

# PLAYER TIPS

## UNIT 8:

### Early Childhood Education Programs pg 718

1. Early childhood education programs are child care and \_\_\_\_\_ arrangements.
2. Early childhood programs can be \_\_\_\_\_ arrangements such as in-home care and family care programs.
3. Early childhood programs can be \_\_\_\_\_ arrangements such as center-based child care and preschools.

### Types of Early Childhood Education Programs pg 718

4. \_\_\_\_\_ programs are early childhood education programs funded by local, state or federal governments.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ programs are early childhood education programs owned by individuals and religious or other nongovernment groups.

### Child Care Programs pg 719

6. There are 4 main types of child care program including the following:
  - A) in-home child care takes place in the child's \_\_\_\_\_ home.
  - B) Family child care is care provided by a person for a \_\_\_\_\_ number of children.
  - C) Center-based child care is a group child care provided in a \_\_\_\_\_ not a home.
  - D) School-age child care (SACC) also known as before and \_\_\_\_\_ school programs or out of school programs provide child care for children between 5 and 14 years of age.
7. Child care programs provide care for children for extended hours usually between 9 and \_\_\_\_\_ hours a day.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ family child care homes are homes that have reported their business to the state and have a state license or certification of registration to operate.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ family child care homes are homes that do not report their business to the state.
10. Sometimes child care centers are called \_\_\_\_\_ because they serve preschool-age children.
11. There are 3 in-home child care by nonrelatives including the following:
  - A) \_\_\_\_\_ often take care of the children and clean the house.
  - B) \_\_\_\_\_ provide child care for a host family as part of a cultural exchange program.
  - C) \_\_\_\_\_ are professionals who contract with a family to provide in-home child care.
12. There are advantages of family child care for the following children:
  - A) Infants and toddlers using family child care is often much less \_\_\_\_\_ than using Center-based child care. Infants and toddlers need more individual attention.
  - B) Preschool children prone to aggression and \_\_\_\_\_ in center-based child care seems to put them at higher risk than if they were in a family child care home.
  - C) Children who are prone to mild illnesses like sore throats, \_\_\_\_\_ and ear infections do better in a small family child care with fewer children than in a bigger center-based child care program.
  - D) School-age children usually only need \_\_\_\_\_-time care.
  - E) Children who live in \_\_\_\_\_ areas do not have much selection in center-based child care.

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### Center-based Child Care pg 721

13. There are 2 basic types of center-based programs which include the following:
- A) \_\_\_\_\_-profit programs are set up to make money and run as a business.
  - B) \_\_\_\_\_-for-profit or nonprofit programs income only covers current costs and the surplus needed to keep the center operating on an ongoing basis.
14. \_\_\_\_\_-related child care programs are an employee benefit.
15. In some SACC programs called \_\_\_\_\_, parents choose from a menu of activities for their children.
16. Most SACC programs provide the following:
- A) Care which includes protection, \_\_\_\_\_, food and guidance.
  - B) \_\_\_\_\_ is supervised play or specific skill development activities such as dance, swimming or ball games.
  - C) Diversion such as crafts, \_\_\_\_\_ or field trips.
  - D) \_\_\_\_\_ such as help with homework or lessons in music or dance.
17. Child-development laboratories formerly called \_\_\_\_\_ schools, provide education and physical care for children under five years of age.
18. In 1965, the federal government launched \_\_\_\_\_ Start, a program for 3 and 4 year old children from low-income families.
19. In 1995, the \_\_\_\_\_ Head Start program was launched to serve children from birth through 35 months old.
20. A few states offer \_\_\_\_\_ preschool programs that are state financed for children from families of all income levels.
21. Preschool programs, also called \_\_\_\_\_, refer to state-financed programs for three- and four-year-olds from low-income families.

### Montessori pg 727

22. Montessori schools teach that young children should learn \_\_\_\_\_ through the use of highly specialized materials rather than through direct input from teachers.
23. Montessori schools have students use \_\_\_\_\_-correcting materials.
24. Montessori schools emphasize \_\_\_\_\_ learning.
25. Montessori schools put each child in charge of his or her own \_\_\_\_\_.
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is not part of the Montessori program
27. Montessori programs believe children \_\_\_\_\_ and learn from their world as they work on common tasks.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ are early childhood education programs for four- and five-year-old children.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ are poems and rhymes acted out with the hands that teach moral lessons.
30. Private schools which are religious schools are called \_\_\_\_\_ schools.

