

CHAPTER

2 Understanding and Facilitating the Development of Young Children

Multiple Choice Questions (10)

1. Some of the factors that influence the development of a child include:
 - A. the child's temperament and rate of maturation.
 - B. family and cultural experiences, as well as interaction with others in their environment.
 - C. opportunities for movement and activity.
 - D. all of the aboveANS: D
2. The early experiences that infants encounter:
 - A. are not important because infants cannot understand their environment.
 - B. should be kept to a minimum to avoid disturbing their rest.
 - C. have a decisive impact on the actual structure of their brains.
 - D. do not make a difference in how children develop.ANS: C
3. The concept of the whole child:
 - A. supports the development of the child in all areas of growth.
 - B. is outdated and no longer is used by early childhood educators.
 - C. looks at growth and development in just one domain.
 - D. all of the aboveANS: A
4. According to Arnold Gesell the behavior of children:
 - A. develops and unfolds in predictable and patterned schedules.
 - B. cannot be predicted because each child develops at their own rate.
 - C. is not important for teachers to know because they will find out about each child by observing them.
 - D. none of the aboveANS: A
5. The developmental focus areas discussed in the text include:
 - A. social-emotional, cognitive, and motor.
 - B. physical, affective (social-emotional understanding) and aesthetic, and cognitive.
 - C. gross and fine motor, cognitive, and emotional.
 - D. none of the aboveANS: B

6. Aesthetic development in early childhood education:

- A. includes children's social and emotional growth, as well as the changes in their social and emotional behaviors.
- B. is related to the dimensions of feelings, emotions, and sociability.
- C. refers to artistic awareness and sensorial responsiveness of the children to their surroundings.
- D. should be stressed less than cognitive or affective domain development.

ANS: C

7. Affective development in young children:

- A. refers to awareness and sensorial responsiveness to their surroundings, especially the natural and artistic beauty in their environments.
- B. is related to the dimensions of their feelings, emotions, and sociability.
- C. includes cognition and language acquisition.
- D. all of the above

ANS: B

8. Language skills of young children are:

- A. a critical part of cognitive development.
- B. rarely improved by activities that emphasize listening abilities.
- C. responsive to encouragement but not from the teachers.
- D. developed most often when teachers take the lead in conversations.

ANS: A

9. Developmentally and culturally appropriate activities:

- A. respond to the child's cultural and linguistic diversity.
- B. contribute to their growth of positive identities.
- C. provide age-appropriate opportunities for children to learn more about their own culture.
- D. all of the above

ANS: D

10. Linguistically diverse children will benefit from programs where teachers:

- A. emphasize the use of English, so the children become proficient as quickly as possible.
- B. correct children when they make mistakes with their attempts at speaking English.
- C. value their home language and offer linguistically appropriate learning opportunities.
- D. all of the above

ANS: C

Completion Questions (10)

Terms used in completion questions:

aesthetic development

affective development

age-appropriate

culturally appropriate

linguistically appropriate

developmental focus areas

physical development

skills

temperament

whole child

1. The developed abilities in body movement, thinking, and social and emotional behaviors are referred to as _____.

ANS: skills

2. _____ is the growth and changes in young children's social and emotional behaviors.
ANS: Affective development
3. Supporting development in all areas of growth while respecting the child's individuality supports the development of the _____.
ANS: whole child
4. _____ is the developing awareness and responsiveness to beauty and the surroundings.
ANS: Aesthetic development
5. The physical, affective and aesthetic and cognitive domains make up the _____.
ANS: developmental focus areas
6. The dimension of growth that relates to basic physiological changes and growth is _____.
ANS: physical development
7. Linguistically diverse children will benefit in programs where teachers are responsive to their home language and offer _____ opportunities.
ANS: linguistically appropriate
8. _____ programs are sensitive and responsive to each child's family, culture, and diversity.
ANS: Culturally appropriate
9. Experiences in early childhood settings that are suitable for the participating children are _____.
ANS: age appropriate
10. Children's innate _____ creates individual differences in such characteristics as activity level, attitudes, and emotions.
ANS: temperament

Short Essay Question (1)

1. Describe specific ways that early childhood educators can support linguistically and culturally diverse children in the classroom.

ANS: (answer can include any/all of the following)

- Early childhood educators can support linguistically and culturally diverse children in the classroom by being responsive to their home language.
- Teachers can offer linguistically appropriate opportunities, giving children experiences that will help them learn more about their own family culture, family cultures, and communities.
- Educators need to acknowledge the importance of the home language because language is tied to our family existence and culture.
- Continuity is important between home and school.
- Teachers should first examine their own beliefs and family's cultural values.