

Test — Chapter 2

Choose the best, most complete answer.

1. The best metaphor for children's minds, based on years of cognitive research is
 - a. blank slates (as in awaiting being written on)
 - b. loading docks (as in "delivery of instruction")
 - c. sponge (as in full of little holes to be filled)
 - d. computer with software (able to process and organize much data)
 - e. not offered in this textbook.

2. Cause-and-effect thinking
 - a. does not occur until first grade
 - b. is shown when babies and caregivers smile at each other
 - c. is not found in all cultures

3. Greenspan theorized that infant experiences
 - a. are remembered incompletely
 - b. are coded and stored in memory for both their physical and emotional impact
 - c. must be repeated many times to have an impact.

4. The cognitive development theory that this text most closely adheres to is
 - a. Domain Specific
 - b. Domain General Cognition
 - c. Situated Cognition

5. In Greenspan's theory, the key to learning is in
 - a. the positive adult-child emotional relationship
 - b. the native intelligence of the child
 - c. the natural and physical world's wonders

6. Erickson's description of child development stages implies that
 - a. All children go through trust, autonomy, initiative and industry the same way.
 - b. Teachers who understand Erickson's stages will allow for individual differences
 - c. Schooling does not affect the stages.

7. "Attitude contagion" describes
 - a. a little known disease vector
 - b. fits of giggles
 - c. how young children often like subjects/objects just because their teacher does

8. If the teacher is bored by what she/he is teaching
 - a. the children do not notice as long as it is fun
 - b. the teacher can keep her/his feelings hidden
 - c. the children may think they should be bored as well.

9. The teacher has several roles in teaching science:
- a. the catalyst and the facilitator
 - b. the administrator and the grader
 - c. the consultant and the model
 - d. a and b.
 - e. a and c.
10. While almost all children learn to walk and talk thru their own efforts, children who like learning science
- a. usually are geniuses
 - b. typically have families who encourage interest in the world at hand
 - c. have families who can build on the school science curriculum with some guidance from the school.
 - d. b.and c.

Chapter 2:

- 1. e
- 2. b
- 3. b
- 4. c
- 5. a
- 6. b
- 7. c
- 8. c
- 9. e
- 10. d