

Name _____

Date _____

Period _____

Observing Children: A Tool For Assessment

Check Your Understanding - Activity A – Chapter 3

*Read the following statements related to assessment. Circle **T** if the statement is true or **F** if the statement is*

- T F I. Observation is one of the newest methods of learning about children.
- T F 2. Assessment is the process of observing, recording, and documenting children's growth and behavior over time.
- T F 3. Evaluation is the process of reviewing the information and finding value in it.
- T F 4. Assessment keeps the teacher and curriculum responsive to the needs of children.
- T F 5. A child's strengths and weaknesses can be identified through the assessment process.
- T F 6. A single assessment is an exact assessment of ability or performance.
- T F 7. Formal assessment is often used by early childhood teachers.
- T F 8. Developmental norms are characteristic behaviors considered normal for children in specific age groups.
- T F 9. Teachers prefer to use only one method for gathering information about the children.
- T F 10. Anecdotal records are the simplest form of direct observation.
- T F II. Anecdotal records should include generalizations about the motives, attitudes, and feelings of the children.
- T F 12. Observations should always be factual and unbiased.
- T F 13. An anecdotal record requires no special setting or time frame.
- T F 14. An interpretation attempts to explain observed behavior and give it meaning.
- T F 15. Interpretations may be influenced by feelings, values, and attitudes.
- T F 16. Checklists may be developed to survey one child or a group of children.
- T F 17. Using a participation chart, teachers sometimes find children's activity preferences do not match their needs.
- T F 18. Rating scales require you to make a judgment about behavior.
- T F 19. A child's random scribbles on paper are not needed for assessment purposes.
- T F 20. A portfolio can show the child's growth and development over time.