

Answers and Explanations

1. **The correct answer is (E).** In planning a lesson a teacher needs to consider the developmental needs and unique individual characteristics of the students. Furthermore, a teacher needs to develop a lesson to meet the specific objectives for the unit and course, thereby serving to help the student move closer to the goals and objectives contained in the school's mission statement.
2. **The correct answer is (A).** Correlational research employs the systematic observation and recording of data without manipulation of the observed phenomenon or identification of causality.
3. **The correct answer is (D).** Teaching is an interpersonal, interactive process undertaken with the purpose of eliciting or facilitating specific learning goals.
4. **The correct answer is (B).** A skillfully creative teacher would apply theory and research to the practical everyday world of the classroom in order to produce effective results.
5. **The correct answer is (C).** When tested with systematic observation and valid research methods, some of the common sense approaches to teaching that appear to have face value often prove to be less effective than initially thought.
6. **The correct answer is (C).** Elaboration is a processing strategy that creates links between new information and information already stored in long term memory.
7. **The correct answer is (A).** Perception refers to the process of interpreting or giving meaning to an experience.
8. **The correct answer is (A).** The sensory register collects all incoming information for a brief period of time, even unconsciously processed sensation/information such as the circles of light that flash across our eyes after a snapshot is taken.
9. **The correct answer is (A).** Mathemagenic effects consider what students do to facilitate their own learning, noting especially their organizing and structuring strategies.
10. **The correct answer is (A).** Procedural memory is that which helps us recall particular skills or steps for accomplishing a task.
11. **The correct answer is (C).** Storage, for the cognitive theorist, refers to the various processes that convert stimuli (encoding) into a form that can be retained in memory.
12. **The correct answer is (C).** The primacy effect suggests that items that are listed first in a series are often stored most readily in memory, whereas the recency effect would suggest that the most recent, and therefore the items last on list, would be more readily remembered.
13. **The correct answer is (C).** Semantic memories are our memories for general facts and concepts. Most of what we learn in school (instructional content) is stored in our semantic memory.
14. **The correct answer is (C).** Maintenance rehearsal is a process of keeping information active in short-term memory by repeating the information to ourselves.

- 15. The correct answer is (E).** The reticular activating system is the midbrain's neurological system that alerts us to novel stimuli (in this case the loud, sudden noise).
- 16. The correct answer is (B).** Of all the information received by our senses at any one moment, that which becomes the focus of our attention as novel, unique, or important will be processed from the sensory register to short-term (working) memory.
- 17. The correct answer is (D).** Chunking information is a processing strategy that groups bits of information into more meaningful and easily stored units.
- 18. The correct answer is (E).** Mnemonics are cognitive structuring memory devices which facilitate recall via chunking and, in this case, elaboration.
- 19. The correct answer is (A).** Sometimes previously retained information may interfere with the learning of new material (proactive interference/inhibition), or the learning of new material may interfere with the memory of previously retained information (retroactive interference/inhibition). Interference or inhibition is more likely when old and new materials are very similar in nature.
- 20. The correct answer is (A).** Episodic memory is memory of specific times, places, or experiences—in this case, the details of a sports event.
- 21. The correct answer is (E).** The law of effect suggests that any behavior followed by a pleasing effect will tend to be repeated; behaviors followed by dissatisfying effects will tend to be discontinued. This is the basis for the use of reinforcement in operant conditioning.
- 22. The correct answer is (B).** Extinction (in classical conditioning) occurs when a previously conditioned stimulus (having been associated with an unconditioned stimulus) is presented in the absence of the unconditioned stimulus and thus fails to continue to elicit the unconditioned response.
- 23. The correct Answer is (B).** The Premack principle employs preferred or high frequency behaviors as reinforcement for the performance of a less preferred and thus lower frequency behavior.
- 24. The correct answer is (B).** Reinforcement can be administered continuously (after each and every correct response) or intermittently (after only select correct responses).
- 25. The correct answer is (C).** Reinforcement is defined by what it does, not what it is. If it increases the behavior that preceded it, then it can be considered a reinforcer.
- 26. The correct answer is (D).** Behaviorists emphasize the role of the environment in stimulus association, contingency management, and observational learning.
- 27. The correct answer is (C).** Classical conditioning is stimulus association learning in which a response to one stimulus is now elicited by a new, previously neutral stimulus. Feeling anxious when presented with a snake would most likely be an example of a classically conditioned emotional response.
- 28. The correct answer is (B).** Discrimination learning occurs when one responds differently to similar stimuli, even in similar situations.

