Learning to Teach in the Primary School 4th edition Cremin Test Bank

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1 Behaviourists explain motivation in terms of schedules of positive and negative reinforcement.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Yes, behaviourists explain motivation in terms of schedules of positive and negative reinforcement.

2 Which of the following are key ideas related to child development?

(A) Placing an emphasis on cultural development

(B) Placing an emphasis on social development

(C) Placing an emphasis on emotional development

(D) Placing an emphasis on self-esteem and identity

Answer: (A) Placing an emphasis on cultural development
(B) Placing an emphasis on social development
(C) Placing an emphasis on emotional development
(D) Placing an emphasis on self-esteem and identity

Feedback: All of these are different key ideas related to child development that different educational theorists discuss

3 Which of the following statements are correct?

(A) Learning is a process of interaction between what is known and what is to be learned.

(B) Learning is a social process

(C) Learning is a situated process

(D) Learning is a metacognitive process

Answer: (A) Learning is a process of interaction between what is known and what is to be learned.
(B) Learning is a social process
(C) Learning is a situated process
(D) Learning is a metacognitive process

Feedback: These four statements are all correct. They can be derived from the study of learning.

4 Which of the following can be encouraged through play?

(A) Imagination and thought

(B) Well-being and relationships with others

(C) Physical development

(D) Language and literacy

(E) Cross-curricular investigation skills

Answer: (A) Imagination and thought

(B) Well-being and relationships with others
(C) Physical development
(D) Language and literacy
(E) Cross-curricular investigation skills

Feedback: All of these can be promoted through play.

5 Which of the following opportunities to play and explore are seen as key to children's engagement in the EYFS?

(A) Follow directions
(B) Find out and explore
(C) Play with what they know
(D) Be willing to 'have a go'

Answer:
(B) Find out and explore
(C) Play with what they know
(D) Be willing to 'have a go'

Feedback: Children should show curiosity about objects, events, people; use senses to explore; engage in open-ended activity; show particular interests (find out and explore); pretend objects are things; represent experiences in play; take on a role in play; act out experiences with others (play with what they know); initiate activities; seek challenge; show a 'can do' attitude; take a risk; engage in new experiences; learn by trial and error (be willing to 'have a go')

6 What is child development and why is it important in education?

Answer:

7 What would you consider to be the most important aspect of a learning environment?

Answer:

8 What teaching skills are you keen to develop further and how will you do that?

Answer:

9 What does the phrase 'children learn through play' mean to you?

Answer:

10 Which are the main learning theories?

(A) Behaviourism
(B) Constructivism
(C) Self-learning
(D) Social constructivism

Answer:
(A) Behaviourism
(B) Constructivism
(D) Social constructivism

Feedback: Self-learning is not a recognised learning theory.

11 Who identified the crucial role of imaginative play in the development of the human mind?

(A) Piaget

(B) Vygotsky

(C) Bruner

(D) Malaguzzi

Answer: (B) Vygotsky

Feedback: Vygotsky (1978) identified the crucial role of imaginative play in the development of the human mind. He saw the emergence of the imagination in the second year of life as connected with the frustrations children experienced when their desires were not immediately gratified.

12 The Early Years Foundation Stage is a statutory framework in England.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: The EYFS is a statutory framework, but it is not intended as a curriculum to be followed, as with the National Curriculum – rather, it is viewed as principles for practice across the early years sector.

13 All children do in the early years is play

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

Feedback: There are many effective ways for young children to learn. Play is one that is important in early learning, but it must be planned for and structured appropriately.

14 Play is only for the early years

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

Feedback: Play is a human activity that continues throughout life, although the type of play changes. Age-appropriate play can be utilised throughout the primary years.

15 Play and work are completely different from each other

(A) True

(B) False

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Answer: (B) False

Feedback: Play and work are often seen as contrasting. However, carefully planned play can be seen as 'children's work' and enable children to learn specific skills and knowledge that are important for later work.

16 Who is best known for introducing the notion of the child as an active learner?

(A) Piaget

(B) Vygotsky

(C) Bruner

(D) Malaguzzi

Answer: (A) Piaget

Feedback: Piaget identified that children were actively constructing meaning through their senses and movement. This was highly original and important, because it had been thought that the infant was a blank slate waiting to be written on.

17 Who coined the term 'zone of proximal development'?

(A) Piaget

(B) Vygotsky

(C) Bruner

(D) Malaguzzi

Answer: (B) Vygotsky

Feedback: Vygotsky was interested in the role of the educator, knowing when and how to intervene in order to move a child on from what (s)he could do with help to what (s)he could do alone. The 'zone of proximal development' is the notional 'gap' between performance and potential.

18 Who was responsible for developing the concept of &'scaffolded learning'?

(A) Piaget

(B) Vygotsky

(C) Bruner

(D) Malaguzzi

Answer: (C) Bruner

Feedback: Bruner developed the concept of 'scaffolding learning' in which the educator supports the child in taking small, measured steps to achieve a higher level of performance or learning.

19 Who noticed that children's questions could be used to show what they were thinking and used these to take learning to very complex levels?

(A) Piaget

(B) Vygotsky

(C) Bruner

(D) Malaguzzi

Answer: (D) Malaguzzi

Feedback: Malaguzzi referred to children's questions as 'their theories', powerful ways to support their learning to complex levels.

20 Consider the classroom power balance between adult and child in classrooms you are familiar with. How does it support or disrupt play-based learning, in your opinion?

Answer: