

TeachME Professional Development

Early Childhood Education Strategies That Shape Future Learning

1. Which of the following strategies promotes the idea of "strength-based focus" in the classroom?

- A. Identifying and leveraging each child's strengths.
 - B. Focusing on students' weaknesses that need improvement
 - C. Ignoring cultural differences.
 - D. Ensuring frequent communication between home and school.
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2. The Perry Preschool Project demonstrated lasting benefits of quality ECE in all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Reduced need for special education.
 - B. Improved financial stability and homeownership.
 - C. Increased participation in extracurricular activities.
 - D. Higher graduation rates.
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3. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of project-based learning (PBL)?

- A. It encourages collaboration and communication among students.
 - B. It allows students to work on real-world problems and solutions.
 - C. It helps develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
 - D. It limits student engagement with hands-on, practical tasks.
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4. In which stage do children start to gain independence, practice taking turns, and learn to play cooperatively with others?

- A. Infancy (0-1 Year)
 - B. Toddlerhood (1-3 Years)
 - C. Preschool (3-5 Years)
 - D. School-Age Years (6-12 Years)
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5. Which of the following is an important aspect of classroom design for inclusivity?

- A. Arranging furniture in a way that is symmetrical from all sides.
 - B. Using minimal materials that are not diverse.
 - C. Ensuring the space reflects all students' identities and experiences.
 - D. Prioritizing aesthetics over practical use of space.
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6. Research shows that children who participate in high-quality early childhood education are more likely to:

- A. Skip grades in later years.
 - B. Perform well academically and socially throughout life.
 - C. Face significant challenges in adapting to school environments.
 - D. Only succeed in physical activities.
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7. How does project-based learning (PBL) enhance social-emotional learning (SEL)?

- A. By emphasizing individual performance over group dynamics.
 - B. By promoting competition and discouraging peer collaboration.
 - C. By encouraging reflection on actions and interactions during group work.
 - D. By reducing opportunities for communication and teamwork among students.
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8. Which stage of development is marked by increasing mobility, the development of fine motor skills like using utensils, and early emotional growth, including the beginning of empathy?

- A. Infancy (0-1 Year)
 - B. Toddlerhood (1-3 Years)
 - C. Preschool (3-5 Years)
 - D. School-Age Years (6-12 Years)
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9. Which of the following is NOT an example of scaffolding in a differentiated classroom?

- A. Providing the same materials to all students to ensure fairness.
 - B. Reducing support gradually as students gain independence.
 - C. Offering varying levels of difficulty based on student ability.
 - D. Providing extra help to students who require additional assistance.
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10. Which stage of development involves significant social-emotional growth, such as forming deeper friendships and developing self-regulation?

- A. Toddlerhood (1-3 Years)
 - B. Infancy (0-1 Year)
 - C. Preschool (3-5 Years)
 - D. School-Age Years (6-12 Years)
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11. How does project-based learning (PBL) differ from traditional learning methods in early childhood?

- A. It focuses solely on individual assignments
- B. It limits opportunities for critical thinking.
- C. It engages children in real-world experiences and problem-solving

D. It does not involve collaboration among children.

12. Why is it important to create a play-rich environment in the classroom?

- A. It fosters creativity, exploration, and academic skill growth.
 - B. It reduces students' chances to interact with their peers.
 - C. It confines children to structured academic tasks.
 - D. It limits opportunities for hands-on, experiential learning.
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13. A teacher sets up a corner in the classroom with noise-canceling headphones and soft lighting. What is the purpose of this space?

- A. To help students escape from their classroom activities.
 - B. To offer a calm space for students to self-regulate.
 - C. To promote isolation and discourage interaction with peers.
 - D. To provide a special area for students to receive rewards.
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14. Which of the following is one of the main reasons that early childhood education is a cost-effective investment?

- A. It reduces the long-term financial burden of social programs.
 - B. It decreases the need for high school infrastructure.
 - C. It eliminates the need for teacher professional development.
 - D. It increases the number of standardized tests required in schools.
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15. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Universal Design for Learning (UDL)?

- A. Providing multiple means of representation
 - B. Using a single method for all students.
 - C. Allowing different ways for students to express their learning.
 - D. Offering various ways to engage students in learning.
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16. What is the primary goal of differentiating instruction?

- A. To teach all students the same way to ensure fairness.
 - B. To limit learning materials to a few resources.
 - C. To tailor teaching to meet the varied needs of individual students.
 - D. To simplify lessons for students who struggle.
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17. At which stage of development do children experience significant physical growth, begin to explore the world through their senses, and start producing early sounds such as cooing and babbling?

- A. Toddlerhood (1-3 Years)

- B. Infancy (0-1 Year)
 - C. Preschool (3-5 Years)
 - D. School-Age Years (6-12 Years)
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18. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of play-based learning?

- A. It supports emotional regulation and self-expression.
 - B. It provides a foundation for academic learning through exploration.
 - C. It promotes physical activity and motor skill development.
 - D. It focuses mostly on structured academic tasks.
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19. Which of the following is an example of incorporating culturally responsive teaching in the classroom?

- A. Reading stories that reflect diverse family structures.
 - B. Using the same teaching methods for all students.
 - C. Celebrating only national holidays.
 - D. Ignoring students' cultural backgrounds.
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20. How does early childhood education specifically benefit children from underserved communities?

- A. It improves self-regulation and coping skills for academic challenges.
 - B. It focuses primarily on preparing children for standardized tests and college entrance exams.
 - C. It promotes immediate academic achievement with minimal social-emotional focus.
 - D. It helps reduce the effects of poverty and stress, fostering long-term academic success.
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