

<b>3. FACILITATING LEARNING, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>COMPETENCIES</b>	
3.1 Analyze the cognitive, metacognitive, motivational socio-cultural factors that affect learning	5%
3.2 Apply theories of learning and development to the teaching-learning process	8%
3.3 Draw educational implications of research findings related to child and adolescent learning and development along with the biological, linguistic, cognitive, social and psychological dimensions	5%
3.4 Organize a learning environment that is responsive to learner's needs and that promotes fairness among learners of various cultures, family background, and gender	2%

**3.1 Analyze the cognitive, metacognitive, motivational socio-cultural factors that affect learning**

SITUATION – Read the following then answer question #1.

Nita doesn't enjoy writing but can't escape from it. She has to finish it in order to graduate.

Greta has always liked to write. She really likes to become a better writer because she wants to be a journalist someday.

1. Who is likely to be more focused on the writing activity and why?
  - A. Greta, because she is intrinsically motivated.
  - B. Nita because she is extrinsically motivated.
  - C. Both, because they are both motivated anyway.
  - D. It cannot be determined. Motivation fluctuates.
  
2. What is/are more likely to happen when a student gets intrinsically motivated?
  - I. Tackles assigned task willingly
  - II. Eager to learn classroom material
  - III. Engaged in meaningful learning

A. I, II and III	C. I and II
B. I and III	D. II and III
  
3. Which apply/applies to extrinsically motivated learners?
  - I. Tend to process information superficially
  - II. Tend to be content with meeting minimum requirements
  - III. Achieve at high level

A. I and II	C. I and III
B. II only	D. I only

Read the following then answer questions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Ask to do a learning task, Joe hesitates and says, "Mahirap. Ayaw ko. 'di ko kaya!" (It's difficult. I don't like it. I can't do it!)

4. Which statement about Joe is CORRECT?
- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| A. Has a low sense of self-efficacy  | C. Has no sense of self-efficacy         |
| B. Has a high sense of self-efficacy | D. Wants to be sure of his self-efficacy |
5. Which drive can motivate him to perform the learning task? The drive to \_\_\_\_\_.
- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A. achieve    | C. affiliate  |
| B. have power | D. to be free |
6. To which factor can you attribute his perceived inability to perform the task? To a factor \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| I. within him           | III. which is stable   |
| II. outside his control | IV. within his control |
| A. I and IV             | C. I only              |
| B. II and III           | D. IV only             |
7. Is it possible to motivate this type of student?
- A. Yes, he can do something with his ability.
  - B. Yes, he can change the nature of his job.
  - C. No, it is impossible to motivate a student who himself is not motivated.
  - D. No, motivation is totally dependent on the student. No person outside him can influence him.
8. To which problem does the case of the student allude?
- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| I. Unmotivated students | III. Extremely difficult learning tasks |
| II. Uncaring teachers   | IV. Incompetent teachers                |
| A. I and III            | C. II and III                           |
| B. I and II             | D. I, II and III                        |

Read and answer #9 -13.

Principal A wants her teachers to be constructivist in their teaching orientation.

9. Which does he/she want his/her teachers to do?
- A. Make her students derive meaning from what is presented
  - B. Give the meaning of what she presents
  - C. Let her students construct meaningful sentences based on the lesson
  - D. Require her students to come up with a construct of the lesson.

10. Which one should teachers then avoid? Students' \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reflection
  - B. memorization of facts for testing
  - C. inquiry
  - D. self-directed learning
11. Which material will teachers most likely use?
- A. Facts
  - B. Laws
  - C. Time-tested principles
  - D. Hypotheses
12. Which material will teachers most likely AVOID?
- A. Controversial issues
  - B. Unquestionable laws
  - C. open-ended topics
  - D. Problems or cases
13. On which assumption/s is the principal's action anchored?
- I. Students learn by personally constructing meaning of what is taught.
  - II. Students construct and reconstruct meanings based on experiences.
  - III. Students derive meaning from the meaning that teacher gives.
- A. I and III
  - B. I only
  - C. I and II
  - D. II only
14. What do the school campus expressions "promdi" and "barriotic" indicate?
- A. The powerlessness of the poor
  - B. Low literacy rate of the country
  - C. The power of the rich
  - D. The prevalence of ethnocentrism
15. Professor B once said, "We talk of developing critical thinking among our students but when they disagree with us, we get offended". To which Filipino trait does this point?
- A. Inquisitiveness of the Filipino Youth
  - B. The lack of seriousness among Filipinos
  - C. Extreme authoritarianism
  - D. Lack of subjectivity
16. Between pursuing a college course where there is no demand and a vocational course which is highly in demand, the students usually opt for the college course. Which Filipino value is demonstrated?
- A. Importance of education
  - B. Penchant for a college diploma
  - C. Desire for entrepreneurship
  - D. Interest to obtain a skill
17. Lecturer C narrates, "I observe that when there is an English-speaking foreigner in class, more often than not, his classmates perceive him to be superior". To which Filipino trait does this point?
- A. Hospitality
  - B. Friendliness
  - C. Colonial mentality
  - D. Lack of confidence

18. To ensure that all Filipino children are functionally literate, which mechanism is meant to reach out to children who come from a barangay without a school?
- A. Mobile teacher
  - B. Multi-level classroom
  - C. Multi-grade classroom
  - D. Sine Eskwela
19. Which program of the Department of Education is an offshoot of the Filipino bayanihan spirit?
- A. Every Child A Reader Program (ECARP)
  - B. Brigada Eskwela
  - C. Child-Friendly School System
  - D. The Basic Education Curriculum
20. Which developmental principle is NOT TRUE?
- A. Children's development is a function of environment and heredity.
  - B. Children develop at different rates.
  - C. Children develop in a predictable manner.
  - D. Children develop skills and abilities in an unpredictable manner.
21. Which type of parenting style is most beneficial to the development of children according to research?
- A. Authoritarian
  - B. Permissive
  - C. Authoritative
  - D. Uninvolved
22. According to Erikson, what years are critical for the development of self-confidence?
- A. High school years
  - B. Elementary school years
  - C. Preschool years
  - D. College years
23. At the high school level, Kohlberg's advice to teachers is for them to begin discussing with students about abstract principles such as justice and human rights. On the average, in which moral developmental stage are high school students supposed to be?
- A. Post conventional stage
  - B. Conventional stage
  - C. In between conventional and post conventional stage
  - D. That depends on the school culture
24. Which is the ideal stage of moral development?
- A. Social contract
  - B. Universal ethical principle
  - C. Law and order
  - D. Good boy/good girl

25. Based on Freud's theory, which operate/s when a student strikes a classmate at the height of anger?
- A. Ego
  - B. Superego
  - C. Id
  - D. Id and Ego interact
26. "Do not cheat. Cheating does not pay. If you do, you cheat yourself," says the voiceless voice from within you. In the context of Freud's theory, which is/are at work?
- A. Id
  - B. Superego
  - C. Ego
  - D. Id and Ego interact
27. What is referred to as the "looking glass self" of Cooley?
- A. It is how I look at myself through the eyes of others.
  - B. It is how others look at yourself.
  - C. It is how others affect me.
  - D. It is how I influence others.
28. You will understand when a pre-school boy asserts that two rows of five coins similarly spaced have equal amounts. But when one row is spread out so that it is longer than the other, he says it has more coins. Based on Piaget's theory, which ability does he lack?
- A. Multiple classification
  - B. Perspective taking
  - C. Reversibility
  - D. Conservation
29. When asked about her order, a little girl tells the waiter "yong kagaya kahapon". With Piaget's theory in mind, what is the little girl's behavior called?
- A. Pre-operational egocentrism
  - B. Conservation
  - C. Reversibility
  - D. Transductive reasoning
30. In the context of Piaget's theory answer this analogy:  
Preoperational stage: Transductive reasoning  
Concrete operational stage: \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Proportional reasoning
  - B. Deductive reasoning
  - C. Inductive reasoning
  - D. Logical reasoning
31. In which order does cognitive development proceed according to Piaget?
- I. Formal operation stage
  - II. Sensorimotor stage
  - III. Preoperational stage
  - IV. Concrete operation stage
- A. II, III, IV, I
  - B. II, III, I, IV
  - C. II, I, III, IV
  - D. II, I, IV, III

32. Teacher H begins a lesson on tumbling by demonstrating front and back somersaults in slow motion and physically guiding his students through the correct movements. As his students become more skillful, he stands back from the mat and gives verbal feedback about how to improve. With Vygotsky's theory in mind, what did Teacher H do?
- A. Guided participation
  - B. Peer interaction
  - C. Apprenticeship
  - D. Scaffolding
33. Which is essential in the cognitive development of persons according to Vygotsky?
- A. Independent thinking
  - B. Social interaction
  - C. Individual mental work
  - D. Scientific thinking
34. Teacher X asked her students to describe how their families celebrate holidays. Students can discover that people celebrate holidays differently. Which principle in cognitive development governs Teacher X's teaching activity?
- A. Social interaction is essential for cognitive development.
  - B. Children often think in different ways at different ages.
  - C. Cognitive development involves relating new information to prior knowledge.
  - D. Children actively construct their knowledge.
35. Social exposure to various cultures expands a child's pool of knowledge. Which statements go/es with this sentence?
- I. The less experiences a child has, the more disciplined he/she becomes.
  - II. The more experiences a child has, the richer his/her world becomes.
  - III. The more selective parents in the exposure of their child, the more challenged the child becomes.
- A. I only
  - B. II only
  - C. I and II
  - D. III only
36. Rodel gave a wrong answer. Teacher said, "Wrong! You are way off." As a consequence, other students in the class were afraid to answer questions. Which of the following is illustrated by the event?
- A. Ripple effect
  - B. Halo effect
  - C. Severity error
  - D. Central tendency error

**3.2 Apply theories of learning and development to the teaching-learning process**

Read the following and answer #37-39.

**SITUATION:**

Principal Emilia wants her teachers to apply constructivism in teaching.

37. Which material will her teacher least prefer?
- A. Unquestionable laws
  - B. Controversial problems
  - C. Open-ended topics
  - D. Problems or cases
38. On which assumption/s is the principal's action anchored?
- I. Students learn by personally constructing meaning of what is taught.
  - II. Students construct and reconstruct meaning based on experiences.
  - III. Students derive meaning from the meaning that the teacher gives.
- A. I and II
  - B. I
  - C. I, II, III
  - D. II
39. Which concept/s of the learner will Principal Emilia as a constructivist NOT accept?
- I. "Empty vessel"
  - II. "Tabula rasa"
  - III. Candle to be lighted
- A. I only
  - B. I, II
  - C. II only
  - D. III only
40. All of the following describe the development of children aged 11 to 13 EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sex differences in IQ becomes more evident
  - B. they shift from impulsivity to adaptive ability
  - C. they exhibit increased objectivity in thinking
  - D. they show abstract thinking and judgment
41. A Grade 6 twelve-year old boy comes from a dysfunctional family and has been abused and neglected. He has been to orphanages and three different elementary schools. He can decode at the second grade level but he can comprehend orally materials at the fourth or fifth grade level. The most probable cause/s of this student's reading problem is/are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. immaturity
  - B. emotional factors
  - C. neurological factors
  - D. poor teaching

42. The role of play in the pre-school and early childhood years is that it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. develops competitive spirit
  - B. separates reality from fantasy
  - C. develops the upper and lower limbs
  - D. increases imagination due to expanding knowledge and emotional range
43. Who of the following authors would most help Teacher Lito to understand the underlying effect of poverty on academic achievement?
- A. Maslow
  - B. Dewey
  - C. Piaget
  - D. Kohlberg
44. In a well-known experiment, psychologists frustrate young children by placing a wire fence between the children and a pile of toys. When finally allowed to play with the toys, the children smashed and destroyed them. Which reaction was demonstrated?
- A. Rational aggression
  - B. Displace aggression
  - C. Dormant aggression
  - D. Sustained aggression
45. In a social studies class, Teacher P presents a morally ambiguous situation and asks students what they would do. On whose theory is Teacher P's technique based?
- A. Bruner
  - B. Piaget
  - C. Kohlberg
  - D. Bandura
46. Which educational issue can be clarified by understanding Maslow's Needs Theory?
- A. Sex education issues in school
  - B. Delinquency in the public schools
  - C. The effects of different classroom structures
  - D. The effect of poverty on academic achievement
47. You are convinced that whenever a student performs a desired behavior, provide reinforcement and soon the student learns to perform the behavior on her own. On which principle is your conviction based?
- A. Cognitivism
  - B. Behaviorism
  - C. Constructivism
  - D. Environmentalism
48. William Glasser's control theory state that behavior is inspired by what satisfies a person's want at any given time. What then must a teacher do to motivate students to learn?
- A. Make schoolwork relevant to students' basic human needs.
  - B. Avoid giving assignments.
  - C. Make teaching-learning interactive.
  - D. Organize a curriculum in a spiral manner.

49. Which psychological theory states that the mind insists in finding patterns in things that contribute to the development of insight?
- A. Piaget's psychology
  - B. Kohlberg's psychology
  - C. Gestalt psychology
  - D. Bruner's psychology
50. When small children call all animals "dogs", what process is illustrated based on Piaget's cognitive development theory?
- A. Conservation
  - B. Assimilation
  - C. Accommodation
  - D. Reversion
51. Bruner's theory on intellectual development moves from enactive to iconic and symbolic stages. Applying Bruner's, how should you teach?
- A. Begin with the concrete.
  - B. Begin with the abstract.
  - C. Be interactive in approach.
  - D. Do direct instruction.
52. Which teaching activity is founded on Bandura's social learning theory?
- A. Modelling
  - B. Lecturing
  - C. Questioning
  - D. Inductive Reasoning
53. What is an application of BF Skinner's operant conditioning theory?
- A. Use of ICT in the classroom
  - B. Constructive teaching
  - C. Computer-based self instruction
  - D. Action research
54. A person who has had painful experiences at the dentist's office may become fearful at the mere sight of the dentist's office. Which theory can explain this?
- A. Generalization
  - B. Classical Conditioning
  - C. Operant Conditioning
  - D. Attribution theory
55. If a child is bitten by a large, black dog, the child may fear not only that black dog but also other large dogs. Which conditioning process is illustrated?
- A. Discrimination
  - B. Extinction
  - C. Acquisition
  - D. Generalization
56. Rene exhibits fear response to freely roaming dogs but does not show fear when a dog is on a leash or confined to a pen. Which conditioning process is illustrated?
- A. Discrimination
  - B. Extinction
  - C. Generalization
  - D. Acquisition

57. Bernadette enjoyed the roller coaster when they went to Enchanted Kingdom. Just at the sight of a roller coaster, she gets excited. Which theory explains Bernadette's behavior?
- A. Operant conditioning  
B. Attribution theory  
C. Pavlovian conditioning  
D. Social learning theory
58. In a treatment for alcoholism, Ramil was made to drink an alcoholic beverage and then made to ingest a drug that produces nausea. Eventually, he was nauseated at the sight and smell of alcohol and stopped drinking alcohol. Which theory explains this?
- A. Operant conditioning  
B. Social learning theory  
C. Associative learning  
D. Attribution theory
59. A mother gives her son his favorite snack every time the boy cleans up his room. Afterwards, the boy cleans his room everyday in anticipation of the snack. Which theory is illustrated?
- A. Operant conditioning  
B. Classical conditioning  
C. Associative learning  
D. Pavlovian conditioning
60. Based on Bandura's social learning theory, whom do children often imitate? Those who \_\_\_\_\_.
- I. have substantial influence over their lives  
II. belong to their peer group  
III. belong to other races  
IV. are successful and seem admired
- A. I and IV  
B. II and IV  
C. I and II  
D. IV only
61. If you have to develop in the students a correct sense of right and wrong, with which should you be concerned according to Freud?
- A. Super-ego  
B. Ego  
C. Id  
D. Super-ego and Ego
62. If a student is encouraged to develop himself to the fullest and must satisfy his hierarchy of needs, the highest need to satisfy according to Maslow is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Belongingness  
B. Safety needs  
C. Psychological need  
D. Self-actualization



68. Would it be easier to understand and retain the concept of fractions if Mrs. dela Cruz began the lesson on fractions with the meaning of  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ , etc.?
- A. No, for better learning the teacher proceeds from the concrete to the abstract.
  - B. Yes, provided the teacher proceeds to the concrete.
  - C. Yes, provided the teacher includes a concrete application of the abstract.
  - D. It depends on the teaching skills of the teacher.

Read the following and answer #69 – 70.

**SITUATION**

After reading and paraphrasing Robert Frost's *Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening*, Mr. Marquez asked the class to share any insight derived from the poem.

