Child Guidance

Sample Assessment Questions

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25 Recall/Reproduction Assessment Questions

1. Two young children are working together in the art center; using a variety of materials to make a bird. Materials include styrofoam balls, eggs, blocks, toothpicks, feathers, sequins, beads, scraps of felt, ribbons, glue and scissors. The children are engaged in which of the following types of play?
   a. Dramatic
   b. Constructive
   c. Exploratory
   d. Parallel

2. The age group for which regular meals, snacks, and resting, with quiet and active times in response to children's needs are recommended, but regularly scheduled structured group times are not recommended is:
   a. infants
   b. toddlers
   c. preschoolers
   d. kindergarteners

3. Head Start:
   a. is a quick catch-up summer school program for children entering kindergarten
   b. excludes low-income children
   c. provides comprehensive services that address a wide variety of family needs
   d. all of the above

4. Quality child care is not related to:
   a. teachers' qualifications
   b. group size
   c. child-staff ratio
   d. the money spent on building design

5. Parents and early childhood educators should:
   a. be partners
   b. have mutual respect for each other
   c. not compete with each other for the child's affection
   d. all of the above

6. When child care is provided in a child's own family or in a family-like setting, it is known as:
   a. family day care
   b. intergenerational care
   c. proprietary child care
   d. family and relative care

7. Many options for child care are available. Regardless of the kinds of child care provided, what are the three issues?
   a. Education, affordability, accessibility
   b. Quality, affordability, and accessibility
   c. Quality, education, and affordability
   d. Affordability, accessibility, and services
8. A current trend in federal funding for early childhood programs is to consolidate monies into block grants. A block grant is:
   a. federal funding given directly to states for specific programs
   b. federal money given to states to provide services according to broad general guidelines
   c. federal money given to states that is controlled by the federal government, giving the state no say in the way the money is spent
   d. sums of money given to states to start new early childhood programs

9. Toddlers will imitate the actions of others, so caregivers:
   a. can encourage children to put toys away
   b. can act however they like
   c. don’t need to think about the ways they communicate
   d. all of the above

10. Which of the following situations is considered a risk for sexual abuse for children?
    a. When children fight frequently with their siblings
    b. When a child continues to defy parental demands
    c. When the child lives without one of his or her biological parents
    d. When a parent dies

11. The single most identifiable risk factor for predicting child abuse is:
    a. spouse abuse
    b. the father was abused as a child
    c. children with handicap or other differences are less likely to be abused
    d. parents experiencing high stress levels

12. Be friendly, listen, be clear, be honest, and provide and coordinate information are practices for which of the following?
    a. Effective communication
    b. Good quality of life
    c. Good school relationships
    d. Disability-related support

13. Knowing how to help their child learn to be independent, knowing how to help their child with schoolwork and activities, knowing how to teach their child to get along with others, and knowing how to have time to take care of the individual needs of every child are all indications that which domain of family quality of life is strong?
    a. Emotional well-being
    b. Parenting
    c. Family interaction
    d. Physical/material well-being

14. Relationships in which families and professionals collaborate, capitalizing on each other’s judgments and expertise in order to increase the benefits of education for students, families, and professionals are called which of the following?
    a. Parent-Teacher Association
    b. Family-professional partnerships
    c. School-family partnerships
    d. Family intervention services
15. One of the most effective strategies for changing behaviors is often learned by watching others. This is called:
   a. reinforcement
   b. shaping
   c. modeling
   d. rational-emotive therapy

16. A social worker is investigating a child abuse case where the parent has failed to provide for his child's basic physical and educational needs. Which type of child abuse does this case involve?
   a. Physical abuse
   b. Sexual abuse
   c. Emotional maltreatment
   d. Neglect

17. About what percentage of children who are abused or neglected are seven years of age or younger?
   a. 50 percent
   b. 40 percent
   c. 25 percent
   d. 10 percent

18. The Food Group Pyramid presents daily recommendations for _____.
   a. the kind and amount of food to eat each day
   b. the minimum amounts of nutrients needed
   c. the amounts of each nutrient to consume daily
   d. the maximum safe nutrient intakes

