

**Leading, Governing and Funding Schools, DECISION 4** Write either Yes or No in the blanks provided:

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The power to educate resides at the state level.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. School governance controls finance, and finance shapes practice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Tax money collected at the local, state and federal levels provides most of the funding for public schools.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. People who are retired and on fixed incomes often are more willing and more able to support public education.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Four values that continually compete for attention in many school systems and communities are *Equality, Adequacy, Efficiency, and Conformity*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. People who often gather around specific interests and try to change policy to advance their cause are called a special-interest group and pressure group.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The National Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) has long supported legislation at all levels designed to benefit children.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Special-interest group
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The ACLU is a legal organization that offends people against what it believes are attacks on their civil liberties. Suits are sustained by their beliefs about school curricula and issues of social justice.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The Anti-Defamation League (ADL) wants to sustain discrimination against and ridicule of any religion or group of citizens.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Some experts suggest that the federal agenda for education is set by the “Iron Triangle”—The combination of education interests in the executive branch, congressional committees, and interest groups outside of government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Block grants support educational programs designed for particular groups and programs for low-income children, such as Project Head Start and Title I.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Categorical grants occur when funds for several education programs are grouped together and given to localities.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. If a school district either does not spend the federal money or misspends it, the school district can be forced to return the money, it can be fined, and/or it can be prevented from receiving any federal funds in the future.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Most of the funding for public education comes from the Federal government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Most states have state sales taxes that provide a large part of the funding for public schools.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Flat grants are a type of financial aid provided by local community taxes to the state government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Variable flat grants give school districts equal amounts of money on a per student basis, regardless of district needs or financial standing.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Uniform flat grants try to compensate for differing classroom needs typically giving more money to schools having more expensive services.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Per pupil expenditures are the funds allocated for education services divided by the number of pupils to be served.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. A state education department (SED) is an organization that carries out a state’s education business.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Founded in 1829, the NGA is a coalition of local chief executives.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Schools’ personalities reflect the characters of the communities they serve.

- \_\_\_\_\_24. Personal property is not readily movable; it includes land, buildings and improvements.
- \_\_\_\_\_25. Real property is movable; it includes machinery, livestock, crops and automobiles, as well as money, stocks and bonds.
- \_\_\_\_\_26. A community's ability to pay for education depends on the assessed value of its property.
- \_\_\_\_\_27. School-based budgeting or site-based budgeting puts the responsibility for budgeting resources at the level of central administration, rather than the individual building.
- \_\_\_\_\_28. Salaries and benefits for both instructional and noninstructional staff claim the smallest portion of any school budget.
- \_\_\_\_\_29. Two court cases that addressed educational revenue inequities were *Serrano v. Priest* (1971) and *San Antonio Independent School Districts v. Rodriguez* (1973).
- \_\_\_\_\_30. School choice is the right of parents to choose the schools their children attend.

## **ANSWER KEY -- DECISION 4**

YES 1.

YES 2.

YES 3

NO 4. LESS not more

NO 5. LIBERTY not Conformity

YES 6.

YES 7.

YES 8.

NO 9. DEFENDS Not offends

NO 10. END not sustain

YES 11.

NO 12 CATEGORICAL not block

NO 13..BLOCK not categorical

YES 14.

NO 15. EITHER STATE OR LOCAL TAXES not the Federal  
government

YES 16.

NO 17. STATES TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

NO 18. VARIABLE not uniform

NO 19. UNIFORM not variable

YES 20.

YES 21.

NO 22. LOCAL not state

YES 23..

NO 24. REAL not

NO 25.. PERSONAL not real

YES 26.

NO 27. INDIVIDUAL BUILDING not central administration

NO 28. LARGEST not smallest

YES 29.

YES 30.