69. On which assumption about the learner is Mr. Marquez's act of asking the class to share their insight based?
- A. Learners are producers of knowledge not only passive recipients of information.
  - B. Learners are meant to interact to one another.
  - C. Learners are like empty receptacles waiting to be filled up.
  - D. Learners have multiple intelligences and varied learning styles.
70. The class was asked to share their insights about the poem. The ability to come up with an insight stems from the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. comprehend the subject that is being studied
  - B. analyze the parts of a whole
  - C. evaluate the worthiness of a thing
  - D. relate and organize things and ideas
71. Visual imagery helps people store information in their memory more effectively. Which is one teaching implication of this principle?
- A. You will not object when your students daydream in class.
  - B. Instruct students to take notes while you lecture.
  - C. Encourage your students to imagine the characters and situations when reading a story.
  - D. Tell them to read more illustrated comics.
72. It is sound to encourage students to define terms in their own words because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. defining the terms in their own words helps them memorize the definition faster
  - B. students remember information better when they mentally process it in some way
  - C. this is one opportunity to brush up with their English
  - D. they ought to connect the terms that they learn with other terms

73. Teacher Z always checks on entry knowledge and skills before she proceeds to her new lesson. On which principle is Teacher Z's practice grounded?
- A. Effective teaching proceeds from the concrete to the abstract.
  - B. Attention is essential for learning.
  - C. Learning increases when the lesson is relevant.
  - D. New learning builds on previous learning.
74. Which is a classroom application of this principle: "Students learn more effectively when they elaborate on new information". Ask your students to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. write the principle five times
  - B. commit the principle to memory
  - C. analyze the principle from different points of view
  - D. print the principle on bigger letters then put it in a place where they can read it time and again
75. What is an application of Vygotsky's idea of scaffolding?
- A. Give the learner a task that challenge her ability.
  - B. From the start leave the learner to herself because she has the power for self-learning.
  - C. Don't spoil the learner by doing what she ought to do.
  - D. Give the learner the necessary assistance until she can be on her own.
76. Which is a classroom application of the theory on operant conditioning?
- A. Reinforce a good behavior to increase the likelihood that the learner will repeat the response.
  - B. Create a classroom atmosphere that elicits relaxation.
  - C. Helps students see the connectedness of facts, concepts and principles.
  - D. Make students learn by operating manipulatives.
77. Which is an underlying assumption of the social cognitive theory? People \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are social by nature
  - B. learn by observing others
  - C. learn by trial-and-error
  - D. learn by association
78. Based on Bandura's theory, which conditions must be present for a student to learn from a model?
- I. Attention
  - II. Retention
  - III. Motor reproduction
  - IV. Motivation
- A. I, II, III and IV
  - B. III and IV
  - C. I and II
  - D. I, II and III

79. Teacher R, a science teacher, makes sure all eyes are on her as she demonstrates the proper behavior for lighting a Bunsen burner. Whose theory supports teacher R's practice?
- A. Vygotsky's
  - B. Glasser's
  - C. Piaget's
  - D. Bandura's
80. Teacher D claims: "If I have to give reinforcement, it has to be given immediately after the response". Which theory supports Teacher D?
- A. Operant conditioning theory
  - B. Social-cognitive theory
  - C. Cognitive theory
  - D. Humanist theory
81. One learns Math by building on Math lessons previously learned. This is an application of the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
- A. physiological
  - B. constructivist
  - C. S-R
  - D. humanist

Read the following and answer the question.

Teacher F teaches a multigrade class in a very remote barrio. Most of the children hike one and a half hours to school everyday. By the time they reach the school, they are exhausted, hungry and sleep. As a result, most children were not learning. She presented her problem in a school meeting with parents attended only by a few and gave suggestions on what school and community can do. In the meeting, it was agreed that parents took turn to cook camote, bananas, cassava or what they have for the children's snacks. The health worker was asked to do Operation Timbang for the children. Those underweight were beneficiaries of supplementary feeding program funded by the barangay.

82. Which theory backs up Teacher F's suggestions on feeding program and parents' giving snacks?
- A. Piaget's cognitive development theory
  - B. Bruner's theory
  - C. Maslow's hierarchy needs
  - D. Glasser's control theory
83. Recent researchers reveal limitations of behaviorists view but they continue to influence education. Which of these demonstrate/s the influence of behaviorist theories over effective learning?
- A. Blended learning
  - B. Problem solving, HOTs
  - C. Journal writing
  - D. Programmed instruction
84. "Learning has taken place when a strong bond between stimulus and response is formed." This is based on the theory of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. constructivism
  - B. categorization
  - C. predisposition
  - D. connectionism

85. According to Ausbel, one of the ways to strengthen the student's cognitive structure is by using an instructional tool called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cross-referencing
  - B. spiral approach
  - C. advance organizer
  - D. narrative
86. Thorndike's law of effect states that a connection between stimulus and response is strengthened when the consequence is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. repeated
  - B. negative
  - C. pleasurable
  - D. positive
87. Watson applied classical conditioning in his experiments and the results showed that behavior is learned through stimulus-response associations, specifically the development of emotional responses to certain stimuli. This helps us in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. interpreting reflexes as emotions
  - B. understanding fears, phobias and love
  - C. connecting observable behavior to stimulus
  - D. understanding the role of overt behavior
88. Skinner is known for his theory based upon the notion that learning is a result of change in overt behavior, meaning, an individual responds to events that occur in the environment. This theory came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. connectionism
  - B. stimulus-response associations
  - C. classical conditioning
  - D. operant conditioning
89. The leading proponent of social learning theory is Bandura. He believes that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. behavior can influence both the environment and the person
  - B. learning stays with the individuals until needed
  - C. reinforcement influences cognitive processes
  - D. people learn from one another such as by modelling
90. Miss Reyes observed that one of her students excels in activities requiring strength, speed, flexibility, balance and hand-eye coordination. According to Howard Gardner, such natural intelligence can be identified as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bodily-kinesthetic
  - B. verbal-logical
  - C. interpersonal
  - D. verbal-linguistic
91. Learning styles refer to the preferred way an individual processes information. Classify a student who learns best through verbal lectures, discussions, talking things through and listening to what others have to say. He/She is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. visual learner
  - B. auditory learner
  - C. analytical
  - D. global

92. Identify the ninth intelligence which is described as the ability to seek connections involving one's place in the family, school, community and "role in the world". They ask "why are we here?" This intelligence is termed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. naturalist
  - B. interpersonal
  - C. intrapersonal
  - D. existentialist
93. Erikson was influenced by Sigmund Freud and came up with a theory which serves as basis for analyzing personality and development to help facilitate the teacher's understanding of various environmental factors that affect own behavior and those of his/her students' as well. This theory came to be known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. emotional development
  - B. moral
  - C. personality development
  - D. psycho-social
94. The theme of Vygotsky's socio-cultural theory emphasizes the role of appropriate assistance given by the teacher to accomplish a task. Such help enables the child to move from the zone of actual development to a zone of proximal development. Such assistance is termed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. competence technique
  - B. scaffolding
  - C. active participation
  - D. collaboration
95. How can a teacher help students with different learning and thinking styles continue to learn more effectively?
- A. Allow sufficient time for processing different types of information.
  - B. Provide a general overview of the lesson.
  - C. Use a variety of reflection strategies.
  - D. Use questions of all types to stimulate various levels of thinking and valuing.
96. The process of problem solving and learning are highly unique and individual. This principle means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. students can adapt alternative problem solving models
  - B. students can modify their own personal styles
  - C. each student becomes aware of how learning styles can be changed
  - D. each student has his/her own distinctive style of learning and solving problems
97. According to Piaget's stages of cognitive development, between ages 12 and 15, children reach formal operational stage. What are they capable of doing at this stage?
- A. Can focus on only one aspect of a situation or event
  - B. Can solve abstract problems and think deductively
  - C. Can reason inductively or deductively
  - D. Can do multi-tasking

98. At the preoperational stage of Piaget's cognitive development, the child can see only his point of view and assumes that everyone also has his same point of view. What is this tendency called?
- A. Transductive Reasoning  
B. Animism  
C. Egocentrism  
D. Conservatism
99. A child was shown an amount of water in a glass. The teacher poured the whole amount to a much taller and narrower glass and marked this glass A. The same amount was poured in a shorter and wider glass, marked glass B. When asked which has more water, A or B, the answer was, "Glass A". In what stage of cognitive development is the child and what is this ability called?
- A. Concrete Operational stage; Conservation  
B. Formal Operational stage; Deductive reasoning  
C. Sensori-motor stage; Symbolic functions  
D. Pro-Operational stage; Centration
100. In which order do the 3 important goals during childhood be attained according to Erickson?
- A. Autonomy, initiative, trust  
B. Trust, autonomy, initiative  
C. Initiative, trust, autonomy  
D. Autonomy, trust, initiative

**3.3 Draw educational implications of research findings related to child and adolescent learning and development along with the biological, linguistic, cognitive, social and psychological dimensions**

101. Research on the brain reveals that the number of dendrite connections in the first five years of growth are in the tens of billions. What does this underscore?
- I. The significance of a stimulating early childhood education  
II. The necessity of forcing the child to learn at an early age or else never get interested at all  
III. The need to punish preschool children when they can't follow a lesson for them to remember the lesson  
IV. The significance of right parenting
- A. I and III  
B. II and IV  
C. I and IV  
D. II and III