19. A child should have a minimum of ____ cups of milk each day.
   a. 1 1/2
   b. 2 1/2
   c. 3
   d. 4

20. Meeting daily nutrient needs can best be accomplished by consuming ____.
   a. a wide variety of food
   b. at least one quart of milk each day
   c. large quantities of food
   d. fresh fruit and vegetables in season

21. Physical, sexual, emotional, and psychological abuse are types of _________.
   a. domestic violence
   b. elder abuse
   c. family violence
   d. intimate partner violence

22. Domestic violence is most likely to occur in married couples between the ages of:
   a. 30 through 42
   b. 18 through 24
   c. 45 through 58
   d. 65 through 78
23. Acts of omission by the parents or other caregivers that have caused serious behavioral, cognitive, emotional, or mental disorders are termed ________________.
   a. child abuse
   b. emotional abuse
   c. sexual abuse
   d. child neglect

24. Which of the following is considered a valid short-term career goal?
   a. Owning a caregiver business
   b. Learning the caregiver role
   c. Becoming rich
   d. Managing a day care center

25. Verbal guidance strategies include:
   a. active listening
   b. redirection
   c. positive directions
   d. all of the above
25 Recall/Reproduction Assessment Questions Key

1. b
2. b
3. c
4. d
5. a
6. a
7. b
8. b
9. a
10. c
11. a
12. a
13. b
14. b
15. c
16. d
17. a
18. a
19. c
20. a
21. a
22. b
23. b
24. b
25. d
25 Skills/Concepts Assessment Questions

1. Play contributes to cognitive development by presenting opportunities for children to:
   a. interact with other children and learn social skills
   b. make sense of their experiences and construct an understanding of their physical and social world
   c. develop strength, coordination, and skill in the use of their bodies
   d. learn how to control basic impulses and regulate their feelings

2. You work with a toddler group in which conflicts frequently arise over the use of a few favorite toys. What is an appropriate guidance strategy for dealing with this problem?
   a. You distract children by offering them other equally attractive toys
   b. You put away the toys when children fight over them
   c. You tell the children they need to share and take turns using the toys
   d. You decide to purchase additional toys including duplicates of these favorite materials

3. In dealing with a conflict between two children, you should:
   a. find out why an aggressive child did what she did
   b. learn who started the conflict and ask that child to apologize
   c. put them both in time out so they will learn that fighting is not acceptable
   d. help the children define the problem, think of ideas to resolve their conflict, and choose a solution

4. A typical program for children can be modified for inclusion by:
   a. facilitating opportunities for play for the child with disabilities by assisting him/her in learning play skills
   b. creating special worksheets for the child with disabilities so that he/she can learn and catch up with typically developing peers
   c. keeping the environment the same so the child learns to cope with the real world
   d. keeping the rules clear and the same for all the children to be fair

5. Inclusion programs have benefits that include helping children with disabilities:
   a. reach higher levels of achievement
   b. develop a broader range of social skills
   c. gain exposure to the larger world they will live in as adults
   d. all of the above

6. To make television a teaching tool with beneficial results:
   a. children must be encouraged to watch more TV than they now do
   b. a government campaign must be started to ensure a TV in every home
   c. adults must monitor time spent watching and appropriateness of programs
   d. children must be exposed to more adult programs than most now have access to

7. Parents help their children learn to get along with peers by:
   a. scolding and criticizing them when they show they can’t get along
   b. punishing them when they aren’t mannerly
   c. modeling desirable behavior and by coaching them in social skills
   d. giving them lectures on proper deportment
8. Poverty is a factor in child rearing, and:
   a. there’s nothing society can do about it
   b. even though many children are poor children, they still have all their basic needs met
   c. it’s all because parents can’t or won’t work
   d. it’s getting worse, even though there are antipoverty policies that have been proven to work to change the bad effects of poverty on children

9. Smaller groups and good ratios in child care settings make it more likely that adults will:
   a. engage in sensitive, responsive interactions with children.
   b. give orders to children
   c. keep children in line by quoting rules
   d. demand rather than encourage or suggest

