

Pre Test

Subarea I. Child Development and Learning

1. Which of the following is NOT one of Gardner's Multiple Intelligences? (Average rigor)
 - A. Intrapersonal
 - B. Musical
 - C. Technological
 - D. Logical/mathematical
2. What developmental patterns should a professional teacher assess to meet the needs of each student? (Average rigor)
 - A. Academic, regional, and family background
 - B. Social, physical, and academic
 - C. Academic, physical, and family background
 - D. Physical, family, and ethnic background

3. How many stages of intellectual development does Piaget define? (Easy)
 - A. Two
 - B. Four
 - C. Six
 - D. Eight
4. At what age would a child be expected to have developed speech patterns with 100% intelligibility? (Average rigor)
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
5. A student has improved their vocabulary, but is not confident enough to use their new vocabulary, so the teacher is not aware of the improvement. What is this an example of? (Rigorous)
 - A. Latent development
 - B. Dormant development
 - C. Random development
 - D. Delayed development

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| <p>6. The various domains of development are best described as: (Average rigor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. IntegratedB. IndependentC. SimultaneousD. Parallel <p>7. Why is Kohlberg's theory important to classroom teachers? (Rigorous)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. It is a theory that explains how language is acquired.B. It is a theory that explains how complex and logical thought is developed.C. It is a theory that explains the stages of moral development in a child.D. It is a theory that explains how higher mental functions develop in a child. <p>8. A child with a disability is one who has: (Easy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Sensory impairmentsB. Emotional disturbanceC. Mental retardationD. Any of the above | <p>9. Which type of social skills assessment involves the teacher observing students in structured scenarios? (Average rigor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Role playB. Teacher ratingsC. Peer nominationD. Peer rating <p>10. What is a good strategy for teaching ethnically diverse students? (Rigorous)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Don't focus on the students' cultureB. Expect them to assimilate easily into your classroomC. Imitate their speech patternsD. Use instructional strategies of various formats |
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11. Which of the following is an example of content which has been differentiated to meet the needs of individual learners? (Rigorous)

- A. Flexible group activities on various levels
- B. Accepting different final projects from various students
- C. Research projects based on student's interests
- D. Individual tutoring by the teacher to address student weaknesses

12. A teacher is planning to get all of her students involved in sports for the purpose of helping develop hand-eye coordination and teamwork skills. What would be the most appropriate approach when planning the sports activities? (Rigorous)

- A. Encourage competition among students so they become used to the pressure of competing.
- B. Ensure that students who dislike sports continue until they enjoy sports.
- C. Choose activities that are beyond the student's current abilities so students are prompted to improve.
- D. Maintain a relaxed atmosphere and remind students that the sport is designed to be fun.

13. Which of the following is a true statement? (Rigorous)

- A. Recess is not important to a child's development.
- B. Playtime is only provided in schools to help children release energy.
- C. Play has an important and positive role in child development.
- D. Solitary play is always an indication that a child has development issues.

14. Which of the following has been shown to have the greatest impact on a student's academic performance? (Easy)

- A. The teacher's expectations
- B. Strict discipline
- C. The student's social skills
- D. Measurable objectives

15. A learning activity for students below age eight should focus on: (Rigorous)

- A. Complex activities
- B. Applying the information
- C. Short time frames
- D. Challenging students

16. Children from age 2 through 5 develop patterns of language from the words and sentences: (Rigorous)

- A. They hear on a daily basis
- B. They encounter in learning situations
- C. They read in grade-level books
- D. They learn from other students

17. Which of the following problems are likely to be faced by migrant, homeless, and abandoned children? (Easy)

- A. Poor attendance
- B. Language barriers
- C. Social isolation
- D. All of the above

18. Why is it most important for teachers to ensure that students from different economic backgrounds have access to the resources they need to acquire the academic skills being taught? (Rigorous)

- A. All students must work together on set tasks.
- B. All students must achieve the same results in performance tasks.
- C. All students must have equal opportunity for academic success.
- D. All students must be fully included in classroom activities.

19. Which of the following is the main source of energy in the diet? (Easy)

- A. Vitamins
- B. Minerals
- C. Water
- D. Carbohydrates

20. Which of the following would be likely to influence a student's learning and academic progress? (Easy)

- A. Relocation
- B. Emotional abuse
- C. Bullying
- D. All of the above

21. Which of the following is NOT a communication issue related to diversity within the classroom? (Average rigor)

- A. Learning disorders
- B. Sensitive terminology
- C. Body language
- D. Discussing differing viewpoints and opinions

22. What would a teacher wanting to improve a student's self-esteem be best to tell the student? (Rigorous)

- A. What they did that helped produce a successful result
- B. The high grade they achieved
- C. How they performed compared to other students
- D. The actions they can take to perform better in the future

23. What is the main reason that punishment should not be the first method used to guide behavior? (Rigorous)

- A. It can isolate students.
- B. It can create strained relationships.
- C. It can result in behavior suppression.
- D. It can produce feelings of anger and resentment.

24. Which of the following is an effective method for helping young children cope with stress? (Rigorous)

- A. Reading them books
- B. Encouraging them to play sports
- C. Helping them make friends
- D. Persuading them not to focus on their feelings

Subarea II. Curriculum: Literacy

25. Which of the following correctly describes the importance of developing fluent reading skills? (Rigorous)

- A. Automacity with text is necessary to be considered a reader.
- B. Fluency directly correlates to comprehension.
- C. Prosody allows students to sound better when reading aloud.
- D. Fluency is measured on high stakes tests.

26. Which of the following early reading skills develops first? (Average rigor)
- A. Comprehension
 - B. Phonics
 - C. Phonemic awareness
 - D. Letter identification
27. Which of the following is a convention of print that children learn during reading activities? (Average rigor)
- A. The meaning of words
 - B. The left to right motion
 - C. The purpose of print
 - D. The identification of letters
28. Which of the following concepts of print can be taught during a read aloud? (Average rigor)
- A. Front and back of book
 - B. Author
 - C. Title location
 - D. All of the above
29. Ms. Arnold has her first grade students sitting around her word wall. Which of the following activities would be inappropriate for her to use with this group of students? (Rigorous)
- A. Having the students clap out the syllables of some of the displayed words
 - B. Discussing word meanings
 - C. Teaching new vocabulary words in isolation
 - D. Finding all the words on the wall that meet certain criteria
30. John is having difficulty reading the word reach. In isolation, he pronounces each sound as /r/ /ee/ /sh/. Which of the following is a possible instructional technique which could help solve John's reading difficulty? (Rigorous)
- A. Additional phonemic awareness instruction
 - B. Additional phonics instruction
 - C. Additional skill and drill practice
 - D. Additional minimal pair practice

31. **Students are about to read a text that contains concepts that will be difficult for students to grasp. When should the vocabulary be introduced to students? (Rigorous)**
- A. Before reading
 - B. During reading
 - C. After reading
 - D. It should not be introduced.
32. **George has read his second graders three formats of the story "The Three Little Pigs." One is the traditional version, one is written from the wolf's point of view, and the third is written from the first pig's point of view. As George leads a discussion on the three texts with his students, he is trying to help his students develop their ability to: (Rigorous)**
- A. Compare and contrast texts
 - B. Understand point of view
 - C. Recognize metaphors
 - D. Rewrite fictional stories
33. **Which of the following is an appropriate way for students to respond to literature? (Easy)**
- A. Art
 - B. Drama
 - C. Writing
 - D. All of the above
34. **Making inferences from a text means that the reader: (Rigorous)**
- A. Is making informed judgments based on available evidence
 - B. Is determining how the author has supported their ideas
 - C. Is making a guess based on what the reader would like to be true of the text
 - D. All of the above
35. **The works of Paul Bunyan, John Henry, and Pecos Bill are all exaggerated accounts of individuals with superhuman strength. What type of literature are these works? (Easy)**
- A. Fables
 - B. Fairytales
 - C. Tall tales
 - D. Myths

36. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a fable? (Easy)

- A. Have animal characters that act like humans
- B. Considered to be true
- C. Teaches a moral
- D. Reveals human foibles

37. Children who are having difficulty understanding non-literal expressions are having difficulties with which of the following areas? (Rigorous)

- A. Syntax
- B. Morphology
- C. Semantics
- D. Phonics

38. Which form of language development occurs first? (Easy)

- A. Nonverbal
- B. Oral language
- C. Written language
- D. Interplay of oral and written language

39. Which of the following shows the normal progression of writing skills over time? (Rigorous)

- A. Scribbles, words, sentences, sounds, phrases
- B. Sounds, words, phrases, scribbles, sentences
- C. Sounds, scribbles, words, phrases, sentences
- D. Scribbles, sounds, words, phrases, sentences

40. Which of the following is NOT a developmental stage of writing? (Easy)

- A. Early writing
- B. Role play writing
- C. Pre-conventional writing
- D. Experimental writing

41. Jose moved to the United States last month. He speaks little to no English at this time. His teacher is teaching the class about habitats in science and has chosen to read a story about various habitats to the class. The vocabulary is difficult. What should Jose's teacher do with Jose? (Rigorous)

- A. Provide Jose with additional opportunities to learn about habitats
- B. Read the story to Jose multiple times
- C. Show Jose pictures of habitats from his native country
- D. Excuse Jose from the assignment

42. What type of literature are characters, settings, and themes, interpretations, opinions, theories, and research usually found in? (Average rigor)

- A. Non-fiction
- B. Fairy tale
- C. Fiction
- D. Folktales

43. What question would it be most important for a teacher to ask when deciding if a book will be appropriate for classroom use? (Average rigor)

- A. Do the characters provide positive role models for children?
- B. Is the setting of the book modern?
- C. Will every student in the class be interested in the subject of the book?
- D. Is the book short enough for students to read in one sitting?