102. Which appropriate teaching practice flows from this research finding on the brain: The brain's emotional center is tied into its ability to learn.
- A. Create a learning environment that encourages students to explore their feelings and ideas freely.
  - B. Come up with highly competitive games where winners will feel happy.
  - C. Tell students to participate in class activities or else won't receive plus points in class recitation.
  - D. To establish discipline be judgmental in attitude.
103. Which VIOLATES this brain-based principle of teaching-learning: "Each child's brain is unique and vastly different from one another".
- A. Giving ample opportunity for a pupil to explore even if the class creates "noise".
  - B. Making a left-handed pupil write with his right hand as this is better
  - C. Allowing open dialogue among students
  - D. Employing MI teaching approaches
104. Research says that development in one domain (physical, social, emotional, cognitive) influences and is influenced by development in other domains. What is an education implication of this finding?
- I. Use MI approaches
  - II. Stimulate the sense of sight which is the most important of the senses
  - III. Use thematic teaching
- A. III only
  - B. I only
  - C. I and II
  - D. I and III
105. Piagetian tasks states that thinking becomes more logical and abstract as children reach the formal operation stage. What is an educational implication of this finding?
- A. Expect hypothetical reasoning from learners between 12 to 15 years of age.
  - B. Engage children in analogical reasoning as early as preschool to train them for HOTS.
  - C. Learners who are not capable of logical reasoning from ages 8 to 11 lag behind in their cognitive development.
  - D. Let children be children.

106. Research says, “People tend to attribute their successes to internal causes and their failures to external causes”. Based on this finding, what should be taught to your students for them to be genuinely motivated to succeed?
- A. Make them realize that both success and failure are more a function of internal causes.
  - B. Tell them that the research finding when applied will make them genuinely motivated.
  - C. Convince them that genuine motivation is the only factor that matters for a person to succeed.
  - D. Make them realize that failure is a part of life.
107. Researchers found that when a child is engaged in a learning experience a number of areas of the brain are simultaneously activated. What is an application of this in the teaching-learning process?
- I. Make us of field trips, guest speakers
  - II. Do multicultural units of study
  - III. Stick to the “left brain and right brain” approach
- A. II only
  - B. I only
  - C. I and III
  - D. I and II
108. High levels of cortisol, the stress hormone, inhibits learning. What is an implication of this in the teaching-learning process?
- A. Teacher should be non-threatening in her ways.
  - B. Avoid quizzes and tests.
  - C. Never raise your voice.
  - D. Don’t give assignments.
109. Research findings show that student’s motivation may vary according to socio-economic background. Which observation can attest to this?
- A. Females are more likely than males to earn higher grades.
  - B. Students from low-income families are among those likely to be at risk for failing and dropping from school.
  - C. Gifted students are more highly motivated.
  - D. More boys than girls become underachievers.
110. Studies in the area of neuroscience disclosed that the human brain has limitless capacity. What does this imply?
- A. Pupils can possibly reach a point where they have learned everything.
  - B. Every child is a potential genius.
  - C. Some pupils are admittedly not capable of learning.
  - D. Every pupil has his own native ability and his learning is limited to this native ability.

111. Vygotsky claimed that social interaction is important for learning. What does this imply?
- A. Since they are not capable of interaction, children in the crib has no learning yet.
  - B. Children learn well by passive presentation of information.
  - C. Children learn from adults and other children.
  - D. Children are independent problem solvers.
112. In what developmental stage is the pre-school child?
- A. Infancy
  - B. Babyhood
  - C. Early childhood
  - D. Late childhood
113. The fourth year high school student is in the developmental stage of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. late childhood
  - B. pre-adolescence
  - C. adolescence
  - D. early childhood
114. In what developmental stage will the college graduating student fall?
- A. Pre-adolescence
  - B. Adolescence
  - C. Early adulthood
  - D. Middle adulthood
115. Which characteristic behavior of a Grade IV pupil makes you conclude he is behind in his development in comparison with the average Grade IV pupils?
- A. Has not learned to get along with his agemates
  - B. Has no achieved emotional independence from parents
  - C. Has not achieved a feminine and masculine social role
  - D. Has not achieved socially responsible behavior
116. Which holds true of adolescence?
- A. Spurt in physical growth and hormonal changes
  - B. Lack of idealism
  - C. Dependence
  - D. Defiance of peer group norm
117. Which are said to be the formative years?
- A. 0 – 5 years
  - B. 2 – 7 years
  - C. 3 – 5 years
  - D. 0 – 7 years
118. Research on teacher-effectiveness practices has shown that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. directions should be few and best delivered in a casual manner.
  - B. planning has little impact in student learning
  - C. questioning strategies are ineffective monitoring techniques
  - D. teaching procedures on classroom routines early in the school year are essential