10. Inclusive classrooms offer many benefits for children. In an inclusive classroom, children demonstrate which of the following?
    a. Increased acceptance and appreciation of diversity
    b. Better communication and social skills
    c. Greater development in moral and ethical principles
    d. All of the above

11. Head Start was implemented in 1965 and has grown in size and effectiveness. The purpose of Head Start was:
    a. to give all children a “head start” in kindergarten
    b. to give all children who speak English as a second language a “head start” on their public school experience
    c. to give all children from low-income families a “head start” for learning and to promote success in school and life
    d. to give children who did not do well in kindergarten a “head start” on their first-grade experience

12. Programs that provide for the needs of children through the family system make sense for which of the following reasons?
    a. The family has the primary responsibility for meeting many children’s needs
    b. Professionals frequently need to address family problems and issues first in order to help children
    c. Early childhood professionals can do many things concurrently with children and their families that will benefit both
    d. All of the above

13. Which of the following is not a true statement regarding children living in poverty?
    a. Poor children are more likely to be retained in school
    b. Children in poverty are more likely than others to be “highly engaged” in school
    c. Poor children are more likely to become school dropouts
    d. Children in poverty are less likely to have parents who help their children complete homework assignments

14. Over the past decade, there has been increased federal and state funding of early childhood education. Why?
    a. Politicians and the public recognize that the early years are a foundation for future learning
    b. More women are serving as leaders in federal and state government
    c. Spending money on children in the early years is more cost-effective than trying to solve problems in the teenage years
    d. The first and third choices above
15. To facilitate emotional development, the caregiver can:
   a. help the child identify and label feelings
   b. ignore outbursts of emotional expression
   c. catch the child being bad and yell at him or her
   d. switch primary caregivers often

16. Caregivers and doctors should be seriously concerned about school-age children who are obese because these children:
   a. do all of these
   b. suffer few, if any, negative emotional consequences from being overweight
   c. can fall behind in physical and social functioning
   d. will most likely grow out of their condition and become normal-weight adults

17. The three practices associated with professional competence within family-professional partnerships are providing a quality education, continuing to learn, and ____________________.
   a. effective communication
   b. physical well-being
   c. setting high expectations
   d. good quality of life

18. How can the caregiver support an older child who is cared for after school?
   a. Encourage the child to play outdoors
   b. Give the child some special responsibilities
   c. Make sure the child has a drink and a snack
   d. Listen when the child talks about the school day

19. The best way to make sure new play equipment is safe to use is to:
   a. clean the equipment thoroughly
   b. attend health and safety training
   c. follow the manufacturer’s instructions
   d. let the older children play on it first

20. When completing a risk assessment of a piece of large equipment, the caregiver must:
   a. identify any staff training needs
   b. ask for opinions from colleagues
   c. read reports of any previous accidents
   d. decide how many adults should supervise the children

21. To meet the requirements of legislation, it is important that child care facilities use toys and equipment that:
   a. are suitable for their purpose
   b. can be used independently
   c. are clean and easy to maintain
   d. can be moved to different areas in the child care facility

22. Understanding regulatory requirements for safeguarding children will help the home based caregiver to:
   a. follow correct procedures
   b. work in partnership with parents
   c. identify signs and symptoms of abuse
   d. develop positive relationships with children
23. Practitioners can keep children safe by;
   a. attending training courses
   b. using child protection procedures
   c. building relationships with families
   d. involving caregivers in positive parenting

24. A Safeguarding Children policy will provide information about:
   a. safe working practices
   b. achievement and learning
   c. a challenging environment
   d. healthy snacks and meals

25. Practitioners can support children in keeping themselves safe by:
   a. valuing their different cultures
   b. observing their growth and development
   c. providing activities which challenge them
   d. developing their confidence and self-esteem
25 Skills/Concepts Assessment Questions Key

1.  b
2.  d
3.  d
4.  a
5.  d
6.  c
7.  c
8.  d
9.  a
10. d
11. c
12. d
13. b
14. d
15. a
16. c
17. c
18. d
19. c
20. c
21. a
22. a
23. b
24. a
25. d
25 Strategic Thinking Assessment Questions

1. Which of these is the most accurate statement regarding how child care centers are related to the cognitive development of young children?
   a. When children attend high-quality programs, their mental growth speeds up
   b. When children attend low-quality programs, their mental growth stays the same
   c. Mental growth slows down in all child care programs regardless of their quality
   d. Mental growth accelerates in all child care programs regardless of their quality

2. What are some factors that are important to creating a favorable child care environment?
   a. Caregivers who have had appropriate training
   b. Small caregiver-to-child group ratios
   c. Small sizes of each group of children
   d. Mental growth accelerates in all child care programs regardless of their quality

3. Research into the effects of educational television on preschoolers has not found:
   a. that too much TV viewing can displace important activities such as reading, active outdoor play, or social interactions
   b. that educational TV shows have both short-term and long-term benefits to children
   c. that there is no clear-cut link between TV viewing and participation in other activities
   d. that preschoolers are likely to eat in front of the TV, and those who watch a great deal of television are more likely to be overweight

4. Which of the following is NOT true about child care?
   a. As a nation we have not come close to providing child care for all the families who need it
   b. Children from low-income families frequently lack the opportunity to enroll in child care programs
   c. Cuts to quality initiatives reflect how states are scaling back
   d. In spite of the problems, the United States leads the world in percentage of children served and quality of service

5. Which of the following is not true about television?
   a. TV fails to socialize because it gives children no real-life practice in social skills
   b. Without careful monitoring, children learn things from television that aren’t good for them
   c. Commercial advertising creates false needs in children
   d. The violence on television has drastically decreased since deregulation came into effect

6. When early childhood professionals have concerns about a child’s development:
   a. observations can help clarify and document the concerns
   b. the parent should never be approached about concerns
   c. they should ignore the concerns unless qualified to assess development
   d. none of the above
7. The early childhood professional must plan how to create inclusive teaching environments. All of the following will help teach children with disabilities and create inclusive settings to enhance the education of all students except:
   a. accentuating what children can do rather than what they cannot do
   b. using only standardized assessment so that the family will always know how the child stands in comparison to children without special needs
   c. using multisensory approaches to learning
   d. encouraging parents to volunteer at school

8. The United States is once again discovering the importance of the early years. Which of the following is not one of the demands of the public for quality early childhood programs?
   a. Programs that will help ensure children’s early academic and school success
   b. The inclusion of early literacy and reading readiness activities that will enable children to read on grade level in grades 1, 2, and 3
   c. Programs that exclude parents from the decision-making process in education
   d. Environments that will help children develop the social and behavioral skills necessary to help them lead nonviolent lives

9. Child care is a comprehensive service to children and families that supplements the care children receive from their families. Which of the following best describes the purpose of child care?
   a. The major purpose of child care is to provide custodial care that meets the basic needs of supervision, shelter, food, and physical necessities
   b. The major purpose of child care is to provide education and development of the whole child
   c. The major purpose of child care is to provide the health, social, and psychological services as needed
   d. The major purpose of child care is to facilitate optimum development of the whole child and support efforts to achieve this goal

10. During the 1999 reauthorization of Head Start, Congress mandated that Head Start programs implement standards of learning in early literacy, language, and numeracy skills. Which of the following are goals for children enrolled in Head Start?
    a. To develop phonemic, print, and numeracy awareness
    b. To know that the letters of the alphabet are a special category of visual graphics that can be individually named
    c. To associate sounds with written words
    d. All of the above

11. Which of the following is not one of the contemporary social issues affecting decisions that families and early childhood professionals must make about the education and care of young children?
    a. Problems of child abuse
    b. Large number of children and families who live in poverty
    c. Low-quality care and education of young children
    d. All of the above are issues affecting families and early childhood professionals
12. Families are in a continual state of change as a result of social issues and changing times. Which of the following is not a way that families changed in the twentieth century?
   a. Structure; families now include arrangements other than the traditional nuclear family
   b. Numbers; families now include more children than ever before
   c. Roles; as families change, so do the roles that parents and other family members perform
   d. Responsibilities; as families change, many parents are not able to provide or cannot afford to pay for adequate and necessary care for their children

13. The states and the federal government are exerting more control over education. One of the dramatic changes occurring in society today is the expanded role of the federal government in the reform of public education. Which of the following is not one of the ways the federal government is exerting more control over education?
   a. Reform of education funding to take away state control of education
   b. Reform of Head Start by making it more academic, emphasizing early literacy skills
   c. Reform of education so that all children will be able to read on grade level
   d. Reform of education to close the achievement gap

14. From the lists below, select the reasons there is a trend toward more preschool programs offered as a part of public schools.
   I. Changing family patterns
   II. The increase in single-parent families
   III. The rise in families with two adult wage earners
   IV. Early childhood intervention programs
   a. I, II, III, and IV
   b. I, II, and IV
   c. II and IV
   d. I and II

15. Data shows that children from low socioeconomic backgrounds do not achieve as well as they could or should in school. This statement is an overgeneralization; however, a link does exist between poverty and achievement in kindergarten children. Which of the following statements is true regarding socioeconomic status and school success?
   a. Low-SES children begin school in systematically lower-quality elementary schools than their more advantaged counterparts
   b. There are substantial differences by race and ethnicity in children’s test scores as they begin kindergarten
   c. Socioeconomic status is not strongly related to cognitive skills
   d. The first and second choices above

16. Two characteristics contribute greatly to the likelihood that families will experience poverty: the presence of children and which of the following?
   a. Single female parent as head of the household
   b. Two parent household with one parent unemployed
   c. Single male parent as head of household
   d. Two parent household with both parents unemployed

17. Compared to abusive parents, neglectful parents tend to be more ______.
   a. emotionally withdrawn
   b. aggressive
   c. both a and b
   d. neither a nor b
18. Why is providing adequate nutrition to children in your care important?
   a. It is required in order to become a licensed facility
   b. Actually, only children who come from families of low-income need to worry about getting
      adequate nutrition from their child-care setting
   c. It is the responsibility of families, not programs, to provide for nutritional needs
   d. Less than 1% of U.S. children consume the balanced diet recommended by the
      U.S. Department of Agriculture

19. To help encourage play to develop in a program that includes children with disabilities, which would be
    the most appropriate way for a caregiver to proceed?
   a. Encourage other families who have children with disabilities to enroll in the program so the child
      with disabilities will have someone with which to play
   b. Explain the disability to the rest of the children in matter-of-fact terms and suggest ways to include
      the youngster with disabilities
   c. This type of scenario does not necessitate special attention on the part of the caregiver. Pretend
      the disability does not exist
   d. Encourage the family of the child with a disability to find a program in which their child will not
      "stick out"

20. Why must teachers of young children be prepared to explain and defend the value of basing large parts
    of their curriculum on play?
   a. Children would rather play than learn
   b. Many administrators and parents misunderstand and underestimate the importance of play to a
      child's all-around development
   c. Play is substantially easier for caregivers to plan and manage
   d. Teachers should not defend the value of play; they should be spending time teaching children how
      to write the alphabet and other activities to get the children ready for elementary school

21. Why can an alert teacher sometimes spot health problems that have been overlooked by a pediatrician?
   a. Teachers have seen a lot of sick children in their years of teaching
   b. Teachers are generally more observant than a pediatrician
   c. Teachers see children over an extended period of time
   d. Teachers look at both behavior and physical symptoms

22. Who is suggested as a good resource for information related to low-cost or free health services
    available in the community?
   a. Childcare director
   b. After-hours clinicians
   c. YMCA directors
   d. Public health nurses

23. What should every child guidance situation do?
   a. Achieve a workable solution to the current conflict and seek to internalize self-control
   b. Allow a child to express her feelings and get feedback from a counselor
   c. Create a guilty feeling in the child for his or her misbehavior and an opportunity to apologize
   d. Provide teachers the opportunity to regain control of the situation
24. What are the correct ways to use a safety harness for a baby in a high chair?
   1. clean it after every meal time
   2. remove it if the child dislikes it
   3. adjust it to fit the child comfortably
   4. fasten it according to manufacturer’s instructions

   a. 1, 2
   b. 1, 3
   c. 2, 4
   d. 3, 4

25. What will help to ensure a child care provider’s effective communication with parents?
   1. value parents’ opinions
   2. help parents to feel welcome
   3. encourage parents to telephone regularly
   4. write down all conversations with parents

   a. 1, 2
   b. 1, 4
   c. 2, 3
   d. 3, 4
25 Strategic Thinking Assessment Questions Key

1. a
2. d
3. a
4. d
5. d
6. a
7. b
8. c
9. d
10. d
11. d
12. b
13. a
14. a
15. d
16. a
17. a
18. d
19. b
20. b
21. c
22. d
23. a
24. d
25. a
25 Extended Thinking Assessment Questions/Tasks

1. Take one typical learning center in a classroom or in the outdoor environment (example: dramatic play area, construction toys, art materials, blocks) and describe how it contributes to fostering all areas of development (physical, social, emotional, cognitive/language).

2. Early childhood programs are breeding grounds for germs. Describe 4 health practices you will implement to prevent the spread of infectious communicable diseases.

3. Who benefits when a child with special needs is included in a class with typically developing peers and how do they benefit?

4. Imagine you are visiting a child care center after hours. You are not able to see the children at the center; you are only able to look at the physical environment. What evidence would you look for to evaluate how this center values play in child development?

5. Identify and discuss the five areas of activities for parent and family involvement. Give examples of each.

6. Parent-teacher conferences are critical for helping families and professionals accomplish their goals for the child. Discuss the guidelines for preparing and conducting successful parent conferences.

7. Discuss the benefits of high-quality care and education of young children.

8. Early childhood professionals work with children and families every day. The early childhood professional must know about and demonstrate essential knowledge of the profession and professional practice. What is included in this essential knowledge?


10. Describe the changes occurring in early childhood education today that will influence the practice of early childhood professionals.

11. Explain the four reasons the family system approach is advocated for meeting the needs of children and families.

12. Describe three differences between programs serving children aged birth through 5 years old and those serving children from kindergarten through age 8.

13. A group of parents have been growing concerned with the amount of playing they have observed in your center. One parent approaches you and shares these concerns with you. Explain the various purposes of play to the concerned parent.

14. At the beginning of the year, a parent approaches you and says, "I know that parent involvement is an important part of this program, but my job does not allow me to volunteer in the classroom." How might you respond?

15. You overhear a couple discussing their belief that, at best, early childcare can provide a valuable babysitting service for parents and perhaps help get children ready for school. Describe some of the permanent differences quality early childhood programs can make in the lives of children.

16. A parent approaches you and asks you for alternatives to television viewing. Discuss five different suggestions.
17. Early childhood teachers should use their personal qualities— as well as their teaching techniques—to establish an emotionally-positive climate in the children's center. List five of the personal qualities that will help the teacher establish such a climate.

18. A colleague of yours tells you that he recently had a child with disabilities placed into his classroom. He is concerned because he does not think he can meet the needs of this child in his program. Provide your colleague with some fundamental principles that are effective to use when working with children who have a variety of disabilities.

19. When your child care program exudes professionalism, parents are more comfortable leaving their children in your care; employees treat your business with respect, and you feel great knowing you’re doing everything possible to secure the future of your business. If your child care program lacks professionalism, list and explain some strategies you would use to raise standards and improve the way business is conducted.

20. Talk to a successful child care professional in an area you are considering. Ask them about the interests, values and abilities shared by successful people in their field. How do your interests, values and abilities match up?

21. With a growing interest in solutions for working parents with young children and school age children who need before and after school care; there are many ways that businesses can choose to support employees with child care needs beyond operating a child care center within the business. Describe some of the options that could be explored by a business.

22. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of using written communications versus oral communications.

23. Describe the influence, if any, of having a stoplight on the playground where children ride their tricycles.

24. The period of the day when children clean up their center activities and prepare for snack can often be filled with misbehavior and requires intensive teacher supervision and discipline. Describe a transition strategy that would reduce the problems during this time and explain why it would work.

25. Compare and contrast child abuse and child neglect. Write a brief profile of a parent who might abuse a child and a parent who might neglect a child.

### 25 Extended Thinking Assessment Questions/Tasks Key

1 - 25 Student answers will vary