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### Kindergarten pg 728

31. Kindergarten is an \_\_\_\_\_ program for four- and five-year-old children.
32. Kindergarten is part of each U.S. state's \_\_\_\_\_ educational program.
33. Kindergarten serves as an \_\_\_\_\_ to school education.
34. Kindergarten is rooted in Friedrich Froebel's ideas about \_\_\_\_\_, but now tend to emphasize reading, writing, and arithmetic.

### Trends in Early Childhood Education Programs pg 729

35. There are 4 current trends in childhood education programs including the following:
  - A) Growth in infant and toddler programs -- majority of working mothers return to their jobs within an infant's first year. Despite the growth in programs for infants and toddlers, these programs are still difficult to find and are often very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - B) Growth in school-age child care (SACC) programs==most SACC programs are in urban and suburban areas and serve children mainly in grades three and \_\_\_\_\_. More programs are needed, especially programs with activities that interest older children
  - C) Growth in work-related child care programs=some businesses especially those employing many women and \_\_\_\_\_ personnel, provide work-related child care programs for their employees. Many other businesses promote the growth of child care program within their communities and pay some child care costs.
  - D) Growth in child care resource and referral agencies== promote local early childhood education programs and help parents identify child care \_\_\_\_\_. These agencies are funded by the \_\_\_\_\_ or by community business and civic groups. Experts research the needs for and availability of local early childhood education programs. They then communicate information to providers about what types of care are most needed and about how to provide quality care.

### Factors in Choosing Early Childhood Education pg 731

36. There are 9 important factors to consider when choosing an early childhood program:
  - A) Adherence to \_\_\_\_\_
  - B) \_\_\_\_\_ and equipment
  - C) \_\_\_\_\_ and number of staff
  - D) \_\_\_\_\_ communication and participation
  - E) Use of early \_\_\_\_\_ standards
  - F) Quality \_\_\_\_\_
  - G) \_\_\_\_\_ diversity
  - H) \_\_\_\_\_ of child care
  - I) \_\_\_\_\_ services
37. \_\_\_\_\_ are standards that govern how a program operates.
38. Adherence to regulations, however, does not guarantee \_\_\_\_\_ quality. This is due to the following reasons:
  - A)most regulations are \_\_\_\_\_ standards.
  - B)some regulations are easier to \_\_\_\_\_ than others.
  - C) regulations are not always \_\_\_\_\_.

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### Adult-Child Ratio pg 732

39. An adult-child ratio is the number of \_\_\_\_\_ per the number of children in a program.
40. Accredited programs are not only \_\_\_\_\_ but have met even higher standards of quality set forth by a professional organization.
41. There are recommended adult-child ratios and group size for each age group as follows:
- A) Infants from birth to one year have a group size of \_\_\_\_\_ and ratio of 1:3 adults to children.
  - B) Toddlers from one to two years of age have a group size of \_\_\_\_\_ with ratio of 1:4 adults to children.
  - C) Toddlers from two three years of age have a group size of \_\_\_\_\_ with ratio of 1:6 adults to children.
  - D) Preschoolers from three to six years of age have a group size of \_\_\_\_\_ with a ratio of 1:9 adults to children.

### Housing and Equipment pg 732

42. Types of \_\_\_\_\_ and equipment will vary.
43. All housing and equipment should be plentiful, \_\_\_\_\_, sanitary, and meet health standards.
44. Housing and equipment should provide adequate \_\_\_\_\_ for activities.

### Quality of Caregivers pg 732

44. Caregivers for children should be in good physical and \_\_\_\_\_ health.
45. For a positive experience, children must feel secure, \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted knowing they matter to others.
46. Staff \_\_\_\_\_ is a term used describe caregivers who leave a program and are replaced.

### Use of Early Learning Standards pg 735

47. Early Learning Standards also called \_\_\_\_\_ and guidelines which are expectations for young children's development.
48. Teachers in quality programs follow early learning \_\_\_\_\_ but plan how to meet them by using Developmentally appropriate practices or (DAPs).
49. DAPs are practices that are based on \_\_\_\_\_ about the following areas:
- A) \_\_\_\_\_ development
  - B) strengths, \_\_\_\_\_ and interests of each child within a group
  - C) social and \_\_\_\_\_ contexts in which children enrolled in a given program live
50. Developmentally inappropriate practices or (DIPs) are the \_\_\_\_\_ of DAPs.
51. DIPs are practices that do \_\_\_\_\_ take into account knowledge about child development, each child's strengths and needs and the cultural context of the children's lives.

