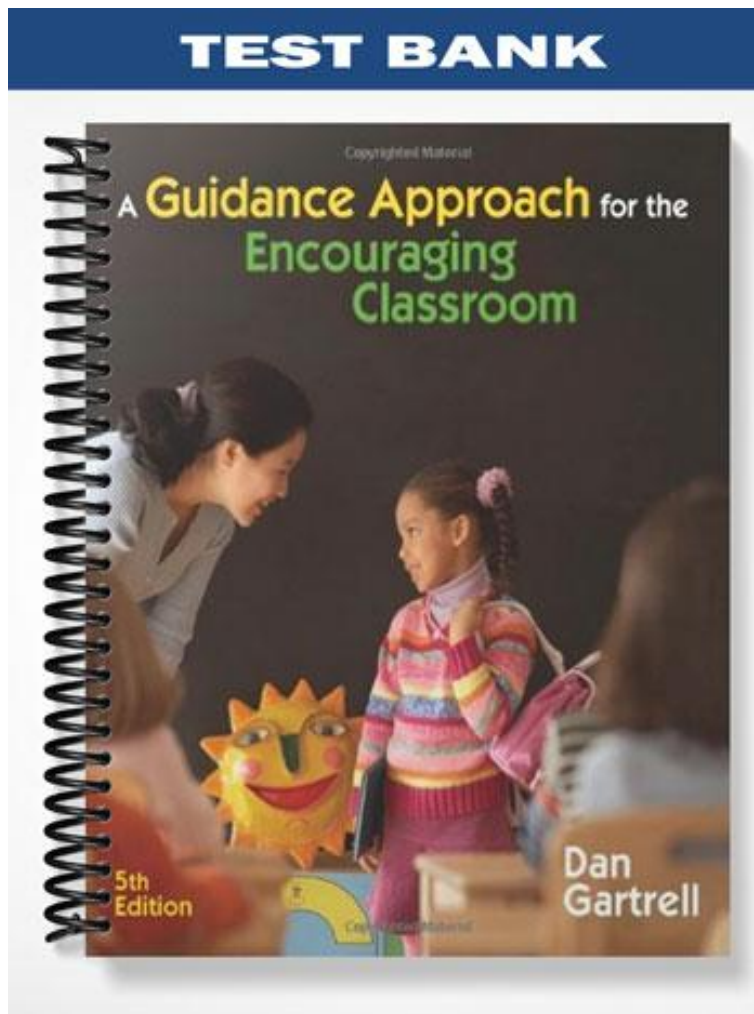


TEST BANK



Chapter 2: Child Development and Guidance

Student: _____

1. Who was responsible for bringing developmental theory of children to the forefront of psychology in the 20th century?
 - A. Maria Montessori
 - B. Howard Gardner
 - C. Jean Piaget
 - D. Lev Vygotsky

2. The self-talk that children engage in during play is known as
 - A. zone of proximal development.
 - B. the problem of the match.
 - C. separation anxiety.
 - D. private speech.

3. Which of the following is NOT one of the stages Piaget identifies in his developmental theory?
 - A. sensorimotor
 - B. disequilibrium
 - C. concrete operations
 - D. formal operations

4. Which of the following did Vygotsky identify in children as the distance between the actual developmental level determined by problem solving and the potential development?
 - A. autonomy
 - B. private speech
 - C. separation anxiety
 - D. zone of proximal development

5. Identify which of the following is NOT a stage of development in Erikson's developmental theory.
 - A. initiative versus guilt
 - B. trust vs. mistrust
 - C. autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - D. disequilibrium

6. Which of the following is one of the intelligences identified by Howard Gardner in his theory of multiple intelligences?
- A. linguistic
 - B. equilibrium
 - C. emotional intelligence
 - D. developmental egocentrism
7. Which of the following is NOT an area that Vygotsky and Piaget are in agreement upon?
- A. cognitive and social-emotional development happening together and overlapping
 - B. learning that results from a child's interaction with the physical and social environment
 - C. the role of private or egocentric speech in learning
 - D. cooperative, interactive teacher-child interactions define the best environment for learning by the child
8. Which of the following has supported the use of standardized assessments as a means of enforcing educational accountability?
- A. modern developmental psychology
 - B. the "No Child Left Behind" law
 - C. child welfare agencies
 - D. local school districts
9. As a result of brain research, we now know which of the following?
- A. Intelligence is not fixed at birth.
 - B. Intelligence is fixed at birth.
 - C. Economic conditions of the family factor into the intelligence of the child's development.
 - D. Social class influences the intelligence of children.
10. Which of the following is one of the five components of emotional intelligence?
- A. physiological well-being
 - B. knowing one's emotions
 - C. scaffolding
 - D. equilibrium
11. Before children grow into Piaget's "concrete operations" stage, their social understanding is limited.
True False

12. According to Vygotsky, as children develop, their private speech evolves into a mechanism for building self-control.

True False

13. Erik Erikson believed that healthy personal development came from the resolution of conflicts that invaded the individual from the outside world.

