

## Chapter 2

### Multiple Choice

1. According to the text, the three key elements in keeping children safe are

- A. observation and supervision
- B. observation, supervision and guidance
- C. redirection and dual focus
- D. self-reflection and a safe environment

Answer: B

2. Learning theory suggests that observation plays a role in all but which of the following?

- A. analyzing the behaviors of the learner
- B. identifying the rewards that a learner will find reinforcing
- C. making a match between the learner and the rewards and environment to create behavioral change
- D. confirming pre-determined beliefs about a certain child or group of children.

Answer: D

3. Francesca is working on her early childhood education degree. As part of her degree requirements, Francesca will observe a first-grade classroom for three different periods. As an observer, Francesca should do all but which of the following?

- A. Assist the teacher by interacting with the children when they respond to Francesca's presence.
- B. Make arrangements to observe ahead of time, and check in with the person in charge when she arrives.
- C. Write down what she sees during the observation objectively without trying to determine the children's or teacher's motives.
- D. Pay attention to her inner responses and reactions to the observations.

Answer: A

4. According to Magda Gerber, early childhood professionals should approach children with

- A. a well-honed set of observation skills.
- B. an open heart.
- C. an open mind.
- D. a dual-focus.

Answer: C

5. In a story reported in the text, a group of researchers observed that newborn boys cried more often than newborn girls for no apparent reason. The researchers did not think about the fact that the boys had recently been circumcised. What does this story demonstrate about the nature of observation?

- A. During observation, the observer may have different reactions to different children.
- B. Observation is difficult without having dual focus skills.
- C. Adults can sometimes learn as much about themselves as they do about the children during

observations.

D. Observation is not easy; sometimes even skilled observers miss the obvious.

Answer: D

6. Julia is a student teacher at Cloud Nine Day Care Center. While the children eat their snacks, her co-worker has to change an infant's diaper. Since her co-worker is gone, Julia moves to the edge of the room in order to keep an eye on things. Now Julia can see what's going on, but has no interaction with the children. Julia's behavior is an example of which type of focus?

A. dual focus

B. narrow focus

C. broad focus

D. self-reflective focus

Answer: C

7. Regarding supervision skills for beginning early childhood professionals, which of the following statements is FALSE?

A. Early childhood beginners tend to focus their supervision too broadly or too narrowly.

B. Dual focus is best learned by practice in the college classroom, not through experience on the job.

C. The development of dual focus is the secret to effective supervision.

D. Because they mostly work by themselves, family child care professionals tend to become experts at the dual focus technique.

Answer: B

8. Which of the National Association for the Education of Young Children's Program Standards concerns relationships?

A. Program Standard 1

B. Program Standard 5

C. Program Standard 9

D. Program Standard 7

Answer: A

9. What is the most important factor in building cooperation with children and getting them to listen?

A. projecting a professional appearance and attitude

B. getting on their level when communicating and following the "one foot for each year" rule of thumb

C. developing a relationship with the child

D. always smiling and being friendly, avoiding expressing negative emotions

Answer: C

10. Regarding effective communication with children, all but which of the following are recommended?

A. Always look children in the eye, and make certain that they maintain eye contact with you.

B. Squat down so that you are at eye level with the child.

C. Allow no more than one foot between you and the child for each year of the child's life.

D. Reserve shouting for emergency situations only.

Answer: A

11. As a preschool teacher, you observe two children tugging over the same plastic gardening hoe. Given what you have learned about handling conflict, what is your best response?

A. Tell the children, “If you can’t both play with it nicely, then neither one of you gets to play with it.” Then take the toy away, and place it out of sight.

B. Get at the children’s level, and help them put their feelings into words, while emphasizing that you will not let them hurt each other.

C. Approach the children, and ask who had it first. If they do not tell the truth, ask another nearby child to tell you who had the hoe first.

D. Unless they are physically hurting each other, ignore the situation so that they can figure out how to solve problems without adult intervention.

Answer: B

12. Each of the following preschool teachers is dealing with a three-year-old child who is biting other children on the playground. Which teacher is using the best strategy?

A. Mr. Abdul removes the child from the playground and explains why he is doing so.

B. Ms. Barrington bites the child lightly — so s/he can see what it feels like.

C. Mr. Cravey spansks the child firmly while explaining why biting is wrong.

D. Ms. Dougherty reprimands the child in front of the group and then places him/her in “time out.”

Answer: A

13. Sarah Farraday owns a child care center. Sarah would like to help teach her 3-year-old children about proper health and sanitary procedures. Sarah should try all but which of the following?

A. Teach the children skills for proper hand-washing

B. Teach the children how to help clean the center’s bathrooms

C. Teach the children rules about not sharing personal items like toothbrushes and food utensils

D. Teach the children about caring for personal possessions

Answer: B

14. Devon Brown runs a preschool class. One student, Arthur, is engaging in an activity that is developmentally inappropriate. Another student, Baxter, is bored with his activity. Clarence is overtired and not having his needs met. Of these students, which one is in a situation that represents a potential safety hazard?

A. Arthur but not Buster and Clarence

B. Buster and Clarence but not Arthur

C. Arthur and Clarence but not Buster

D. Arthur, Buster, and Clarence

Answer: D

15. Who is associated with Resources for Infant Educators (RIE)?

A. J. Ronald Lally

B. Magda Gerber

C. Virginia Young

D. Emmi Pikler

Answer: B

16. Which NAEYC program standard requires that programs promote health and protect children from illness and injury?

A. Program Standard 5

B. Program Standard 9

C. Program Standard 2

D. Program Standard 1

Answer: A

17. Four early childhood education students are observing children in a 2-year-old preschool program. Based on the guidelines presented in your text, which student observation is the best?

A. "Guillermo picks up a toy and throws it at Rodney."

B. "Guillermo, obviously frustrated with Rodney, picks up a toy and throws it at Rodney."

C. "Rodney aggravates Guillermo, and Guillermo throws a toy at him."

D. "Guillermo picks up a toy and throws it at Rodney. Guillermo's tendency toward violence has been previously noted."

Answer: A

True/False

18. The RIE method of observation refers to the process of turning observation inward.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

19. The word guidance, which can be defined building a relationship with children and guiding them to make appropriate choices, has begun to replace the word discipline in many childhood settings

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

20. Four-year-old Moses is throwing blocks at the wall. His teacher uses redirection by giving Moses two alternative items to throw instead. The teacher's use of redirection is a disempowering way to stop Moses' unacceptable behavior.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

21. In most European-based cultures, eye contact during communications is sign of attentiveness, while in most Native American and Asian cultures, eye contact may be a sign of disrespect.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

22. Childhood conflicts over toys are quite common in early childhood settings, and they are not particularly dangerous situations.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

23. Practice in risk-taking is an important part of learning safety.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

24. In order to help a child learn, sometimes an early childhood professional must set up consequences that respond to a child's unsafe or inappropriate behaviors.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

25. NAEYC's Program Standard 9 is concerned with the safety of the physical environment of early childhood education settings.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

26. A good child care center sanitation policy is to sanitize bathroom surfaces daily and toys and other surfaces weekly.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

27. When diapering an infant, it is necessary for the caregiver to wash her/his hands but not necessarily the infant's hands.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

28. Health and safety issues can arise when a child is stressed or frustrated.

A. True

B. False

Answer: A

29. According to Emmi Pikler, children learn to judge the degree of risk in situations around preschool age.

A. True

B. False

Answer: B

Essay

30. Why is observation considered such an important skill for the early childhood education professional?

Answer: Observation allows the professional to do many things. First, observation provides all kinds of information — about the child and about the environment. This information can be used to promote learning either through changes to the environment or through support that is geared specifically toward a child's unique needs, desires, or motivations. This information can also help in fostering relationships between the provider and the child or between children. Through a process of self-reflection during observation, a professional can learn about her/himself. Sometimes, observation even leads to a change in the child.

31. List five strategies for communicating effectively with children.

Answer: First, it is important to talk to children at their level. The care provider may need to squat down or sit on the floor when communicating. Next, providers can follow the “one foot for each year” rule of thumb: put no more than one foot between yourself and the child for each year of the child's age. Another suggestion is to maintain eye contact. However, be careful about expecting eye contact from the child; in some cultures, eye contact is a sign of disrespect. Caregivers should also not shout at children except during emergencies. Finally, a caregiver may need to physically help the child during times when words are not enough.

32. Describe the elements of a safe early childhood environment.

Answer: A primary concern in providing a safe environment is the developmental appropriateness of the environment's set-up. The early childhood professional should ask him/herself if the equipment and its set-up fit the children's age and level of development. For example, toys with small parts provide a choking hazard for small children but are very appropriate for older children. The environment should also be orderly and well-maintained. Dangerous substances should be stored with their labels intact and locked up, and obvious as well as hidden safety hazards should be addressed (e.g. making sure doorways are secure, eliminating toxic plants). Sanitation procedures are an important part of a safe environment, and hand washing should be emphasized. A child's stress and frustration can also provide a health or safety issue, so it is important to recognize when children are bored, frustrated, or experiencing unmet needs and take steps to address these situations.