

TeachME Professional Development

Strengthening Tolerance and Diversity in the School Environment

1. What type of bias refers to diverse life experiences, such as immigration, military service, adoption, or foster care backgrounds?

- A. Provisional
 - B. Experiential
 - C. Observational
 - D. Empirical
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2. Mrs. Vesta, an art teacher, wants to ensure that her curriculum reflects the cultural diversity of her students. What approach should Mrs. Vesta take?

- A. Engage in reflective practices to determine her own biases and prejudices.
 - B. Survey students to find out their favorite topics to learn about.
 - C. Audit her curriculum for “windows and mirrors” and make changes accordingly.
 - D. Take time to analyze student test score data to identify disparities.
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3. How can schools foster an inclusive culture through student voice strategies?

- A. By excluding certain student perspectives.
 - B. By asking for student opinions only in specific classes.
 - C. By ignoring feedback from students.
 - D. By providing a platform for every student to express their views.
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4. What does diversity in the classroom encompass?

- A. Only visible differences such as race and ethnicity
 - B. Only differences in learning styles and personality traits
 - C. A range of human differences and social identities
 - D. Only differences in age and gender
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5. Mrs. Eris, an elementary school teacher, notices a disparity in academic performance among students from different cultural backgrounds. What step should Mrs. Eris take to address this issue?

- A. Engage in data analysis regarding classroom practices and disparities.
- B. Take time to learn about student interests.
- C. Include more windows and mirrors in her curriculum.

D. Encourage students to join student council and other student committees.

6. How do discrimination and exclusion affect children from marginalized groups?

- A. Discrimination limits access to critical services and leads to poorer health, nutrition, and learning outcomes.
 - B. Discrimination ensures equitable distribution of critical services.
 - C. Discrimination improves health, nutrition, and learning outcomes for children from marginalized groups.
 - D. Discrimination only affects children from privileged backgrounds.
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7. Mr. Star, a high school English teacher, notices that some students prefer gender-neutral pronouns but are hesitant to correct others when their pronouns are misused. What strategy can Mr. Star employ to create a more inclusive classroom environment?

- A. Engage in reflective practices
 - B. Encourage role playing among students.
 - C. Make a conscious effort to use students' proper pronouns.
 - D. Help students build assertiveness skills
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8. What is the interconnectedness between tolerance and diversity?

- A. There is no connection between tolerance and diversity.
 - B. Diversity fosters tolerance, and tolerance creates an environment for diversity to flourish.
 - C. Tolerance leads to diversity
 - D. Tolerance and diversity are mutually exclusive concepts.
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9. Mr. Orion, an elementary school teacher, notices that some students struggle to participate actively in group activities due to different learning preferences. What approach should Mr. Orion adopt to accommodate diverse learning needs?

- A. Universal Design for Learning (UDL)
 - B. Reflective Practices
 - C. Data Analysis
 - D. Windows and Mirrors
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10. How can schools demonstrate genuine commitment to student voice?

- A. By occasionally seeking feedback.
 - B. By including student representatives in policy-making.
 - C. By conducting annual surveys.
 - D. By implementing strict rules and discipline practices.
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11. What is the impact of discrimination on student well-being?

- A. It leads to increased peer to peer tension.
 - B. It leads to increased absenteeism.
 - C. Discrimination primarily affects physical health.
 - D. It can significantly impact psychological and emotional health.
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12. Which strategy is suitable for students who may not feel comfortable speaking in groups or taking on representative roles?

- A. Student Council.
 - B. Student Committees.
 - C. Suggestion Boxes.
 - D. Annual Surveys.
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13. Which statement best defines tolerance?

- A. Tolerance means disregarding the existence of diversity.
 - B. Tolerance involves actively acknowledging and valuing diverse perspectives.
 - C. Tolerance means imposing one's beliefs on others.
 - D. Tolerance is a passive stance towards diversity.
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14. What is the primary objective of Universal Design for Learning (UDL)?

- A. To remove barriers to learning and provide equal opportunities for success.
 - B. To prioritize specific teaching methods over others.
 - C. To standardize learning experiences for all students.
 - D. To limit student engagement to traditional classroom activities..
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15. How do student committees contribute to amplifying student voice within a school community?

- A. By limiting students' opportunities to address specific issues.
 - B. By providing a platform for students to address specific issues and advocate for change.
 - C. By promoting anonymity in sharing thoughts and ideas.
 - D. By discouraging students from participating in decision-making processes.
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16. How do negative implicit attitudes impact educators' interactions with students and families?

- A. They may hinder the development of conducive learning relationships.
 - B. They have no impact on interactions.
 - C. They lead to more positive interactions with students and families.
 - D. They only affect the personal lives of students and families.
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17. What is one advantage of establishing student councils as a strategy to incorporate student voice and agency?

- A. It limits student participation to specific interest groups.
 - B. It provides a platform for students to voice their opinions and contribute to decision-making.
 - C. It excludes students who are uncomfortable speaking in groups.
 - D. It decreases transparency in decision-making processes.
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18. How do small gestures like correctly pronouncing student names contribute to the creation of a safe and welcoming classroom environment?

- A. By reinforcing biases and prejudices among students.
 - B. By creating a sense of discomfort and alienation for students.
 - C. By promoting competition and divisiveness among students.
 - D. By fostering trust, rapport, and a sense of belonging among students.
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19. What is the correlation between teachers' bias levels and student outcomes?

- A. Teachers' bias levels have a direct impact on students' disciplinary actions but not on academic achievement.
 - B. Higher teacher bias levels correlate with lower student achievement and may contribute to unfair disciplinary measures.
 - C. Teachers' bias levels primarily influence students' academic achievement rather than disciplinary actions.
 - D. There is no correlation between teachers' bias levels and student outcomes.
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20. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of tolerance?

- A. Addressing instances of bias and discrimination.
 - B. Creating a space where diverse backgrounds feel accepted.
 - C. Actively excluding students from diverse backgrounds.
 - D. Fostering empathy and understanding.
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