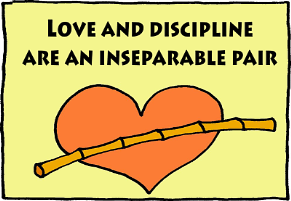
 **Unit 6 Guidance & Challenging Situations MCj03973620000[1]**

1. When parents punish the child rather than discipline them, what is most often the result?
   1. The child rebels.
   2. The child’s behavior improves.
   3. The child learns what the correct behavior is.
   4. The child does not repeat the wrong behavior
2. When a child is showing negativism and doing the opposite of what you want them to do:
   1. Punish the child for not listening.
   2. Threaten the child to listen and do what you have asked them to do.
   3. Redirect the child to another activity that distracts and interests them.
   4. Suggest many alternative activities that they could do instead.

1. Use reverse attention to guide a child to behave as they are expected to. This positive guidance technique is:
   1. Giving attention to actions you want them to keep doing and ignoring those behaviors you want them to stop.
   2. Bribing them to do what you want them to do.
   3. Threatening them to stop what they are doing.
   4. Punishing them for doing actions you want them to stop.
2. Positive guidance and discipline are most effective when parents are:
   1. Very strict.
   2. Consistent.
   3. Critical of the children’s behavior.
   4. Treating their children the same way their own parents treated them.
3. This parenting style goal says that the parents’ word is law, parents have absolute control and the child obeys.
   1. The authoritarian parent.
   2. The democratic parent.
   3. The permissive parent.
   4. The aristocratic parent.
4. This parenting style believes that both parent and child should share the authority in a family, but in the end the parent has the final say.
   1. The authoritarian parent.
   2. The democratic parent.
   3. The permissive parent.
   4. The aristocratic parent.
5. When a child misbehaves to get attention, parents should:
   1. Monitor their actions and take things away that the child may destroy.
   2. Beg the child to calm down and try to reason with them.
   3. Threaten them until they stop.
   4. Withdraw from the conflict and resolve the problem later when the child has calmed down.
6. Which form of positive reinforcement is most appropriate with children?
   1. Providing encouragement for the actions that they are doing right.
   2. Not saying anything at all unless they make a poor choice.
   3. Using food or gifts as a reward for their correct choices.
   4. Making threats or punishing.
7. The hostile behavior that some people act when faced with a conflict is called:
   1. Self-confidence
   2. Self-discipline
   3. Initiative
   4. Aggressive

