

Student name: _____

According to one of the principles based on a philosophy of respect, put forth by Magda Gerber, _____ deserve respect as worthy people.

infants and toddlers

parents

siblings

caregivers and teachers

By talking naturally to a child, you teach _____.

listening skills

language and speaking skills

words and language in context

All of the answers are correct

Language development for children with disabilities has different pathways, requiring caregivers to provide language-rich environments and support communication skills specific to each child.

true

false

What will be the impact on a child's understanding of communication if the body language of a caregiver does not match the caregiver's words?

It will offer several useful modes of communication.

It will send two clear messages at once.

It will send two potentially conflicting messages.

It will create an opportunity for clear communication.

When infants/toddlers and their caregivers share joint attention, like pointing, the connections across sections of the brain can be seen on brain scans, showing an important aspect of brain growth

true

false

Respectful interactions with a child include _____.

involving a child in caregiving tasks such as changing a diaper

not carrying a child around like an object

talking to a child in a natural way

All of the answers are correct.

A responsive interaction chain is all of the following except:

the basis of effective caregiving.

the exchange of responses between a caregiver and a child.

a respectful way of interaction.

a clear demand of expectations from a child by a caregiver.

Emotional synchrony is a term that describes the importance of how caregivers and infants influence each other in their emotional responses. Emotional synchrony is an ever-more complex dance of responsive interaction, teaching the infant emotional range. Which of these outcomes is not true?

New technology and AI can measure babies' and caregivers' emotional signals, such as smiles, facial expressions, and eye gazes.

A caregiver's behaviors can increase and decrease self-soothing, smiling, and gazing in infants.

The infant will adjust their behavior toward what is similar to the caregiver's.

The caregiver is not influenced by the infant's behavior.

The philosophy of infant-toddler care and education stressed in this book comes from the work of:

Adam Waldorf and Emily Browne.

Magda Gerber and Emmi Pikler.

John Dewey and Maria Montessori.

None of the answers is correct.

The three Rs describe an infant's or toddler's _____ with others.

physical position

stimulatory activities

interactions

play

Relationship-based care is beneficial for the following reason(s):

Strong attachment.

A secure base for exploration.

Building brain development.

None of these choices are correct.

Reciprocal interactions between caregiver and infant uniquely support between them.

attachment.

touch.

oral language.

All of the choices are correct.

Caregivers tend to **-estimate infants' emotional sensitivity and to -estimate infants' abilities** to self-calm.

under; over

over; under

under; under

accurately; accurately

Infant-toddler caregivers must be:

well trained.

good communicators and problem-solvers.

respectful toward infants and toddlers.

All of the answers are correct.

Investing in quality time involves:

making sure time is spent with every child in a group.

being fully available when spending time with a child.

making sure a time-out is used right away.

All of the answers are correct.

Which of the following principles is based on a philosophy of respect?

Regarding infants and toddlers as worthy people

Encouraging toddlers to reach developmental milestones within a specified time limit

Prioritizing the cognitive development of toddlers over their total development

Helping infants or toddlers solve all their problems

Which of the following actions illustrates the concept of respecting an infant or a toddler?

Picking up a child without saying anything

Rushing and picking up a fallen toddler

Changing a soiled diaper in silence

Checking if a child needs reassurance or physical help

Disrupted attachment patterns—for example, children in the welfare system—can leave children with lifelong risk of developmental delay. An intensive, relationship-based connection with a trusted caregiver can change pathways in the brain and promote secure attachment.

true

false

If a caregiver involves children in things that concern them, it can:

cause frustration in the caregiver and a delay in providing assistance.

make the children active participants in what happens to them.

disrupt the partnership between the caregiver and the children.

make the child increasingly dependent on the caregiver.

The primary way in which caregivers can help in the development of a child is by:

encouraging the child to do thoroughly whatever he or she is doing.

recommending activities to parents for speeding up the child's development.

constantly comparing the child with other children of his or her age.

pushing the child to reach developmental milestones within a specific timeline.

COVID-19 created shifts in family patterns of behavior at home. These shifts included more family-centered activities.

heightened awareness of survival threats.

less community support.

All of the choices are correct.

During wants-nothing quality time, caregivers make themselves available without directing the action.

true

false

Investing in wants-something and wants-nothing quality time is what researchers call developing intersubjectivity, which is when both infant and caregiver respond, interact, and mirror each other, which develops the infant's natural, social interest to share and connect.

true

false

Caregivers should never express their anger in front of young children and should always be warm even if they get angry or upset with the children's actions.

true

false

Adults should never assist a child in solving a problem.

true

false

Autonomy support strategies improve infants' problem-solving skills, such as prompting, suggestions, and encouragement. It is not relevant for the caregiver to have positive beliefs about the competency of the infant to solve the problem.

true

false

Young children have the capacity to solve many problems.

true

false

In the context of infant-toddler care and education, the word "curriculum" is defined as a course of study or a plan for learning that is all-inclusive and centers on connections and relationships.

true

false

Caregivers can learn exactly how to honor every parent's parenting practices by reading books about diversity.

true

false

The philosophy of the care center should always be followed for consistency, and families will adapt despite cultural differences in childrearing.

true

false

A reciprocal interaction between a caregiver and a baby involves a whole chain of responses going back and forth between the caregiver and the baby.

true

false

A practice that fits research and child development principles but does not fit some children and their families cannot be called a culturally appropriate practice in the larger sense.

true

false

List any seven principles of respectful caregiving you would apply in your daily interactions with infants and toddlers. Describe any two principles in detail.

Explain the three-R interactions. Identify the ways that a caregiver demonstrates respect, responsiveness, and reciprocity.

Describe the different types of quality time.

Why should caregivers spend quality time focusing on one child at a time? How does this type of interaction support the development of a child?

What are the three knowledge bases of developmentally appropriate practice (DAP)? Explain their importance in creating developmentally appropriate practice.

Why must infants and toddlers be respected as worthy people? Explain with an example.

How do adults support infants and toddlers in solving their problems? Describe how scaffolding is used in developing problem-solving skills in children.

Discuss the reasons why being honest about your own feelings in the caregiving setting is important for infant and toddler development.

Answer Key

Test name: Ch1 _Infants, Toddlers, and Caregivers_12e

A

D

TRUE

C

TRUE

D

D

D

B

C

A

A

A

D

B

A

D

TRUE

B

A

D

TRUE

TRUE

FALSE

FALSE

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

FALSE

FALSE

TRUE

TRUE

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay

Essay