Multiple Choice Questions

1) A research report for the NEA indicates that the most frequently cited reason teachers choose their profession is _______.
   A. the convenience of the hours of the job       B. job security
   C. the desire to work with children and young adults D. to collaborate efforts with parents

5) Ms. Bradham has always enjoyed school and embraced the environment that encourages a high regard for education and the life of the mind. She probably chose teaching as a profession because of a passion for the _______.
   A. desire to serve       B. teaching life       C. salary and associated benefits
   D. student variability

9) Research tells us that teachers may make up to _____ low-level decisions in a school day.
   A. 100       B. 500       C. 1,000       D. 3,000

10) Ms. Duckworth, the adaptive physical education specialist, runs two miles every afternoon after school. Jason, a young boy with mild cerebral palsy, has been watching Ms. Duckworth for the past several weeks as she works out on the track. This afternoon Jason jogged two laps with Ms. Duckworth. This is an illustration of _______.
   A. the inability to control the outcomes of a lesson
   B. a teacher’s power to influence others by example
   C. the drama and immediacy of teaching
   D. the difficulty of measurement

13) Jon is disturbed by the problems of contemporary America—the erosion of the family, the increasing violence in our cities, and the hardships of poverty. To make a difference, Jon has chosen to pursue teaching as a profession. His primary reason for this choice is the _______.
   A. desire to serve others       B. community support and admiration of others
   C. availability of jobs in the inner city       D. competitive salary

17) It is a general perception that _______.
   A. teachers are overpaid
   B. teachers’ salaries are losing ground to competitive occupations
   C. teachers’ salaries are too low to attract persons to teaching
   D. teachers’ salaries are steadily improving

20) _______ of the nation’s public school teachers “moonlight” or hold a second job to increase their earnings.
   A. One-tenth       B. One-fourth       C. One-half       D. Three-fourths
22) When comparing teacher salaries state-by-state, higher salaries are frequently linked to all of the following except _______.
   A. a higher cost of living  
   B. the number of private schools  
   C. a more experienced teaching force  
   D. a more desirable geographic location

24) On average, teachers work
   A. less than 40 hours per week  
   B. approximately 40 hours per week  
   C. between 45 and 50 hours per week  
   D. approximately 50 hours per week

26) _______ is one of the teacher’s most time-consuming non-teaching tasks.
   A. Supervising students on the playground, at extracurricular events, and inside school hallways and other non-classroom areas  
   B. Keeping paperwork including detailed records of students’ academic progress, attendance, and other required documentation  
   C. Attending faculty meetings, parent conferences, open houses, and other required school functions  
   D. Taking or selling tickets and other products at school concession stands for school-sponsored events (e.g., sports and plays)

28) In 2002, President George W. Bush signed into legislation the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act, which mandated _______.
   A. statewide testing in reading and math each year in grades 3–8  
   B. statewide testing in reading and math in grades K–12  
   C. federal testing in reading, math, and science in grades K–8  
   D. passage of capstone testing in all subjects to qualify for high school entrance

32) Today’s tech-savvy students spend an average of _______ hours each day using some type of media.
   A. 6  
   B. 11  
   C. 14  
   D. 16

36) All of the following statements about students and teachers with disabilities are true except _______.
   A. approximately 10% of all children in public PreK–12 schools are receiving special education services  
   B. there is an ongoing critical need for special education teachers  
   C. teachers with disabilities are often inspiring to their students  
   D. teachers with disabilities are rarely capable of being effective in classrooms

40) In analyzing the job market for teachers in the western and southern regions of the country during the next decade, the outlook is _______.
   A. favorable  
   B. less than favorable  
   C. unchanged  
   D. dismal

41) Although growth across the United States will vary widely between now and the year 2018, enrollment in elementary and secondary schools is expected to _______.
   A. slightly decrease  
   B. increase  
   C. remain the same  
   D. experience a major decline

44) A teaching certificate usually includes _______.
   A. college grade point average  
   B. competencies completed  
   C. the level and content areas one may teach  
   D. ratings of potential as a teacher

48) Of the 43 states that include tests as part of their certification process _______ require completion of the *Praxis Series: Professional Assessments for Beginning Teachers*.
   A. 35  
   B. 31  
   C. 29  
   D. 22
52) Today, most states do not grant _______ teaching licenses.
A. preschool  B. lifetime  
C. content- or grade-level designated  D. advanced

53) Licensure requirements are _______ from state to state, and they are _______ modified.
A. standardized; never  B. similar; seldom
C. different; frequently  D. different; never

56) Kelly has a bachelor’s degree in physics, served as a physicist for the last ten years, and wants to become licensed to teach physics at the secondary level. Kelly would be a good candidate for the _______ certification program.
A. partial certification  B. provisional certification
C. alternative certification  D. nontraditional certification

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Teaching is the largest profession in the United States with Pre-K, elementary school, middle school, and secondary school teachers (not including special education teachers) totaling about _______ teachers in 2008.
A. 150,000  B. 1 million  C. 3.5 million  D. 4.8 million

5) Elementary school teachers usually teach one class, of about 25, from _______.
A. kindergarten through third grade  B. first grade through fourth grade
C. kindergarten through sixth grade  D. third grade through eighth grade

7) The majority of middle school teachers _______.
A. specialize in a specific subject and teach it several times a day
B. teach a wide variety of subjects throughout the day to one group of students
C. teach a wide variety of subjects to different students throughout the day
D. started out as high school teachers

12) _______ schools offer a curriculum that focuses on a specific area such as the performing arts, mathematics, science, international studies, or technology; they often draw students from a larger attendance area than regular schools and promote voluntary desegregation.
A. Charter  B. Alternative  C. Private  D. Magnet

13) When schools face budget cutbacks or increased pressure to prepare students for high-stakes tests, often _______ teaching positions are eliminated.
A. physical education  B. art and music  
C. social science  D. substitute

16) Most English Language Learners (ELLs) live in _______ and _______.
A. New York; Idaho  B. Oregon; Maine
C. California; Texas  D. Hawaii; Florida
20) _______ is developed by teachers in response to specific problems of practice.
A. Teachers’ craft knowledge        B. Pedagogical content knowledge
C. Teaching disposition              D. Subject matter knowledge

21) The fact that only lawyers may practice law, only physicians may practice medicine, and only licensed teachers may teach in the public schools are examples of how _______.
A. professionals institutionalize a “monopoly” of essential knowledge and services
B. professionals adhere to a set of ethical standards about who may or may not practice the profession
C. very few people have the aptitude to learn the knowledge and skills needed in these professions
D. the state and federal governments control these professions

24) The widespread practice of “out-of-field teaching” weakens _______.
A. funding          B. curriculum        C. teacher benefits     D. teachers’ monopoly of services

26) It has been suggested that professions in the United States will begin to look more and more alike. For example, doctors are accepting more regulation and school teachers _______.
A. are similarly coming under more stringent controls
B. will slowly break out of long-established bureaucratic hierarchies
C. are on a fast track to match their salaries within one decade
D. will quickly move to both higher salaries and more autonomy

28) As principals respond to increasing pressure to become more effective at facilitating collaborative, emergent approaches to leadership, teachers should receive _______.
A. greater degrees of self-governance       B. higher salaries
C. less control over the curriculum      D. collective bargaining

32) The membership of the National Education Association is open to all of the following groups except _______.
A. administrators       B. school board members
C. teachers            D. guidance counselors

36) Many in the NEA and AFT believe that the interests of teachers and students could best be served by _______.
A. significantly enhancing the responsibilities of administrators
B. merging the two organizations into one
C. reducing the school governance responsibilities of teachers
D. limiting the role of parents and community groups in the life of the school

40) Without a doubt, your relationships with _______ will be the most important and complex you will have as a teacher.
A. your principal      B. fellow teachers         C. students      D. parents of students

41) Based on interview data, all of the following statements about the impact of parental involvement on students are true except _______.
A. significant parental involvement results in higher levels of student achievement
B. significant parental involvement results in fewer grade repetitions
C. significant parental involvement results in slightly less participation in extracurricular activities
D. significant parental involvement results in fewer suspensions and expulsions
44) Working together, sharing decision making, and solving problems is called _______.
A. collaboration B. cooperation C. teaming D. coaching

