

CHAPTER 1

AN INTRODUCTION TO OBSERVATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is included in the four guiding principles of Te Whāriki?
- a) Domains of development are closely related.
 - b) Family and community links should be strengthened.
 - c) Children demonstrate different modes of learning.
 - d) Children learn better through teacher directed experiences.

ANS: B REF: Framing What Has Been Observed BLM: Remember

2. What is the term for groupings of similar, related behaviours, skills or attitudes that form a particular pattern?
- a) cultural frameworks
 - b) normal guidelines
 - c) areas of development
 - d) rates of development

ANS: C REF: Framing What Has Been Observed BLM: Remember

3. Who popularized the Ages and Stages maturational approach to child development?
- a) Jean Piaget
 - b) Arnold Gesell
 - c) Sigmund Freud
 - d) Jerome Kagan

ANS: B REF: Framing What Has Been Observed BLM: Remember

4. Which of the following describes pedagogical documentation?
- a) a method of documentation used only by educators to observe children
 - b) a documentation approach used specifically to understand the strengths and needs of children
 - c) a theme-based approach to help inform how to plan curriculum
 - d) an inquiry-based documentation approach used by children, families and educators

ANS: D REF: Observation and Pedagogical Documentation BLM: Remember

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Define the term *appreciative inquiry*.

ANS: Answers will vary.

2. What is the difference between an informal setting and a formal setting in early childhood?

ANS: Answers will vary.

3. Using the reasons outlined in chapter 1, describe two purposes for observing young children.

ANS: Answers will vary.

4. Briefly describe what is meant by *developmental guidelines*.

ANS: Answers will vary.

5. Identify the qualities associated with a responsive, inclusive educator.

ANS: Answers will vary.

6. Why is it important to note the changes happening in the early childhood profession?

ANS: Answers will vary.

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Identify three of the reasons we observe children and provide a rationale for each as to why it is important.

ANS: Answers will vary.

2. See Exhibit 1.5 The Cultural Iceberg in your text. What are the pedagogical implications of this cultural iceberg in a classroom or learning environment?

ANS: Answers will vary.

3. Explain why observations of children during play are some of the most significant pieces of documentation you can record.

ANS: Answers will vary.

4. State the importance of understanding the domains or areas of child development when observing and recording the activity of young children.

ANS: Answers will vary.

5. Describe the important role observation has played in helping to uncover what we know about children today.

ANS: Answers will vary.

6. Explain the relationship between observation and the responsive, inclusive educator.

ANS: Answers will vary.

7. Why is the term *transformation* so pivotal in understanding social relationships in the early childhood profession?

ANS: Answers will vary.

8. There are two very different examples of Principles of Development in chapter 1. Shouldn't those principles be the same? Why/why not?

ANS: Answers will vary.

9. What role do formal settings in research play in further understanding what we know about the development of young children?

ANS: Answers will vary.

10. How does hearing of the voices of others contribute to a philosophy of transformation?

ANS: Answers will vary.

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