44. Mr. Adams uses a short story about early train travel as part of a history lesson. This shows that literature: (Average rigor)

- A. Can be used to expand students' vocabulary
- B. Can be used to build students' communication skills
- C. Can be used to help students empathize
- D. Can be used to enhance other areas of the curriculum

**Subarea III. Curriculum:
Mathematics**

45. Which math principle indicates that a student should “carry” the one in addition problems? (Rigorous)

- A. Counting by tens
- B. Properties of a base ten number system
- C. Problem checking
- D. Adding numbers that are too big

46. Each kindergarten child has a card with the word one, two, three, four, or five on it. As the teacher says a number, the children with the print word for that number stand. What math principle is being practiced? (Rigorous)

- A. Rote counting
- B. Number representations
- C. Number sequencing
- D. Addition or subtraction

47. Jason has five baseball cards. His friend Marcus gives him six more baseball cards. How many baseball cards does Jason have in all? (Easy)

- A. 5
- B. 11
- C. 30
- D. 1

48. What is the main purpose of having kindergarten students count by twos? (Rigorous)

- A. To hear a rhythm
- B. To recognize patterns in numbers
- C. To practice addition
- D. To become familiar with equations

49. Square is to cube as triangle is to: (Rigorous)

- A. Sphere
- B. Rectangle
- C. Cone
- D. Tetrahedron

50. Which would be a way for early childhood students to learn about basic geometric concepts? (Rigorous)
- A. Using a ruler
 - B. Rote counting
 - C. Working with tangrams
 - D. Create an A-B color pattern
51. A class has 30 magnets for 6 tables of students. Students are asked to determine how many magnets each table of students should get so that each table of students has the same number of magnets. What math principle would students apply to solve this problem? (Rigorous)
- A. Division
 - B. Multiplication
 - C. Percent
 - D. Subtraction
52. Which of the following types of graphs would be best to use to record the eye color of the students in the class? (Average rigor)
- A. Bar graph or circle graph
 - B. Pictograph or bar graph
 - C. Line graph or pictograph
 - D. Line graph or bar graph
53. Which type of graph uses symbols to represent quantities? (Average rigor)
- A. Bar graph
 - B. Line graph
 - C. Pictograph
 - D. Circle graph
54. Which strategy involves students guessing a solution, checking the answer, and using the outcome to guide the next guess? (Average rigor)
- A. Problem-and-solution
 - B. Closer-and-closer
 - C. Guess-and-check
 - D. Try-and-retry

55. Students using a measuring cylinder are exploring what concept? (Average rigor)

- A. Volume
- B. Weight
- C. Length
- D. Temperature

56. The term “cubic feet” indicates which kind of measurement? (Average rigor)

- A. Volume
- B. Mass
- C. Length
- D. Distance

57. Every morning, the first grade class records the outside temperature on a graph. This activity is an example of what math skill? (Rigorous)

- A. Patterns and relationships
- B. Representation
- C. Number sense
- D. Reasoning

58. Which stage of mathematical development do students progress through first? (Rigorous)

- A. Use of mental imagery
- B. Use of manipulatives
- C. Use of abstract imagery
- D. Use of pattern recognition

59. Kindergarten students are participating in a calendar time activity. One student adds a straw to the “ones can” to represent that day of school. What math principle is being reinforced? (Rigorous)

- A. Properties of a base ten number system
- B. Sorting
- C. Counting by twos
- D. Even and odd numbers

**Subarea IV. Curriculum:
Additional Content**

60. Which locomotor skill should be developed first? (Average rigor)

- A. Slide
- B. Jump
- C. Crawl
- D. Walk

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| <p>61. Which type of physical education activity would be most likely to help students develop a sense of belonging? (Average rigor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Solitary activitiesB. Teamwork activitiesC. Competitive activitiesD. Creative activities <p>62. Which of the following is NOT a social skill commonly gained from participation in physical activities? (Rigorous)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Problem solving skillsB. Communication skillsC. Judgment skillsD. Empathy skills <p>63. What does geography include the study of? (Easy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. LocationB. Distribution of living thingsC. Distribution of the earth's featuresD. All of the above | <p>64. What is the study of how a society allocates its scarce resources to satisfy what are basically unlimited and competing wants? (Average rigor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. GeographyB. EconomicsC. GeologyD. Ecology <p>65. What term is applied to the process by which humans learn the expectations their society has for their behavior, in order that they might successfully function within that society? (Rigorous)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Cultural diffusionB. SocializationC. AssimilationD. Naturalization |
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66. What is the main benefit of teaching science in a context where it is relevant to the lives of students? (Average rigor)

- A. It reduces costs for the school.
- B. It allows science to be integrated with other subjects.
- C. It increases student motivation.
- D. It promotes independence.

67. Scientific inquiry begins with: (Easy)

- A. A hypothesis
- B. An observation
- C. A conclusion
- D. An experiment

68. Which hypothesis is valid? (Rigorous)

- A. An unknown factor causes tomato plants to produce no fruit sometimes.
- B. A tomato plant will produce tasty fruit if it is watered.
- C. A tomato plant will grow faster in full sunlight than partial sunlight.
- D. A tomato plant given this fertilizer will produce better fruit than all others.

69. Which subject would a color wheel most likely be used for? (Easy)

- A. Visual arts
- B. Music
- C. Movement
- D. Drama

70. What should the arts curriculum for early childhood avoid? (Average rigor)

- A. Judgment
- B. Open expression
- C. Experimentation
- D. Discovery

71. What would the viewing of a dance company performance be most likely to promote? (Average rigor)

- A. Critical-thinking skills
- B. Appreciation of the arts
- C. Improvisation skills
- D. Music vocabulary

72. Which skill is a manipulative skill? (Average rigor)

- A. Bending
- B. Bouncing
- C. Hopping
- D. Twisting

73. Which locomotor skill is a game of Fox and Hound most likely to be used to develop? (Average rigor)

- A. Creeping
- B. Hopping
- C. Galloping
- D. Leaping

74. The teaching of sports psychology incorporates physical education with: (Average rigor)

- A. Physical science
- B. Natural science
- C. Mathematics
- D. Social science

Subarea V. Instruction and Assessment

75. What are the most powerful factors influencing student's academic focus and success? (Average rigor)

- A. Teachers' knowledge and training
- B. Teachers' preparation and planning
- C. Students' attitudes and perceptions
- D. Students' interests and goals

76. According to IDEA, who must be involved in developing a child's IEP? (Average rigor)
- A. A medical doctor
 - B. The school psychologist
 - C. The parents or guardians
 - D. The principal
77. What environmental element can cause some students to become restless and hyperactive? (Average rigor)
- A. Bright lights
 - B. The arrangement of student desks
 - C. The proximity of the classroom to the playground
 - D. Comfortable seating
78. Young children do not concentrate for long periods of time. Generally, young children should be changing academic activities every: (Rigorous)
- A. 10-15 minutes
 - B. 15-20 minutes
 - C. 20-45 minutes
 - D. 45 minutes-1 hour
79. Teachers must create personalized learning communities where every student is a valued member and contributor of the classroom experiences. Which of the following are effects of a personalized learning environment? (Rigorous)
- A. Decreased drop-out rates among marginalized students
 - B. Increased learning affect for students
 - C. Decreased unproductive student behavior
 - D. All of the above
80. What type of assessment is a running reading record? (Average rigor)
- A. Observation
 - B. Structured assessment
 - C. Informal assessment
 - D. Formal assessment

81. Which type of assessment would be used to determine if students are meeting national and state learning standards? (Average rigor)

- A. Norm-referenced assessments
- B. Criterion-referenced assessments
- C. Performance-based assessments
- D. Observation-based assessments

82. What does a student's portfolio typically contain? (Easy)

- A. Results of standardized tests
- B. Completed self-appraisal checklists
- C. Samples of work
- D. Results of all assessment activities completed to date

83. Why are student records often a good indicator of student progress? (Easy)

- A. They contain information from several people.
- B. They show changes over time.
- C. They contain information gathered over a period of time.
- D. All of the above

84. Which type of assessment is most likely to be used to assess student interest and motivation? (Average rigor)

- A. Rating scales
- B. Questioning
- C. Portfolio assessment
- D. Anecdotal records

85. Which statement would it be most appropriate to make when speaking to parents about an issue of concern? (Rigorous)

- A. Sandra is often distracted easily.
- B. Sandra irritates other students.
- C. Sandra is a frustrating student.
- D. While completing the exam, Sandra started conversations with other students.

86. When is it appropriate for a teacher to talk to parents about another student's performance? (Rigorous)

- A. When the parents of the student have been invited to participate
- B. When the student is having a negative impact on other students
- C. When the student is performing well and only positive information will be communicated
- D. When permission to discuss the student has been given by the principal

87. What should a teacher record in anecdotal records of a student? (Average rigor)

- A. Assumptions about the student's interest
- B. Theories explaining the student's attitude
- C. Speculations about the student's motivation
- D. Observed behaviors

88. In regards to dealing with parents, which term best describes the role that teachers should play in the education of children? (Average rigor)

- A. Friends
- B. Leaders
- C. Partners
- D. Managers

Subarea VI. Professionalism

89. Head Start Programs were created in what decade? (Easy)

- A. 2000's
- B. 1990's
- C. 1980's
- D. 1960's

90. As teachers select instructional materials, it is important that teachers remember: (Average rigor)

- A. It is unlawful for students to study from textbooks or materials that are brought from home.
- B. It is unlawful for students to study from textbooks or materials that are more than 10 years old.
- C. It is unlawful to require students to study from textbooks or materials other than those approved by the state Department of Education.
- D. None of the above

91. Under the IDEA, Congress provides safeguards for students against schools' actions, including the right to sue in court, and encourages states to develop hearing and mediation systems to resolve disputes. This is known as: (Rigorous)

- A. Due process
- B. Mediation
- C. Safe Schools Initiative
- D. Parent involvement

92. If child abuse is suspected, what action should a teacher take? (Average rigor)

- A. Wait to see if the child talks about it again
- B. Talk to your supervisor about your concerns
- C. Call the child's parent
- D. Take no action unless there is proof

93. A student who is deaf has an Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) in place. This legal document is a way of providing: (Average rigor)

- A. Early intervention
- B. Help for the family and the child
- C. Services to deal with the child's disability
- D. All of the above

94. The commitment that a community shows to its educational communities is: (Average rigor)

- A. Judged by how much money is contributed
- B. Something that doesn't matter much to the school
- C. A valuable investment in the future
- D. Something that will cause immediate gains in the school's AYP results

95. How should a teacher respond to criticism about her teaching strategies from a parent? (Rigorous)

- A. Explain to the parent that negative feedback is hurtful and mean-spirited
- B. Dismiss the criticism as an attempt to undermine her performance
- C. Think about the criticism objectively and consider that it might be true
- D. Change her teaching strategies to eliminate the aspect being criticized

96. Teachers and parents should be: (Easy)

- A. Enemies
- B. Friends
- C. Partners
- D. Strangers

97. What should a teacher begin a parent-teacher conference with? (Average rigor)

- A. Student weaknesses
- B. Positive comments
- C. Entertaining anecdotes
- D. Issues of concern

98. Which of the following is a right of parents? (Easy)

- A. To be informed of the teacher's concerns about their child
- B. To require the teacher to use the teaching method that works for the child
- C. To administer discipline to their child in the classroom
- D. To attend all classes to support their child

- 99. When dealing with a difficult family, what is it most important for a teacher to display? (Average rigor)**
- A. Strength
 - B. Excitement
 - C. Authority
 - D. Patience
- 100. There has been a lot of research on how birth order in a family affects the development of young children. Researchers have identified typical characteristics that can apply to the eldest child in the family. Which of the following are characteristics of an oldest child? (Rigorous)**
- A. Expects to have things done for him/her
 - B. May feel left out
 - C. Tries to control other children
 - D. Adapts easily to situations

TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

Pre Test Answer Key

1.	C	35.	C	69.	A
2.	B	36.	B	70.	A
3.	B	37.	C	71.	B
4.	D	38.	A	72.	B
5.	A	39.	D	73.	C
6.	A	40.	C	74.	D
7.	C	41.	A	75.	C
8.	D	42.	A	76.	C
9.	A	43.	A	77.	A
10.	D	44.	D	78.	B
11.	C	45.	B	79.	D
12.	D	46.	B	80.	B
13.	C	47.	B	81.	B
14.	A	48.	B	82.	C
15.	C	49.	D	83.	D
16.	A	50.	C	84.	A
17.	D	51.	A	85.	D
18.	C	52.	B	86.	A
19.	D	53.	C	87.	D
20.	D	54.	C	88.	C
21.	A	55.	A	89.	D
22.	A	56.	A	90.	C
23.	C	57.	B	91.	A
24.	A	58.	B	92.	B
25.	B	59.	A	93.	D
26.	C	60.	C	94.	C
27.	B	61.	B	95.	C
28.	D	62.	D	96.	C
29.	B	63.	D	97.	B
30.	A	64.	B	98.	A
31.	A	65.	B	99.	D
32.	A	66.	C	100.	C
33.	D	67.	B		
34.	A	68.	C		

TEACHER CERTIFICATION STUDY GUIDE

Pre Test Rigor Table

	Easy %20	Average rigor %40	Rigorous %40
Question #	3, 8, 14, 17, 19, 20, 33, 35, 36, 38, 40, 47, 63, 67, 69, 82, 83, 89, 96, 98	1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 21, 26, 27, 28, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 64, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 80, 81, 84, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 97, 99	5, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 41, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 57, 58, 59, 62, 65, 68, 78, 79, 85, 86, 91, 95, 100

Pre Test Answer Key Rationale

Subarea I. Child Development and Learning

1. Which of the following is NOT one of Gardner's Multiple Intelligences? (Average rigor)
- A. Intrapersonal
 - B. Musical
 - C. Technological
 - D. Logical/mathematical

Answer C: Technological

The Multiple Intelligence Theory, developed by Howard Gardner, suggests that students learn in (at least) seven different ways. These include visually/spatially, musically, verbally, logically/mathematically, interpersonally, intrapersonally, and bodily/kinesthetically.

2. What developmental patterns should a professional teacher assess to meet the needs of each student? (Average rigor)
- A. Academic, regional, and family background
 - B. Social, physical, and academic
 - C. Academic, physical, and family background
 - D. Physical, family, and ethnic background

Answer B: Social, physical, and academic

The effective teacher applies knowledge of physical, social, and academic developmental patterns and of individual differences, to meet the instructional needs of all students in the classroom.

3. How many stages of intellectual development does Piaget define? (Easy)

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. Six
- D. Eight

Answer B: Four

Jean Piaget's theory describes how human minds develop through four stages. The first stage is the sensory-motor stage. This occurs up to age 2 and involves understanding the world via the senses. The second stage is the pre-operational stage. It occurs from ages 2 to 7 and involves understanding symbols. The concrete operations stage occurs from ages 7 to 11 and is where children begin to develop reason. The final stage is the formal operations stage. It involves the development of logical and abstract thinking.

4. At what age would a child be expected to have developed speech patterns with 100% intelligibility? (Average rigor)

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer D: 5

Speech intelligibility guidelines provide a tracking of a child's oral speech development. Children at 2 years old should have speech patterns that are about 70% intelligible. Children at 3 years old should have an increased 10% speech pattern that is about 80% intelligible. Children at 4 years old should have a 20% speech pattern that is about 90% intelligible. Children at 5 years old should have a speech pattern that is 100% intelligible.

5. A student has improved their vocabulary, but is not confident enough to use their new vocabulary, so the teacher is not aware of the improvement. What is this an example of? (Rigorous)
- A. Latent development
 - B. Dormant development
 - C. Random development
 - D. Delayed development

Answer A: Latent development

Latent development refers to the way that development in students may not always be observable. A student that has developed and improved their vocabulary, but lacks the confidence to use the vocabulary would not show any outward signs of the development, and so the change may remain hidden. Teachers should be aware of this in order to identify a child's future or near-future capabilities.

6. The various domains of development are best described as: (Average rigor)
- A. Integrated
 - B. Independent
 - C. Simultaneous
 - D. Parallel

Answer A: Integrated

The most important premise of child development is that all domains of development (physical, social, and academic) are integrated.

7. Why is Kohlberg's theory important to classroom teachers? (Rigorous)

- A. It is a theory that explains how language is acquired.
- B. It is a theory that explains how complex and logical thought is developed.
- C. It is a theory that explains the stages of moral development in a child.
- D. It is a theory that explains how higher mental functions develop in a child.

Answer C: It is a theory that explains the stages of moral development in a child.

Kohlberg's theory explains how children progress through stages of moral development. In the pre-conventional level, morality is based on obeying rules and avoiding punishment, and satisfying one's own needs. This occurs up to age 9. From 9 to adolescence is the conventional level. In this level, morality is based on acting based on the expectations of others and fulfilling obligations. The post-conventional level occurs in adulthood. In this level, morality is based on a social contract and on reasoning based on universal ethical principles such as fairness.

8. A child with a disability is one who has: (Easy)

- A. Sensory impairments
- B. Emotional disturbance
- C. Mental retardation
- D. Any of the above

Answer D: Any of the above

Special education teachers should be aware that although students across disabilities may demonstrate difficulty in similar ways, the causes may be very different. For example, some disabilities are due to specific sensory impairments (hearing or vision), some due to cognitive ability (mental retardation), and some due to neurological impairment (autism or some learning disabilities). The reason for the difficulty should be a consideration when planning the program of special education intervention.