1. Which parenting style allows the child to discipline himself in order to maintain a close friendship with them?
   1. Democratic.
   2. Permissive.
   3. Authoritarian.
   4. Assertive.
2. Adults should respond to aggressive behavior no matter what age the child is by:
   1. Reasoning with them and trying to discuss it.
   2. With immediate intimidating behavior to show who the parent is.
   3. With equally aggressive behavior.
   4. In non-aggressive ways like lowering the voice or withdrawing until they have calmed down.
3. The ability for children to control their own behavior is:
   1. Self-discipline
   2. Empathy
   3. Guidance
   4. Punishment
4. To deal with a child’s misbehavior, it is important to:
   1. Let the child know that you are angry.
   2. Tell the child that he is bad.
   3. Ignore the behavior and it will go away.
   4. Find the reason behind the misbehavior first and then deal with it accordingly.
5. Discipline may be best defined as:
   1. Punishment for a child’s misbehavior so they learn what not to do.
   2. Guidance of teaching and training so the child learns self-control and to self-discipline.
   3. Allowing the child to learn on their own through their decisions and consequences.
   4. Setting rules and limits that are expected to be followed without question.
6. When you speak to children, give them directions, or discuss a misbehavior, you should:
   1. Stand above them so they know that you are in charge.
   2. Yell at them over and over until they do it or understand.
   3. Get down and talk to them on their eye level in a non-aggressive voice.
   4. Say it only once so they will learn to listen.
7. When children have developed the ability to direct their own behavior in a responsible way, they have:
   1. Acquired self-discipline.
   2. No further need of adult guidance.
   3. Learned to communicate effectively.
   4. Completed the learning process.
8. Sally, a 2 year old, is crying because another child has a toy she wants. What is the best way to handle this?
   1. Redirect Sally’s attention to something else until the other child is done playing with the toy.
   2. Ignore her and hope she stops crying.
   3. Make the children share the toy.
   4. Put the toy away so nobody can play with it.
9. The overall goal of positive discipline and guidance is to:
   1. Stop a child’s independent growth and keep them in your control.
   2. Help the child gain: inner self-control, become independent, and practice self-discipline.
   3. Help adults gain control of the child.
   4. Punish a child for misbehavior.
10. Which guideline is recommended when giving children choices?
    1. Give children a choice only when a choice is possible and you can stand by it.
    2. Change a child’s choice if the cost is too expensive or you do not like their choice.
    3. Make the choice for them since they do not have decision making skills.
    4. Give the child at least five choices to choose between.
11. The most appropriate way to keep a one year old child from doing something you do not want them to do is to:
    1. Scold and lecture them about their misbehaving actions.
    2. Spank them and say “No”.
    3. Redirect the child and give the child something else to do.
    4. Laugh at them when they are doing something they should not be doing.
12. A **natural consequence** for a child who forgot their lunch at home is:
    1. Take them their lunch so they won’t go hungry.
    2. Let them go without their lunch and offer them a snack when they get home.
    3. Put money in their lunch account and have the office let the child know that you did that.
    4. Check them out of school and take them out to lunch.
13. 2 year old Jerry loves to climb. He has broken several breakable items. What is the best way to handle him?
    1. Put breakable items out of reach and show him where he can climb.
    2. Tell Jerry not to climb and spank him when he does.
    3. Keep Jerry in a play pen so he can’t touch anything.
    4. Ignore him and hope he learns his lesson when he gets hurt.
14. When talking with a child whose parents are divorcing:
    1. Take the side of one parent and defend them.
    2. Tell the child the parents are wrong to divorce and that they will get back together.
    3. Make the child tell you what the other parent is doing and talk about you feel.
    4. Ensure the child the divorce is not his/her fault and listen to them talk.
15. A three year old child leaves toys on the floor. Which is **a logical consequence** way to handle this?
    1. Tell them that you will not buy anymore toys until they learn to pick these toys up.
    2. Ignore the messy room and let them learn from their decision when they trip and fall over stuff.
    3. Take away the toys left on the floor and tell them they can’t play with them for the rest of the week.
    4. Explain that you like to have a clean house and clean up after them.
16. Which statement regarding young children and coping with death is true?
    1. Discourage children from role playing death-related events through play.
    2. Children feel grief and need to express it in an appropriate manner rather than keeping it bottled up.
    3. If a child’s pet dies it is best to quickly replace the pet, so they have something to love.
    4. Prevent children from attending funerals so they do not have to deal with it.
17. People who are abused as children:
    1. Are not affected by the abuse.
    2. Are more likely to abuse their own children later on.
    3. Are less likely to abuse their own children later on.
    4. Never hurt their own children but will hurt the family pet.
18. Which statement regarding helping a child deal with divorce is **NOT** true?
    1. Maintain ties with friends and family.
    2. Keep the child’s daily schedule and routines as normal as possible.
    3. Develop new traditions, move houses, and change schools to start over again.
    4. Make sure the child’s teacher is informed of the situation.
19. Jane’s husband recently died leaving her and their two sons, ages four and six. What is the best way for Jane to reassure them that she will not leave them too?
    1. Quit her job and stay at home with the boys.
    2. Explain that their father will be back one day.
    3. Hire a nanny to live with the family and take care of them.
    4. When she does leave, be specific about when she will return and hold to this.
20. The type of abuse that is the most easily recognized by outsiders is:
    1. Physical.
    2. Neglect.
    3. Emotional.
    4. Sexual.
21. Which type of abuse is it when a parent frequently humiliates a child?
    1. Emotional abuse.
    2. Physical abuse.
    3. Emotional neglect.
    4. Neglect.
22. How do children under the age of five view death?
    1. Without much concern or feeling and as if the person has gone on a short vacation or is asleep and will wake up.
    2. As a permanent thing and they are not coming back.
    3. May feel anger toward the person who died.
    4. May fear that other family members will also die or that they will die, too.
23. Children tend to be most fearful between the ages of:
    1. 12 to 18 months because they are egocentric.