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### Quality Activities pg 738

52. In quality preschool programs with DAPs, all \_\_\_\_\_ are planned to help children develop. These program activities often include the following:

- A) Language activities which improve language skills and involve talking, \_\_\_\_\_, reading or looking at books.
- B) Math activities which improve math skills and involve counting, \_\_\_\_\_, shapes in puzzles, measuring, and noting the use of math symbols in everyday life.
- C) Social activities which improve social interactions and involve children trying new \_\_\_\_\_, helping each other, recognizing emotions in others and showing empathy, and helping plan events.
- D) Science activities which teach children about their \_\_\_\_\_ and nonliving world.  
1) These activities involve pets, plants, \_\_\_\_\_, water, sand, weather and seasonal changes.
- E) Creative activities which allow children to enjoy expressing themselves through \_\_\_\_\_, dramatic play, music and storytelling.
- F) Motor activities which help develop \_\_\_\_\_ skills.  
1) Gross-motor skills develop through active \_\_\_\_\_.
- G) Multidevelopmental activities which aid \_\_\_\_\_ areas of development.  
1) Activities such as \_\_\_\_\_ building, sand and water play, cooking, music, science and literature impact many areas of development.

53. A \_\_\_\_\_ plan contains a specific goal objective related to a standard, activities to help the child meet the objective, and assessment of the learning and is usually written for kindergarten or school-age children.

54. An \_\_\_\_\_ plan incorporates several standards at the same time for more holistic learning and informal assessment.

55. Activity plans tend to be more open-ended so preschool children can take the lead in their activities and teachers can \_\_\_\_\_ children's learning.

56. \_\_\_\_\_ shock is when a child is experiencing an uncomfortable response to an unfamiliar culture.

57. Besides \_\_\_\_\_ costs, early childhood education programs usually have both additional costs and cost credits such as the following:

- A) hidden added costs which are costs that add to \_\_\_\_\_ costs.
  - B) Hidden cost credits that are credits that \_\_\_\_\_ direct costs of child care.
58. Hidden added costs include transportation, \_\_\_\_\_ and disposable diapers.
59. Hidden cost credits include money earned from a \_\_\_\_\_ income, money saved in the cost of utilities, food for in-home care and child-care tax credits.
60. Special services might include \_\_\_\_\_ to and from the program, child care for children with special needs, or extended-hour care.

61. Stay \_\_\_\_\_ and confident about the child's ability to adjust to the early childhood program.

62. \_\_\_\_\_ to the child what the early childhood program is like.

63. \_\_\_\_\_ the early childhood program and get to know the children enrolled.

64. \_\_\_\_\_ the cause of any unhappiness. 65. \_\_\_\_\_ programs if problems are found.

**NOTES:**



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### Cultural Diversity pg 740

66. In culturally diverse programs, staff and other adults do the following:

- A) \_\_\_\_\_ children's identities
- B) Help children learn about people who are \_\_\_\_\_ from them.
- C) Encourage children to see people as \_\_\_\_\_ not groups.
- D) Listen to and answer children's \_\_\_\_\_.
- E) Help children learn that almost all human activities can be done in \_\_\_\_\_ ways.
- F) Respect \_\_\_\_\_ by making the program culturally rich.

### Characteristics of a Culturally Rich Program pg 743

67. There are materials that can make your preschool program more culturally rich which include the following:

- A) \_\_\_\_\_ about all types of children and families, books that show positive roles, and books that celebrate various cultural activities and customs.
- B) Housekeeping centers filled with dolls of both \_\_\_\_\_ and various cultural and ethnic groups, tools, play foods, and cooking utensils from various cultures.
- C) Puzzles, pictures, and \_\_\_\_\_ depicting families from various cultures
- D) Crayons, paints, and paper to represent all \_\_\_\_\_ tones
- E) \_\_\_\_\_ instruments and recordings from various cultures
- F) \_\_\_\_\_ and games from around the world
- G) \_\_\_\_\_ and posters of multicultural activities shared in the program.

68. There are activities that can make your preschool program more culturally rich which include the following:

- A) Reading stories, \_\_\_\_\_ songs, learning poems, cooking foods, or playing games that have their origins in various cultures.
- B) Learning words, \_\_\_\_\_, songs or rhymes in various languages.
- C) Using \_\_\_\_\_ materials to depict oneself and others, various celebrations, and multicultural program activities.
- D) \_\_\_\_\_ an object from home or showing photos of a family activity.
- E) Attending \_\_\_\_\_ and festivals in the community.
- F) Making a \_\_\_\_\_ of multicultural activities using photos, children's artwork, and child-dictated stories about these activities.

69. There are people that can make your preschool program more culturally rich which include the following:

- A) Welcoming \_\_\_\_\_ of all cultural, ethnic, and generational groups.
- B) Having \_\_\_\_\_ from various cultures share activities involving favorite foods, songs, stories and games.
- C) Seeing people of various cultures and both genders engaged in their work \_\_\_\_\_.

### NOTES: