

***Becoming and Being an Early Childhood
Professional (Canadian) 1st edition Bertrand Test
Bank***

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Chapter 1 The Principles and Practices of Early Childhood Education

1.

Early childhood education programs include

- a. only regulated child care centres.
- b. a variety of programs for young children including child care centres, preschools, kindergarten, before- and after-school, Aboriginal Head Start and regulated home child care.
- c. programs for children two to five years old.
- d. drop-in programs that children may attend occasionally.

ANSWER: b

2.

Before- and after-school programs

- a. are licensed child care centres.
- b. are home child care.
- c. are only recreation programs.
- d. are an extension of the elementary school day.

ANSWER: d

3.

The current image of the child in early childhood education is of a child as

- a. competent, curious and capable.
- b. dependent on adult direction for learning.
- c. wild and undisciplined.
- d. a passive learner.

ANSWER: a

4.

A social construct

- a. is based on biological processes.
- b. does not change over time.
- c. is an idea that is created and understood by people in a community or society.
- d. is not related to image of the child.

ANSWER: c

5.

Social competence

- a. describes abilities to interact with others.
- b. is learning to be obedient and follow the rules.
- c. is learned when children are eight or nine years old.
- d. is not related to other skills such as problem solving.

ANSWER: a

6.

A component of the image of the child is

- a. following the rules.
- b. being obedient.
- c. discipline.
- d. autonomy.

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ANSWER: d

7.

The principles of early childhood education

- a. are specific directions for how to implement an ECE program.
- b. reflect the vision of the image of the child.
- c. are not related to the image of the child.
- d. define specific practices for educators

ANSWER: b

8.

Holistic development

- a. focuses on linear stages of development.
- b. recognizes that children's development follows a universal pattern that is independent of their environment.
- c. recognizes the unique interaction between a child's biology and their environment.
- d. dismisses the value of understanding early brain development.

ANSWER: c

9.

Play-based pedagogy in early childhood education programs

- a. means that children learn best when they play with each other without the involvement of educators.
- b. recognizes that play capitalizes on children's curiosity and enthusiasm for learning and educators can provide environments that support play.
- c. does not reflect the image of the child as competent, capable and curious.
- d. is not a common approach.

ANSWER: b

10.

A child's sense of belonging

- a. is not influenced by ECE programs.
- b. grows when they attend ECE programs that reflect the common mainstream culture.
- c. is supported in early childhood education programs that incorporate children's unique identities and contexts into the ECE program's environment and experiences.
- d. is the responsibility of families, not ECE programs.

ANSWER: c

11.

Professional practices in early childhood education

- a. are grounded in the image of the child, an understanding of the interaction of holistic development and environment, recognition of child-centred play and a sense of belonging.
- b. emphasize the importance of teaching specific skills that will enhance later academic achievement.
- c. focus on safe and healthy care routines.

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- d. reduce educators' direct interactions with children.

ANSWER: a

12.
Educators and children can co-construct their understandings about the world around them when

- a. they complete a puzzle together.
- b. educators lead children in a group game.
- c. educators seek out opportunities to find out and build on children's ideas.
- d. educators do not interact with children while they play.

ANSWER: c

13.
Children growing up with LGBTQ parents

- a. are often considered to be "invisible" minorities.
- b. should be protected from family images that include LGBTQ parents.
- c. are shrinking in numbers.
- d. do not benefit when sexual diversity is recognized.

ANSWER: a

14.
Reconciliation in Canada

- a. cannot be practised in ECE programs.
- b. means non-Indigenous ECE programs can and should respectfully incorporate Indigenous cultures.
- c. are best limited to land acknowledgements in ECE programs.
- d. is completed.

ANSWER: b

15.
The professional identity of early childhood educators

- a. diminishes their ability to relate to families.
- b. reduces their attention to the value of children's play.
- c. is their concept of their role and is an essential element of professional practice in early childhood education.
- d. is defined by educational qualification.

ANSWER: c

16. Professional identity for early childhood educators is

- a. the design, organization and implementation of an early learning environment.
- b. determined by level of compensation.
- c. determined by membership in a professional organization.
- d. how one perceives oneself within the ECE sector and how that is communicated.

ANSWER: d

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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