    2. 2 to 3 years because they learn fears mainly through imitation.
    3. 2 to 5years because they cannot yet discriminate between real and fantasy.
    4. 7 to 13 years because they know the difference between real and unreal dangers.
24. To help a child overcome fears, the adult should:
    1. Make them confront the causes of the fears.
    2. Tell the child that there is nothing to be afraid of and everything will be alright.
    3. Be understanding, comfort the child, listen to their fears and help them through it.
    4. Punish the child when he/she shows fear and laugh at them.
25. Children going through a divorce most often feel that:
    1. Their parents will get back together again.
    2. The divorce is all their parents’ fault.
    3. The divorce will solve their family’s problems.
    4. It is for the best.
26. When is the best time to teach a child about death?
    1. When the child is 12 years old.
    2. Before the child is confronted with the death of a loved one.
    3. After a loved one dies.
    4. Keep this topic from them; they are too young to understand.
27. Allowing an illness or injury to go untreated is an example of:
    1. Physical abuse.
    2. Sexual abuse.
    3. Emotional abuse.
    4. Neglect.
28. Physical abuse is:
    1. Belittling the child.
    2. The most under-diagnosed type of abuse.
    3. The non-accidental trauma inflicted by a caretaker.
    4. Not treating a chronically ill child.
29. What should a parent do to reduce the stress children face when the family moves?
    1. Tell the children as soon as you know that you will be moving so they will have time to adjust.
    2. Let the children decide whether the family will move or not.
    3. Wait until the last minute to tell the children so they don’t worry about it ahead of time.
    4. Let the children choose your new residence.
30. Parents going through a divorce should tell the child:
    1. Nothing and keep the divorce a secret from the children until it is final.
    2. How the divorce might affect and change the children’s lives.
    3. That it is possible that the parents will get back together.
    4. The reasons why they are getting the divorce and whose fault it is.
31. Which of the following is the best way to help a child cope with the serious illness of a family member or other family challenges?
    1. Avoid discussing the illness with the child.
    2. Do not allow the child to visit the ill family member.
    3. Explain what is happening in terms that the child will understand and answer their questions.
    4. Tell the child that everything will be okay and they have nothing to worry about.
32. Signs of stress towards a challenging situation in a child under age five may include:
    1. Aggression towards others.
    2. Anxiety or panic attacks.
    3. Fear of being left alone and clinginess to the caregiver.
    4. Withdrawal from others.
33. Which of the following is a sign of neglect?
    1. The child has marks or scars from the abuse.
    2. The child is hungry so they steal food or money.
    3. The child refuses to participate in physical activities.
    4. The child acts aggressively or is fearful.
34. When a baby is crying excessively and will not stop:
    1. Put them down in a safe place and take a break doing something else to calm yourself down.
    2. Make your spouse come home from work and handle their child.
    3. Be violent with the child so they will listen to you and know that you mean business.
    4. Hold the child, rock them, and beg them to stop crying even though you are getting frustrated.
35. Phillip is running and yelling through the house, which is against the house rules the Dad should say:
    1. “I will spank you if you do not stop running and yelling.”
    2. “You are going to be in trouble when your mom gets home. You had better stop.”
    3. “Good boys do not run and yell in the house.”
    4. “Outside is the place for running and yelling. I need you to go outside so you can run and yell.”
36. All of the following are true about children in stressful situations **EXCEPT:**
    1. Children cannot understand what is going on so it is best not to tell them.
    2. Children need to talk about their feelings to help them create an understanding.
    3. Children need help and support from adults to sort out the reality and fantasy aspects of the situation.
    4. Children can receive help and support from adults other than he parents who are involved in the situation, too.
37. Changing the statement: “Don’t throw snowballs at the windows!” to instead saying “If you want to throw snowballs, aim at the tree.” is using which positive guidance technique?