48) Schools that are characterized by purposeful adult interactions about improving schoolwide teaching and learning are called _______.
A. learning centers B. professional schools C. collegial schools D. collaborative schools

50) _______ is an arrangement whereby teachers grow professionally by observing one another’s teaching and providing constructive feedback.
A. Collaboration B. Peer coaching C. Teaming D. Mentoring

52) The opportunity to meet with other teachers for the purpose of sharing ideas, strategies, and solutions to problems is an example of _______.
A. staff development B. a union meeting C. co-teaching D. peer counseling

55) In _______ arrangements, two or more teachers teach together in the same classroom.
A. combination classroom B. team teaching C. peer coaching D. co-teaching

Becoming a Teacher, 9e (Parkay)
Chapter 3: Today's Schools

Multiple Choice Questions

1) While there is widespread debate about what academic content the schools should teach, _______.
A. the public supports the teaching of prosocial values B. the public opposes the teaching of prosocial values C. the public supports the teaching of prosocial values in private schools only D. the public supports the teaching of prosocial values if parent permission is given

3) In regard to equal educational opportunity, evidence exists to demonstrate _______.
A. equality between females and males B. equality among ethnic groups C. equality among all people D. that certain groups are denied equality

5) The effective school is a caring community of adults who attend to the academic, emotional, and social needs of the children and youth entrusted to its care. This is a metaphor describing schools as _______.
A. gardens B. mental hospitals C. families D. athletic teams

7) Groups that see the school as a means of perpetuating their preferred way of life include all of the following except _______.
A. private schools B. public schools C. parochial schools D. religious schools

9) All of the following are influences on the culture of school except _______.
A. traditions B. the physical environment C. formal practices of schools D. tax-based programs
11) The organizational arrangement whereby academic subjects are taught by teachers who specialize in those areas and students move from classroom to classroom for their lessons is called _______.
A. categorization  
B. departmentalization  
C. specialization  
D. open-space organization

13) In a classroom, the physical characteristics of the setting and the social dimensions of the group interact to shape _______.
A. the environmental press  
B. classroom traditions  
C. the classroom culture  
D. a social/emotional context

15) Research has documented that the characteristics of successful schools include all of the following except _______.
A. strong leadership at the administrative level  
B. school boards with representation from the student body  
C. high expectations for all students  
D. teachers, administrators, and staff work well together

17) According to education data, the ethnic group that consistently has the lowest high school completion rate is _______.
A. Hispanic  
B. Asian American  
C. African American  
D. Caucasian

19) The incidence of child abuse, poor health, underachievement in school, and attendance problems is higher among children who _______.
A. are immigrants to the United States  
B. speak English as a second language  
C. are homeless  
D. live in foster homes

A. 3 million  
B. 1 million  
C. 500,000  
D. 200,000

25) According to the Indicators of School Crime and Safety (2009), the rate of victimization in U.S. schools has _______ since 1992.
A. stayed the same  
B. increased a small amount  
C. increased a large amount  
D. decreased

27) All of the following are strategies for reducing the impact of gang activities on schools except _______.
A. retaining graffiti on school property as a symbol of gang destructiveness  
B. identification of gang members  
C. implementing dress codes that ban styles of dress identified with gangs  
D. quickly removing visible evidence of gang activity from school property

29) Immediate warning signs of violence include all except _______.
A. loss of temper on a daily basis  
B. increase in the use of drugs or alcohol  
C. announcing plans for hurting others  
D. increased absenteeism

31) Each year nearly 750,000 teenagers between the ages of 15 and 19 become pregnant. Approximately _______ percent of these pregnancies are unintentional.
A. 10  
B. 50  
C. 75  
D. 100
33) The offspring of pregnant teenagers are most at risk for all of the following except _______.
   A. financial stability
   B. medical problems
   C. educational problems
   D. behavioral outcomes

35) All of the following are true of female and male involvement in suicide except _______.
   A. female students are twice as likely to consider suicide
   B. Latino students are twice as likely as white students to attempt suicide
   C. students in grade 12 are the most likely to attempt suicide
   D. male students are more likely to actually commit suicide

37) Schools that serve their communities by integrating educational, medical, and social and/or human services are called _______.
   A. open schools
   B. lab schools
   C. full-service community schools
   D. community schools

39) A federally funded program established in 1965 to improve the basic skills of low-ability students from low-income families is called _______.
   A. the Perkins Loan Program
   B. special education
   C. Head Start
   D. Title I

41) All of the following are types of community-based partnerships developed by some schools to prevent social problems from hindering students’ learning except _______.
   A. civic organizations
   B. volunteer mentor programs
   C. corporate-education partnerships
   D. No Child Left Behind teacher training workshops

Becoming a Teacher, 9e (Parkay)
Chapter 4: Philosophical Foundations of U.S. Education

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Having a clear educational philosophy can help teachers to _______.
   A. navigate the politics of working with parents
   B. adequately prepare for promotions
   C. make appropriate decisions in the middle of a lesson
   D. determine when a student should be punished

3) When Dewey refers to the general theory of education, he is referencing _______.
   A. the philosophy of education
   B. the theory of learning
   C. the process of constructivist teaching
   D. the progressive educational system

5) According to the text, your behavior as a teacher is strongly connected to your beliefs about all of the following except _______.
   A. students
   B. administrators
   C. knowledge
   D. what is worth knowing
8) Students who spend a great deal of time learning by rote memorization likely have a teacher who views knowledge as _______.
A. universally interconnected
B. of little real consequence to learners
C. the sum total of small bits of subject matter
D. most valuable when constructed by students

9) The authors purport that learning occurs when _______.
A. a student has memorized the required material and can recite it
B. the student performs well on achievement tests each year
C. a student’s personal experience leads to changes in thoughts and behaviors
D. a student project achieves a grade of A, demonstrating high achievement

13) A teacher who views knowledge conceptually might request that students learn all of the following, except _______.
A. the understanding and influencing of our environment
B. the recitation of all fifty state capitals
C. the explanation of decisions made by government
D. the reasons for grouping chemical elements

14) The transmission view of teaching includes all of the following except _______.
A. students learn through basic skills mastery
B. students learn by mastering reading, writing, and math
C. students learn by applying thinking to projects
D. students learn by structured, whole-group instruction

17) Metaphysics has important implications for education because _______.
A. instruction in values is essential to a happy life
B. the school curriculum is based on what we know about reality
C. the school curriculum is based on what we know about human learning
D. instruction in learning theory is central to teacher education

21) All of the following areas of philosophy are of central concern to teachers except _______.
A. cosmology     B. metaphysics     C. epistemology     D. axiology

22) Jimmy has submitted a term paper that his teacher suspects was copied from the Internet. In deciding whether to give Jimmy a grade of “F” or have him attempt the assignment a second time, the teacher is confronted with a(n) _______.
A. matter best left to a school administrator
B. ethical dilemma
C. matter for the local police
D. unlikely problem in today’s schools

25) The most definitive description of the Socratic method can be said to consist of _______.
A. holding philosophical conversations     B. reading about the teachings of Socrates
C. learning about the classics     D. memorizing the most influential Greek philosophers
29) The Great Books of the Western World curriculum is most closely associated with the philosophy of _______.
A. progressivism    B. perennialism    C. existentialism    D. behaviorism

33) John Dewey (1859–1952) believed that _______.
A. effective teaching is based on the notion of the constancy of human nature and truth
B. learning is essentially passive
C. curricula in public schools should emphasize the Great Books of the Western World
D. public school curriculum should derive from students’ interests and needs

34) In the progressively oriented classroom, the teacher serves as _______.
A. the active provider of information to an essentially passive audience
B. a guide whose primary responsibility is to facilitate student learning
C. an instructor charged with explaining the great axioms of the human experience
D. a facilitator to help students discover meaning in existence

37) The idea that every individual first exists, and then decides what that existence means, is most closely associated with _______.
A. Robert Hutchins    B. John Dewey    C. Jean-Paul Sartre    D. Mortimer Adler

41) Psychological orientations to teaching are concerned primarily with understanding the _______.
A. conditions associated with effective learning    B. conditions associated with effective teaching
C. design of the curriculum    D. design of classroom instruction

