British Infant School |
| c. Progressive education | g. Reggio Emilia |
| d. Waldorf School | |

36. Total community response to children
37. Family groupings and integrated day
38. Educational experiment and child study
39. Medical and dental care at Deptford, England
40. Curriculum emphasis on the arts and tales of wisdom
41. Freudian interpretation of children’s education
42. Emphasis on child-centered approach to education

36. ANS: G
37. ANS: F
38. ANS: E
39. ANS: A
40. ANS: D
41. ANS: B
42. ANS: C

Match the time period with its influence on ECE in the United States.

- a. Colonial times
- b. The South
- c. Revolutionary War
- d. Slave period
- e. Post-Civil War

- 43. Sabbath schools started, then banned
- 44. Documents paved the way for free public schools
- 45. Schools accepted blacks on a quota basis only
- 46. Tutors imported onto plantations for owners' children
- 47. Children sent to school primarily for religious reasons

- 43. ANS: D
- 44. ANS: C
- 45. ANS: E
- 46. ANS: B
- 47. ANS: A

Match the educator with her contribution.

- a. P. S. Hill
- b. L.S. Mitchell
- c. A. Eliot

- 48. Helped establish Pacific Oaks College, California and blended ideas of Froebel, Hall, and Dewey
- 49. Wrote the song "Happy Birthday" and applied social work concepts to ECE
- 50. Started Bank Street School, New York and sponsored a teachers' college for ECE

- 48. ANS: C
- 49. ANS: A
- 50. ANS: B

SHORT ANSWER

- 1. Name three childhood issues that teachers should think about to better understand their own "story" in light of their early childhood.

ANS:

The expectations of their culture for preschoolers, the activities they participated in as children, their memories of preschool, their childhood contacts with an ethnically diverse or culturally localized group, their gains from the early years, what they would have improved

- 2. What have been the basic themes in early childhood education?

ANS:

Ethic of social reform, importance of childhood, transmitting values

3. Describe what it was like teaching in a Froebelian kindergarten, including a definition of school, the role of play in learning, and the materials used.

ANS:

School is a “children’s garden,” a pleasant, enjoyable place.

Play is the primary way to learn.

Materials used were blocks, specially-made manipulatives called “gifts,” and pets; also, fingerplays, songs, and games.

4. Montessori materials contain features that are self-correcting. What does this mean?

ANS:

Self-correcting materials are arranged or built so that the person can act automatically to correct errors, the solution is in the material and how it is used, and/or the toy can be used only in the correct way, without needing another person to point out mistakes.

5. What does John Dewey’s “My Pedagogic Creed” mean today?

ANS:

Children learn to manage themselves in groups, make and share friendships, solve problems, and cooperate. Schools are child-centered and use everyday experiences as a major part of the curriculum. Teachers establish relationships with families, deepen and extend home values, and teach social skills as much as academics.

6. Discuss some of the major features of educational progressive philosophy.

ANS:

Progressive educational philosophy asks teachers to: recognize individual needs and differences, be attentive to children’s needs, believe that children learn best when highly motivated and genuinely interested in the material, hold that learning via rote memory is useless, be aware of each child’s total development, and trust that children learn best when in direct contact with the material.

7. If you work in a center, answer these questions: What is the history of the center? What is its philosophy and educational approach? Of the historical figures in the chapter, which ones seem most like the center in application?

ANS:

This question will vary according to the center chosen. Look for major historical figures such as Comenius, Pestalozzi, Froebel, and Rousseau, or more current philosophies such as Free Schools, the British Infant system, Montessori, or Reggio Emilia.

8. Name at least three experiences that have implications for how you work with or think about children and early education.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

9. Marian Wright Edelman is quoted: “(We) seek to ensure that no child is left behind. ...” from her latest reform work. What aspects of social equity is she referring to?

ANS:

That every child has a healthy, fair, safe and moral head start in life.

10. Discuss why Head Start was begun and the influence it still has today.

ANS:

Head Start began in 1965 as a demonstration program aimed at providing educational, social, medical, dental, nutritional, and mental health services to preschool children from a diverse population of low-income families. Head Start has brought national attention to the need for providing good care and educational experiences for young children, serving as a model for the ABC Child Care Act.

ESSAYS

1. Discuss in two or three paragraphs: What are the values for children that you hold dear, and how is that shown in your work with young children? How do you find out what the parental and community values are in your group of children? How can you express the parental and community’s values in a program for children?

ANS:

Responses will vary.

2. Four themes emerge from the history of ECE: the ethic of social reform, the importance of childhood, transmitting values, and a sense of professionalism. Write about one of these themes.

ANS:

Ethic of social reform—ECE as trying to improve children’s health and well-being; early education including social welfare and family support; mention of Montessori, McMillans, Mill, Eliot, Head Start, anti-bias, and/or Edelman; may include current inequities and need for social justice.

Importance of childhood—may mention the historical emergence of childhood as a unique stage of life, adults taking responsibility for children’s welfare, children’s learning, and needing experiences in special ways.

Transmitting values—values as the essence of education in history; may connect works of Montessori, Dewey, and Steiner with certain values; anti-bias curriculum and a need to honor diversity while forming a cohesive culture.

Professionalism:

Sense of identity—look for teacher as caregiver, as educator, as part of a larger focus on developing children; look for holistic view.

Purpose for DAP—look for the description as having three parts: knowledge of child development/children as a group; understanding the children as individuals; respecting the social and cultural contexts of the children and families.

Commitment—look for keeping children’s best interests as a priority; keeping confidentiality; upholding a code of ethics; honoring diversity.

Legitimate work—look for comments about worthy wages, work conditions that are sustainable, teaching as more than babysitting.

3. Select one of the following aspects of professionalism to explain: sense of identity, purpose to engage in developmentally appropriate practices, commitment to ethical teaching and to child advocacy, participation in work as a legitimate livelihood.

ANS:

Sense of identity—look for teacher as caregiver, as educator, as part of a larger focus on developing children; look for holistic view.

Purpose for DAP—look for the description as having three parts: knowledge of child development/children as a group; understanding the children as individuals; respecting the social and cultural contexts of the children and families.

Commitment—look for keeping children’s best interests as a priority; keeping confidentiality; upholding a code of ethics; honoring diversity.

Legitimate work—look for comments about worthy wages, work conditions that are sustainable, teaching as more than babysitting.