    1. Reverse attention
    2. Logical consequence
    3. Encouragement
    4. Positive statement
38. Being consistent in guidance techniques will:
    1. Not be as effective as being very strict with the child.
    2. Show the child that you are not someone they can trust because they do not know what to expect.
    3. Show the child that they do not know what to do and that they cannot know what to expect.
    4. Teach the child security and help to illuminate the forgetfulness and confusion of rules on the child’s part.

 **Key Unit 6 Guidance & Challenging Situations MCj03973620000[1]**

1. When parents punish the child rather than discipline them, what is most often the result?
   1. The child rebels.
   2. The child’s behavior improves.
   3. The child learns what the correct behavior is.
   4. The child does not repeat the wrong behavior
2. When a child is showing negativism and doing the opposite of what you want them to do:
   1. Punish the child for not listening.
   2. Threaten the child to listen and do what you have asked them to do.
   3. Redirect the child to another activity that distracts and interests them.
   4. Suggest many alternative activities that they could do instead.

1. Use reverse attention to guide a child to behave as they are expected to. This positive guidance technique is:
   1. Giving attention to actions you want them to keep doing and ignoring those behaviors you want them to stop.
   2. Bribing them to do what you want them to do.
   3. Threatening them to stop what they are doing.
   4. Punishing them for doing actions you want them to stop.
2. Positive guidance and discipline are most effective when parents are:
   1. Very strict.
   2. Consistent.
   3. Critical of the children’s behavior.
   4. Treating their children the same way their own parents treated them.
3. This parenting style goal says that the parents’ word is law, parents have absolute control and the child obeys.
   1. The authoritarian parent.
   2. The democratic parent.
   3. The permissive parent.
   4. The aristocratic parent.
4. This parenting style believes that both parent and child should share the authority in a family, but in the end the parent has the final say.
   1. The authoritarian parent.
   2. The democratic parent.
   3. The permissive parent.
   4. The aristocratic parent.
5. When a child misbehaves to get attention, parents should:
   1. Monitor their actions and take things away that the child may destroy.
   2. Beg the child to calm down and try to reason with them.
   3. Threaten them until they stop.
   4. Withdraw from the conflict and resolve the problem later when the child has calmed down.
6. Which form of positive reinforcement is most appropriate with children?
   1. Providing encouragement for the actions that they are doing right.
   2. Not saying anything at all unless they make a poor choice.
   3. Using food or gifts as a reward for their correct choices.
   4. Making threats or punishing.
7. The hostile behavior that some people act when faced with a conflict is called:
   1. Self-confidence
   2. Self-discipline
   3. Initiative
   4. Aggressive