42) In the 1950s and 1960s, humanistic psychology became the basis of educational reforms that sought to enhance students’ _______.
A. knowledge of psychology and secular humanism
B. achievement of society’s expectations of them
C. experience with the enlightening effects of the classical works of western art and literature
D. achievement of their potential through self-actualization

45) Constructivism is based on the notion that _______.
A. learners and learning are constant over time
B. knowledge is constructed by learners
C. the old models of thinking and learning are the most dependable
D. learning is essentially passive

47) Our understanding of learning has been extended as a result of _______.
A. advances in achievement test analysis by educational researchers
B. advances in behavioral analysis by educational psychologists
C. advances in school lunch preparation by government nutritionists
D. advances in cognitive science by neurologists

48) The professional goals a teacher sets are influenced by all of the following factors except _______.
A. political dynamics    B. college degrees
C. community expectations    D. social forces
Multiple Choice Questions

1) The current system of public and private education in the United States is a representation of _______.
A. a strong educational oversight by both the state and the federal governments
B. a reflection of the country’s historical foundations and values
C. a reflection of societal expectations for student achievement
D. a compilation of the best research of leading university schools of education

3) Education in colonial America reflected a _______.
A. concern for religious objectives
B. desire to meet individual needs
C. concern for the whole child
D. focus on freedom of speech

5) All of the following are true of dame schools except _______.
A. they admitted both boys and girls
B. they featured basic and advanced curricula
C. they were operated out of private homes
D. they charged modest fees

7) All of the following are true of “reading and writing schools” except _______.
A. they offered boys an education beyond what could be learned at home
B. they featured lessons based on the Bible
C. they prepared students for the dame school
D. they taught various religious catechisms

9) The primary purpose of parochial schools was to _______.
A. discipline children and establish rules of living
B. nurture children in a family environment
C. teach goodness to children who are innately evil
D. promote religion and prepare children for further education

13) At the close of the American Revolution, literate Native Americans and Mexican Americans usually received their training from _______.
A. missionaries
B. philosophers
C. state schools
D. parents

17) The Philadelphia Academy, which opened in 1751, would say that its curriculum _______.
A. stressed classical languages
B. focused on the acquisition of science and math
C. was broader and more practical than that of earlier Latin schools
D. emphasized religious studies

20) Thomas Jefferson believed that _______.
A. a country that wished to remain free had to provide an education for the people
B. schools should be supported by the wealthy
C. schools should be supported by parents
D. the curriculum should emphasize the "ornamental"

21) The book that was given the name "the old blue-back" and sold over 24 million copies was _______.
A. Noah Webster’s American Spelling Book
B. the New England Primer
C. the McGuffy Reader
D. Jefferson’s Encyclopedia
25) “It knows no distinction of rich and poor, of bond and free, or between those, who, in the imperfect light of this world, are seeking, through different avenues, to reach the gate of heaven.” In the preceding statement, Horace Mann is referring to _______.
A. a system of universal free schools for all  
B. the need for churches to support schools in this country  
C. abolition of slavery  
D. the reformed school

29) During 1865–1920, the operating procedure in schools was primarily _______.
A. hierarchical  
B. grass roots management  
C. site-based management  
D. a scientific system of management

31) A “garden where children grow” described by Friedrich Froebel illustrates _______.
A. the kindergarten  
B. home schooling  
C. preschools  
D. elementary schools

33) In progressive schools, teachers _______.
A. functioned as guides rather than taskmasters  
B. functioned as taskmasters rather than guides  
C. focused on systematic learning based on development theory  
D. emphasized knowing over doing

37) A landmark report on Native-American education issued in 1928 proposed _______.
A) that school curricula be revised to reflect tribal cultures  
B) maintenance of traditional U.S. government-sponsored education programs  
C) elimination of day schools from Native-American cultures  
D) institution of English-only curriculum

38) The three general patterns of trends in American education during the twentieth century include all of the following except _______.
A. standardization  
B. Americanization  
C. democratization  
D. professionalization

39) The aims of education based on moral didacticism and pragmatism, relating to child development and child welfare, and emphasizing citizenship in a democracy are patterns of trends in _______.
A. standardization  
B. Americanization  
C. democratization  
D. professionalization

41) The legislation passed in 1958 that provides funding for research and development in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and guidance is the _______.
A. National Defense Education Act  
B. Lanham Act  
C. Federal Education Act  
D. Morrill Act

45) The education act passed in 1965 that allocated funds based on the number of poor children in school districts is called the _______.
A. Bilingual Education Act  
B. Children with Disabilities Education Act  
C. Elementary and Secondary Education Act  
D. Welfare Reform Act

49) The education reforms that grew out of the student protests of the 1960s and 1970s led to many positive changes, but also tended to alienate all of the following groups except _______.
A. taxpayers  
B. religious sects  
C. progressive educators  
D. back-to-basics advocates
51) Responses to the “great debate” of the 1980s included all of the following except _______.
A. mandatory all-day preschool for all students
B. curriculum reform
C. strengthening the academic core curriculum in high schools
D. smaller learning communities and the elimination of tracking

Becoming a Teacher, 9e (Parkay)
Chapter 6: Governance and Finance of U.S. Schools

Multiple Choice Questions

1) The arena of educational politics refers to how people use all of the following except _______.
A. power B. influence C. authority D. emotion

5) The responsibility for maintaining schools is primarily a function of the _______.
A. federal government B. states
C. intermediate region D. U.S. Department of Education

6) Which of the following statements is true about the organizational structure of schools?
A. School districts are usually similar in their organizational structures.
B. The larger the district, the less complex is the distribution of roles and responsibilities.
C. The smaller the district, the more centralized are the administrative decisions.
D. The larger the district, the more office administrators and support personnel are needed.

9) A national survey of the characteristics of school board members revealed all of the following except _______.
A. most members were male
B. most members identified as being politically moderate
C. most members were poorer than the general population
D. minority membership was less than 14% of all members

11) Ensuring that schools operate in accordance with federal and state guidelines is the responsibility of the _______.
A. school board B. state board of education
C. superintendent D. professional education association

13) One characteristic of successful schools is _______.
A. a close working relationship with parents
B. a powerful school board
C. a superintendent who is active in each school
D. schools that operate under site-based management

17) An approach to school improvement in which teachers, principals, students, parents, and community members manage individual schools and share in the decision-making process is known as _______.
A. the entitlement process B. effective school management (ESM)
C. indirect governance D. school-based management

20) The body that determines how taxes will be used to support schools, what will or will not be taught, and the length of the school day and year is the _______.
A. school board B. state legislature
C. governor’s cabinet D. federal government
21) As a result of the Kentucky Education Reform Act (KERA), _______.
A. funding across the state’s school districts remains dramatically unequal
B. no school districts experienced substantial gains in funding
C. teachers’ salaries and student/teacher ratios improved compared to national averages
D. student achievement, as measured by test score gains or graduation rates, improved significantly

24) The governor has the power to do all of the following except _______.
A. determine the cap on teacher salaries
B. appoint or remove educators at the state level
C. appoint the chief state school officer
D. use veto power to influence laws related to education

25) The highest educational agency in a state is the _______.
A. department of education
B. American Federation of Teachers
C. state board of education
D. state legislature

29) All of the following are responsibilities of the state department of education except _______.
A. certifying teachers
B. passing legislation related to education
C. accrediting schools
D. distributing state and federal money to school districts

33) An intermediate or regional unit may provide all of the following services except _______.
A. education for students with disabilities
B. education for students who are gifted
C. computer education
D. site-based administrative services

36) The executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the federal government influence education in all of the following ways except _______.
A. providing funding to schools when they fail to adopt federally endorsed programs, methods, or curriculum
B. exerting moral influence on the development of a vision and the promotion of educational goals for the nation
C. providing categorical aid to assist school systems
D. funding educational research related to federal goals for education

37) An influential and extensive federal education program signed into law by President Roosevelt in 1944 is the _______.
A. Education for all Handicapped Children Law
B. G.I. Bill of Rights
C. Satan Deluder Law
D. Civil Rights Act

41) The majority of funding for schools is provided by the _______.
A. states
B. intermediate level
C. private sector
D. federal government