- 29. The correct answer is (A).** Negative reinforcement occurs when a noxious stimuli is removed following the performance of a desired behavior, resulting in increased frequency of that behavior.
- 30. The correct answer is (B).** In an intermittent reinforcement schedule, the targeted behavior is reinforced some of the times, but not all the times it is performed. This form of reinforcement is resistant to extinction.
- 31. The correct answer is (D).** Intrinsic reinforcement is that which is delivered internally (such as a sense of accomplishment or well being), as opposed to extrinsic reinforcement that is delivered externally (such as stickers, words of praise, or candy).
- 32. The correct answer is (A).** Centration is the tendency to focus on one perceptual aspect of an event to the exclusion of others (size as opposed to amount, for example).
- 33. The correct answer is (C).** Vygotsky believed that children's learning cannot take place in a vacuum; children learn by using ways of acting and thinking provided by their culture, mastering tasks deemed to be culturally important.
- 34. The correct answer is (B).** Assimilation was Piaget's term for the process of making sense of an experience or perception by fitting it into previously established cognitive structures (schemas).
- 35. The correct answer is (D).** A schema is a mental network for organizing concepts and information; assimilation, accommodation, adaptation, and disequilibrium are all ways that an existing schema might be temporarily or permanently altered.
- 36. The correct answer is (D).** Social learning theory hypothesizes that a child's speech results from modeling, imitation, reinforcement, and feedback.
- 37. The correct answer is (A).** Theorists generally agree that development is typically orderly, occurring in predictable sequence (for example moving from open vowel to consonant sounds).
- 38. The correct answer is (A).** Piaget believed that while biological readiness is important, it is through interaction with the physical environment that the individual gains experience that serves as the stimulus for growth.
- 39. The correct answer is (A).** A schema, for Piaget, was a mental network for organizing concepts and information.
- 40. The correct answer is (E).** Transductive reasoning is a feature of the preoperational stage of development in which a child reasons neither inductively nor deductively, but reasons instead from particular to particular.
- 41. The correct answer is (D).** Piaget theorized that when confronted with a new experience we are thrown into a state of cognitive disequilibrium. We use the processes of assimilation and accommodation to help us make sense of the new experience and return us to a state of cognitive equilibrium.
- 42. The correct answer is (D).** Carol Gilligan found that the moral decisions of females are based on the ethics of caring.
- 43. The correct answer is (C).** Kohlberg's stage of moral development called interpersonal-concordance, or harmony, is when moral/ethical decisions are based on what pleases, helps, or is approved by others.

44. **The correct answer is (E).** Anorexia nervosa, or anorexia, is an eating disorder of self-imposed starvation and refusal to eat.
45. **The correct answer is (D).** The personal fable refers to David Elkind's concept that adolescents often create and operate from self-generated, often romanticized stories of their personal destinies.
46. **The correct answer is (D).** In Kohlberg's pre-conventional stage of morality, children's ethics are based not on rules but rather on consequences of actions.
47. **The correct answer is (E).** The drive to excel is most frequently referred to as the achievement need, or achievement motivation.
48. **The correct answer is (B).** Students with an internal locus of control look to self attributes, such as ability or effort, to explain success or failure on tasks.
49. **The correct answer is (D).** Maslow believed that human needs exist in a hierarchy in terms of those needed for survival taking precedence over more growth-oriented needs. When both lower and higher needs are aroused, we are directed to satisfy the lower, more survival-based needs first.
50. **The correct answer is (C).** Primary needs are those that are essential for survival; the need for water, food, or oxygen would be an example.
51. **The correct answer is (A).** Research has shown that high achievers attribute success to internal and stable causes. They believe that they are smart (i.e., high ability) and that when they work hard (i.e., high effort) they succeed.
52. **The correct answer is (C).** Extrinsic motivation is based on external factors, such as the desire for a reward or the avoidance of a punishment.
53. **The correct answer is (D).** Self-actualization refers to the drive to develop one's potential or to achieve a measure of personal growth.
54. **The correct answer is (B).** Explaining his failure by attributing it to his lack of ability (i.e., "just not good when it comes to history") is an example of an internal, stable factor.
55. **The correct answer is (B).** Failure-avoidant students are motivated more by a desire to avoid failing rather than to strive to succeed. These students do not take risks, and they attempt to avoid responsibilities (i.e., by trying to hide, using elaborate schemes to avert failure).
56. **The correct answer is (E).** Mastery-oriented students focus on achieving. They see their ability as improvable, and they focus on goals in order to increase their skills and abilities. They typically attribute success to their own efforts.
57. **The correct answer is (B).** Interpersonal intelligence is the ability to understand other people and to use this ability to guide social interactions and even influence the direction that relationships take.
58. **The correct answer is (C).** J.P. Guilford's structure of intellect stipulated that intelligence depends on our mental operations (i.e., process of thinking), our thoughts (i.e., content), and the products, or end results, of these operations.
59. **The correct answer is (A).** IQ stands for the quotient derived by dividing the mental age (as determined by the score on the test) by the chronological age and then multiplying by 100 to remove any decimals.

