

CHAPTER 2
PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT

Multiple Choice

1. Children are alike in all of the following ways EXCEPT
 - A. Basic needs
 - B. Experiences
 - C. Active learning
 - D. Progression through stages

2. The critical feature of the preoperational stage is
 - A. Concrete thinking
 - B. Abstract thinking
 - C. Progressive thinking
 - D. Presocial thinking

3. Which is NOT mandated by special education law?
 - A. Free education
 - B. Appropriate education
 - C. Fair education
 - D. Least restrictive environment

4. Which of the following are covered by special education law?
 - A. Giftedness
 - B. Emotional disability
 - C. Visual impairment
 - D. All of the above

5. It is important for teachers to have knowledge of the community in planning. Knowledge of the community includes all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. Physical environment
 - B. Cultures
 - C. Ability to speak community members' languages
 - D. Values

6. Standards are developed at all of the following levels EXCEPT
 - A. Local
 - B. State
 - C. National
 - D. International

7. Standards need to be adjusted for all of the following reasons EXCEPT
 - A. To provide for individual needs
 - B. To please the parents
 - C. To align with the here and now

- D. To be developmentally appropriate
8. Which is the best way to involve children in planning?
- A. Children do the majority of the planning
 - B. The teacher plans then leads the children to feeling involved
 - C. Teachers and children cooperate in planning
 - D. Teacher interviews each child about their planning ideas
9. Which is most accurate?
- A. Short-term and long-term planning are optional
 - B. Short-term planning and long-term planning are necessary
 - C. Short-term planning is necessary and long-term planning is optional
 - D. Short-term planning is optional and long-term planning is necessary
10. Short-term planning refers to
- A. A daily lesson
 - B. A week
 - C. A unit
 - D. A grading period
11. Which of the following should be the basis of planning?
- A. Standards
 - B. Children's interests
 - C. Children's prior knowledge
 - D. All of the above
12. Which of the following is the best objective?
- A. Children will know their colors
 - B. Children will use colors in drawing
 - C. Children will name 6 colors
 - D. Children will enjoy colors
13. Which of the following is NOT an example of authentic assessment?
- A. Worksheet
 - B. Observation
 - C. Interview
 - D. Performance task
14. Which is the most teacher directed?
- A. Unit
 - B. Thematic learning
 - C. Project
15. Which of the following is NOT common to units, thematic learning and projects?
- A. Constructivism
 - B. Based on children's interests

- C. Integration
 - D. Theme-based
16. Unit plans are similar to daily lesson plans in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- A. They both have objectives
 - B. They both have activities
 - C. They both use community resources
 - D. They both have culminating assessments
17. Which is NOT true of portfolios?
- A. They include work samples
 - B. Children may chose entries
 - C. They are useful for comparing students
 - D. They show growth over time
18. Piagetian-style interviews enable teachers to asses students’
- A. Knowledge
 - B. Abilities
 - C. Interests
 - D. Thinking
19. Given the objective, “Students will be able to distinguish between the four seasons,” which of the following assessments would NOT be appropriate?
- A. Discuss the four seasons with a partner
 - B. Write a sentence about each season
 - C. Draw a picture of each season
 - D. Point to and name each season from photos

True/False with Rationale

20. Knowledge of children is essential to developmentally appropriate practice.
- A. True
 - B. False. If so, why?
21. Preschool children were covered under the Education of All Handicapped Children Act of 1975.
- A. True
 - B. False. If so, why?
22. Spontaneity is important, but should be limited so content can be covered.
- A. True
 - B. False. If so, why?
23. Development of social skills is a goal for units, thematic learning, and projects.
- A. True
 - B. False. If so, why?

24. Standardized testing is a form of assessment.
A. True
B. False. If so, why?
25. Observations should be focused on specific goals.
A. True
B. False. If so, why?
26. It is best to stick with one or two assessments with which children are familiar.
A. True
B. False. If so, why?

Short Answer

27. Even without laws, why should teachers include special education students in their social studies classrooms?
28. Giving children with special needs the opportunity to be in a classroom with children their own age places them in the _____ environment.
29. A formal way of involving children in planning is a KWL chart. What do the letters stand for?
30. Regardless of the format, what 4 things must all lesson plans include?
31. Look at your answer to #13. Why is the objective you picked the best one?
32. Give one reason why behavioral objectives can be problematic.
33. Name the 3 essential steps of any instructional procedure.
34. The text lists 7 aspects of good planning to consider when evaluating a unit/project. List 4 of them and explain why they are important.
35. Explain the differences between standards and objectives.
36. Given the standards, “Students will understand that people create, learn, share, and adapt to their culture,” write 3 key concepts/big ideas/essential understandings for the standard.
37. The chapter lists 16 principles of effective assessment. List 4 of them and explain why each is important.
38. What kind of assessments are rubrics most appropriate for and why?

Chapter 2

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. A
14. A
15. B
16. D
17. C
18. D
19. A
20. A True
21. B False. They were not covered until 1986 (by the Federal Preschool Program and Early Intervention Act).
22. B False. Spontaneity should be encouraged. Following children's questions and interests will help them to remember the content that is covered.
23. A True
24. B False. It is a large-scale evaluation. Assessment is continuous and classroom based.
25. A True
26. B False. It is best to use a variety of assessments.
27. To foster principles of democracy
28. Least restrictive
29. Know, Want to know, Learned
30. Preparation, Objective, Procedures, Assessment
31. Measurable/behavioral/observable/specific
32. They can be limiting, isolated, convergent
33. Introduction (engagement, motivation), Activities, Summary/Closure
34. Clear objective, high interest, consideration of children's abilities/interests/backgrounds, children's involvement in planning, active learning, social opportunities, assessment.
35. Standards are broad guidelines for knowledge, skills, and attitudes and objectives are smaller, measurable "chunks" of a standard. Standards guide unit planning and objectives guide daily planning. Standards are agreed-upon and published; objectives are generated by teachers to meet the needs of their particular students.
36. Various answers such as: culture is how people live in a group; cultures have similarities and differences; cultures may change over time; culture includes the beliefs and traditions of a group of people, etc. Instructor judgment.

37. Effective assessments: are developmentally appropriate, match the objective, align with instructional strategy, are visibly documented, facilitate students showing what they know, are done often, use multiple measures, have clear scoring procedures, are made explicit to students, address all cognitive domains, access multiple intelligences, are motivating and interesting, can be accomplished with reasonable effort, are unbiased, drive subsequent instruction, are used to improve teaching and learning.
38. Rubrics are most appropriate as a scoring tool for products or portfolios.