

PLAYER TIPS

UNIT 6:

Showing Responsibility pg 460

- 1.Children during the preschool years begin to show _____ which is a sense of accountability and a sign of trustworthiness.
- 2.Preschoolers learn by taking part in the _____ of their world in real and important ways.

Learning Gender Roles pg 462

3. _____-role learning is a major part of self-awareness.
4. Gender-role learning involves knowing what _____ are expected of males and females within one's society.
5. Gender _____ is the ability to label one's self as male or female.
6. Gender _____ is understanding that a person born male or female will remain so throughout life.
7. Gender _____ is understanding that clothing, hairstyles, and actions do not change gender.
8. Sex _____ is adopting the cultural attitudes and behaviors of a gender.
9. Sexual _____ is communicating that men and women always behave in certain ways.

Learning to be Moral pg 463

10. _____ development is the development of proper attitudes toward others based on sociocultural, familial, school, peer, religious, and societal expectations..
11. Moral judgement and _____ is the ability to perceive an action as right or wrong.
12. Moral _____ is acting in accordance with what is perceived as morally right.
13. Moral character never bears a one-to-one correspondence with _____ and reasoning.
14. Moral _____ are reactions to acceptable or unacceptable behaviors.
- 15.Moral development affects children's moral judgment and reasoning, moral _____ and moral emotions.
- 16.Inner voice of _____ is when your preschooler feels remorse when they behave unacceptably.

Developing Self-Concept pg 464

17. Self-concept is the _____ a person has of him- or herself.

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Developing Self-Concept pg 465

18. Self-concept is always _____ meaning it is composed of accumulated parts.
19. Self-_____ begins when toddlers identify but do not mentally separate themselves and their mirror images or photos of themselves.
20. Self-_____ is the describing of one's self.
21. In the preschool years, self-definition is based on one's _____ features, gender, physical skills, possessions and activities.
22. Self-esteem or self-_____ is derived or sourced from being unconditionally loved and accepted, having secure attachments and receiving positive discipline and guidance.
23. Self-_____ is when preschoolers begin to have the belief that they can do better.
24. Preschoolers often self-correct _____ or tasks by starting over and correcting their methods.

Taking Initiative pg 465

25. Your preschooler is now between 3 and 6 years of age so they are in Erikson's third stage of personality development known as _____ versus guilt.
26. During this stage, children's _____ or their ability to think or act without being urged, encourages them to try new activities.

Social Lessons pg 466

27. Preschool children learn _____ skills needed to form friendships.
28. Preschool children through social _____ learn the ability to recognize and respond to social cues
29. Preschool children through social activities learn the ability to _____ and show empathy.
30. Preschool children learn conflict-_____ skills through social activities.
31. The ability to regulate _____ is learned through social activities by preschoolers.

Social Interactions pg 466

32. Preschoolers still depend on _____ to meet their needs.
33. Secure _____ make children more successful at learning tasks.
34. Siblings and _____ are important to preschool children.
35. First _____ form in the late preschool years.

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Interacting with Other Children

36. Preschool children have a rather _____-centered view of friendships.
37. Preschool children see friends as people who play with them, help them and share their ____.

Expressing Emotions pg 468

38. During the preschool years, children experience many _____ and express them in intense _____ ways.
39. While preschool children feel many positive emotions such as _____ and dependency they also experience negative emotions when faced with 3 types of stressors.
40. Common _____ stressors include short separations from caring adults and fear of _____ monsters.
41. _____-term stressors and “bad days” occur when preschoolers’ initiative requires more “No” responses from parents and when preschoolers’ emotions seem out of control.
42. Long-lasting and _____ stressors include illness, moving, death, adult quarrels and divorce.
43. Emotional dependency is the act of seeking attention, _____, comfort and contact.
44. Preschoolers feel _____ for their parents, family members, teachers, friends and pets.
45. Children show fewer attachment behaviors, but still seek attention, _____, comfort, and _____ contact.
46. Children may seek _____ help.
47. Many _____ subside for preschoolers.
48. Fears stem from lack of _____ and experience.
49. Some of preschool children may experience _____ jealousy which is jealousy that is not directly expressed and may even be denied.

Recognizing Preschooler Stress pg 471

50. Developmental _____ is related to developmental age and stage; including:
- A) way of _____ -- preschoolers do not always have a firm grasp of reality.
 - B) lack of _____ skills -- preschoolers have few language skills required to explain how they feel or ask for help when they need it.
 - C) fearful temperament may lead to _____ and depression
 - D) _____ memories improve so preschooler can relive stressful, fearful experiences
 - E) delays or _____ can make the stress worse
51. _____ stress is related to the child’s environment.
52. Parents’ _____ can spill over into their children’s lives.
53. _____-conditioning is associating a fearful stimulus with a neutral stimulus.