45) Supplemental programs to help meet the needs of special school populations are called _______.
A. block grants
B. entitlements
C. discretionary grants
D. outreach programs

49) State-appropriated funds to cover the costs of educating students with special needs are known as _______.
A. categorical aid
B. block grants
C. Title I
D. Section 504
53) Which of the following is considered to be one of the most controversial educational issues of the twenty-first century in the United States?
A. boot-camp schools  B. alternative schools  C. magnet schools  D. for-profit schools

54) Advantages of for-profit schools that proponents advocate include each of the following except ________.
A. efficiency  B. reduction of costs  C. better public relations  D. improved student achievement

Becoming a Teacher, 9e (Parkay)
Chapter 7: Ethical and Legal Issues in U.S. Education

Multiple Choice Questions

1) Under the provisions of educational laws, teachers are most likely to face professional challenge when ________.
A. taking your students by school bus on a field trip  
B. enforcing the dress code on a student who is not in your class 
C. having a student incur an injury in your classroom  
D. all of the above

5) All of the following characteristics delineate a “good” ethical decision except ________.
A. decision has been legitimately achieved  
B. decision comes directly from the administration  
C. decision can be implemented morally  
D. decision is supported by evidence

8) Ms. Tamarack was fired from her teaching position because of her political position on such issues as abortion, right to die, and gays and lesbians in the military. This case illustrates ________.
A. the strength of Public Law 94–142  
B. gender discrimination  
C. a violation of due process  
D. the legal power of the administration

10) For initial certification, nearly all states require ________.
A. successful completion of a performance test  
B. proof of good health, including teeth  
C. applicants to pass a test of basic skills, professional knowledge, and academic subject areas  
D. student teaching at all grade levels to be covered by credential

12) Jade, the fifth-grade teacher at Pine Elementary, goes to court to protest the fact that she was assigned by her principal to sponsor the high school chess club. Jade’s contract made no reference to this assignment. The court is most likely to decide that Jade ________.
A. cannot be required to sponsor the chess club  
B. should be fined for filing a suit against the administration  
C. must accept the assignment her principal has given her  
D. must be compensated if she is required to sponsor the club

14) Doreen, a high school English teacher, filed suit to protest the fact that she was assigned by her principal to sponsor the high school newspaper and her contract made no reference to that assignment. The court is most likely to decide that Doreen ________.
A. cannot be required to sponsor the newspaper  
B. should be fined for filing a suit against the administration  
C. must accept the assignment her principal has given her  
D. must be compensated if she is required to sponsor the newspaper
19) Mr. Green is a tenured faculty member and is well respected by students. After a recent divorce, he moved in with Ms. Flowers, the secretary to the superintendent. At the end of the year, Mr. Green was notified that he was being dismissed because of immoral conduct; that is, living with a woman he was not married to. In order for this action to be supported by the court, it would have to be demonstrated that __________.
A. Mr. Green indulged in “immoral conduct”  
B. Mr. Green’s lifestyle is against community values  
C. Mr. Green’s lifestyle had a negative effect on his teaching  
D. Mr. Green is not legally married to Ms. Flowers

20) One of Mr. Sanchez’s seventh-grade students broke his arm while on a field trip to the zoo. The boy’s parents claimed that Mr. Sanchez was negligent and took the matter to court. In regard to a case such as this, the court would __________.
A. take the position that an effective teacher should be able to foresee any student injury  
B. try to determine whether Mr. Sanchez exercised reasonable care  
C. automatically hold Mr. Sanchez responsible as the supervising person  
D. never hold a teacher responsible for actions of students

23) Teachers are afforded the greatest protection under the concept of academic freedom if __________.
A. the controversial content is related to legitimate educational objectives  
B. they are knowledgeable about the controversial content  
C. the controversial content does not violate community standards  
D. students want to learn the controversial content

26) Depending on the statutes in a particular state, a student teacher may act as a substitute teacher under all of the following conditions except __________.
A. when a substitute teacher is not immediately available  
B. when the student teacher is paid at professional rates  
C. when the principal is readily available in the building  
D. when the student teacher has been in that assignment for a minimum number of school days

32) According to tort liability law, an individual who is negligent and at fault in the exercise of his or her legal duty may __________.
A. be charged by state statutes  
B. be charged by federal statutes  
C. go to prison  
D. be required to pay monetary damages

36) Most of the court cases involving tort liability of teachers focus on all of the following except __________.
A. inadequate supervision  
B. inadequate instruction  
C. inadequate preservice preparation  
D. lack of or improper medical treatment of students

41) __________ may be a physical indicator of emotional maltreatment.
A. Venereal disease  
B. Unexplained fractures and/or bruises  
C. Unattended medical needs  
D. Failure to thrive, or lags in physical development

45) A “site license” is a commercial software agreement that permits installation on __________.
A. any and all computers owned by the institution specified in the license  
B. one and only one computer  
C. the computers of those who frequently visit the licensed site  
D. any computers designated by the owner of the license
50) Among the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment is freedom _______.
A. from age discrimination  B. of speech  
C. from gender discrimination  D. from racial discrimination

54) Short-term school suspension is usually defined as _______.
A. three days or less  B. 10 days or less  
C. 15 days or less  D. 20 days or less

59) According to the Buckley Amendment, parents do not have a right to examine _______.
A. gradebooks that belong to their children’s teacher  
B. educational records of their child  
C. records of disclosures the schools have made of their children’s educational records  
D. standardized test scores

60) Schools are legally bound to avoid discriminating against students on the basis of all of the following except _______.
A. infection with a noncommunicable disease  B. religion  
C. sexual preference  D. disability

64) According to a survey by the American Association of University Women, the percentage of teenagers in school affected by sexual harassment is _______.
A. 80%  B. 65%  C. 40%  D. 25%

68) All of the following are true about home schooling except _______.
A. home schooling is legal in all states  
B. the regulation of home schooling varies greatly  
C. all states require regulation of home schooling  
D. legal support for home schools has been mixed

**Becoming a Teacher, 9e (Parkay)**
**Chapter 8: Today’s Students**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1) _______ is the way of life common to a group of people consisting of their values, attitudes, and beliefs.
A. Ethnicity  B. Race  C. Culture  D. Pluralism

5) _______ students have limited ability to understand, read, or speak English, and they have a first language other than English.
A. Bilingual  B. Limited English proficient  
C. Monolingual  D. Fluent proficient

9) Self-expression, task orientation, self-determination, and self-esteem are characteristics of _______ cultures.
A. collectivistic  B. individualistic  C. multicultural  D. working class
13) _______ refers to a shared feeling of common identity, based on a “common ancestry, culture, history, tradition, and a sense of peoplehood.”
   A. Ethnicity  B. Race  C. Cultural diversity  D. Cultural immersion

17) Any group numbering less than half of the total population is called a(n) _______.
   A. minority  B. ethnic group  C. race  D. culture

21) According to the National Center for Education Statistics, the relationship among minority group membership, social class, and academic achievement shows _______.
   A. as socioeconomic status increases, academic achievement increases
   B. as socioeconomic status decreases, academic achievement increases
   C. as socioeconomic status increases, academic achievement decreases
   D. no relationship

22) Ethnic and racial minorities have traditionally _______ power in the public life of the United States.
   A. exercised  B. lacked  C. misused  D. inherited

26) A(n) _______ is passed on from generation to generation because of the increasing difficulty for children of the poor to receive adequate education and job training.
   A. culture of poverty  B. achievement gap  C. genetic predisposition  D. climate of change

29) Research indicates that teaching strategies that emphasize _______ often result in higher achievement among African-American and Mexican-American students.
   A. competition  B. cooperation  C. visual learning skills  D. academic readiness

40) Marco teaches in a secondary school where subjects are taught in both Spanish and English. This curriculum is called _______.
   A. multicultural education  B. bilingual education  C. ethnic education  D. diversity education

43) All of the following are arguments in favor of bilingual programs except _______.
   A. Students are better able to learn English if they are taught to read and write in their native language.
   B. The cost of bilingual education is low, therefore the time spent is beneficial.
   C. Bilingual programs support students’ cultural identity.
   D. Students are able to learn content in their native language rather than delay that learning until they master English.