1. Which parenting style allows the child to discipline himself in order to maintain a close friendship with them?
   1. Democratic.
   2. Permissive.
   3. Authoritarian.
   4. Assertive.
2. Adults should respond to aggressive behavior no matter what age the child is by:
   1. Reasoning with them and trying to discuss it.
   2. With immediate intimidating behavior to show who the parent is.
   3. With equally aggressive behavior.
   4. In non-aggressive ways like lowering the voice or withdrawing until they have calmed down.
3. The ability for children to control their own behavior is:
   1. Self-discipline
   2. Empathy
   3. Guidance
   4. Punishment
4. To deal with a child’s misbehavior, it is important to:
   1. Let the child know that you are angry.
   2. Tell the child that he is bad.
   3. Ignore the behavior and it will go away.
   4. Find the reason behind the misbehavior first and then deal with it accordingly.
5. Discipline may be best defined as:
   1. Punishment for a child’s misbehavior so they learn what not to do.
   2. Guidance of teaching and training so the child learns self-control and to self-discipline.
   3. Allowing the child to learn on their own through their decisions and consequences.
   4. Setting rules and limits that are expected to be followed without question.
6. When you speak to children, give them directions, or discuss a misbehavior, you should:
   1. Stand above them so they know that you are in charge.
   2. Yell at them over and over until they do it or understand.
   3. Get down and talk to them on their eye level in a non-aggressive voice.
   4. Say it only once so they will learn to listen.
7. When children have developed the ability to direct their own behavior in a responsible way, they have:
   1. Acquired self-discipline.
   2. No further need of adult guidance.
   3. Learned to communicate effectively.
   4. Completed the learning process.
8. Sally, a 2 year old, is crying because another child has a toy she wants. What is the best way to handle this?
   1. Redirect Sally’s attention to something else until the other child is done playing with the toy.
   2. Ignore her and hope she stops crying.
   3. Make the children share the toy.
   4. Put the toy away so nobody can play with it.
9. The overall goal of positive discipline and guidance is to:
   1. Stop a child’s independent growth and keep them in your control.
   2. Help the child gain: inner self-control, become independent, and practice self-discipline.
   3. Help adults gain control of the child.
   4. Punish a child for misbehavior.
10. Which guideline is recommended when giving children choices?
    1. Give children a choice only when a choice is possible and you can stand by it.
    2. Change a child’s choice if the cost is too expensive or you do not like their choice.
    3. Make the choice for them since they do not have decision making skills.
    4. Give the child at least five choices to choose between.
11. The most appropriate way to keep a one year old child from doing something you do not want them to do is to:
    1. Scold and lecture them about their misbehaving actions.
    2. Spank them and say “No”.
    3. Redirect the child and give the child something else to do.
    4. Laugh at them when they are doing something they should not be doing.
12. A **natural consequence** for a child who forgot their lunch at home is:
    1. Take them their lunch so they won’t go hungry.
    2. Let them go without their lunch and offer them a snack when they get home.
    3. Put money in their lunch account and have the office let the child know that you did that.
    4. Check them out of school and take them out to lunch.
13. 2 year old Jerry loves to climb. He has broken several breakable items. What is the best way to handle him?
    1. Put breakable items out of reach and show him where he can climb.
    2. Tell Jerry not to climb and spank him when he does.
    3. Keep Jerry in a play pen so he can’t touch anything.
    4. Ignore him and hope he learns his lesson when he gets hurt.
14. When talking with a child whose parents are divorcing:
    1. Take the side of one parent and defend them.
    2. Tell the child the parents are wrong to divorce and that they will get back together.
    3. Make the child tell you what the other parent is doing and talk about you feel.
    4. Ensure the child the divorce is not his/her fault and listen to them talk.
15. A three year old child leaves toys on the floor. Which is **a logical consequence** way to handle this?
    1. Tell them that you will not buy anymore toys until they learn to pick these toys up.
    2. Ignore the messy room and let them learn from their decision when they trip and fall over stuff.
    3. Take away the toys left on the floor and tell them they can’t play with them for the rest of the week.
    4. Explain that you like to have a clean house and clean up after them.
16. Which statement regarding young children and coping with death is true?
    1. Discourage children from role playing death-related events through play.
    2. Children feel grief and need to express it in an appropriate manner rather than keeping it bottled up.
    3. If a child’s pet dies it is best to quickly replace the pet, so they have something to love.
    4. Prevent children from attending funerals so they do not have to deal with it.
17. People who are abused as children:
    1. Are not affected by the abuse.
    2. Are more likely to abuse their own children later on.
    3. Are less likely to abuse their own children later on.
    4. Never hurt their own children but will hurt the family pet.
18. Which statement regarding helping a child deal with divorce is **NOT** true?
    1. Maintain ties with friends and family.
    2. Keep the child’s daily schedule and routines as normal as possible.
    3. Develop new traditions, move houses, and change schools to start over again.
    4. Make sure the child’s teacher is informed of the situation.
19. Jane’s husband recently died leaving her and their two sons, ages four and six. What is the best way for Jane to reassure them that she will not leave them too?
    1. Quit her job and stay at home with the boys.
    2. Explain that their father will be back one day.
    3. Hire a nanny to live with the family and take care of them.
    4. When she does leave, be specific about when she will return and hold to this.
20. The type of abuse that is the most easily recognized by outsiders is:
    1. Physical.
    2. Neglect.
    3. Emotional.
    4. Sexual.
21. Which type of abuse is it when a parent frequently humiliates a child?
    1. Emotional abuse.
    2. Physical abuse.
    3. Emotional neglect.
    4. Neglect.
22. How do children under the age of five view death?
    1. Without much concern or feeling and as if the person has gone on a short vacation or is asleep and will wake up.
    2. As a permanent thing and they are not coming back.
    3. May feel anger toward the person who died.
    4. May fear that other family members will also die or that they will die, too.
23. Children tend to be most fearful between the ages of:
    1. 12 to 18 months because they are egocentric.
    2. 2 to 3 years because they learn fears mainly through imitation.