- 60. The correct answer is (C).** Dyslexia is a neurologically-based learning disability characterized by difficulty in reading and spelling, confusion between right and left direction, and a tendency to reverse letters in writing.
- 61. The correct answer is (A).** Stuttering (dysfluency) is speech characterized by abnormal hesitations, prolongations, and repetitions; it is the most common form of word fluency disorder.
- 62. The correct answer is (A).** Mainstreaming is the process in which students with special needs spend part of the school day integrated with students in general education classes.
- 63. The correct answer is (A).** IDEA is an extension of Public Law 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act. This was the first federal law mandating a free, appropriate education for children with disabilities.
- 64. The correct answer is (E).** An IEP (Individualized Education Plan) is a written statement of educational planning and programming for an individual student. It states the present level of functioning, long and short term goals, services to be provided, and a timeline for goal achievement.
- 65. The correct answer is (B).** Early researchers like Charles Spearman believed that intelligence was a general (“g”) or unitary trait and that those with high g-factors would not only be successful on the intelligence test but also prove successful on all types of tasks.
- 66. The correct answer is (B).** Both Gardner and Sternberg presented theories of intelligence that offered multiple dimensions. These authors believed that there are multiple forms of mental abilities (i.e., kinesthetic, interpersonal), allowing for many children to have a special ability or gift in one of the particular areas of intelligence.
- 67. The correct answer is (A).** The transformative multicultural education model promotes teaching that focuses on the value of diversity.
- 68. The correct answer is (B).** This teacher is sensitive to the value of making her classroom environment reflective of varied cultural experiences. The teacher is attending to the context – in which the students learn to make that context more culturally sensitive.
- 69. The correct answer is (C).** When comparing children from upper socio-economic environments to those of lower socio-economic situations, the research suggests that those from higher SES earn higher achievement test scores, have higher self-esteem, and stay in school longer than those with lower SES.
- 70. The correct answer is (C).** The transitional approach is a teaching model that addresses diversity by initially allowing students to learn and socialize in the students’ cultural or familial language, and gradually move them to standard language usage.
- 71. The correct answer is (C).** Multicultural education includes a range of cultural perspectives, presented to the students throughout the year.
- 72. The correct answer is (D).** While much has been said about the various differences between males’ and females’ academic abilities, research generally suggests that individual differences outweigh gender-group differences in academic abilities.
- 73. The correct answer is (A).** Research suggests that the teachers’ perceived choices for effective instructional alternatives were narrowed by their biased perceptions about racial differences within the classroom; they were thus less likely to be creative and innovative when racially diverse children were in their classrooms.