45) _______ is committed to the goal of providing all students, regardless of socioeconomic status, gender, sexual orientation, or ethnic, racial, or cultural backgrounds, with equal opportunities to learn in school.
   A. Bilingual education  B. Diversity training
   C. Multicultural education  D. Inclusive education

48) The multicultural curriculum should enable students to do all of the following except _______.
   A. derive valid generalizations about the characteristics of the ethnic group
   B. learn how the different ethnic groups are alike
   C. learn how the different ethnic groups are different
   D. speak fluently in at least one second language
49) Sam is working to make his curriculum multicultural. According to Banks, he should focus on _______.
A. a range of groups that differ in their characteristics, experience, and values
B. racial characteristics
C. a single ethnic group with a focus on language, history, values, and current problems
D. unifying the class to a common purpose

51) To create classrooms that are truly multicultural, teachers must select instructional materials that are all of the following except _______.
A. sensitive
B. written in several different languages
C. accurately portrayals of the contributions of ethnic groups
D. reflections of diverse points of view

53) Some guidelines for selecting multicultural instructional and technological materials were set forth to offset materials that might be considered all of the following except _______.
A. insensitive to any or all groups
B. inaccurate in part or whole
C. written from mainstream points of view
D. humorous in nature

57) The guarantee of equal educational opportunity for women was a result of _______.
A. the First Amendment
B. IDEA
C. Title IX
D. the Secondary Education Act

60) Ms. Williams wants to create a gender-fair classroom whereby the girls in her third-grade class have the same educational opportunities and experiences as the boys. According to the general guidelines, Ms. Williams should do all of the following except _______.
A. teach about sexism directly to her students
B. promote the girls’ achievement in math and science
C. provide special tutoring for the girls
D. equalize teacher-student interactions

61) AAUW’s (2008) *Where the Girls Are: The Facts About Gender Equity in Education* found that over the past 35 years that _______, not _______, is (are) most closely associated with academic success.
A. family income; gender
B. gender; family income
C. two-parent families; gender
D. gender; ethnicity

64) A strategy for creating a gender-fair classroom is _______.
A. encourage more competition between boys and girls
B. encourage boys’ achievement in mathematics and science and girls’ achievement in reading and writing
C. for teachers to express their disapproval of alternative lifestyles
D. the same as B, but reverse boys’ and girls’ achievement
Multiple Choice Questions

1) The predictable changes that all human beings undergo as they progress through the life span is referred to as _______.
A. the aging process  B. maturity  C. individual learning styles  D. development

3) Piaget is known for his theory of _______.
A. psychosocial development  B. cognitive development  C. moral development  D. motor development

5) According to Piaget, the principal goal of education is to create learners who _______.
A. master factual knowledge as quickly as possible  B. follow the rules of society and turn out to be exemplary citizens  C. complete one developmental stage before progressing to the next  D. are capable of learning new concepts

9) The theory Lawrence Kohlberg developed involves _______.
A. psychosocial crisis  B. psychosocial development  C. cognitive development  D. moral development

12) Students’ developmental levels vary according to how well their biological and psychological needs have been satisfied. This is the basic premise of a theory developed by _______.
A. Erikson  B. Maslow  C. Gilligan  D. Piaget

17) The period where an individual has a quest for personal meaning that supersedes the regard of peers, moving one toward the establishment of a feeling of efficacy and a more integrated sense of identity is _______.
A. late adolescence  B. early adolescence  C. middle childhood  D. mature adulthood

21) According to Howard Gardner’s theory of multiple intelligences, individuals have _______.
A. no innate intelligences  B. two types of intelligences  C. four types of intelligences  D. eight types of intelligences

25) Students’ learning styles are determined by _______.
A. their IQ  B. hereditary and environmental influences  C. standardized IQ tests  D. personality

29) Students who have trouble remembering verbal instructions or recognizing words in print are most likely affected by _______.
A. dyscalculia  B. attention deficit disorder  C. autism  D. dyslexia

33) All of the following are true regarding the definitions of disabilities except _______.
A. definitions for disabilities are generalized  B. descriptors for disabilities are definite and fixed  C. perceptions of normalcy are influenced by cultural norms  D. definitions for disabilities are open to change
34) Since the early 1980s, Ritalin has become the most commonly prescribed drug for ADD/ADHD, and more than 1 million American children are currently estimated to take it to _______.
A. increase their impulse control and attention span  
B. sedate them so they don’t act hyperactive  
C. decrease their large body muscle movement  
D. stimulate their cognitive abilities

36) A child _______ is not eligible for special education services.
A. who is diagnosed with ADD/ADHD  
B. with a speech impairment  
C. diagnosed with a learning disability  
D. with AIDS

41) A review of hundreds of research findings in education indicated that _______ consistently yielded the highest results for intellectually precocious children:
A. independent study  
B. accelerated programs  
C. home schooling  
D. alternative or magnet schools

45) Sarah receives services from an itinerant teacher in the regular classroom for assistance in reading in Braille. She is receiving _______ services.
A. social  
B. related  
C. regular education  
D. special education

48) IDEA gives parents the right to disagree with an IEP or an evaluation of their child’s abilities. This process is called _______.
A. due process  
B. collective bargaining  
C. grieving process  
D. mediation

52) Teachers who work with exceptional learners do not _______.
A. serve as case managers for students with disabilities  
B. evaluate academic abilities and disabilities  
C. write individual education programs (IEPs)  
D. participate in due process hearings and negotiations

56) One approach to meeting the needs of all students is known as _______, an approach in which a classroom teacher meets with one or more other professionals (a special educator, school psychologist, or resource teacher, for example) to focus on the needs of one or more students.
A. interdisciplinary teacher-based student support  
B. collaborative consultation  
C. psychological intervention  
D. student focus groups

57) Mr. Onofrio is a ninth-grade English teacher and a member of a team that is developing an individual education program (IEP) for one of his students, Karen, who has visual impairments. All of the following are mandated to be part of the IEP team except _______.
A. a special education teacher  
B. Karen’s mother  
C. the county social worker  
D. Mr. Onofrio’s principal

58) While mainstreaming refers to the application to the least restrictive environment clause of PL 94–142, _______ goes beyond mainstreaming to integrate all students with disabilities into general education classes and school life with the active support of special educators and other specialists and service providers.
A. inclusion  
B. exceptionality  
C. parent partnerships  
D. assistive technology

59) A speech synthesizer, a talking word processor, and television closed-captioning are all examples of _______.
A. the Internet  
B. augmentative communication  
C. inclusive technology  
D. assistive technology
Multiple Choice Questions

1) The manner in which teachers and students participate in common activities determines _______.
A. classroom ability groupings  B. the culture of the classrooms
C. the time on task ratio  D. group sanctions

6) The section of a classroom where students are likely to receive more attention is the _______.
A. back row of seats and seats on the right side of the room
B. back row of seats and seats on the left side of the room
C. row of seats in the exact center of the room
D. the middle front row of seats and seats up the middle aisle

7) The way teachers and students are grouped for instruction and time is scheduled in the classroom is known as _______.
A. classroom organization  B. between-class ability grouping
C. within-class ability grouping  D. stages of group development

8) Students who are assigned to classes on the basis of ability or achievement are grouped according to _______.
A. within-class ability grouping  B. cross-age ability grouping
C. between-class ability grouping  D. standardized ability grouping

9) Most research on between-class ability grouping suggests that it contributes _______.
A. to greater achievement for all learners
B. to greater achievement for high achievers only
C. to greater achievement for few or no learners
D. to greater achievement for low achievers

10) The primary argument in support of between-class ability grouping is that it _______.
A. enables teachers to meet the needs of students more effectively
B. is cost effective
C. is more interesting to teachers and students
D. is effective based on longitudinal research

11) Research on cooperative learning suggests that _______.
A. it has a positive effect on the academic achievement of students of color
B. students working together rarely develop positive attitudes about their classmates
C. students are best served by participating in few roles and responsibilities
D. this approach promotes racist attitudes

13) Academic learning time can best be described as _______.
A. the number of minutes in a school day
B. the number of minutes each day a student spends in academic courses
C. the time students spend working on academic tasks with 80% or more success
D. the time students spend in direct, meaningful contact with the classroom teacher
14) The amount of time students are actively engaged in learning activities is known as _______.
A. time on task  B. academic learning time  C. allocated time  D. teaching-learning ratio

17) The time teachers dedicate for instruction in various areas of the curriculum is called _______.
A. allocated time  B. time on task  C. curricular ratio  D. instruction ratio

18) The way teachers structure their learning environments to prevent, or minimize, behavior problems is called _______.
A. classroom management  B. discipline  C. classroom control  D. environmental control

20) The key to successful classroom management is _______.
A. preventing problems before they occur  B. responding swiftly and decisively to misbehavior in the classroom  C. accurately identifying misbehaving students  D. seat arrangement

21) Concerning “choice theory,” William Glasser believes that to persuade students to do quality schoolwork, teachers must do all of the following except _______.
A. establish warm, noncoercive relationships with students  B. teach students meaningful skills rather than asking them to memorize information  C. focus on large group instruction in core subjects  D. move from teacher evaluation to student self-evaluation

22) Which of the following is not based on Glasser’s approach to classroom management?
A. planning a sequence of steps for punishment  B. establishing warm, positive relationships with each student  C. managing the classroom through leadership  D. having the student take responsibility for his/her own behavior

25) The approach to discipline that calls on teachers to establish firm, clear guidelines for student behavior and to follow through with consequences for misbehavior is _______.
A. the LEAST approach  B. assertive discipline  C. behavior modification  D. reality therapy

27) A systematic instructional method that focuses on the transmission of knowledge and skills from the teacher to the student is called _______.
A. mastery learning  B. direct instruction  C. modeling  D. contingent teaching

29) The assumption that virtually all students can learn material if given enough time and taught appropriately is based on the method of _______.
A. mastery learning  B. outcome-based education  C. standardized testing  D. direct instruction

30) Which of the following is not a basic step of “mental modeling”?
A. focusing students on applying reasoning  B. making students conscious of the reasoning involved  C. writing the sequence of steps in reasoning on the board  D. showing students the reasoning involved
31) Teachers who focus on students’ thinking about the material being learned and, through carefully orchestrated cues, prompts, and questions, help students arrive at a deeper understanding of the material are using _______.  
A. contingent teaching  
B. information processing  
C. modeling  
D. constructivist teaching  

33) In “information processing” the concept control processes refers to _______.  
A. holding information in reserve until it is needed  
B. encoding information with various file names  
C. storage of information over the course of a lifetime  
D. determining how and when information will flow through the system  

34) Providing students with opportunities to inquire into subjects so that they “discover” knowledge for themselves is called _______.  
A. mastery learning  
B. inquiry learning  
C. outcome-based learning  
D. contingency learning  

35) A type of instruction used when students are presented with a situation to which they “react and discover basic conflicts among their attitudes, ideas, and modes of perception” is called _______.  
A. group investigation  
B. discovery learning  
C. inquiry learning  
D. mastery learning  

36) In Ms. Fairfield’s third-grade classroom, sixth graders come in daily to work with the students in reading. This is an example of _______.  
A. cross-age tutoring  
B. peer tutoring  
C. group investigation  
D. cooperative learning  

38) The four curricula that all students experience are _______.  
A. implicit, explicit, hidden, and traditional  
B. explicit, null, traditional, and functional  
C. explicit, extracurricular/cocurricular programs, null, and functional  
D. null, extracurricular/cocurricular programs, explicit, and hidden  

41) Students who participate in extracurricular/cocurricular activities tend to have _______.  
A. higher self-concepts  
B. lower grades in core academic subjects  
C. a greater chance of dropping out of school  
D. regretted expending valuable school time in this way when they grow older  

42) Educational research indicates that students are less likely to participate in extracurricular/cocurricular programs in _______.  
A. smaller school districts  
B. rural schools  
C. certain geographic regions  
D. larger schools  

43) In the United States, the public believes that school curricula should emphasize _______.  
A. reading, writing, and arithmetic  
B. higher-order thinking skills  
C. problem-solving skills  
D. metacognition
46) In curricular planning, policy-level curricular decisions that affect large groups of students are considered _______.
A. target decisions  
B. micro-level decisions  
C. macro-level decisions  
D. state-level decisions

47) The curriculum that places primary emphasis on the logical order of the discipline students are to study is called the _______.
A. subject-centered curriculum  
B. null curriculum  
C. student-centered curriculum  
D. integrated curriculum

48) The curriculum that draws from several different subject areas and focuses on a theme or concept rather than on a single subject is called the _______.
A. inclusionary curriculum  
B. student-centered curriculum  
C. integrated curriculum  
D. subject-centered curriculum

Becoming a Teacher, 9e (Parkay)
Chapter 11: Curriculum Standards, Assessment, and Student Learning

Multiple Choice Questions

1) The facts of life during your tenure as a teacher will include all of the following except _______.
A. high-stakes testing for students  
B. standards set for student achievement  
C. teachers being held accountable for student learning  
D. communities losing interest in educational issues

3) Which of the following does not provide a definition of a standard?
A. promotion of methodological alignment  
B. a level of knowledge  
C. a level of skill  
D. criteria

4) Which of the following is not a student perspective on standards as reported by the authors of your text?
A. Curriculum should be personally relevant.  
B. Curriculum should be interesting and meaningful.  
C. Curriculum should help meet the demands of moving into adulthood.  
D. Curriculum should be tied to extracurricular activities.

6) The MetLife Survey of the American Teacher found that a significant majority of teachers _______.
A. believe that academic standards in schools are too low  
B. view absenteeism as a major problem  
C. think that student behavior is out of control  
D. believe that academic standards are high

7) Standards-based education is seen as a way to ensure all of the following except _______.
A. educational equity across all states  
B. educational equity in the most populous states  
C. educational equity for the poorest schools  
D. educational equity can be measured for accountability
8) One of the following statements most accurately reflects the meaning of “standards-based education” (SBE), specifically ________.
A. using corporate business practices to manage K–12 schools
B. placing more control of school curricula in the hands of classroom teachers
C. basing curricula, teaching, and student assessment on rigorous standards
D. returning schools to the more demanding student behavioral expectations of the past

9) Content Standards are often subdivided into ________.
A. World Class Standards
B. State Standards
C. Benchmarks
D. Professional Standards

10) “Benchmarks” are content standards that present specific statements about what students should understand and be able to do ________.
A. before graduating from high school
B. at specific grade levels or developmental stages
C. before experiencing significant moral growth as defined by Kohlberg
D. at the end of the current academic year

11) Standards documents are routinely prepared by all of the following except ________.
A. parent-teacher associations
B. professional associations
C. local education agencies
D. state education agencies

12) Professional associations have developed specific, grade-level “performance expectations” that establish all of the following except ________.
A. levels of achievement
B. quality of performance
C. levels of proficiency
D. quality of character

13) According to the text, state departments of education, school districts, and schools routinely use standards developed by professional associations as guides for ________.
A. developing curricula and assessments of student learning
B. determining criteria for high school graduation
C. establishing grade promotion criteria
D. setting minimal standards for exceptional learners

14) An important part of Standards-Based Education (SBE) in the United States is ________.
A. aligning curricula and textbooks
B. aligning textbooks and course titles
C. aligning course titles with high school graduation
D. aligning textbooks with special education

15) Efforts to make curriculum and textbooks parallel national and state standards and “curriculum frameworks” are known as ________.
A. curricular parallelism
B. vertical adjustment
C. curriculum balancing
D. curriculum alignment

16) When teachers within a specific grade level coordinate instruction across disciplines and examine their school’s curriculum to ensure that course content and instruction mesh across and/or within subject areas, they are said to be concerned with ________.
A. internal validity
B. curriculum frameworks
C. horizontal alignment
D. curriculum resource development
17) Generally, curriculum frameworks are _______.
A. prepared by the U.S. Department of Education
B. published by a state education agency
C. superior to classroom-based curriculum development
D. responsible for ending state authority over curriculum development

18) Vertical curriculum alignment occurs when _______.
A. subjects are connected across grade levels so that students experience increasingly complex instructional programs as they move through the grades
B. instructional methodologies are connected across grade levels so that students experience increasingly vague instruction as they move through the grades
C. teachers coordinate instruction across disciplines and examine curriculum to ensure that course content and instruction are compatible
D. school administrators coordinate instruction across disciplines and examine curriculum to ensure that course content and instruction are compatible

19) Which of the following statements is not true of horizontal curriculum alignment?
A. It involves teachers examining curriculum across disciplines.
B. It is centered within a special grade level.
C. It seeks to ensure that course content and instruction match across or within subject areas.
D. It ensures that subjects are connected across grade levels.

20) The late Ernest Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, believed that _______.
A. the federal government was too involved in the development of curriculum
B. standards and goals in education promote mediocrity
C. the United States needs educational standards to motivate its people to excel
D. the United States should not compare its educational achievements to those in other countries

21) Arguments for raising educational standards, include all of the following except _______.
A. standards and assessments, however sophisticated, should not be used as a signaling device to students, parents, teachers, and others
B. standards can improve achievement by defining what is to be taught
C. standards are necessary to equality of opportunity
D. national standards provide a valuable coordinating function

22) The authors of your text report that the public’s opinion about establishing educational standards has been _______.
A. remarkably positive
B. mixed
C. cautious and nonsupportive
D. negative

23) Concerning national educational standards, the authors of the textbook argue that the United States needs to _______.
A. remain faithful to the concept of “states’ rights”
B. develop common, rigorous standards to promote unity
C. move beyond an “obsession” with our immigrant past and present
D. avoid “teaching” that promotes understanding of the American democratic heritage
24) Proponents of adopting national standards cite _______ as a reason supporting their position.
A. the U.S. population’s linguistic sameness
B. social mobility in the United States
C. the already existing commonality of curriculum in the states
D. the absence of racial and cultural diversity in U.S. society

25) Concerning equal educational opportunities in the United States, Jonathan Kozol and others have pointed at what he calls the _______.
A. “equalizing influence of American education on students across all socio-economic levels”
B. “incredible incompetence and absence of concern for their children’s education among America’s poor and minority parents”
C. “savage inequalities within American education”
D. “woeful absence of humanity among poor children”

27) The concept known as “score inflation” results in _______.
A. students’ scores on high-stakes tests rising faster than their scores on other standardized tests given at the same time and measuring the same subjects
B. students’ scores on standardized tests rising faster than their scores on high-stakes tests given at the same time and measuring the same subjects
C. students’ scores on high-stakes tests rising faster than their scores on other standardized tests given at different times
D. students’ scores on high-stakes tests rising faster than their scores on other standardized tests given at the same time but on different subjects

28) According to the authors of your text, a society like the United States, “rich in ethnicities, religions, nationalities, and language groups,” needs standards that are _______.
A. rigorous and unique to each societal group
B. easy to accomplish in order to promote a sense of “I can do it” in all students
C. as diverse as the population
D. rigorous and common to all

29) According to the authors of your text, when children move from one major city in the United States to another, they should find in the new location a curriculum that is _______.
A. unique to their new home
B. based on local concepts of truth and justice
C. recognizable from their previous school experience
D. unique to their old home

30) According to the authors of your text, the use of educational sanctions for poor performance by schools may _______.
A. significantly improve education in the United States
B. not improve schools, but will do nothing to harm students
C. lead to much more student-friendly classrooms
D. present some risk of harm to students

31) In order to ensure strict achievement accountability among their schools, states have imposed all of the following except _______.
A. closing low-performing schools
B. fining the teachers whose students perform poorly
C. arranging for state takeover of low-performing schools
D. ranking schools on how well students learn
32) High-stakes testing may impact all of the following except _______.
A. a senior qualifying for graduation  
B. student participation in extracurricular activities  
C. an administrator being fined  
D. teachers receiving merit pay

33) One of the following is not a “work habits” disposition as defined by the Coalition of Essential Schools, identified as _______.
A. reflecting critically on one’s own work  
B. willingness to work hard  
C. ability to manage time effectively  
D. developing dependence on others

34) Classroom assessment provides information that teachers use in all of the following ways except _______.
A. to determine how well students are learning the material being taught  
B. to regularize feedback to students to save time for teachers  
C. to develop strategies for improving teacher effectiveness  
D. to determine if students have reached certain levels of performance

35) One of the following is not a “guiding principle” associated with development of classroom assessments, and is identified as _______.
A. clear and appropriate targets  
B. assessments accomplished by effective communication  
C. quantitative not qualitative analysis  
D. recognition that accurate measurement is a must

36) The movement to assess student learning with ever-increasing numbers of tests has been brought on by _______.
A. declining test scores  
B. international comparisons of student achievement  
C. calls to hold teachers more accountable  
D. all of the above

37) Assessment has been defined as a _______.
A. process of observing a sample of student performance  
B. process of measuring a sample of student attitude  
C. process of requiring a student to recite  
D. process of learning about student capabilities

38) “Measurement” is _______.
A. the gathering of quantitative data related to the knowledge and skills students have acquired  
B. the making of judgments about or assigning value student scores on a variety of standardized tests  
C. measuring students’ attainment of qualitative goals related to classroom objectives  
D. the determination of students’ grades at the end of an academic term

39) When teachers measure students’ attainment of knowledge and skills for the purpose of making decisions about their teaching, they are engaged in _______.
A. measurement  
B. alternative assessment  
C. formative evaluation  
D. summative evaluation
41) The phrase “forms of assessment that require the active construction of meaning rather than the passive regurgitation of isolated facts” defines one of the following concepts, specifically _______.
A. alternative assessments  B. formative assessments
C. summative assessments  D. pre- and post-test assessments

42) Which of the following is not an example of authentic assessment?
A. writing a brochure promoting a local school
B. making a map
C. writing the formula for the area of a rectangle on a test
D. producing a video about the community

43) Encouraging students to develop their own responses to problem situations by allowing them to decide what information is relevant and how that information should be organized and used is an example of _______.
A. formative assessment  B. curricular control
C. summative evaluation  D. authentic assessment

44) When teachers in restructured schools emphasized authentic assessment, their assessments focused on all of the following except _______.
A. students’ ability to think
B. students’ skill at reproducing given knowledge
C. development of in-depth understanding
D. ability to apply academic learning to realistic problems

45) “Telling the story of a learner’s growth in proficiency, long-term achievement, and significant accomplishments in a given academic area” exemplifies the benefits of _______.
A. portfolio assessment  B. performance-based assessment
C. formative assessment  D. pre-test evaluation

46) Performance-based assessment focuses on students’ ability to _______.
A. recall previously learned material
B. judge the value of material based on specific criteria
C. apply knowledge, skills, and work habits
D. create new products

47) Most assessment approaches seek to answer the question, “Do students know content?” Performance-based assessment helps to answer which other important question?
A. Do students commit information to memory efficiently?
B. Can students reproduce what they know on tests?
C. Are students capable of creative thought?
D. How well can students use what they know?

49) Which of the following is not something promoted by use of “project-based learning”?
A. student engagement with learning  B. improved memorization skills
C. better school attendance  D. improved cooperative learning skills

50) An analytic rubric can be said to _______.
A. require the teacher to score separate product parts
B. require the teacher to score whole group products
C. require the teacher to score content over organization
D. require the teacher to score generic frameworks
Multiple Choice Questions

2) Teachers are using forms of ________, which involves the combination of online and face-to-face instruction.
   A. e-learning   B. virtual field trips   C. asynchronous learning   D. blended learning

3) ________ and virtual schools are increasing in number despite the feeling by the majority of the public against high school students taking online classes.
   A. e-learning   B. online social networking   C. hybrid   D. blended

4) With the spread of virtual schools and courses, some educators have expressed concerns about students ________.
   A. overlearning materials   B. losing the benefits of face-to-face contact
   C. engaging in excessive online game playing   D. performing poorly on standardized tests

6) Alan Warhaftig, a National Board Certified Teacher, ________.
   A. totally supports online classrooms for high schools
   B. doubts that online classrooms can replace face-to-face learning
   C. is a proponent for expanding online learning into elementary schools
   D. was honored as “Online Teacher of the Year”

7) ________ allow users to create profiles of themselves using text, audio, graphics, video, and pictures; then other individuals or groups can access the profile.
   A. Educational workbooks   B. Lecture-oriented lessons
   C. Paper portfolios   D. Social networks