9. Which type of social skills assessment involves the teacher observing students in structured scenarios? (Average rigor)

- A. Role play
- B. Teacher ratings
- C. Peer nomination
- D. Peer rating

Answer A: Role play

There are many ways to assess student's social skills. Role play is a method that involves the teacher observing students as they take part in structured scenarios.

10. What is a good strategy for teaching ethnically diverse students? (Rigorous)

- A. Don't focus on the students' culture
- B. Expect them to assimilate easily into your classroom
- C. Imitate their speech patterns
- D. Use instructional strategies of various formats

Answer D: Use instructional strategies of various formats

When teaching students from multicultural backgrounds, instructional strategies may be inappropriate and unsuccessful when presented in a single format which relies on the student's understanding and acceptance of the values and common attributes of a specific culture which is not his or her own. A good approach for teaching ethnically diverse students is to use instructional strategies of various formats.

11. Which of the following is an example of content which has been differentiated to meet the needs of individual learners? (Rigorous)

- A. Flexible group activities on various levels
- B. Accepting different final projects from various students
- C. Research projects based on student's interests
- D. Individual tutoring by the teacher to address student weaknesses

Answer C: Research projects based on student's interests

Differentiated instruction encompasses several areas: content, process, and product. Differentiating content means that students will have access to content that piques their interest about a topic, with a complexity that provides an appropriate challenge to their intellectual development.

12. A teacher is planning to get all of her students involved in sports for the purpose of helping develop hand-eye coordination and teamwork skills. What would be the most appropriate approach when planning the sports activities? (Rigorous)

- A. Encourage competition among students so they become used to the pressure of competing.
- B. Ensure that students who dislike sports continue until they enjoy sports.
- C. Choose activities that are beyond the student's current abilities so students are prompted to improve.
- D. Maintain a relaxed atmosphere and remind students that the sport is designed to be fun.

Answer D: Maintain a relaxed atmosphere and remind students that the sport is designed to be fun.

Sports can be valuable in child development. It can develop motor skills, social skills, and help students develop personal interests. It is important that sporting activities for young children focus on the positive benefits such as the development of motor skills and personal interests, rather than focusing on competition.

13. Which of the following is a true statement? (Rigorous)

- A. Recess is not important to a child's development.
- B. Playtime is only provided in schools to help children release energy.
- C. Play has an important and positive role in child development.
- D. Solitary play is always an indication that a child has development issues.

Answer C: Play has an important and positive role in child development.

Too often, recess and play is considered peripheral or unimportant to a child's development. It is sometimes seen as a way to allow kids to just get physical energy out or a "tradition" of childhood. The truth is, though, that play is very important to human development. Play is an activity that helps teach basic values such as sharing and cooperation. It also teaches that taking care of oneself (as opposed to constantly working) is good for human beings and further creates a more enjoyable society.

14. Which of the following has been shown to have the greatest impact on a student's academic performance? (Easy)

- A. The teacher's expectations
- B. Strict discipline
- C. The student's social skills
- D. Measurable objectives

Answer A: The teacher's expectations

Considerable research has been done, over several decades, regarding student performance. Time and again, a direct correlation has been demonstrated between the teacher's expectations for a particular student and that student's academic performance. This may be unintended and subtle but the effects are manifest and measurable.

15. A learning activity for students below age eight should focus on: (Rigorous)

- A. Complex activities
- B. Applying the information
- C. Short time frames
- D. Challenging students

Answer C: Short time frames

Younger children tend to process information at a slower rate than older children (age eight and older). Learning activities selected for younger students (below age eight) should focus on short time frames in highly simplified form.

16. Children from age 2 through 5 develop patterns of language from the words and sentences: (Rigorous)

- A. They hear on a daily basis
- B. They encounter in learning situations
- C. They read in grade-level books
- D. They learn from other students

Answer A: They hear on a daily basis

Children develop patterns of language by learning from the vocal experiences of word and sentence usage that they hear on a daily basis. As children continue through the language development years, the words they hear on a daily basis continue to add to their understanding of language.

17. Which of the following problems are likely to be faced by migrant, homeless, and abandoned children? (Easy)

- A. Poor attendance
- B. Language barriers
- C. Social isolation
- D. All of the above

Answer D: All of the above

Migrant, homeless, and abandoned children face a number of educational problems. Common problems faced include poor attendance, language barriers, and social isolation. These can lead to poor school performance.

18. Why is it most important for teachers to ensure that students from different economic backgrounds have access to the resources they need to acquire the academic skills being taught? (Rigorous)

- A. All students must work together on set tasks.
- B. All students must achieve the same results in performance tasks.
- C. All students must have equal opportunity for academic success.
- D. All students must be fully included in classroom activities.

Answer C: All students must have equal opportunity for academic success.

The economic backgrounds of students can impact the resources they have. Regardless of the positive or negative impacts on the students' education from outside sources, it is the teacher's responsibility to ensure that all students in the classroom have an equal opportunity for academic success. This includes ensuring that all students have equal access to the resources needed to acquire the skills being taught.

19. Which of the following is the main source of energy in the diet? (Easy)

- A. Vitamins
- B. Minerals
- C. Water
- D. Carbohydrates

Answer D: Carbohydrates

The components of nutrition are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and water. Carbohydrates are the main source of energy (glucose) in the human diet. Common sources of carbohydrates are fruits, vegetables, grains, dairy products, and legumes.

20. Which of the following would be likely to influence a student's learning and academic progress? (Easy)

- A. Relocation
- B. Emotional abuse
- C. Bullying
- D. All of the above

Answer D: All of the above

Children can be influenced by social and emotional factors. Relocation, emotional, abuse, and bullying can all have a negative impact on a student's learning and academic progress.

21. Which of the following is NOT a communication issue related to diversity within the classroom? (Average rigor)

- A. Learning disorders
- B. Sensitive terminology
- C. Body language
- D. Discussing differing viewpoints and opinions

Answer A: Learning disorders

There are several communication issues that the teacher in a diverse classroom should be aware of. These include being sensitive to terminology, being aware of body language, and emphasizing the discussion of differing viewpoints and opinions.

22. What would a teacher wanting to improve a student's self-esteem be best to tell the student? (Rigorous)

- A. What they did that helped produce a successful result
- B. The high grade they achieved
- C. How they performed compared to other students
- D. The actions they can take to perform better in the future

Answer A: what they did that helped produce a successful result

Teachers can instill positive self-concepts and help create self-confidence by providing positive feedback. The most effective feedback for enhancing self-confidence is qualitative comments, where the student's success is attributed to their effort and where the teacher focuses on what the student did that attributed to their success.

23. What is the main reason that punishment should not be the first method used to guide behavior? (Rigorous)

- A. It can isolate students.
- B. It can create strained relationships.
- C. It can result in behavior suppression.
- D. It can produce feelings of anger and resentment.

Answer C: It can result in behavior suppression.

Punishment is not the first choice as the method used to guide behavior, as it can suppress behavior, rather than eliminate it. When this occurs, a genuine behavior change does not occur and it is less likely that the change will be permanent.

24. Which of the following is an effective method for helping young children cope with stress? (Rigorous)

- A. Reading them books
- B. Encouraging them to play sports
- C. Helping them make friends
- D. Persuading them not to focus on their feelings

Answer A: Reading them books

For younger children, reading them books is an effective method for helping them deal with stress. By seeing how other characters deal with stress, students can learn how to cope with stress and understand that feeling stressed is normal.

Subarea II. Curriculum: Literacy

25. Which of the following correctly describes the importance of developing fluent reading skills? (Rigorous)

- A. Automaticity with text is necessary to be considered a reader.
- B. Fluency directly correlates to comprehension.
- C. Prosody allows students to sound better when reading aloud.
- D. Fluency is measured on high stakes tests.

Answer B: Fluency directly correlates to comprehension.

Research over the years has shown a correlation between adequate rates of fluency and student's comprehension. It is important to know appropriate reading rates at different grade levels and to realize that fluency has different levels: letter fluency, sound fluency, word fluency, phrase fluency, and finally oral reading fluency.

26. Which of the following early reading skills develops first? (Average rigor)

- A. Comprehension
- B. Phonics
- C. Phonemic awareness
- D. Letter identification

Answer C: Phonemic awareness

In typically developing children, phonemic awareness skills should be developed before the other reading skills listed.

27. Which of the following is a convention of print that children learn during reading activities? (Average rigor)

- A. The meaning of words
- B. The left to right motion
- C. The purpose of print
- D. The identification of letters

Answer B: The left to right motion

During reading activities, children learn conventions of print. Children learn the way to hold a book, where to begin to read, the left to right motion, and how to continue from one line to another.

28. Which of the following concepts of print can be taught during a read aloud? (Average rigor)

- A. Front and back of book
- B. Author
- C. Title location
- D. All of the above

Answer D: All of the above

All concepts of print can and should be modeled to students through reading aloud activities.

29. Ms. Arnold has her first grade students sitting around her word wall. Which of the following activities would be inappropriate for her to use with this group of students? (Rigorous)

- A. Having the students clap out the syllables of some of the displayed words
- B. Discussing word meanings
- C. Teaching new vocabulary words in isolation
- D. Finding all the words on the wall that meet certain criteria

Answer B: Discussing word meanings

While brief discussions of meanings might be used during word wall activities, it is not the purpose of a word wall. Meanings should be discussed in context rather than in the isolation of word walls. It might be appropriate to develop a vocabulary board, where words, pictures and meanings are connected instead.

