Early Childhood Development

1. Development occurs at the same rate in all humans.
   a. True
   b. False

2. What are the five broad domains of development? List them in the space below.

3. Which of the following statements about development is FALSE?
   a. Development usually occurs in a predictable sequence.
   b. Developmental domains are interrelated.
   c. Development stops in young adulthood.
   d. Development is cumulative.

4. Receptive language is the output system that involves speaking, gesturing, or writing.
   a. True
   b. False

5. During early development, which language system is usually more advanced?
   a. receptive language
   b. expressive language

6. In Jean Piaget’s theory of cognitive development, children move through four stages of development: sensori-motor, pre-operational, concrete-operational, and formal-operational. Match each stage of development with the correct description.
   
   ___ Sensori-motor stage
   ___ Pre-operational stage
   ___ Concrete-operational stage
   ___ Formal-operational stage

   a. In this stage, children’s thought is dominated by what is seen. They often show faulty reasoning because they are not yet skilled at integrating a lot of information.
   b. In this stage, children develop concrete reasoning skills and an understanding of conservation.
   c. In this stage, infants and young children use their physical senses and motor skills to interact with and learn about the environment.
   d. In this stage, children develop abstract thinking and hypothetical reasoning skills.
7. Learning to walk is an example of a ________________, and learning to use an eating utensil is an example of a ________________.
   a. gross motor skill; fine motor skill  
   b. fine motor skill; gross motor skill

8. Motor development starts from the __________ and progresses to the __________.
   a. feet; head  
   b. head; feet

9. Throughout the stages of early development, children are thought to have a series of emotional “tasks” they must accomplish in order to become a competent person with healthy self-esteem. Which emotional task is associated with infancy?
   a. Developing autonomy.  
   b. Developing initiative and curiosity.  
   c. Building trust.

10. What is adaptive behavior? Write a 1-2 sentence definition in the space below.

11. Which of the following statements about children’s play is FALSE?
   a. Children’s social relationships rarely take place in the context of play.  
   b. As children get older, their play typically becomes more sophisticated and social.  
   c. Parallel play occurs when a child plays close to other children, but is still playing independently of them.  
   d. Cooperative or organized play occurs when children play in a group that is established for a particular purpose or goal.

Early Education Services and Service Plans

12. Although early intervention and special education services are important for many infants, toddlers, and young children, these services are not mandated under federal law.
   a. True  
   b. False

13. Early intervention services are always provided in a center-based program.
   a. True  
   b. False
14. Federal law mandates that children with disabilities (3 years and older) must be served within the ____________ appropriate for each individual child.
   a. Most restrictive environment
   b. Least restrictive environment
   c. Separate classroom environment
   d. Home-based environment

15. An individualized service plan should be developed by:
   a. The professional who best knows the child and family
   b. A team of professionals who work together
   c. An outside expert hired specifically for the task
   d. None of the above

16. Which type of service plan requires inclusion of a statement of the family’s resources, priorities, and concerns related to enhancing the development of the infant or toddler with a disability? Write your response in the space below.

17. How is an Individual Interagency Intervention Plan (IIIP) different from an Individualized Education Plan (IEP)?
   a. It is designed for students in middle and high school.
   b. It is designed for children who meet special education eligibility criteria and who receive services from the school and one or more additional agencies.
   c. It is designed for young children who are transitioning to elementary school.
   d. None of the above.

18. Instructional objectives in service plans must be measurable and observable.
   a. True
   b. False

19. Which of the following responsibilities is NOT included within a paraprofessional’s role in the early childhood setting?
   a. Prepare and use developmentally appropriate materials.
   b. Use appropriate instructional strategies, under the direction of a professional, to enhance development in all domains.
   c. Maintain healthy environments.
   d. Assess children’s developmental progress.
Developmenally Appropriate Practice for Working with Infants, Toddlers, and Preschoolers

20. Developmentally appropriate practice results from the process of educators making decisions about the well-being and education of children, based on three important areas of knowledge. What are these three areas of knowledge? List them in the space below.

21. Which of the following statements does NOT represent developmentally appropriate practice in creating a caring community of learners?
   a. The early childhood program is a community in which every child must be valued.
   b. Early childhood programs should foster consistent, positive relationships between each child and a limited number of adults and other children.
   c. Early childhood programs should set unpredictable schedules and avoid routines, so that children do not become restless or bored.
   d. Early childhood programs should provide a balance of rest and active movement for children throughout the day.

22. Providing children with choices during activity times results in a chaotic and unstructured environment that does not promote learning or development.
   a. True
   b. False

23. Examples of developmentally appropriate and developmentally inappropriate practices in early childhood settings are listed below. These examples represent practices for establishing reciprocal relationships with families. Decide whether each example represents a developmentally appropriate (A) or inappropriate (B) practice, and write your answer in the space beside it.
   Answer choices:
   A. Developmentally appropriate practice
   B. Developmentally inappropriate practice

   ____ Educators communicate with parents only about problems or conflicts.

   ____ Parents are always welcome in the early childhood program, and home visits by educators are encouraged.

   ____ Parent meetings or other opportunities for participation are scheduled only during the day, regardless of whether employed parents are available.

   ____ Educators blame parents when children experience difficulties.

   ____ Educators listen to parents and seek to understand their goals and preferences for their children.
24. Which of the following statements does NOT represent developmentally appropriate practice in constructing early childhood curriculum?
   a. Curriculum focuses on all five domains of child development.
   b. Curriculum is always focused on one subject at a time, because integrating curriculum across subject areas is too confusing for young children.
   c. Curriculum goals are realistic and attainable for most children in the designated age range for which they are designed.
   d. Curriculum builds upon what children already know to consolidate their learning and foster acquisition of new concepts and skills.