8) A ________ is an online journal constructed by an individual and reacted to by those who visit it.
   A. wiki   B. blog   C. podcast   D. virtual reality world

10) A(n) ________ is a website created, edited, and maintained by groups of people; it grows based on user creation and is validated by user reviews.
    A. blog   B. podcast   C. wiki   D. e-portfolio

11) A teacher who assumes the role of an avatar and takes her class on a virtual field trip experience to a volcano is an example of learning based on participating in a ________.
    A. social network   B. 3D virtual reality world   C. YouTube   D. blog

13) ________ are small digital resources that can be reused to support learning.
    A. Virtual schools   B. E-portfolios   C. Learning objects   D. Educational databases

15) Distributed free on the Internet, ________ are developed by a community of programmers with users permitted to modify and redistribute them.
    A. copyrighted materials   B. meta data
    C. open source materials   D. publisher-produced materials
16) The _______ contains vast amounts of free, high-quality learning materials for use in teaching.
A. Internet  B. National Science Foundation  C. U.S. Department of Education  D. Wiki library

17) As classroom access to the Internet continues to ______, teachers’ use of the Internet to communicate with other educators and to post material to school and teacher websites will also ______.
A. decrease; increase  B. increase; decrease  C. increase; increase  D. decrease; decrease

20) Many teachers have students engage in ______, online inquiry research projects that consist of five parts from introduction to conclusion.
A. website assessments  B. webquests  C. podcasts  D. online threaded discussions

28) All of the following are advantages of computer-based modes of teaching and learning except ______.
A. systematic, well-structured, and consistent lessons  B. the ability of students to pace their learning  C. a common or universal approach to all learners  D. increased record-keeping efficiency

29) When students use educational technology in school, they receive all of the following advantages except ______.
A. enhanced social development, such as skills for cooperative learning and increased teacher-student interaction  B. positive effects on student attitudes  C. more effective lessons than those without technology  D. positive eventual changes in the learning environment

30) The disparity between schools with and without internet connectivity is known as.
A. the digital divide  B. disparity  C. inequitable distribution  D. Pew Research

34) While schools have reduced the number of students per computer, there is evidence of ______ if computer use at school and at home is compared to family income and minority-group status.
A. high achievement  B. digital divide  C. multiple-intelligence teaching  D. skewed achievement scores

35) As schools continue to incorporate technology, about 70 percent of their technology budgets is spent on ______.
A. purchasing hardware  B. purchasing software  C. outside services  D. staff development

36) Significant strides have been made toward reducing ______.
A. political collaboration  B. the digital divide  C. teacher contracts  D. entrenched bureaucracies

41) Most schools rely upon ______ for technology support.
A. central district personnel  B. technology savvy teachers  C. technology savvy students  D. all of the above
Multiple Choice Questions

1) The _______ refers to the steadily increasing political influence and status of teaching along with increased political influence and status that reflect changes such as expanding leadership opportunities for teachers, national board certification, peer review, shared decision making, and mentor teacher programs.
   A. nationalization of teaching  
   B. professionalization of teaching
   C. teacher as leader  
   D. NCLB power brokers

4) Dr. Torres is using a teaching strategy that involves _______, which provides opportunities for students to analyze teaching situations that are presented on videotape.
   A. virtual reality technology  
   B. teaching simulations
   C. distance learning  
   D. microteaching

5) Participation in _______ are required by most teacher education programs and usually include classroom observations.
   A. substitution teaching assignments  
   B. field experiences
   C. parenting classes  
   D. master’s degree classes

7) One of Nathan’s field experience assignments is to pay special attention to teachers’ questioning strategies. Nathan is participating in _______.
   A. microteaching  
   B. standardized assessment
   C. inductive reasoning  
   D. focused observations

8) Heather has been assigned to the fifth grade to teach three lessons to a small group of six students. During her teaching, she will focus on improving her skill of positive reinforcement. Heather is participating in _______.
   A. a teaching simulation  
   B. modeling
   C. microteaching  
   D. cooperative group interactions

11) A(n) _______ works under the supervision of a certified teacher and performs duties that support the teacher’s instruction.
   A. substitute teacher  
   B. teacher’s aide
   C. administrator  
   D. school psychologist

13) Jarod is just starting his student teaching experience. According to the text, two positive habits he can develop to promote reflection during this time are to engage in _______ and _______.
   A. journal writing; maintaining a reflective teaching log  
   B. observing other student teachers; participating in simulations
   C. microteaching; formal observations  
   D. cooperative group activities; creating original Web quests

14) During student teaching, Louise lists and briefly describes the daily sequence of activities, selects different single episodes to expand and reflect on, and considers the possible future application of what she has learned in her _______.
   A. journal  
   B. summary observation report
   C. reflective teaching log  
   D. lesson plan book
18) A collection of work that documents an individual’s career-related accomplishments in an area of practice is called a(n) _______; it might include such artifacts as a resume, sketches, photographs, awards, and other documentation of achievement.
   A. authentic assessment  B. executive summary
   C. professional portfolio  D. vita

21) All of the following are suggested uses of portfolios except as _______.
   A. a tool for negotiating a higher salary
   B. a way to establish a record of quantitative and qualitative performance and growth over time
   C. a tool for reflection and goal setting
   D. a way to present evidence of problem-solving skills

22) Jill created a portfolio during her final two years of her teacher education program. Jill could use her portfolio for all of the following cases except as _______.
   A. an interview tool
   B. an expanded resume
   C. an alternative to standardized testing
   D. preparation for national, regional, and state accreditation

24) An individual who provides moral support, guidance, and feedback to students at various stages of professional preparation is a(n) _______.
   A. administrator  B. expert teacher
   C. teacher supervisor  D. mentor

25) Two foundational components of professional growth include _______ and _______.
   A. reflection on teaching; self-assessment practices
   B. self-promotion behaviors; documentation of all successes
   C. passage of standardized tests; supervision of student teachers
   D. teaching gifted students; acquiring advanced degrees

28) _______ are linked to colleges or universities and provide opportunities for the growth of new teaching methods and collaboration on research projects.
   A. Charter schools  B. Holmes schools
   C. Professional development schools  D. Learning communities

30) According to the text, one of the most challenging forms of professional development leading to increased job opportunities is based on _______.
   A. accessing the Internet for teaching ideas
   B. joining study groups with other teaching professionals
   C. participating in professional mentoring programs
   D. completion of graduate study or advanced credential programs

33) _______ research is classroom-based study by teachers, individually or collaboratively, of how to improve instruction.
   A. Qualitative  B. Action  C. Quantitative  D. Phenomenology
35) An emphasis in teacher education on increased academic preparation, an expanded role for schools, and a national board for teacher certification are examples of ______.
A. standards proposed by the Interstate New Teacher Assessment and Support Consortium
B. standards of the National Board for Professional Teaching
C. the educational reform movement
D. research-based teacher education theory and development

40) The ______ encourages new opportunities for teachers to become involved in school restructuring, curricular reform, and the preparation of teachers; it is based on the 20 postulates of John Goodlad.
A. Coalition of Essential Schools
B. National Network for Educational Reform
C. National Center for Accelerated Schools
D. NCLB Consulting Consortium

45) ______ evaluation of teachers includes written, open-ended narrative descriptions of classroom events in terms of their qualities.
A. Qualitative
B. Quantitative
C. Blended method
D. Self-reported

46) ______ evaluation of teachers includes pencil-and-paper rating forms that the supervisor uses to record classroom events and behaviors objectively in terms of their number or frequency.
A. Qualitative
B. Quantitative
C. Blended method
D. Self-reported

48) The step where ______ is not one of the four steps in the “clinical supervision model.”
A. the supervisor carefully reviews all past evaluations of the teacher to be observed
B. the supervisor holds a preconference with the teacher
C. the supervisor analyzes and interprets data from the classroom observation
D. the supervisor holds a postconference with the teacher

49) A rating form used by a supervisor to record classroom events and behaviors in terms of their number or frequency is an example of ______.
A. quantitative evaluation
B. qualitative evaluation
C. inquiry
D. informal evaluation

50) A written, open-ended narrative description of classroom events is an example of a(n) ______.
A. quantitative evaluation
B. qualitative evaluation
C. inquiry
D. informal evaluation