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54. At what age do children have a gender-role concept? _____ years

55. At what age can children play “team roles” in pretend play? _____ years

56. At what age do children begin to protect younger children? _____ years

Supporting Self-Awareness pg 475

57. Share and allow children to participate in _____ tasks.

58. _____ children for participation.

59. Helping children learn _____ roles since children learn by observing adults.

Encouraging Moral Development pg 477

60. Explain the _____ behind acceptable and unacceptable behaviors.

61. _____ acceptable behaviors.

62. Explain how _____ behaviors damage others.

63. Avoid _____ which is a loss or threatening a loss to a child’s basic security.

Helping Preschoolers Take Initiative pg 478

64. Expect never-ending _____.

65. Understand that preschoolers’ _____ can lead to actions beyond their abilities.

66. Provide freedom to try new things in _____ activities.

67. Use _____ statements to acknowledge initiative.

68. Set _____ to help preschoolers develop appropriate initiative.

69. Adults should _____ how to do certain tasks and give ample time for children to practice.

Helping Preschoolers Develop Social Relations pg 480

70. Make time for _____.

71. Foster _____ or others-serving behaviors in your preschooler.

72. Altruistic behaviors develop when your child wants to _____ others.

72. Reduce conflicts including _____ behaviors.

73. Tattling behavior is behavior that seeks to get another child in _____ by telling adults or other children about something a child has done.

73. Teach _____ like saying “please” and “thank you” and “you’re welcome”.

74. Altruism is carried out without any expectation of a reward except possible _____f-reward.

75. Self-reward is a person’s good _____ about his or her actions.

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Guiding Emotional Expression pg 484

76. In guiding emotional expression, expose children to _____ examples.
77. Help children _____ their emotions.
78. Explain that feeling _____ is all right.
79. Tell children it is all right to _____ some emotions.
80. Insist that _____ is not an acceptable way to handle anger.
81. Discuss the fact that all people have to work to _____ their feelings.

Helping Children Who are Shy and Introverted pg 481

82. There are 6 suggestions on how you can help your preschooler who is _____.
A) Have _____ expectations for the child. A shy child rarely becomes the leader of a group.
B) Gradually expose the child to new people and _____ situations.
C) Invite 2 or 3 children for _____.
D) Help the child prepare for new _____ by explaining to the child who will be there and what will happen.
E) Allow _____.
F) Build self-esteem by affirming the child's _____.

Guiding Emotions pg 484

83. Love and dependency you need to love and _____ children and help when appropriate.
84. Fear and anxiety you need to model _____ and provide security.
85. Anger and _____ you need to explain the difference between aggression and *assertion*.
86. _____ is standing up for one's rights.
87. In guiding your preschooler's emotions, you need to discuss _____ and acceptable expressions

Modeling Healthy Stress Management pg 488

88. Adults need to model healthy ways to cope with _____ like the 5 following ways:
A) Identify the _____ of the stress.
B) Find _____ ways to encourage and distract one's self.
C) Express emotions _____.
D) Avoid angry or _____ outbursts.
E) Seek _____ help if needed in handling stress

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Ways to Help Preschoolers Manage Anger pg 486

89. There are 4 ways to help preschoolers _____ anger:

- A) Direct preschoolers' _____ levels appropriately.
- B) reduce _____ situations between peers.
- C) Watch _____ play groups closely.
- D) Reinforce _____ responses to anger.

Reducing Conflicts pg 482

90. There are 6 ways adults can reduce _____ between preschoolers:

- a) Do not make children _____ any more than an adult would be expected to share.
- b) Resolve conflicts for _____ preschoolers.
- c) Show older preschoolers how to resolve their _____ conflicts.
- d) Teach children how to stand up for _____ without being aggressive.
- e) Model concern for the _____ child instead of shaming the child who has done wrong.
- f) Teach children to get _____ help if needed.

91. Unlike adult-child relationships, peers interact on an _____ basis.

92. Egalitarian is the belief that all people are _____.

Helping Children Who Are Introverted pg 481

93. There are 7 suggestions for helping your introverted preschooler:

- A) Set aside _____ time before going to a highly social activity and leave early if possible.
- B) Allow the child to watch from the _____ and get used to the activity and noise.
- C) Do not _____ the child.
- D) Do not allow _____ to take over conversations and exclude the introvert or supply answers for the introvert.
- E) Do not allow _____ or peers to make an introverted child a scapegoat for their unacceptable behavior.
- F) Find private spaces for the _____ to re-energize.
- G) Invite just one other child for _____.