    3. 2 to 5years because they cannot yet discriminate between real and fantasy.
    4. 7 to 13 years because they know the difference between real and unreal dangers.
24. To help a child overcome fears, the adult should:
    1. Make them confront the causes of the fears.
    2. Tell the child that there is nothing to be afraid of and everything will be alright.
    3. Be understanding, comfort the child, listen to their fears and help them through it.
    4. Punish the child when he/she shows fear and laugh at them.
25. Children going through a divorce most often feel that:
    1. Their parents will get back together again.
    2. The divorce is all their parents’ fault.
    3. The divorce will solve their family’s problems.
    4. It is for the best.
26. When is the best time to teach a child about death?
    1. When the child is 12 years old.
    2. Before the child is confronted with the death of a loved one.
    3. After a loved one dies.
    4. Keep this topic from them; they are too young to understand.
27. Allowing an illness or injury to go untreated is an example of:
    1. Physical abuse.
    2. Sexual abuse.
    3. Emotional abuse.
    4. Neglect.
28. Physical abuse is:
    1. Belittling the child.
    2. The most under-diagnosed type of abuse.
    3. The non-accidental trauma inflicted by a caretaker.
    4. Not treating a chronically ill child.
29. What should a parent do to reduce the stress children face when the family moves?
    1. Tell the children as soon as you know that you will be moving so they will have time to adjust.
    2. Let the children decide whether the family will move or not.
    3. Wait until the last minute to tell the children so they don’t worry about it ahead of time.
    4. Let the children choose your new residence.
30. Parents going through a divorce should tell the child:
    1. Nothing and keep the divorce a secret from the children until it is final.
    2. How the divorce might affect and change the children’s lives.
    3. That it is possible that the parents will get back together.
    4. The reasons why they are getting the divorce and whose fault it is.
31. Which of the following is the best way to help a child cope with the serious illness of a family member or other family challenges?
    1. Avoid discussing the illness with the child.
    2. Do not allow the child to visit the ill family member.
    3. Explain what is happening in terms that the child will understand and answer their questions.
    4. Tell the child that everything will be okay and they have nothing to worry about.
32. Signs of stress towards a challenging situation in a child under age five may include:
    1. Aggression towards others.
    2. Anxiety or panic attacks.
    3. Fear of being left alone and clinginess to the caregiver.
    4. Withdrawal from others.
33. Which of the following is a sign of neglect?
    1. The child has marks or scars from the abuse.
    2. The child is hungry so they steal food or money.
    3. The child refuses to participate in physical activities.
    4. The child acts aggressively or is fearful.
34. When a baby is crying excessively and will not stop:
    1. Put them down in a safe place and take a break doing something else to calm yourself down.
    2. Make your spouse come home from work and handle their child.
    3. Be violent with the child so they will listen to you and know that you mean business.
    4. Hold the child, rock them, and beg them to stop crying even though you are getting frustrated.
35. Phillip is running and yelling through the house, which is against the house rules the Dad should say:
    1. “I will spank you if you do not stop running and yelling.”
    2. “You are going to be in trouble when your mom gets home. You had better stop.”
    3. “Good boys do not run and yell in the house.”
    4. “Outside is the place for running and yelling. I need you to go outside so you can run and yell.”
36. All of the following are true about children in stressful situations **EXCEPT:**
    1. Children cannot understand what is going on so it is best not to tell them.
    2. Children need to talk about their feelings to help them create an understanding.
    3. Children need help and support from adults to sort out the reality and fantasy aspects of the situation.
    4. Children can receive help and support from adults other than he parents who are involved in the situation, too.
37. Changing the statement: “Don’t throw snowballs at the windows!” to instead saying “If you want to throw snowballs, aim at the tree.” is using which positive guidance technique?
    1. Reverse attention
    2. Logical consequence
    3. Encouragement
    4. Positive statement
38. Being consistent in guidance techniques will:
    1. Not be as effective as being very strict with the child.
    2. Show the child that you are not someone they can trust because they do not know what to expect.
    3. Show the child that they do not know what to do and that they cannot know what to expect.
    4. Teach the child security and help to illuminate the forgetfulness and confusion of rules on the child’s part.