

Woolfolk et al., Educational Psychology, 7th Canadian Edition
Chapter 1: Learning, Teaching, and Educational Psychology

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) According to recent Census data, which of the following statements is TRUE about diversity among Canadian students?
- A) Participation of children in religions other than Christianity has decreased since 2011.
 - B) Most immigrants to Canada come from European countries.
 - C) Indigenous communities in Canada are growing and constitute 5% of the population.
 - D) Diversity is most concentrated in rural communities.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) *Indigenous communities are young and growing* and make up almost 5% of the total population of according to recent Census data. Most immigrants (62%) come from Asian countries, but people come to Canada from all over the world. Children also come from a wide range of religious communities as participation in religions other than Christianity is growing. Diversity is most concentrated in Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver.

Page Ref: 3

Skill: Knowledge

- 2) Which of the following groups of students is most likely to be the first to benefit from good teaching?
- A) Male students.
 - B) Older students.
 - C) Higher-achieving students.
 - D) Lower-achieving students.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) According to a widely publicized study, effective teachers encourage good-to-excellent gains in achievement for all students, but *lower-achieving students were the first to benefit from good teaching*.

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Understanding

- 3) Many studies indicate that teacher-student relationships and the quality of teaching make a difference. Based on findings from such studies, which of the following children is likely to benefit most from good teaching?
- A) Jorge is in the first grade and likes math but does not like to participate in reading group, though he's a good reader.
 - B) Kellie, in kindergarten, seems to be advanced for her age. She is reading books and working first grade math.

- C) Johana is in kindergarten and exhibits behavior problems that include difficulty paying attention and regulating her attention-getting behaviors.
- D) Dwayne is in the first grade and loves school, especially when he gets to work in groups with his friends or at centers with hands-on activities.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) Effective teachers who establish positive relationships with their students appear to be a powerful force in those students' lives. Students who have problems seem to benefit the most from good teaching.

Page Ref: 5

Skill: Understanding

4) Which of the following is NOT TRUE of experienced teachers?

- A) They are likely to adapt instruction to student needs.
- B) They use new technologies to entertain students.
- C) They show concern for the emotional development of their students.
- D) They carefully plan their lessons from the first day of class.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Experienced teachers need to learn to harness new technologies as a means to accomplish important goals. New technologies should **not** be used *simply to entertain the students*. All the other options are characteristics of experienced teachers.

Page Ref: 6-7

Skill: Knowledge

5) Which of the following statements is TRUE of student teaching?

- A) Student teaching does not allow prospective teachers to be as reflective about their teaching as they could be.
- B) Student teaching often occurs during periods when prospective teachers are busy with their own coursework.
- C) Student teaching does not prepare prospective teachers very well for starting off a school year with a new class.
- D) Student teaching is often carried out in classrooms that utilize classroom management strategies that a prospective teacher may not believe in.

Answer: C

Explanation: C) *Student teaching does not prepare new teachers for starting off a school year with a new class*. Many new teachers experience "reality shock" when they take their first job because they cannot ease into their responsibilities. New teachers have all of the same responsibilities as experienced teachers.

Page Ref: 7

Skill: Knowledge

- 6) Which of the following questions is most likely associated with the discipline of educational psychology?
- A) Does the textbook provide a test bank of questions for developing chapter and unit tests?
 - B) Should the skill of summarizing be taught before students learn to identify the topic and the main idea?
 - C) Do you want to explore the topic of colonialism in Canada or colonialism in other countries?
 - D) Which of these books would you like to read during the unit about historical fiction?

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Educational psychology deals with the *order of learning* and many other topics. Issues Plato and Aristotle discussed—the role of the teacher, the relationship between teacher and student, methods of teaching, the nature and order of learning, the role of emotion in learning—are still topics in educational psychology today. *Whether summarizing should be taught before teaching how to identify topic is an issue of the order of learning.*

Page Ref: 8

Skill: Knowledge

- 7) The use of the “common sense” approach to teaching is viewed by educational psychologists as
- A) appropriate in most circumstances.
 - B) inappropriate unless supported by research.
 - C) more reliable than scientific judgments.
 - D) the main factor that differentiates experienced teachers from novices.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Common sense beliefs about teaching methods are often not grounded in research. Research findings may sometimes sound like common sense, but one must keep in mind that the issue is not what sounds sensible, *but what is demonstrated when the principle is put to the test.*

Page Ref: 9-10

Skill: Understanding

- 8) Lily Wong (1987) demonstrated that when individuals read a research result, they tend to
- A) become resistant toward using the strategy involved.
 - B) find the results more obvious than originally thought.
 - C) put the results into practice immediately.
 - D) seek out more information on the subject.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) Lily Wong demonstrated that seeing research results in writing (whether

or not they were correct) can make them seem obvious. Presented with twelve findings about teaching, subjects in her test had a greater tendency to believe that the results were “*obviously*” correct.

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Knowledge

- 9) When studies are based on observations, they can be described as
- A) causation.
 - B) descriptive studies.
 - C) experimental studies.
 - D) quantitative studies.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) *Descriptive studies* are those that collect information about situations using techniques such as observation. Unlike descriptive studies, experimentation introduces change and records the results.

