Edu601 Final Objective Prepare by Mubarak Ali

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Objective Part

1. Socrates believed that knowledge is the same thing as **Virtue** or excellence and is always good.
2. Plato's allegory of the cave can be seen as a metaphor for **The need to always adhere to conventional ideas.**
3. Who was the famous philosopher that came after Aristotle? **Plato**
4. The idea that "virtue is knowledge" is attributed to: **Socrate**
5. Trying to understand human nature is:
    a. the work of ethics philosophers
    b. the study of what makes us human
    c. the discussion of differentiating humans from machines like computers
    d. is a metaphor for relating humans to other animals
6. What is the goal of education according to Idealism? **Cultivation of dynamic, adaptable mind which will be resourceful and enterprising in all situations**
7. According to Socrates, what is the lowest grade of cognitive activity? **Confusion**
8. According to Socrates, the ultimate knowledge is: **One should learn best way to live life**
9. What is the area of philosophy that investigates the nature, sources, limitations, and validity of knowledge? **Epistemology**
10. Epistemology is the study of **knowledge**
11. Doctrine means. **Teaching**
12. Who was one of the students of Socrates? **Plato**
13. The dialectic method crosses the divide line between matter and___. **Idea**

14. According to Socrates, the ultimate knowledge is: **One should learn best way to live life**

15. According to Socrates, what is the lowest grade of cognitive activity**? Confusion**

16. What philosophy is supposed to be? **The truth of any claims is relative to the beliefs/ attitudes of the speaker.**

17. Dialectic method is of: **Socrates**

18. Socrates believed that knowledge is the same thing as ¬¬¬___ or excellence and is always good. **Virtue**

19. A question-and-answer dialogue in which propositions are methodically scrutinized uncover the truth is known as **the Socrates method**

20. Reminiscence means. **Recalling past**

21. School founded by Aristole known**. Lyceum**

22. Main objective of dialectic method is to make decision. **Knowledge**

23. Not considered in dialectic method. **Material knowledge**

24. Plato's aim in the republic. **To define justice and to prove that it is worthwhile to pursue its own sake**

25. According to Kant, the basis of morality is the concept of: **Freedom**

26. Kant claims that the moral law is given to each person by: **one's own will**

27. Plato defines the curriculum in which of the following three stages. **Elementary, Military, Higher Education**

28. In what age range, the people would philosophies and would go up to the level of philosopher king? **Age 35 | 50**

29. In Aristotle's view, **the virtues are acquired through habit.**

30. Who were the three famous Greek philosophers? **Socrates, Plato, Aristotle.**

31. Epistemology is study **of Knowledge.**

32. Aristotle divides the virtue into **moral virtue and intellectual virtue**.

33. The allegory of cave presents us with **a metaphor for understanding the search for truth.**

34. Who was the first famous philosopher of Greek Philosophy? **Socrates.**

35. Rousseau was born in **Geneva** in 1712**.**

36. The **Scientific method** is body of techniques for investigating phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, or correcting or integrating previous knowledge.
37. Kant was influenced by the work of **Rousseau** who had put him on the right track.
38. Kant claims that **the moral law is given to each person by one's own will.**
39. According to Kant, **Man can only become man by education.**
40. Kant was a **German** philosopher.
41. Who was the first philosopher to formulate the logic for teaching procedures? **Aristotle**
42. Aristotle calims that **virtue is in our power and so is vice.**
43. Benjamin Bloom major work is in **Cognitive**
44. According to Socrates, what is lowest grade of cognitive activity? **Imagination**
45. There are two major kinds of homeschoolers, they are **formal and informal approach.**
46. No child left behind act was passed in **2001** as a reauthorization of the ESEA act.
47. **Massachusetts** (USA) became the first state to pass a compulsory attendance law.
48. One of the biggest issues perspective homeschoolers face is that of **Socialization.**
49. Interpersonal individuals are often described as **Social butterflies.**
50. Formal approach means that the direction process is same as at school, except **that is taking place at home.**
51. What type of interaction occurs in the Montessori classroom? **(Child environment/teacher-child environment)**
52. Indication of democratic attitude is **All of above.**
53. What is the reason for difference in number of students in per class in the Montessori classroom compared to the traditional classroom?
54. The word democracy has been derived from the language **Greek.**
55. According to Montessori, what is supported by fact that from ages 6-12, there are fewer incidences of illness and morality?
56. According to Montessori, what sets the tune of development and the correction of slef?
57. The "back-to-basics" movement is most associated with **Essentialism**
58. Chomsky criticized Blooms emphasis on **a Great Books curriculum.**

59. In the existentialist classroom, the curriculum is **chosen by the students for self-directed learning.**

60. Jasper followed the education of Socratic Method, which of the following is not true of method.
    a. It contains deepest understanding.
    b. Teachers and pupil are on the same level in relation to ideas.
    c. Teacher is dominant and given authority by students.
    d. Student's questions are appreciated.

61. According to progressivists, **students learn best from what they consider most relevant to their lives**.

62. Jaspers believe that education is maieutic, the maieutic method **aims to bring a person's latent ideas into clear consciousness.**

63. Which of the following is considered a teacher-centered philosophy? **Essentialism**

64. The role of the teacher in a perennialist classroom is as a **tutor**

65. The Great Books curriculum is promoted by supporters of **perennialism**.

66. Who raised the slogan "Back to Nature"? **Naturalism**

67. The word philosophy derives from **Greek, meaning love of wisdom**

68. Which of the following is not the objective of University education according to Jaspers? **Democracy**

69. Jaspers philosophy of education focuses that education is

70. Perennialism focuses on the **everlasting** principal.

71. A Nebraska statue forbade teaching of foreign language before completion of grade **Eight.**

72. Which of the following reason of choosing home schooling
    a. Transportation & Connivance
    b. Inaccessibility of schools
    c. Behavior of children
    d. All of above

73. Intrapersonal learners are usually **Shy.**

74. **Visual** leaners are doodlers and artists and everything in between.

75. The most frequent subjects for standardized testing for home schooled children are **reading, writing and mathematics.**

76. Before common school movement in the latter half of nineteenth century, the common believe about education was **it's a matter of parental discretion.**

77. Formal approach means that the education process is the same as at school, expect **that it is taking place at home**.

78. The law included mandatory attendance for children for the age of **eight and fourteen** for at least three months out of each year.

79. The Oregon state required by law that all children must **attend public schools.**

80. The goals of this educational theory are to transmit cultural heritage and develop good citizens. Subject matter includes literature, history, foreign languages, and religion **essentialism.**

81. Activities are designed to discipline the mind. Subjects taught include mathematics, language, logic, great books, and doctrines **perennialism.**

82. The task of education is to develop learning environments that lead to desired behaviors in students **behaviorism.**

83. An educational theory that emphasizes that ideas should be tested by experimentation and that learning is rooted in questions developed by learner's **progressivism.**

84. An educational approach in which students are taught to analyze world events, explore controversial issues, and develop a vision for a new and better world **reconstructionism.**

85. This theory stresses learning activities during which students are free to infer and discover their own answers to important questions **constructivism**.

86. Who developed the educational theory of progressivism? **John Dewey**

87. Which educational theory views human experiences as the basis for knowledge? **idealism**

88. Goals are to transmit cultural heritage and develop good citizens. Subject matter includes literature, history, foreign languages, and religion. This educational theory is: **essentialism**

89. The three basic principles of essentialism are a core of information, student-centered instruction, and hard work and mental discipline: **false**
90. Teacher-centered educational theories include: **essentialism, positivism, perennialism**
91. Which of the following is a characteristic of a student-centered teaching style? **discovery based learning**
92. The lesson plans of a student-centered teacher would emphasize all of the following except: **'right' answers**
93. The teacher-centered classroom will include all of the following except: **flexible seating arrangements**
94. Motivation consists of two parts: **external action or behavior and internal drives or desires**
95. The belief that students are inherently capable of solving their own problems best describes which of the following philosophies? **non-interventionists**
96. Control theory as a requisite for classroom discipline practices has been advanced by: **William Glasser**
97. Students are inherently capable of solving their own problems; this best describes: **non-interventionists**
98. Teachers must set classroom standards for conduct; this best describes: **interventionists**
99. Voice is the multifaceted interlocking set of meanings through which students and teachers actively engage with one another. **true**
100. Control theory is. a theory of discipline that contends that people choose most of their behaviors to gain control of other people or themselves. **true**
101. Classroom organization includes: **(content, methods & values) all of the above**
102. Classroom climate is best defined as: **the underlying relationships and a tone or sense of being and feeling in the classroom**
103. Teacher centered authority includes **learning focused on convergent thinking**

104. Non-interventionist teacher control means: **low teacher control/high student control**

105. Standards in education refers to:
   a. statements about what students should know about various subjects
   b. world class goals based upon the performance of outstanding individuals
   c. knowledge and skills that will enable students to live independent lives
   d. **all of the above**

106. The type of standard which includes knowledge, skills, and dispositions in various subject areas is: **content standards**

107. Broad statements about knowledge and skills a student or teacher should have at a certain level are called: **performance standards**

108. The type of standard that provides for proper instructional resources, assessments, and system structures is called: **delivery or opportunity to learn standards**

109. What is a level of development toward the achievement of a standard called? **benchmark**

110. Assessment includes all of the following except: **lesson plans**

111. The ACT and SAT tests are examples of assessments used as: **gatekeeping**

112. Student teaching is an example of which type of assessment? **capstone**

113. A tool that uses day-to-day activities to decide if some behavior is being displayed is called: **observation**

114. A rubric that measures all the criteria simultaneously and makes an overall evaluation is considered: **holistic**

115. Proficiencies are the knowledge, skills, or dispositions that students are expected to acquire in order to meet a set of standards: **true**

116. Rubrics are: **scoring guides that describe what learners should know and be able to do at different levels of competence**

117. Brown vs. Board of Education decided that: **separate facilities are inherently unequal**

118. The Cival Rights Act was signed by **Lyndon B. Johnson** in 1964.

119. The fight for equality reached a zenith in **Topeka, Kansas** with the Brown vs. Board of Education.

120. Following the Civil Rights Act of 1964, schools that did not integrate could lose federal funding. **True**

121. As a result of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Lyndon B. Johnson passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) which: **provided a carrot and stick to America's school**

122. The schools in Crystal City, TX in the early 1960s encouraged Mexican American students to speak Spanish and hold onto their bilingual roots. **False**

123. The bilingual Education Act was designed to: **give aid to schools with children whose first language is not English.**

124. Title IX, passed in 1974, is about: **equality in sports based on gender.**

125. When the federal government passed Title IX in 1974, they encouraged schools to follow it by **withholding federal money from schools that did not follow it.**

126. The 14 year old student who was part of the Title IX laws: **was denied a women's basketball team at her school**

127. As a result of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, some 30,000 black teachers lost their jobs. **true**

128. The student who presented Chicano student demands to the school board in Crystal City, Texas twenty years later became the mayor of Crystal City, Texas. **true**