124. In a review of studies on the impact of support in school, a research institute found out that a caring school climate is associated with: a) higher grades, engagement, attendance, expectations and aspirations, a sense of scholastic competence; b) fewer school suspensions and on-time progression through grades; c) higher self-esteem and self-concept; d) less anxiety, depression and loneliness; and e) less substance abuse. An implication of this research finding for improved learning, is that the school should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. focus on grades
  - B. develop a faculty that is concerned with children's welfare
  - C. integrate substance abuse in its curriculum
  - D. track class attendance
125. Key factors in developing effective learning environments are classroom disciplinary climate and teachers' self-efficacy. Which conclusion can be derived from this statement?
- A. The teacher is the key to an effective learning environment.
  - B. Students who are subjected to disciplinary measures contribute to an effective learning environment.
  - C. A disciplinarian teacher creates a favorable learning environment.
  - D. The discipline from an authoritarian teacher yields a conducive learning atmosphere.
126. To enable all students to succeed, two simple approaches you should use are variety and choice. What does this mean?
- I. Make use of a variety of teaching methodologies.
  - II. Consider learning styles and so allow students some options on how to go about assignments.
  - III. Allow for more flexibility in activities.
  - IV. Do away with routines, rules and procedures.
- A. I and II
  - B. I, II and III
  - C. II and III
  - D. I, II, III and IV
127. In transmission teaching, there is a sense of accomplishment that facts were taught and a chapter finished. This is in contrast with active learning when the teacher needs to construct a \_\_\_\_\_ to guide the learning process.
- A. plan
  - B. tool
  - C. signal
  - D. scaffolding

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128. Which of these statements reflects BEST active learning?
- A. "I hear and I forget; I see and I remember; I do and I understand."
  - B. "I became interested in the school, I feel it is my school now."
  - C. "I need more support, a network from which I could learn."
  - D. "I have found that one key to student development is providing criteria for performance."
129. Which features of learning environment support meaningful learning and assessment?
- I. Attention to development
  - II. Authentic performance
  - III. Active in-depth learning
  - IV. Homogenous grouping
  - V. Appreciation for diversity
- A. I, III, IV, V
  - B. I, II, III, V
  - C. I, II, IV
  - D. II, III, IV
130. It is advisable to promote manipulative materials to a child in his early childhood to develop \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. numerical skills
  - B. social skills
  - C. reading readiness skills
  - D. pre-handwriting skills
131. To work for value internalization, which level of morality should we help young people attain?
- A. Post-conventional morality
  - B. Pre-conventional morality
  - C. Conventional morality
  - D. Between conventional and post-conventional morality

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## ANSWER KEY

## FACILITATING LEARNING, CHILD AND ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT

1. A	34. C	67. A	100. B
2. A	35. B	68. B	101. C
3. A	36. A	69. A	102. A
4. A	37. A	70. D	103. B
5. A	38. A	71. C	104. D
6. A	39. B	72. B	105. A
7. A	40. A	73. D	106. C
8. A	41. B	74. C	107. D
9. A	42. D	75. D	108. A
10. B	43. A	76. A	109. B
11. D	44. B	77. B	110. B
12. B	45. C	78. A	111. C
13. C	46. D	79. D	112. C
14. D	47. B	80. A	113. C
15. C	48. A	81. B	114. C
16. B	49. C	82. C	115. A
17. C	50. B	83. D	116. A
18. A	51. A	84. D	117. A
19. B	52. A	85. C	118. D
20. D	53. C	86. D	119. B
21. C	54. B	87. B	120. A
22. C	55. D	88. D	121. B
23. A	56. A	89. D	122. B
24. B	57. C	90. A	123. B
25. C	58. C	91. B	124. B
26. B	59. A	92. D	125. A
27. A	60. A	93. D	126. B
28. D	61. A	94. B	127. D
29. A	62. D	95. C	128. A
30. B	63. B	96. D	129. B
31. A	64. D	97. B	130. D
32. D	65. A	98. C	131. A
33. B	66. C	99. A	