

1. Specific forms of play differ across cultures.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Diversity Considerations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.05 - Identify reasons why play is the most developmentally appropriate curriculum method.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1b - Knowing and understanding the multiple influences on early development and learning.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

2. Functional play is also called representational play.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-2a Functional Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.02 - Describe categories of play.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

3. Piaget and Erikson are the two main theorists on cognitive development and play.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-4 Theories of Play and Development

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1b - Knowing and understanding the multiple influences on early development and learning.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

4. Sociodramatic play involves cooperation with other children.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-2b Symbolic Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.02 - Describe categories of play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1a - Knowing and understanding young children's characteristics and needs, from birth through age 8.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

5. Most parents and administrators value play in the preschool.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-5 Play as Developmentally Appropriate Curriculum

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.05 - Identify reasons why play is the most developmentally appropriate curriculum method.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.4b - Knowing and understanding effective strategies and tools for early education, including appropriate uses of technology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

6. It is NOT possible to meet state early learning standards and have a play-based curriculum.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Current Topics in DAP

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.07 - Discuss frequent questions regarding play, including violent play, technological influences on play, play for children with special needs, and play and early learning standards.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.4b - Knowing and understanding effective strategies and tools for early education, including appropriate uses of technology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

7. Research finds that play effectively develops foundational skills for academic learning.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-5h Play Promotes Acquisition of Foundational Skills

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.05 - Identify reasons why play is the most developmentally appropriate curriculum method.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.4b - Knowing and understanding effective strategies and tools for early education, including appropriate uses of technology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

8. There is no connection between children's abilities to fully participate in make-believe play and later in academic learning.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Medium

REFERENCES: 2-4c Cognitive Development and Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1c - Using developmental knowledge to create healthy, respectful, supportive, and challenging learning environments for young children.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

9. One teacher role that supports play is creating an environment with an abundance of “loose parts.”
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-6a Physical Environment for Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.06 - Discuss conditions that support play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.4b - Knowing and understanding effective strategies and tools for early education, including appropriate uses of technology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

10. Teachers should never intervene in children's play.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-6c Teacher Intervention

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.06 - Discuss conditions that support play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1c - Using developmental knowledge to create healthy, respectful, supportive, and challenging learning environments for young children.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

11. Constructive play is
- a. only engaged in by school-aged children.
 - b. only engaged in by boys.
 - c. when children use objects or materials to make other things.
 - d. appropriate only for preschool children.

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-2b Symbolic Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.02 - Describe categories of play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1a - Knowing and understanding young children's characteristics and needs, from birth through age 8.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

12. Solitary play is
- a. a sign of a problem.
 - b. only done by toddlers.
 - c. to be discouraged.
 - d. one way that children may work out their own ideas.

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-3b Solitary Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.03 - Describe social stages of play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1a - Knowing and understanding young children's characteristics and needs, from birth through age 8.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

13. The theorist who talked about social construction of knowledge was
- a. Piaget.
 - b. Vygotsky.
 - c. Smilansky.
 - d. Erikson.

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-4b Vygotsky and Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1b - Knowing and understanding the multiple influences on early development and learning.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

14. One condition that supports play is
- a. a physical environment that offers close-ended materials.
 - b. blocks of time in the schedule.
 - c. adults nearby who intervene often.
 - d. confined areas with little space.

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-6a Physical Environment for Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.06 - Discuss conditions that support play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.4b - Knowing and understanding effective strategies and tools for early education, including appropriate uses of technology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

15. Choose the best completion: School aged children
- a. never engage in pretend play.
 - b. don't have time for play.
 - c. often engage in games with rules.
 - d. play violently.

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-2c Games with Rules

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.02 - Describe categories of play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1a - Knowing and understanding young children's characteristics and needs, from birth through age 8.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

16. Smilansky's system of analyzing children's play includes watching for
- a. aggression.
 - b. ability to use props.
 - c. gender-biased actions.
 - d. All of these answers.

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-6c Teacher Intervention

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.06 - Discuss conditions that support play.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

17. Parten's theory describes
- a. social stages of play.
 - b. language related to play.
 - c. symbolic development in play.
 - d. None of these answers

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-3 Social Stages of Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.03 - Describe social stages of play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1a - Knowing and understanding young children's characteristics and needs, from birth through age 8.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

18. Vygotsky felt that one of the crucial abilities developed through play is

- a. symbolic representation.
- b. self-regulation.
- c. egocentrism.
- d. motor skills.

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-4b Vygotsky and Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

19. Which is one thing NOT characteristic of play?

- a. Play is intrinsically motivated.
- b. Play is assigned by teachers.
- c. Play involves symbolic activity.
- d. Play is pleasurable

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-1 What is Play?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.01 - Define play and describe its key elements.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1a - Knowing and understanding young children's characteristics and needs, from birth through age 8.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

20. Families can be helped to understand the importance of play by

- a. documentation.
- b. requiring all play be tied to academics.
- c. questioning practices at home.
- d. being forced to observe.