94. As a parent you can help your preschooler extend their social relations by A)making time for _____ B)fostering _____ behaviors C) reducing _____ D)teaching _____

95. Your preschooler needs to know that adults, too, make _____. Children learn this when they hear you say things like "Ooops!" and "I'm sorry.".

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Sharing Responsibility pg 476

96. In a healthy environment, adults hold that family life and school life are made better when adults and children work _____. This environment can be created with the following guidelines:

- A) Children may suggest tasks, but adults must decide which tasks are _____ and within children's grasps.
- B) Physical conditions should be amenable or _____ to children performing a task.
- C) Plans and expectations should be communicated _____ by the adult.
- D) Adults should not expect _____.
- E) Tasks can be made fun by incorporating _____.
- F) Adults should respect children's _____.
- G) Children should be _____ for tasks completed.

Preschool Social-Emotional Milestones pg 473

97. Your child is 3 years old and shows the following social-emotional milestones:

- A) Shows interest in trying _____ things.
- B) Seeks attention and _____ of adults.
- C) Shows affection for special friends and _____ hurt children.
- D) Enjoys helping parents with _____ tasks.
- E) Takes turns and shares _____ at times.
- F) Expresses a wide range of _____.
- G) _____ the unknown, the imagined, pain and the dark.
- H) Displays less physical _____ when angry.
- I) Realizes some actions are _____ and acts "sorry" for some actions.

98. Your child is 4 years old and shows the following social-emotional milestones:

- A) Seeks _____ from friends more than from adults.
- B) Plays "team roles" in _____ play.
- C) Takes turns, shares and _____ as long as things go his or her way.
- D) Resents adult directions and _____ and challenges authority.
- E) Is _____ at times.
- F) Fears _____.

99. Your child is 5 years old and shows the following social-emotional milestones:

- A) Often agrees to _____, but also seeks to be more independent.
- B) Plays with 2 or 3 best friends and _____ others.
- C) Is sensitive to the _____ of other children.
- D) Protects _____ children.
- E) Begins to follow _____ and plays fairly.
- F) Distinguishes right from wrong but does not recognize _____.
- G) Argues but can _____ solutions to conflicts.
- H) Has a _____-role concept.

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Protecting a Healthy Self-Concept pg 478

100. Adults can plan activities that encourage children to view their skills, interests and abilities in _____ ways.
101. Children can make a _____ of their favorite things.
102. Preschooler can make a _____ album of preschooler's activities.
103. Preschooler can create a "Me Box" where child collects some of his or her _____ things.
104. Preschooler can create a "Me Book" where child can display their _____.
105. Your preschooler is testing adult _____ as part of growing up.
106. Parents must accept that children will try some _____ even when adults say "No".

Imaginary Friends pg 468

107. Preschoolers can have imaginary friends. Children who are most likely to have them are:
- A) Children who create imaginary friends are _____ + and have many real friends.
 - B) Oldest children, _____ children and children who do not watch television are more likely to have imaginary friends.
 - C) Children who have imaginary friends are not _____ or maladjusted.
108. There are several characteristics of imaginary friends. The following characteristics apply:
- A) Imaginary friends, estimated to be over _____ million in number, are a diverse group.
 - B) Imaginary friends can be _____ friend or a group of friends.
 - C) Imaginary friends are rarely _____ children.
 - D) Imaginary friends often possess the skills that a child _____.
 - E) Children can describe imaginary friends in the same _____ as they can their real friends.
109. Children normally have 4 types of relationships with their imaginary friends as follows:
- A) very few preschoolers insist imaginary friends are _____. In fact, over 75% voluntarily disclose this information during an interview.
 - B) children with imaginary friends have a very involved form of _____ play. These children expect others to play along.
 - C) unlike play with stuffed animals and _____, play with imaginary friends treats the imaginary friend as an equal.
 - D) imaginary friends are seldom _____ for preschoolers' misbehaviors. In reality, imaginary friends are often role models.
110. Older siblings can act as _____ to younger siblings by explaining, defining, showing and offering examples to younger siblings.
111. Your preschooler may _____ with his or her siblings for the love of parents since they see each other as rivals.
112. Your preschooler is _____ of the amount of time you spend with their special needs sibling. To your young preschooler, fair means equal.

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