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Understanding

- 10) A study collects data from high schools in 10 school districts. It uses surveys to learn the type of teaching support physics student prefer from their teachers in the lab. What type of research is this?
- A) Experimental study
 - B) Descriptive study
 - C) Quasi-experimental study
 - D) ABAB

Answer: B

Explanation: B) This is an example of a *descriptive study* as it uses surveys to collect data. Descriptive studies collect detailed information about specific situations, often using observation, surveys, interviews, recordings, or a combination of these methods.

Page Ref: 10

Skill: Understanding

- 11) A correlation is a statistical description indicating the
- A) direction but not the strength of a relationship.
 - B) direction and strength of a relationship.
 - C) strength and direction of a treatment effect.
 - D) strength but not the direction of a relationship.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) A correlation is a number that indicates *both the strength and direction*

of relationships (e.g., strong positive or weak negative). Treatment effects are not related to correlational research.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Knowledge

- 12) A positive correlation between two factors indicates that the factors
- A) are NOT necessarily related.
 - B) are strongly related.
 - C) decrease proportionately.
 - D) tend to increase or decrease together.

Answer: D

Explanation: D) A positive correlation indicates that two factors *increase or decrease together*. As one increases so does the other; as one decreases so does the other. Therefore, the two factors for a positive correlation vary in the same direction. If the correlation is negative, one factor increases while the other factor decreases.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Knowledge

- 13) What size or direction of correlation coefficient is likely to be obtained between children's ages (from five to 13 years) and the distance that they can long jump?
- A) Close to zero
 - B) Either +1.00 or -1.00
 - C) Negative
 - D) Positive

Answer: D

Explanation: D) A *positive relationship* is likely to exist between children's ages and the distance they can long jump. Due to their greater physical size, strength, and agility, older children will generally be able to jump farther than younger children. As age increases, jumping distance tends to increase, at least through adolescence.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Understanding

- 14) Which one of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest relationship?
- A) -0.03
 - B) -0.78
 - C) +0.56
 - D) +0.70

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The strongest correlation of the four choices is represented by -0.78. It is

NOT the sign (direction) that determines strength; it is the closeness of the correlation to either +1.00 or -1.00. A *correlation of -0.78 represents a fairly strong negative relationship* between the factors being correlated.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Knowledge

- 15) What type of correlation is likely to be obtained between reading ability and running ability of high-school students?
- A) Close to zero
 - B) Either +1.00 or -1.00
 - C) Strong positive
 - D) Weak negative

Answer: A

Explanation: A) A *correlation close to zero* is likely to exist between reading ability and running ability. The two factors are relatively independent. Better readers are not likely to be faster or slower runners than others and slower readers are not any better at running than their fast-reading peers.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Understanding

- 16) When a correlation coefficient of -0.80 is found between factor A and factor B, the most accurate interpretation is that
- A) a decrease in factor A is strongly related to a decrease in factor B.
 - B) a decrease in factor A is strongly related to an increase in factor B.
 - C) there is **NO** significant relationship between the two factors.
 - D) there is a very weak relationship between the two factors.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) A correlation of -0.80 indicates a strong negative relationship. *Decreases in factor A will be associated with increases in factor B.* Decreases in both factors will result in a positive relationship.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Knowledge

- 17) A correlation study indicates that teachers' interest in teaching and the amount of the day their students are engaged in learning correlate at +0.46. This coefficient would indicate that
- A) as teacher interest decreases, engaged time increases.
 - B) as teacher interest increases, engaged time tends to increase.
 - C) interest in teaching leads to a large increase in engaged time.
 - D) there is virtually **NO** relationship between the two variables.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) The +0.46 correlation coefficient suggests a *moderately strong positive relationship* between teaching interest and engaged time. Teachers who have more interest in teaching tend to have students who are more engaged in learning, and vice versa.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Understanding

18) A correlation coefficient of 0.90 indicates that

- A) one event has been caused by another event.
- B) one event is strongly related to another event.
- C) the two events are related 10 percent of the time.
- D) the two events are related 90 percent of the time.

Answer: B

Explanation: B) A correlation of 0.90 indicates a *strong positive relationship*. Correlations do not imply cause and effect, only that the two variables or factors are related.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Understanding

19) At Greendale Public School, four teachers each set out to conduct a research study in his or her classroom. Which study would be LEAST likely to involve the use of a correlational analysis?

- A) Mrs. Tang, who studied amount of reading and spelling test scores
- B) Mr. Lacroix, who studied activity level in gym and degree of academic self-concept
- C) Mr. Nucci, who studied frequency of praise and rate of homework completion
- D) Miss Gann, who studied types of seating arrangements and number of disruptions

Answer: D

Explanation: D) As correlations are *numbers that indicate both the strength and the direction of a relationship between two events or measurements*, seating arrangements are neither and therefore *D) is least likely to be studied by a correlation*. D) is more likely studied through conducting descriptive research.

Page Ref: 10
Skill: Understanding

20) A researcher reports that students who have the highest achievement in school tend to be more involved in extracurricular activities compared to students with lower achievement. What specific type of research was most likely conducted to inform this finding?

- A) Descriptive
- B) Correlational
- C) Ethnographic