

## GUIDANCE TECHNIQUES

1. \_\_\_\_\_: Redirecting the child's attention to a different toy or activity that is more acceptable.
2. \_\_\_\_\_: Explaining to the children the consequences of their actions on other people and the purposes for obeying rules.
3. \_\_\_\_\_: Children are removed from the situation and told to think about their actions.
4. \_\_\_\_\_: Rules should be explained to the children and strictly enforced. They should be simple and few.
5. \_\_\_\_\_: It is vital that adults model the type of behavior that they desire in the children. This teaches children how to deal with conflicts, cooperate, etc.
6. \_\_\_\_\_: Be aware of what children are thinking and feeling. It is important to check things out before attempting to resolve problems and help children work through their difficulties.
7. \_\_\_\_\_: Encourage behavior through praise or attention. When you comment on positive actions, children increase any behavior they get attention for (positive or negative).
8. \_\_\_\_\_: Children like to have some control over what happens to them. Offer children good choices that are appropriate and then accept their decisions.
9. \_\_\_\_\_: Children need to express strong feelings but help them find safe ways to do this.
10. \_\_\_\_\_: Too many choices and options overwhelm the children. Allow them an appropriate number of choices.
11. \_\_\_\_\_: Guidance methods that build children's self esteem and confidence. Directions and rules are stated in a positive way such as, "Please walk", instead of "No running".
12. \_\_\_\_\_: Actions result in consequences whether negative or positive. If the consequence is not too severe, let natural consequences happen. If not, create a consequence (Logical) that is appropriate for the behavior.
13. \_\_\_\_\_: Activities and equipment that are relevant and safe for the age of the child promote growth and development.
14. \_\_\_\_\_: It is important that the teacher understand the skills and abilities of the children.

SOLUTIONS TO MISBEHAVIOR: For each of the following examples, suggest an appropriate technique for resolving the problem. There may be more than one correct solution.

1. Maria, age two, wants the toy truck that Mark, age 2, is playing with. Maria grabs the truck and a struggle ensues.
2. Joshua, age 5, is breaking crayons and throwing them at the other children.
3. Tania, age 3, is biting the other children.
4. Jacob, age 6, continues to karate kick the playhouse, even though he has been reminded several times about the center rules.
5. Amy, age 9 months, continues crawling to the box of marbles and playing with them, even though she has been moved several times.
6. Dion, age 5 and new at the center, just sits in the corner and refuses to play with other children.
7. Dallan, age 2, refuses to help with clean up.
8. Kayla, age 5, refuses to help with clean up.
9. Ryan, age 3, refuses to sit still at story time.
10. Marissa, age 3, refuses to participate in group activities and stays in the playhouse.
11. Carlos, age 4, refuses to try finger painting.
12. Celeste, age 5, runs down the hall, away from the teachers.