30. John is having difficulty reading the word reach. In isolation, he pronounces each sound as /r/ /ee/ /sh/. Which of the following is a possible instructional technique which could help solve John's reading difficulty? (Rigorous)

- A. Additional phonemic awareness instruction
- B. Additional phonics instruction
- C. Additional skill and drill practice
- D. Additional minimal pair practice

Answer A: Additional phonemic awareness instruction

John is having difficulty with the sound symbol relationship between the /ch/ and /sh/. While it may appear at first that this is a phonics problem, in fact, it is important to begin with the earlier skill of phonemic awareness to ensure the student has a solid foundational understanding of the oral portions before moving totally into the sound symbol arena. If John is able to distinguish between the two sounds orally, it is obvious more phonics instruction is needed. However, proceeding directly to phonics instruction may be pointless and frustrating for John if he is unable to hear the distinctions.

31. Students are about to read a text that contains concepts that will be difficult for students to grasp. When should the vocabulary be introduced to students? (Rigorous)

- A. Before reading
- B. During reading
- C. After reading
- D. It should not be introduced.

Answer A: Before reading

If the text, itself, in the judgment of the teacher, contains difficult concepts for the children to grasp, the vocabulary should be introduced before reading.

32. George has read his second graders three formats of the story “The Three Little Pigs.” One is the traditional version, one is written from the wolf’s point of view, and the third is written from the first pig’s point of view. As George leads a discussion on the three texts with his students, he is trying to help his students develop their ability to: (Rigorous)

- A. Compare and contrast texts
- B. Understand point of view
- C. Recognize metaphors
- D. Rewrite fictional stories

Answer A: Compare and contrast texts

George understands the importance of developing critical thinking skills in young children. He has read three different formats of the same story in order to help his students develop their ability to compare texts.

33. Which of the following is an appropriate way for students to respond to literature? (Easy)

- A. Art
- B. Drama
- C. Writing
- D. All of the above

Answer D: All of the above

Responding to literature through art, writing, and drama helps children to reflect on the books they have read and make them a part of their lives.

34. Making inferences from a text means that the reader: (Rigorous)

- A. Is making informed judgments based on available evidence
- B. Is determining how the author has supported their ideas
- C. Is making a guess based on what the reader would like to be true of the text
- D. All of the above

Answer A: Is making informed judgments based on available evidence

In order to draw inferences and make conclusions, a reader must use prior knowledge and apply it to the current situation. An inference is an informed judgment based on available evidence.

35. The works of Paul Bunyan, John Henry, and Pecos Bill are all exaggerated accounts of individuals with superhuman strength. What type of literature are these works? (Easy)

- A. Fables
- B. Fairytales
- C. Tall tales
- D. Myths

Answer C: Tall tales

Tall tales are purposely exaggerated accounts of individuals with superhuman strength. The works of Paul Bunyan, John Henry, and Pecos Bill are all examples of tall tales. Fables are usually stories about animals with human features that often teach a lesson. Fairytales usually focus on good versus evil, reward and punishment. Myths are stories about events from the earliest times.

36. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a fable? (Easy)

- A. Have animal characters that act like humans
- B. Considered to be true
- C. Teaches a moral
- D. Reveals human foibles

Answer B: Considered to be true

The common characteristics of fables are animals that act like humans, a focus on revealing human foibles, and teaching a moral or lesson. Fables are not considered to be true.

37. Children who are having difficulty understanding non-literal expressions are having difficulties with which of the following areas? (Rigorous)

- A. Syntax
- B. Morphology
- C. Semantics
- D. Phonics

Answer C: Semantics

Listening and understanding the intentions of speakers (teacher/peers) involves semantics. A student that is having difficulty understanding non-literal expressions is having difficulty with semantics.

38. Which form of language development occurs first? (Easy)

- A. Nonverbal
- B. Oral language
- C. Written language
- D. Interplay of oral and written language

Answer A: Nonverbal

The development of language progresses through several stages. These stages are: nonverbal, oral language, interplay of oral and written language, and written language.

39. Which of the following shows the normal progression of writing skills over time? (Rigorous)

- A. Scribbles, words, sentences, sounds, phrases
- B. Sounds, words, phrases, scribbles, sentences
- C. Sounds, scribbles, words, phrases, sentences
- D. Scribbles, sounds, words, phrases, sentences

Answer D: Scribbles, sounds, words, phrases, sentences

The normal progression of writing skills occurs in the following order: scribbles, sounds, words, phrases, and then sentences.

40. Which of the following is NOT a developmental stage of writing? (Easy)

- A. Early writing
- B. Role play writing
- C. Pre-conventional writing
- D. Experimental writing

Answer C: Pre-conventional writing

Children develop writing skills through a series of steps. These steps are: role play writing, experimental writing, early writing, and then conventional writing. During role playing writing, the child writes in scribbles and assigns a message to the symbols. With experimental writing, the child usually writes with letters according to the way they sound. In early writing stages, young children start to use a small range of familiar text forms and sight words in their writing. Conventional writing is the final stage.

- 41. Jose moved to the United States last month. He speaks little to no English at this time. His teacher is teaching the class about habitats in science and has chosen to read a story about various habitats to the class. The vocabulary is difficult. What should Jose's teacher do with Jose? (Rigorous)**

- A. Provide Jose with additional opportunities to learn about habitats
- B. Read the story to Jose multiple times
- C. Show Jose pictures of habitats from his native country
- D. Excuse Jose from the assignment

Answer A: Provide Jose with additional opportunities to learn about habitats

Students who are learning English should be exposed to a variety of opportunities to learn the same concepts as native speakers. Content should not be changed, but the manner in which it is presented and reinforced should be changed.

- 42. What type of literature are characters, settings, and themes, interpretations, opinions, theories, and research usually found in? (Average rigor)**

- A. Non-fiction
- B. Fairy tale
- C. Fiction
- D. Folktales

Answer A: Non-fiction

In fiction, students can generally expect to see plot, characters, setting, and themes. In nonfiction, students may see a plot, characters, settings, and themes, but they will also experience interpretations, opinions, theories, research, and other elements.

- 43. What question would it be most important for a teacher to ask when deciding if a book will be appropriate for classroom use? (Average rigor)**
- A. Do the characters provide positive role models for children?
 - B. Is the setting of the book modern?
 - C. Will every student in the class be interested in the subject of the book?
 - D. Is the book short enough for students to read in one sitting?

Answer A: Do the characters provide positive role models for children?

Children love to identify with the characters in books, so it is important to select books with characters that provide positive role models for children.

- 44. Mr. Adams uses a short story about early train travel as part of a history lesson. This shows that literature: (Average rigor)**
- A. Can be used to expand students' vocabulary
 - B. Can be used to build students' communication skills
 - C. Can be used to help students empathize
 - D. Can be used to enhance other areas of the curriculum

Answer D: Can be used to enhance other areas of the curriculum

"Learning across the curriculum" can be enhanced by using literature as another means to convey essential information. Using a short story with a subject related to history could be used to enhance the learning of history.

Subarea III. Curriculum: Mathematics

- 45. Which math principle indicates that a student should "carry" the one in addition problems? (Rigorous)**
- A. Counting by tens
 - B. Properties of a base ten number system
 - C. Problem checking
 - D. Adding numbers that are too big

Answer B: Properties of a base ten number system

In a base ten number system, groups of ten ones are regrouped and carried into the tens column. In the addition problem shown, four ones plus nine ones is equal to 13 ones. The ten ones are regrouped and carried into the tens column.

46. Each kindergarten child has a card with the word one, two, three, four, or five on it. As the teacher says a number, the children with the print word for that number stand. What math principle is being practiced? (Rigorous)

- A. Rote counting
- B. Number representations
- C. Number sequencing
- D. Addition or subtraction

Answer B: Number representations

In this activity, students are practicing different ways to represent numbers (verbal word, printed word). They are not rote counting (counting without meaning). They are not arranging numbers in order (sequencing), and they are not adding or subtracting two numbers.

47. Jason has five baseball cards. His friend Marcus gives him six more baseball cards. How many baseball cards does Jason have in all? (Easy)

- A. 5
- B. 11
- C. 30
- D. 1

Answer B: 11

The words *in all* indicate that this is an addition problem: $5 + 6 = 11$. The correct answer is 11.

48. What is the main purpose of having kindergarten students count by twos? (Rigorous)

- A. To hear a rhythm
- B. To recognize patterns in numbers
- C. To practice addition
- D. To become familiar with equations

Answer B: To recognize patterns in numbers

Recognizing patterns in numbers is an early skill for multiplication. It will also help children recognize patterns in word families such as *bit*, *hit*, *fit*.

49. Square is to cube as triangle is to: (Rigorous)

- A. Sphere
- B. Rectangle
- C. Cone
- D. Tetrahedron

Answer D: Tetrahedron

A square is a two-dimensional polygon, and a cube is a three-dimensional solid made up of squares. A triangle is a two-dimensional polygon, and a tetrahedron is a three-dimensional solid made up of triangles.