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-8 Helping Families Understand the Power of Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.08 - Discuss helping families understand and accept the power of play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.2c - Demonstrating cultural competence and effective collaboration to involve families and communities in their children's development and learning.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

21. An unhelpful approach to dealing with violent play is

- a. to discuss with families.
- b. to ignore it until it stops.
- c. to allow the play but ask questions about it.
- d. to limit the play and violent toys.

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-7a Violent Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.07 - Discuss frequent questions regarding play, including violent play, technological influences on play, play for children with special needs, and play and early learning standards.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

22. Select the most accurate statement.
- a. Children of all cultures play the same.
 - b. Cultural influences in children's play are due to media.
 - c. Boys and girls often play in different ways.
 - d. American children don't play any more.

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Difficult

REFERENCES: Diversity Considerations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.05 - Identify reasons why play is the most developmentally appropriate curriculum method.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1b - Knowing and understanding the multiple influences on early development and learning.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

23. Which of the following terms is NOT associated with Piaget?

- a. Assimilation b. Schema
- c. Equilibrium d. ZPD

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-4a Piaget and Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

24. The ability to transform objects into something different than reality shows is

- a. the from a good imagination.
- b. too much time watching television.
- c. the beginnings of representational thought.
- d. the maturing special relationships.

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-4a Piaget and Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

25. Who said play is a major source of development?

- a. Piaget b. Smilansky
- c. Vygotsky d. Bruner

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-4b Vygotsky and Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

26. According to Vygotsky, private speech is
- a. something that children don't want others to overhear.
 - b. for the purpose of self-regulation.
 - c. a sign of disturbance in a child.
 - d. a window into a child's thought process.

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-4b Vygotsky and Play

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

27. Children with special needs
- a. should be discouraged from spending time in play.
 - b. should have modified environments and materials to facilitate play.
 - c. have to be taught how to play.
 - d. can only play after therapy is completed.

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-7c Play for Children with Special Needs

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.07 - Discuss frequent questions regarding play, including violent play, technological influences on play, play for children with special needs, and play and early learning standards.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1c - Using developmental knowledge to create healthy, respectful, supportive, and challenging learning environments for young children.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

28. What is play?

ANSWER: Play is flexible, motivated internally, symbolic, pleasurable, etc.

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-1 What is Play?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.01 - Define play and describe its key elements.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1a - Knowing and understanding young children's characteristics and needs, from birth through age 8.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

29. How can adults teach children play skills?

ANSWER: Modeling, helping them focus their play, etc.

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 2-6c Teacher Intervention

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.06 - Discuss conditions that support play.

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.4b - Knowing and understanding effective strategies and tools for early education, including appropriate uses of technology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

30. How can teachers support the play of children with special needs?

ANSWER: Make adaptations, plan the environment, convey positive attitudes.
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 2-7c Play for Children with Special Needs
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.07 - Discuss frequent questions regarding play, including violent play, technological influences on play, play for children with special needs, and play and early learning standards.
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1c - Using developmental knowledge to create healthy, respectful, supportive, and challenging learning environments for young children.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering

31. Provide a complete rationale for play as the primary vehicle for learning in early childhood education. Be specific, with at least four different reasons, and use examples.

ANSWER: None provided; see discussion in text.
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: 2-5 Play as Developmentally Appropriate Curriculum
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.05 - Identify reasons why play is the most developmentally appropriate curriculum method.
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1b - Knowing and understanding the multiple influences on early development and learning.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

32. Discuss several teacher roles in supporting play, with examples for each.

ANSWER: None provided; see discussion in text.
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: 2-6c Teacher Intervention
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.06 - Discuss conditions that support play.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

33. Describe the social stages of play identified by Parten, with several examples for each.

ANSWER: None provided; see discussion in text.
DIFFICULTY: Medium
REFERENCES: 2-3 Social Stages of Play
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.03 - Describe social stages of play.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

34. Describe the kinds of play discussed by Piaget, with several examples for each.

ANSWER: None provided; see discussion in text.
DIFFICULTY: Medium
REFERENCES: 2-4a Piaget and Play
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understanding

35. Identify ONE issue currently discussed regarding play, and write a commentary on this issue, including at least THREE important points.

ANSWER: None provided; see discussion in text.
DIFFICULTY: Difficult
REFERENCES: 2-7 Frequently Asked Questions about Play
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.07 - Discuss frequent questions regarding play, including violent play, technological influences on play, play for children with special needs, and play and early learning standards.
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: NAEYC.SA.1b - Knowing and understanding the multiple influences on early development and learning.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applying

36. Which idea about play is least true?
- a. Play interferes with academic learning
 - b. Play provides for all developmental domains.
 - c. Play allows for differences in ability or interest.
 - d. Play promotes self-regulation.

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 2-4c Cognitive Development and Play
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: GEST.DAP.17.02.04 - Describe major theories about how play affects development.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remembering