True False

14. Brain research has determined that the brain is fully formed and operational at birth.

True False

15. According to Brazelton and Greenspan, the important factor in the child's development is the importance of the role of the child's caregiver.

True False

16. Piaget's stage of "formal operations" develops from around the age of two to seven.

True False

17. According to Vygotsky, his "zone of proximal development" is best bridged by the teacher through the use of scaffolding.

True False

18. According to brain research, the brains of children develop best in enriched environments.

True False

19. How do Piaget's ideas provide a foundation for the study of child development and guidance?

20. What are Piaget's four stages of development?

21. What do Vygotsky's ideas contribute to the study of healthy personal development of the child?

22. What is scaffolding?

23. Why is Erikson's work a link between child development and guidance in the classroom?

24. According to Erikson, what are the four stages that children go through from birth through the primary years?

25. How does Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences contribute to the guidance tradition?

26. What are Gardner's Intelligences?

27. How does the concept of emotional intelligence define the central guidance issue?

28. Which of Gardner's multiple intelligences best coincide with Goleman's emotional intelligence?
29. What are the implications of brain development for guiding personal development?
30. Why, according to brain research, is it easier to learn a second language before adolescence?
31. How does the teacher create a climate for partnerships with family members?

32. What are some strategies you will use to create a relationship with a student's family members?

Chapter 2: Child Development and Guidance **Key**

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FALSE

17. According to Vygotsky, his "zone of proximal development" is best bridged by the teacher through the use of scaffolding.

TRUE

18. According to brain research, the brains of children develop best in enriched environments.

TRUE

19. How do Piaget's ideas provide a foundation for the study of child development and guidance?

Children go through stages of development, each stage consisting of particular kinds of responses to a situation. The child constructs knowledge through interaction with the environment. Guidance teaching helps direct healthy development through empowerment and autonomy, not punishment, and by careful consideration of the stage of development.

20. What are Piaget's four stages of development?

Sensorimotor (B-2), preoperations (2-7), concrete operations (7-11), and formal operations (11-adult)

21. What do Vygotsky's ideas contribute to the study of healthy personal development of the child?

All of the child's interests and abilities are valued. To promote further development, activities need to be provided at a higher level than the child's current level of development (scaffolding).

22. What is scaffolding?

It is a process in which learning is supported by a peer or adult through communication creating a zone of proximal development in which the learner uses existing knowledge and ability to explore and create new learning.

23. Why is Erikson's work a link between child development and guidance in the classroom?

Healthy personal development comes from the resolution of inner conflicts. Erikson theorized that there are eight stages of life conflict that all humans go through. Teaching approaches that empower learning and positive feelings, while keeping in mind the child's stage of development, provide a guidance approach.

24. According to Erikson, what are the four stages that children go through from birth through the primary years?

Trust v. mistrust, autonomy v. shame and doubt, initiative v. guilt, and industry v. inferiority

25. How does Gardner's theory of multiple intelligences contribute to the guidance tradition?

Gardner rejects the idea of a fixed, genetic entity called intelligence. To Gardner, intelligence is the ability to solve problems or create knowledge that is culturally valued, thus blending social need with developmental needs. The guidance tradition responds to Gardner's eight intelligences through teaching practices and assessment methods which meet learner developmental needs.

26. What are Gardner's Intelligences?

Musical, bodily-kinesthetic, logical-mathematical, linguistic, spatial, interpersonal, intrapersonal, and naturalistic.

27. How does the concept of emotional intelligence define the central guidance issue?

Emotional intelligence refers to the capacity for recognizing our own feelings and those of others, for motivating ourselves, and for managing emotions in our relationships and ourselves. It is distinct from academic intelligence, as well as complementary to it. Emotional intelligence is linked to stages in development; the guidance approach takes this into account resulting in a learning approach and environment that further empowers.

28. Which of Gardner's multiple intelligences best coincide with Goleman's emotional intelligence?

Interpersonal and intrapersonal

29. What are the implications of brain development for guiding personal development?

The brain changes in response to the environment. Enriched environments in early childhood empower optimal brain functioning and physical development. Teaching based on guidance creates an encouraging classroom in which brain development can flourish.

30. Why, according to brain research, is it easier to learn a second language before adolescence?

This is most easily accomplished during certain sensitive periods, or windows of opportunity when dendritic connections are being formed on a large scale.

31. How does the teacher create a climate for partnerships with family members?

The teacher creates a climate for partnerships through the use of notes, phone calls, home visits, and greeting mailings. It helps with the home to school transition.

32. What are some strategies you will use to create a relationship with a student's family members?

(list of specific examples provided by student)