- 74. The correct answer is (E).** Assessment planning serves as a means of teacher accountability, as an estimate of instructional effectiveness, and as a guideline for adjusting a lesson's focus. Assessment is also a means of providing students with the opportunity to give the teacher corrective feedback. It should not be used as a disciplinary measure.
- 75. The correct answer is (C).** Criterion-referenced assessment provides information about student knowledge and performance relative to a pre-established standard within a specific, well-defined content domain.
- 76. The correct answer is (C).** Standardized assessment is an empirically-derived form of assessment carried out uniformly and yielding statistically reliable and valid data.
- 77. The correct answer is (A).** Reliability refers to the statistical consistency or stability of responses to testing (i.e., the responses should be the same during repeated administrations of a test).
- 78. The correct answer is (E).** A scoring rubric is a hierarchical set of rules teachers employ for assessing the quality of a student's work.
- 79. The correct answer is (D).** Construct validity is a psychometric concept referring to the degree to which a test score is actually a legitimate indication of the skill, concept, or attribute it purports to measure.
- 80. The correct answer is (B).** Assessment is the general term referring to all types of teacher information-gathering. Whenever teachers collect data, analyze and synthesize it, interpret it, and use it in their classroom decision-making, they are performing assessments.
- 81. The correct answer is (D).** Assessment can provide insight into a student's strengths and weaknesses (diagnostic function) and provide feedback to students (a prescriptive function). Assessment, when used as Tom is using it, provides an indication of instructional effectiveness.
- 82. The correct answer is (D).** Sound diagnostic assessment enables teachers to identify both the problems and the strengths of students.
- 83. The correct answer is (B).** Norm-referenced assessment involves gathering information about individual student knowledge and performance and then viewing it in relation to other individuals.
- 84. The correct answer is (C).** Supply-item tests require students to generate responses rather than respond to options supplied by the teacher. Examples would be fill-in-the-blank, short essay, or completion.
- 85. The correct answer is (B).** Many of the pitfalls found in assigning grades can be reduced by determining the weight given to each assignment and by setting standards for each grade.
- 86. The correct answer is (C).** Mager's three-part system stipulates that a well-written objective should include performance, conditions of performance, and criteria for achievement.
- 87. The correct answer is (B).** In Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives, analysis refers to the ability to break down an item into constituent parts in order to detect the relationship between the parts or to clarify the organizing principles.
- 88. The correct answer is (D).** Evaluation is reflected in the student's ability to determine the validity or worth of a concept (as in this case, "That was really cool").

- 89. The correct answer is (D).** The constructivist model of learning takes the position that a child builds his or her own knowledge; thus, teachers using this model would plan activities that require students to problem-solve, would recognize and allow for time and confusion as part of the learning process, and would allow students to interact as they learn.
- 90. The correct answer is (A).** Comprehension requires the student to understand the material presented without necessarily relating it to other information or gaining insight into its full implications. Comprehension can be demonstrated by a student translating the material into his or her own words.
- 91. The correct answer is (C).** While expert learners may be better at self-monitoring, they clearly demonstrate that they seek complex linkages and interrelationships between concepts and that they are more efficient in employing their working memories.
- 92. The correct answer is (B).** Empiricists believe that teachers and others are essential to construction. There is no 'pure' discovery—only discovery mediated by others.
- 93. The correct answer is (C).** A constructivist teacher would place emphasis on the way a student thinks in order to help the student build, or construct, a wealth of knowledge in as self-directed and independent a manner as possible.
- 94. The correct answer is (B).** Research demonstrates that novice learners lack selectivity and attempt to process every piece of information they absorb.
- 95. The correct answer is (A).** PQ4R is a metacognitive strategy that encourages students to preview, question, read, reflect, recite, and review material to be learned on their own. The preview of the material, e.g., skimming titles, helps the student construct questions about the material prior to the actual reading.
- 96. The correct answer is (C).** While Mr. Collier's methods are questionable, he is attempting to manipulate one variable (hair length) and observe the impact on another variable (test scores). This is the essence of an experiment.
- 97. The correct answer is (C).** Effective instructors employ didactic teaching, which involves an organized classroom, an effective and clearly-understood behavior management system, and a flexible and creative curriculum.
- 98. The correct answer is (A).** Positive correlation occurs when two variables concurrently increase in incidence.
- 99. The correct answer is (C).** In an experiment the effects of all variables, except the one under investigation (i.e., the independent variable), need to be eliminated or, at a minimum, accounted for if a causal relationship is to be established between the independent and dependent variables. The natural environment of a classroom is not conducive to such tight control.
- 100. The correct answer is (E).** Statistical significance refers to the degree to which specific findings are not due to chance occurrence. It is not an automatic signal that the findings are of great importance or have meaning to the practicing teacher.