50. Which would be a way for early childhood students to learn about basic geometric concepts? (Rigorous)

- A. Using a ruler
- B. Rote counting
- C. Working with tangrams
- D. Create an A-B color pattern

Answer C: Working with tangrams

Tangrams, or puzzle pieces, are excellent manipulatives for children to use to explore geometric shapes and relationships. They allow students to transform shapes through flips and rotations as well as to take them apart and put them together in different formations.

51. A class has 30 magnets for 6 tables of students. Students are asked to determine how many magnets each table of students should get so that each table of students has the same number of magnets. What math principle would students apply to solve this problem? (Rigorous)

- A. Division
- B. Multiplication
- C. Percent
- D. Subtraction

Answer A: Division

The magnets need to be divided equally between 6 tables of students. The division principle is applied to solve this problem ($30 \div 6 = 5$). Each table gets five magnets.

52. Which of the following types of graphs would be best to use to record the eye color of the students in the class? (Average rigor)

- A. Bar graph or circle graph
- B. Pictograph or bar graph
- C. Line graph or pictograph
- D. Line graph or bar graph

Answer B: Pictograph or bar graph

A pictograph or a line graph could be used. In this activity, a line graph would not be used because it shows change over time. Although a circle graph could be used to show a percentage of students with brown eyes, blue eyes, etc., that representation would be too advanced for early childhood students.

53. Which type of graph uses symbols to represent quantities? (Average rigor)

- A. Bar graph
- B. Line graph
- C. Pictograph
- D. Circle graph

Answer C: Pictograph

A pictograph shows comparison of quantities using symbols. Each symbol represents a number of items.

54. Which strategy involves students guessing a solution, checking the answer, and using the outcome to guide the next guess? (Average rigor)

- A. Problem-and-solution
- B. Closer-and-closer
- C. Guess-and-check
- D. Try-and-retry

Answer C: Guess-and-check

The guess-and-check strategy calls for students to make an initial guess at the solution, check the answer, and use the outcome to guide the next guess. With each successive guess, the student should get closer to the correct answer. Constructing a table from the guesses can help organize the data.

55. Students using a measuring cylinder are exploring what concept? (Average rigor)

- A. Volume
- B. Weight
- C. Length
- D. Temperature

Answer A: Volume

The amount of liquid in a cylinder would be a measure of volume. A balance or scale would be used to measure weight. A ruler or meter stick would be used to measure length. A thermometer would be used to measure temperature.

56. The term “cubic feet” indicates which kind of measurement? (Average rigor)

- A. Volume
- B. Mass
- C. Length
- D. Distance

Answer A: Volume

The word *cubic* indicates that this is a term describing volume.

57. Every morning, the first grade class records the outside temperature on a graph. This activity is an example of what math skill? (Rigorous)

- A. Patterns and relationships
- B. Representation
- C. Number sense
- D. Reasoning

Answer B: Representation

By recording the daily temperature, students are using representation of a number value for the temperature on the chart.

58. Which stage of mathematical development do students progress through first? (Rigorous)

- A. Use of mental imagery
- B. Use of manipulatives
- C. Use of abstract imagery
- D. Use of pattern recognition

Answer B: Use of manipulatives

Typical mathematical development progresses through three main stages. These stages are: use of manipulatives, use of mental imagery, and use of abstract imagery.

59. Kindergarten students are participating in a calendar time activity. One student adds a straw to the “ones can” to represent that day of school. What math principle is being reinforced? (Rigorous)

- A. Properties of a base ten number system
- B. Sorting
- C. Counting by twos
- D. Even and odd numbers

Answer A: Properties of a base ten number system

As the students group craft sticks into groups of tens to represent the days of school, they are learning the properties of our base ten number system.

Subarea IV. Curriculum: Additional Content

60. Which locomotor skill should be developed first? (Average rigor)

- A. Slide
- B. Jump
- C. Crawl
- D. Walk

Answer C: Crawl

Locomotor skills acquisition should follow a sequential development, where each skill is developed only after the skill preceding it has been developed. The order for the sequential development of locomotor skills is crawl, creep, walk, run, jump, hop, gallop, slide, leap, skip, and step-hop.

61. Which type of physical education activity would be most likely to help students develop a sense of belonging? (Average rigor)

- A. Solitary activities
- B. Teamwork activities
- C. Competitive activities
- D. Creative activities

Answer B: Teamwork activities

One of the benefits of participating in physical activities is that students often develop a sense of belonging. This most often occurs in team sports, where students feel a sense of belonging to the team. The relationships developed with others in the process can also create a larger sense of belonging, such as feeling like one belongs to the school community.

62. Which of the following is NOT a social skill commonly gained from participation in physical activities? (Rigorous)

- A. Problem solving skills
- B. Communication skills
- C. Judgment skills
- D. Empathy skills

Answer D: Empathy skills

Participation in physical activities helps students develop a number of social skills. Problem solving skills and judgment skills are developed in both individual and team sports. Communication skills are especially developed in team sports. Empathy skills are not generally developed during physical activities.

63. What does geography include the study of? (Easy)

- A. Location
- B. Distribution of living things
- C. Distribution of the earth's features
- D. All of the above

Answer D: All of the above

Geography involves studying location and how living things and earth's features are distributed throughout the earth. It includes where animals, people, and plants live and the effects of their relationship with earth's physical features.

64. What is the study of how a society allocates its scarce resources to satisfy what are basically unlimited and competing wants? (Average rigor)

- A. Geography
- B. Economics
- C. Geology
- D. Ecology

Answer B: Economics

Economics is the study of how a society allocates its scarce resources to satisfy what are basically unlimited and competing wants. A fundamental fact of economics is that resources are scarce and that wants are infinite. The fact that scarce resources have to satisfy unlimited wants means that choices have to be made.

65. What term is applied to the process by which humans learn the expectations their society has for their behavior, in order that they might successfully function within that society? (Rigorous)

- A. Cultural diffusion
- B. Socialization
- C. Assimilation
- D. Naturalization

Answer B: Socialization

Socialization is the process by which humans learn the expectations their society has for their behavior, in order that they might successfully function within that society. Socialization takes place in children primarily as they learn and are taught the rules and norms of their culture.

66. What is the main benefit of teaching science in a context where it is relevant to the lives of students? (Average rigor)

- A. It reduces costs for the school.
- B. It allows science to be integrated with other subjects.
- C. It increases student motivation.
- D. It promotes independence.

Answer C: It increases student motivation.

If learning is connected to everyday life, students are motivated because they can easily see its relevance. If they are taught about something remote, they will not be able to relate, and the result is decreased interest, decreased motivation to study, and a general decrease in learning.

67. Scientific inquiry begins with: (Easy)

- A. A hypothesis
- B. An observation
- C. A conclusion
- D. An experiment

Answer B: An observation

Observations, however general they may seem, lead scientists to create a viable question and an educated guess (hypothesis) about what to expect. The hypothesis can be tested by an experiment, and a conclusion drawn based on the experiment.

68. Which hypothesis is valid? (Rigorous)

- A. An unknown factor causes tomato plants to produce no fruit sometimes.
- B. A tomato plant will produce tasty fruit if it is watered.
- C. A tomato plant will grow faster in full sunlight than partial sunlight.
- D. A tomato plant given this fertilizer will produce better fruit than all others.

Answer C: A tomato plant will grow faster in full sunlight than partial sunlight.

A valid hypothesis must be able to be proven either right or wrong. “An unknown factor causes tomato plants to produce no fruit sometimes” cannot be proven definitely right or wrong since it is too vague. “A tomato plant will produce tasty fruit if it is watered” cannot be proven either right or wrong because the measurement “tasty” is subjective. “A tomato plant given this fertilizer will produce better fruit than all others” cannot be tested because it cannot be proven that the fruit is better than all others. “A tomato plant will grow faster in full sunlight than partial sunlight” is valid because it can be proven right or wrong.

69. Which subject would a color wheel most likely be used for? (Easy)

- A. Visual arts
- B. Music
- C. Movement
- D. Drama

Answer A: Visual arts

A color wheel is an important tool in teaching students visual arts. It is used to teach students about primary colors and secondary colors. It is also used to help students learn about mixing colors.

70. What should the arts curriculum for early childhood avoid? (Average rigor)

- A. Judgment
- B. Open expression
- C. Experimentation
- D. Discovery

Answer A: Judgment

The arts curriculum for early childhood should focus on the experimental and discovery aspects of the arts. The emphasis should be on creative processes with little judgment and criticism should also be minimal.

71. What would the viewing of a dance company performance be most likely to promote? (Average rigor)

- A. Critical-thinking skills
- B. Appreciation of the arts
- C. Improvisation skills
- D. Music vocabulary

Answer B: Appreciation of the arts

Live performances are an important part of learning arts and help to develop aesthetic appreciation of the arts. A dance company performance is one example of a live performance that students could attend.

72. Which skill is a manipulative skill? (Average rigor)

- A. Bending
- B. Bouncing
- C. Hopping
- D. Twisting

Answer B: Bouncing

Physical education skills are divided into locomotor skills, nonlocomotor skills, and manipulative skills. Manipulative skills are those that use body parts to propel or receive an object. Bouncing is a manipulative skill that involves propelling a ball downwards.

73. Which locomotor skill is a game of Fox and Hound most likely to be used to develop? (Average rigor)

- A. Creeping
- B. Hopping
- C. Galloping
- D. Leaping

Answer C: Galloping

Galloping is a locomotor skills that involves forward or backward advanced elongation of walking combined and coordinated with a leap. Playing a game of Fox and Hound is one activity that helps develop galloping skills.

74. The teaching of sports psychology incorporates physical education with: (Average rigor)

- A. Physical science
- B. Natural science
- C. Mathematics
- D. Social science

Answer D: Social science

Physical education can be incorporated with other learning areas, such as physical science, mathematics, natural science, and kinesiology. Teaching sports psychology is one example of incorporating physical education with social science.

Subarea V. Instruction and Assessment

75. What are the most powerful factors influencing student's academic focus and success? (Average rigor)

- A. Teachers' knowledge and training
- B. Teachers' preparation and planning
- C. Students' attitudes and perceptions
- D. Students' interests and goals

Answer C: Students' attitudes and perceptions

Students' attitudes and perceptions about learning are the most powerful factors influencing academic focus and success. The key is to ensure that objectives are focused on students' interests and are relevant to their lives. It is also important that students believe that they have the ability to perform tasks.

76. According to IDEA, who must be involved in developing a child's IEP? (Average rigor)

- A. A medical doctor
- B. The school psychologist
- C. The parents or guardians
- D. The principal

Answer C: The parents or guardians

Under the IDEA, parent/guardian involvement in the development of the student's IEP is required and absolutely essential for the advocacy of the disabled student's educational needs.

77. What environmental element can cause some students to become restless and hyperactive? (Average rigor)

- A. Bright lights
- B. The arrangement of student desks
- C. The proximity of the classroom to the playground
- D. Comfortable seating

Answer A: Bright lights

Environmental preferences such as lighting, noise level, and room temperature are factors that can affect students in various ways and are often directly related to individual learning styles. A number of students learn best in bright light, but others learn considerably better in low-lighted areas. Bright light can actually cause some students to become restless and hyperactive.

78. Young children do not concentrate for long periods of time. Generally, young children should be changing academic activities every: (Rigorous)

- A. 10-15 minutes
- B. 15-20 minutes
- C. 20-45 minutes
- D. 45 minutes-1 hour

Answer B: 15-20 minutes

Students do not sit still and can not focus on one thing for long periods of time. Good teachers know how to capitalize on the need of children to move and change topics. Generally, young children should be changing academic activities every 15-20 minutes. This means that if a teacher wants to fill a block of two hours for literacy learning in the morning, the teacher should have about 6-8 activities planned.

79. Teachers must create personalized learning communities where every student is a valued member and contributor of the classroom experiences. Which of the following are effects of a personalized learning environment? (Rigorous)

- A. Decreased drop-out rates among marginalized students
- B. Increased learning affect for students
- C. Decreased unproductive student behavior
- D. All of the above

Answer D: All of the above

Researchers continue to show that personalized learning environments increase the learning affect for students; decrease drop-out rates among marginalized students; and decrease unproductive student behavior which can result from constant cultural misunderstandings or miscues between students. Personalized learning communities provide supportive learning environments that address the academic and emotional needs of students.

80. What type of assessment is a running reading record? (Average rigor)

- A. Observation
- B. Structured assessment
- C. Informal assessment
- D. Formal assessment

Answer B: Structured assessment

A running reading record involves the teacher using a coding system to record what students do as they read aloud. The running reading record provides information on the students' strengths and weaknesses.

81. Which type of assessment would be used to determine if students are meeting national and state learning standards? (Average rigor)

- A. Norm-referenced assessments
- B. Criterion-referenced assessments
- C. Performance-based assessments
- D. Observation-based assessments

Answer B: Criterion-referenced assessments

Criterion-referenced assessments are used to assess student learning goals as each student compares to a norm group of student learners. These are often used to determine if students and schools are meeting state and national standards.

82. What does a student's portfolio typically contain? (Easy)

- A. Results of standardized tests
- B. Completed self-appraisal checklists
- C. Samples of work
- D. Results of all assessment activities completed to date

Answer C: Samples of work

A student's portfolio typically contains samples of work created throughout the year. These can be selected by the teacher, the student, or can be samples linked to learning objectives.

83. Why are student records often a good indicator of student progress? (Easy)

- A. They contain information from several people.
- B. They show changes over time.
- C. They contain information gathered over a period of time.
- D. All of the above

Answer D: All of the above

Student records are often a good indicator of student progress because they contain information from more than one person, because they contain information gathered over a period of time, and because they show progress over time as well as results at the current time.

84. Which type of assessment is most likely to be used to assess student interest and motivation? (Average rigor)

- A. Rating scales
- B. Questioning
- C. Portfolio assessment
- D. Anecdotal records

Answer A: Rating scales

Rating scales are often used to assess behavior and effective areas. They can be used to assess interest and motivation, whereas most other assessment types are not appropriate for this purpose.

85. Which statement would it be most appropriate to make when speaking to parents about an issue of concern? (Rigorous)

- A. Sandra is often distracted easily.
- B. Sandra irritates other students.
- C. Sandra is a frustrating student.
- D. While completing the exam, Sandra started conversations with other students.

Answer D: While completing the exam, Sandra started conversations with other students.

When addressing issues of concern in a parent-teacher conference, teachers should focus on providing concrete examples, while avoiding making judgments. "While completing the exam, Sandra started conversations with other students" is the most appropriate statement to make because it provides concrete information and avoids judging Sandra.

86. When is it appropriate for a teacher to talk to parents about another student's performance? (Rigorous)

- A. When the parents of the student have been invited to participate
- B. When the student is having a negative impact on other students
- C. When the student is performing well and only positive information will be communicated
- D. When permission to discuss the student has been given by the principal

Answer A: When the parents of the student have been invited to participate

Information about a student's school performance is confidential and comes under the Privacy Act. Information can be given only to the student's parents or guardians. If another student must be spoken about, that student's parents or guardians must be invited to participate.

87. What should a teacher record in anecdotal records of a student? (Average rigor)

- A. Assumptions about the student's interest
- B. Theories explaining the student's attitude
- C. Speculations about the student's motivation
- D. Observed behaviors

Answer D: Observed behaviors

Anecdotal records of a student should include observable behaviors. Anecdotal records should not include assumptions or speculations about the student's motivation or interest.

88. In regards to dealing with parents, which term best describes the role that teachers should play in the education of children? (Average rigor)

- A. Friends
- B. Leaders
- C. Partners
- D. Managers

Answer C: Partners

It is important for teachers to act as partners in the education of children. This means accepting that parents know their children best and utilizing the feedback, information, and advice received from parents

Subarea VI. Professionalism

89. Head Start Programs were created in what decade? (Easy)

- A. 2000's
- B. 1990's
- C. 1980's
- D. 1960's

Answer D: 1960's

Head Start Programs were created in the early 60s to provide a comprehensive curriculum model for preparation of low-income students for success in school communities.

90. As teachers select instructional materials, it is important that teachers remember: (Average rigor)

- A. It is unlawful for students to study from textbooks or materials that are brought from home.
- B. It is unlawful for students to study from textbooks or materials that are more than 10 years old.
- C. It is unlawful to require students to study from textbooks or materials other than those approved by the state Department of Education.
- D. None of the above

Answer C: It is unlawful to require students to study from textbooks or materials other than those approved by the state Department of Education.

In considering suitable learning materials for the classroom, the teacher must have a thorough understanding of the state-mandated competency-based curriculum. According to state requirements, certain objectives must be met in each subject taught at every designated level of instruction. It is necessary that the teacher become well acquainted with the curriculum for which he/she is assigned. The teacher must also be aware that it is unlawful to require students to study from textbooks or materials other than those approved by the state Department of Education.

91. Under the IDEA, Congress provides safeguards for students against schools' actions, including the right to sue in court, and encourages states to develop hearing and mediation systems to resolve disputes. This is known as: (Rigorous)

- A. Due process
- B. Mediation
- C. Safe Schools Initiative
- D. Parent involvement

Answer A: Due process

Under the IDEA, Congress provides safeguards for students against schools' actions, including the right to sue in court, and encourages states to develop hearing and mediation systems to resolve disputes. No student or their parents/guardians can be denied due process because of disability.

92. If child abuse is suspected, what action should a teacher take? (Average rigor)

- A. Wait to see if the child talks about it again
- B. Talk to your supervisor about your concerns
- C. Call the child's parent
- D. Take no action unless there is proof

Answer B: Talk to your supervisor about your concerns

Child abuse can take many forms including physical, mental, and emotional. If any type of abuse is suspected, the best action is to immediately contact a superior at the school if abuse is suspected.

93. A student who is deaf has an Individual Family Service Plan (IFSP) in place. This legal document is a way of providing: (Average rigor)

- A. Early intervention
- B. Help for the family and the child
- C. Services to deal with the child's disability
- D. All of the above

Answer D: All of the above

An IFSP is an Individual Family Service Plan and is a legal document. This plan is put in place for young children who have disabilities, such as deafness or other special needs. The focus of the plan is to help the family and the child by providing services, such as family based programs and the services of professionals to deal with the child's disability. The IFSP is a way of providing early intervention under IDEA (Individuals with Disabilities Education Act). It is not only designed to enhance the child's education but it is also designed to help the family facilitate the child's development.

94. The commitment that a community shows to its educational communities is: (Average rigor)

- A. Judged by how much money is contributed
- B. Something that doesn't matter much to the school
- C. A valuable investment in the future
- D. Something that will cause immediate gains in the school's AYP results

Answer C: A valuable investment in the future.

The commitment that a community shows to its educational communities is a valuable investment in the future. While monetary gifts are valued, there are many ways for the community to invest in the school. Having an involved community will create a better school for all children and will eventually lead to improved academic results.

95. How should a teacher respond to criticism about her teaching strategies from a parent? (Rigorous)

- A. Explain to the parent that negative feedback is hurtful and mean-spirited
- B. Dismiss the criticism as an attempt to undermine her performance
- C. Think about the criticism objectively and consider that it might be true
- D. Change her teaching strategies to eliminate the aspect being criticized

Answer C: Think about the criticism objectively and consider that it might be true.

Any time a teacher receives negative feedback, her reaction should be to think about its validity. This approach would benefit the teacher's skills of self-assessment and awareness of her teaching, as well as being the appropriate professional response to negative feedback. Negative feedback and experiences should always be viewed as opportunities to better one's performance.

96. Teachers and parents should be: (Easy)

- A. Enemies
- B. Friends
- C. Partners
- D. Strangers

Answer C: Partners

It is very important that teachers act like they are partners in the children's education and development. Parents know their children best, and it is important to get feedback, information, and advice from them.

97. What should a teacher begin a parent-teacher conference with? (Average rigor)

- A. Student weaknesses
- B. Positive comments
- C. Entertaining anecdotes
- D. Issues of concern

Answer B: Positive comments

A parent-teacher conference should begin with positive comments about the students. However, these should be accurate statements and not exaggerate the student's good points.

98. Which of the following is a right of parents? (Easy)

- A. To be informed of the teacher's concerns about their child
- B. To require the teacher to use the teaching method that works for the child
- C. To administer discipline to their child in the classroom
- D. To attend all classes to support their child

Answer A: To be informed of the teacher's concerns about their child

It is a parent's right to be involved in their child's education and to be informed of the teacher's reports on his/her progress as well as the teacher's concerns about their child's learning or behavior. Since parents are entrusting the child to the teacher's professional care, they are entitled to know what concerns the teacher about their child during their absence.

99. When dealing with a difficult family, what is it most important for a teacher to display? (Average rigor)

- A. Strength
- B. Excitement
- C. Authority
- D. Patience

Answer D: Patience

When dealing with difficult families, teachers need to be patient. Teachers must also be aware that methods of criticism such as verbal attacks are not acceptable.

100. There has been a lot of research on how birth order in a family affects the development of young children. Researchers have identified typical characteristics that can apply to the eldest child in the family. Which of the following are characteristics of an oldest child? (Rigorous)

- A. Expects to have things done for him/her
- B. May feel left out
- C. Tries to control other children
- D. Adapts easily to situations

Answer C: Tries to control other children

The eldest child is the one most likely to succeed in school, while the middle children are those with the most negative self-concepts. The eldest child often tries to control other children. They often may feel unloved because of the birth of the second child. They tend to be very protective of younger children and strive to please their parents and teachers.

Post Test

Subarea I. Child Development and Learning

- 1. According to Piaget's theory of human development, which stage would a child be in if they understood abstract terms such as honesty and justice? (Rigorous)**
 - A. Concrete operations
 - B. Pre-operational
 - C. Formal operations
 - D. Sensory-motor
- 2. What does the Multiple Intelligence Theory developed by Howard Gardner explain? (Average rigor)**
 - A. How the intelligence of students depends on the environment
 - B. How the intelligence of students constantly change
 - C. How students have different levels of overall intelligence
 - D. How students learn in at least seven different ways

- 3. According to Piaget, during what stage do children learn to manipulate symbols and objects? (Average rigor)**
 - A. Concrete operations
 - B. Pre-operational
 - C. Formal operations
 - D. Conservative operational
- 4. What is the most significant development emerging in children at age two? (Rigorous)**
 - A. Immune system development
 - B. Language development
 - C. Socialization development
 - D. Perception development

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| <p>5. Which of the following is a true statement? (Average rigor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Physical development does not influence social development.B. Social development does not influence physical development.C. Cognitive development does not influence social development.D. All domains of development are integrated and influence other domains. <p>6. One common factor for students with all types of disabilities is that they are also likely to demonstrate difficulty with: (Easy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Social skillsB. Physical skillsC. Reading skillsD. Decision-making skills | <p>7. According to Kohlberg, what is the first level of moral development in which judgments are made on the basis of physical consequences and personal needs? (Easy)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Anxiety levelB. Pre-conventional levelC. Post-conventional levelD. Symbolic level <p>8. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, what is the cause of temper tantrums in children aged 1 to 3? (Rigorous)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. A desire to be independentB. A lack of empathyC. A sense of general confusionD. An increase in feelings of guilt |
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| <p>9. The stages of play development from infancy stages to early childhood includes a move from: (Rigorous)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Cooperative to solitaryB. Solitary to cooperativeC. Competitive to collaborativeD. Collaborative to competitive <p>10. A teacher wishes to identify the sources of confusion that are resulting in students performing poorly on standardized tests. What would be the best method to use for this purpose? (Rigorous)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Rating scalesB. QuestioningC. Portfolio assessmentD. Anecdotal records | <p>11. Because teachers today will deal with an increasingly diverse group of cultures in their classrooms, they must: (Average rigor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. Ignore the cultures representedB. Show respect to all parents and familiesC. Provide a celebration for each culture representedD. Focusing on teaching the majority <p>12. In successful inclusion of students with disabilities: (Average rigor)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A. A variety of instructional arrangements are availableB. School personnel shift the responsibility for learning outcomes to the studentC. The physical facilities are used as they areD. Regular classroom teachers have sole responsibility for evaluating student progress |
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13. When teaching in a diverse classroom, teachers should: (Rigorous)

- A. Plan, devise, and present material in a multicultural manner
- B. Research all possible cultures and expose the children to those
- C. Focus on the curriculum and whatever multicultural opportunities are built into it already
- D. Utilize single format instruction to present material in a multicultural manner

14. Which of the following best describes how different areas of development impact each other? (Average rigor)

- A. Development in other areas cannot occur until cognitive development is complete.
- B. Areas of development are inter-related and impact each other.
- C. Development in each area is independent of development in other areas.
- D. Development in one area leads to a decline in other areas.

15. Playing team sports at young ages should be done for the following purpose: (Rigorous)

- A. To develop the child's motor skills
- B. To prepare children for competition in high school
- C. To develop the child's interests
- D. Both A and C

16. Mrs. Peck wants to justify the use of personalized learning communities to her principal. Which of the following reasons would she be best to use? (Rigorous)

- A. They are likely to engage students and maintain their interest.
- B. They provide a supportive environment to address academic and emotional needs.
- C. They encourage students to work independently.
- D. They are proactive in their nature.

17. Why is repetition an important part of child's play? (Easy)

- A. It allows the child to master the skill and then move into creativity.
- B. It prevents caregivers from becoming bored with activities.
- C. It allows all children to learn at the same rate.
- D. It decreases the amount of planning required for lessons.

18. Which of the following is NOT an economic factor that may influence the health of a child? (Easy)

- A. Pollution
- B. Malnutrition
- C. Neglect
- D. Poor medical care

19. A teacher has a class with several students from low income families in it. What would it be most important for a teacher to consider when planning homework assignments to ensure that all students have equal opportunity for academic success? (Rigorous)

- A. Access to technology
- B. Ethnicity
- C. Language difficulties
- D. Gender

20. Which of the following best explains why emotional upset and emotional abuse can reduce a child's classroom performance? (Rigorous)

- A. They reduce the energy that students put towards schoolwork.
- B. They lead to a reduction in cognitive ability.
- C. They contribute to learning disorders such as dyslexia.
- D. They result in the development of behavioral problems.

21. A teacher attempting to create a differentiated classroom should focus on incorporating activities that: (Rigorous)

- A. Favor academically advanced students
- B. Challenge special education students to achieve more
- C. Are suitable for whichever group of students is the majority
- D. Meet the needs of all the students in the class

22. Providing instruction from various points of view, not only helps students academically, but it also allows them to: (Rigorous)

- A. Work cooperatively and contribute to a team
- B. Develop the personal skill of being able to view situations from multiple viewpoints
- C. Become problem solvers with the ability to apply creative thinking to common problems
- D. Develop tolerance and patience

23. Mrs. Smith writes an encouraging note to each student in her classroom every week. These notes encourage the students to improve upon their previous work and to strive to do even better in the future. Mrs. Smith is most likely trying to: (Rigorous)

- A. Maintain good discipline
- B. Hold the students to high standards
- C. Meet the needs of individual students
- D. Improve her test scores

Subarea II. Curriculum: Literacy

24. What type of procedures should be used as the basis for behavior management techniques? (Easy)

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. Restrictive
- D. Combative