

INFANT'S EMOTIONAL NEEDS STUDY GUIDE--KEY

1. Emotional development deals with:
CHILDREN'S CHANGING FEELINGS ABOUT THEMSELVES, OTHERS, AND THE WORLD
2. Define the term nurturing as it relates to infants.
THE PROCESS OF SHOWING LOVE, CONCERN, RESPECT, SUPPORT, AND UNDERSTANDING. IT IS THE SPECIAL CLOSENESS BETWEEN PARENTS AND INFANTS.
3. How does a baby develop a sense of trust?
KEPT WARM AND DRY AND IS FED WHEN HUNGRY, SOOTHED WHEN FUSSY, AND TALKED TO WHEN AWAKE.
4. What is the foundation of successful family life?
AFFECTION AND HARMONY BETWEEN PARENTS
5. List five ways to comfort a child who does not seem to have any physical problem:
**A. ROCKING
B. CUDDLE AND WALK AROUND
C. CHANGING BABY'S POSITION
D. TALKING SOFTLY OR SINGING
E. DISTRACTING THE BABY WITH A TOY**
6. Positive emotions develop from DELIGHT to ELATION AFFECTION.
7. Negative emotions develop from DISTRESS to ANGER to DISGUST to FEAR.
8. When does the baby first develop its first real social relationship? How?
SIX MONTHS. ATTACHMENTS TO PARENTS OR CAREGIVERS.
9. What did Harry Harlow's experiment with monkey's show?
NONE OF THE BABY MONKEYS RAISED BY SUBSTITUTE MOTHERS DEVELOPED NORMAL SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS.
10. What happens to babies when they have no one to love and nobody to love them?
THE INFANTS BEGIN TO FAIL TO RESPOND TO PEOPLE OR OBJECTS--THEY TURN INWARD.
11. What is "failure to thrive"?
BABIES CAN DIE FROM A LACK OF LOVE.

12. What is stranger anxiety?
A BABY WHO USED TO SIT CHEERFULLY ON ANYONE'S LAP SUDDENLY SCREAMS WHEN AN UNFAMILIAR PERSON APPROACHES.
- Why does it occur?
A BABY'S MEMORY HAS IMPROVED, BETTER ABLE TO REMEMBER PARENTS' FACES.
13. Why is consistency important?
IT IS NECESSARY FOR A CHILD TO IDENTIFY THE BEHAVIOR EXPECTED BY PARENTS.
14. What is personality?
IT IS THE TOTAL OF ALL THE SPECIFIC TRAITS (SUCH AS SHYNESS OR CHEERFULNESS) THAT ARE CONSISTENT IN AN INDIVIDUAL'S BEHAVIOR.
15. What influences personality development?
SOME ARE INBORN; FAMILY AND ENVIRONMENT ALSO PLAY A ROLE.
16. Describe the following personalities:
- sensitive child--**MORE AWARE OF HIS/HER SURROUNDINGS AND CHANGES.**
 - placid child--**EASY GOING, LESS EASILY UPSET BY CHANGES IN SCHEDULE.**
 - aggressive child--**STRONG WILLED AND DETERMINED, CONSTANTLY ACTIVE, EATS MORE, CRIES MORE, KICKS MORE.**