25. A single assessment or screening method can be used to make decisions that have a large impact on children, such as enrollment or placement decisions.
   a. True
   b. False

26. Examples of developmentally appropriate and developmentally inappropriate practices in early childhood settings are listed below. These examples represent practices for teaching to enhance children’s development and learning. Decide whether each example represents a developmentally appropriate (A) or inappropriate (B) practice, and write your answer in the space beside it.

   Answer choices:
   A. Developmentally appropriate practice
   B. Developmentally inappropriate practice

   ___ Toddlers are expected to do things for themselves but are punished for spills or accidents.
   ___ Educators frequently talk with, sing to, and read to infants.
   ___ Educators engage in reciprocal play with toddlers, and model for the children how to play imaginatively.
   ___ Educators engage in two-way communication with preschool children, to encourage their developing language and communication skills.
   ___ Learning materials in the preschool classroom are primarily workbooks, photocopied worksheets, and flashcards that focus on drill and practice.
   ___ Infants’ crying is ignored or responded to irregularly at the convenience of the adult.

27. A child’s behavior is considered challenging if:
   a. it results in self-injury or injury to others
   b. it damages the physical environment
   c. it interferes with learning new skills or socially isolates the child
   d. A and B
   e. All of the above
28. Challenging behavior serves a function or purpose for a child.
   a. True
   b. False

29. Adults should be ________________ when addressing young children’s challenging behavior.
   a. Reactive
   b. Proactive

30. A ________________ approach involves providing needed support to the child while he or she learns new things, being in tune with the child’s rhythms and needs, and describing to the child what is happening.
   a. relationship-based teaching
   b. natural reinforcement
   c. choice-making
   d. reactive teaching

31. Fill in the blank.
    ________________ is a stimulus that follows and is contingent upon a behavior and increases the probability of a behavior being repeated

32. Choice-making is an effective intervention for children who are motivated to escape activities or have a need to demonstrate control.
   a. True
   b. False

33. A high-probability request sequence is an intervention in which ________________ requests are delivered immediately prior to a ________________ request.
   a. high-probability; low-probability
   b. low-probability; high-probability
   c. complex; simple

34. Which of the following statements regarding health, safety and hygiene is FALSE?
   a. Adults should make sure that there are no drawstrings around the hood and neck of children’s outerwear clothing.
   b. Adults must make sure that miniblinds and Venetian blinds do not have looped cords.
   c. Babies should be put to sleep on their stomachs in a crib with soft bedding.
   d. Safety gates should be used to keep children away from potentially dangerous areas such as stairs.
Monitoring Children’s Performance and Progress

35. Why would observation and data collection methods be used in the early childhood setting?
   a. To identify a child’s current level of performance.
   b. To determine the effectiveness of curriculum and instruction.
   c. To monitor and communicate about a child’s progress.
   d. A and C
   e. All of the above

36. __________________ refers to the consistency of measurement.
   a. Validity
   b. Reliability

37. What is a naturalistic observation? Write a 1-2 sentence definition in the space below.

38. Which observation technique would be used to record the frequency with which an event or behavior occurs?
   a. Naturalistic observation
   b. Checklist
   c. Event frequency observation
   d. None of the above

39. An ABC observation is a technique used to collect information about the conditions surrounding children’s challenging behavior. What do the letters A, B, and C stand for in an ABC observation? Write your response in the space below.

40. Why are there three different types of time sampling observation?
   a. Each type requires a different level of observation skill.
   b. Each type should be used to observe different behaviors.
   c. Each type is designed for observing a specific age level.
   d. None of the above.

41. Which of the following data collection methods should include the observer’s opinions and judgments?
   a. ABC observation
   b. Naturalistic observation
   c. Event frequency observation
   d. None of the above
42. Which of the following descriptions provides an operational definition of a child’s behavior?
   a. Michael throws a temper tantrum.
   b. Michael drops to the floor and begins to kick and scream.
   c. Michael misbehaves.
   d. None of the above.

43. To ensure that your observations are valid and reliable, you should record data later, after the observation is completed. That way you can pay full attention to what you are observing.
   a. True
   b. False

Collaborating With Families and Service Professionals

44. Which of the following statements is NOT a basic principle of family systems theory?
   a. Families often have belief systems that are conveyed to children.
   b. Families remain the same over time, even as individual family members change.
   c. Families develop and maintain many patterns of interaction.
   d. Families are part of a larger ecology.

45. It is impossible to separate children from the context of the family, the community, and society as a whole.
   a. True
   b. False

46. Which of the following practices would be seen in family-centered service?
   a. Professionals ask families for input, but ultimately make all of the important decisions themselves.
   b. Professionals respect families’ unique characteristics and values.
   c. Professionals provide the same resources and supports to all families.
   d. Professionals engage in one-way communication with families.
   e. All of the above.

47. It is acceptable to talk about other children or families when you are working with parents.
   a. True
   b. False

48. Which of the following practices does NOT represent a good way to support families?
   a. Use statements like, “This is what you should do.”
   b. Listen to parents’ opinions and show you value them by responding.
   c. Avoid generalizing and stereotyping.
   d. Do not talk down to parents. Recognize that they are experts when it comes to their child.
49. Families from the same cultural background always share the same customs, values, beliefs and practices.
   a. True
   b. False

50. Sharing space is one aspect of communication that you should consider when interacting with people from different cultural backgrounds. What is another aspect of communication that you should consider? Write your response in the space below.

51. If you are confident in your ability to work effectively with parents and families in the early childhood setting, you do not need to check in with your supervising teacher.
   a. True
   b. False