

*Test Bank
for*

**Child, Family, and Community:
Family-Centered Early Care and Education**
7th Edition

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Child, Family, and Community, 7e (Gonzalez-Mena)

Chapter 1 The Child in Context of Family and Community

- 1) Which of the following best describes the term *family-centered* care and education?
 - A) Both care and education are provided by a nonrelative outside of the child's home
 - B) Families and caregivers working together on a project in the child care center
 - C) Parents being asked to help out in the center or participate in workdays to clean up the yard
 - D) Including the family as an integral, inseparable, part of the child's education and socialization

- 2) Why is the word *community* included in the title of this text?
 - A) Caregivers should focus on the child and ignore the family and the community
 - B) The concept of community is part of the "whole child" perspective
 - C) Children must be looked at in the context of his or her family and community
 - D) Some programs are connected to community parks and recreation facilities

- 3) Bronfenbrenner's bioecological theory is described as
 - A) Russian Dolls nested inside each other with the child at the core
 - B) A theoretical framework to improve kindergarten readiness
 - C) The biology of developmental theory
 - D) A model theory of ecology

- 4) Which of the following is the correct order of the four components of Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, moving from the center outward?
 - A) Microsystems, macrosystems, exosystems, mesosystems
 - B) Macrosystems, microsystems, mesosystems, macrosystems
 - C) Macrosystems, exosystems, mesosystems, microsystems
 - D) Microsystems, mesosystems, exosystems, macrosystems

- 5) When applying Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model, an early childhood teacher should
 - A) First understand the different contexts listed in the model
 - B) Teach each child by focusing on the microsystems only
 - C) Relate the layers to the parents at a parent education meeting
 - D) Ask the child questions about their values

- 6) In Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model
 - A) The child is viewed as an individual
 - B) The mesosystem is the most important layer
 - C) Development and socialization are impacted by the layers
 - D) Culture is not important

7) Which of the following statements *best* describes Lilian Katz's quote: "Your client is not the child, but the *family*."?

- A) Caregivers should focus only on the child
- B) Caregivers should focus primarily on the parent, then on the child
- C) Caregivers should focus on the families more than the child
- D) Caregivers should focus on the family and the child within that family

8) The best definition of *bioecological theory* is

- A) Every child is at the center of concentric circles of contexts
- B) Every child should be the star in the home
- C) Every child should be responsible for his environment
- D) Every child should have specific duties at home

9) Which of the following is *true* of family *system theory*?

- A) The focus is on the way the family works rather than the behavior of any individual
- B) Roles are the most important component of the systems
- C) Family members are all connected to each other, but they do not influence other members in the family system
- D) The family systems vary greatly from one family to another in the way they function

10) The *whole child* concept includes

- A) The intellectual ability of the child
- B) The social ability of the child
- C) The intellectual and social ability of the child
- D) The mind, body, feelings woven together

11) According to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, growth only occurs when

- A) A child's basic needs are met
- B) Children have friends that invite them over to play
- C) Social relationships don't exist
- D) Parents and teachers put intellectual gains first

12) Which of the following includes a complete list of the systems found in the family systems theory?

- A) Boundaries, separateness, rules, hierarchy, climate, and equilibrium
- B) Boundaries, roles, rules, hierarchy, climate, and equilibrium
- C) Boundaries, roles, rules, emotional support, climate, and equilibrium
- D) Boundaries, policies, rules, hierarchy, climate, and procedures

- 13) What is a benefit of a family-centered approach for the child?
- A) More time with mom and dad
 - B) More time at the child care center or school
 - C) Special times with just the teacher
 - D) Better understanding among teacher, child, and parents
- 14) Which of the following ideas represents the family-centered approach?
- A) Collaboration, shared power, mutual learning
 - B) Mental health screening, prevention, information nights
 - C) Parties, pot-lucks, work days
 - D) Parent education, teacher training, family workshops
- 15) The following list includes types of parent partnerships based on the Epstein Model. Which item does *not* belong on the list?
- A) Decision making
 - B) Communication between home and school
 - C) Helping students learn at home
 - D) Student volunteer of the year
- 16) Which of the following basic needs must be met in order for children to grow and learn?
- A) Love, toys, food, friends
 - B) Air, food, rest, family
 - C) Family, friends, water, playtime
 - D) Air, food, water, rest
- 17) Which of the following structures represents Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs?
- A) Quadrant
 - B) Graph
 - C) Pyramid
 - D) Web
- 18) The idea of culture is discussed throughout the first chapter. Which of the following is *not* true about culture?
- A) Culture always affects us
 - B) Culture only matters during holidays
 - C) Culture affects what we see and how we behave
 - D) Culture can seem invisible until we bump up against a different culture

19) Which theorist was the co-founder of Head Start?

- A) John Bowlby
- B) Ira J. Gordon
- C) Urie Bronfenbrenner
- D) Douglas Powell

20) Which of the following *best* describes the premise of family-centered programs?

- A) Programs work better when caregivers understand families and involve them in respectful ways
- B) Communication goes one way: caregivers share information with families
- C) Families take a passive role in the education of their children
- D) Programs predetermine what will be offered and complete the planning and organizing

21) What was the main point of the special education law, PL 94-142, the Education of All Handicapped Children Act, and then the reauthorized IDEA?

Answer: The main point of the special education legislation was to mandate parent involvement in planning for the education of the child.

22) Describe some of the potential challenges to creating partnerships with families

Answer: Potential challenges to creating parent partnerships include: teachers thinking they know more than the family; judging families; teachers not considering the lens of family culture.

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Chapter 2 Supporting Families around Issues of Attachment and Trust

- 1) What is Erik Erikson's first stage of development?
 - A) Industry versus inferiority
 - B) Initiative versus guilt
 - C) Trust versus mistrust
 - D) Autonomy versus shame and doubt

- 2) According to Erikson, mother-infant attachment occurs
 - A) When physical and emotional needs of baby are met satisfactorily in the first year
 - B) When baby learns to self-soothe
 - C) When the mother makes herself the top priority
 - D) When the mother attaches the baby to her for most of the day

- 3) Which theory has something in common with Erikson, Bronfenbrenner, and Maslow?
 - A) Autonomy versus shame and doubt
 - B) Attachment
 - C) Temperament
 - D) Cultural continuity

- 4) A healthy attachment leads to all of the following which?
 - A) The production of neurotransmitters
 - B) The development of brain pathways that lead to mental growth
 - C) A sense of security
 - D) An emotional dependency

- 5) When children have a secure attachment, they are more likely to do which of the following?
 - A) Stay very close to the attached adult
 - B) Explore their environment
 - C) Express fear
 - D) Show signs of anxiety

- 6) Cross-cultural research shows which of the following, regarding attachment?
 - A) In some cultures, the ideal attachment of an infant is to a group
 - B) Attachment should always be exclusive to the mother
 - C) Some cultures do not value attachment
 - D) Attachment occurs in the same way across cultures

- 7) A strong, healthy attachment occurs
- A) When an infant and caregiver have synchronous interactions
 - B) When an infant is given screen time daily
 - C) When an infant is made to follow the schedule of an adult
 - D) When adults take babies actions personally
- 8) Which of the following statements is *true* about attachment?
- A) Attachment theory has not been supported by brain research
 - B) Attachment has no connection to survival
 - C) Attachments occurs faster if adults let babies cry for long periods of time
 - D) The first attachments provide the basis for all future relationships
- 9) How are attachment and trust connected?
- A) Developing an insecure attachment leads to children who trust
 - B) Attachment and trust are not connected
 - C) Children who attach do not need trust
 - D) Children with unhealthy attachment are likely to live with unresolved trust issues for many years
- 10) When do babies learn to develop trust?
- A) When they feel secure that their needs will be met by a caring adult
 - B) When they learn to walk
 - C) When they feel ignored
 - D) When they are able to nap alone
- 11) Ron Lally, Peter Mangione, the PITC and the research of Emmi Pikler have all focused on which of the following ideas?
- A) Helping caregivers develop a primary attachment with children
 - B) Supporting infant-toddler programs to discourage attachment between caregivers and children
 - C) The importance of training caregivers to develop secondary attachment in out-of-home care
 - D) Discouraging attachment for children in childcare
- 12) Which of the following is *not* a sign of infant attachment?
- A) An infant showing distress when someone unfamiliar is present
 - B) An infant beginning to act differently around the primary caregiver
 - C) An infant protesting when being separated from the primary caregiver
 - D) An infant wanting to hold his or her own bottle

- 13) Which of the following is *not* an obstacle to attachment?
- A) Parents may be unhappy about the pregnancy or with each other, and those feelings may influence their feelings for the baby
 - B) The father may not be in a relationship with the mother- so any feeling for the baby on his part will necessarily be "long distance"
 - C) After delivery when the baby and family "bond," a continuous progression from grows from there
 - D) Even for the mother, the reality of the baby may be fuzzy. It's hard to love someone you can't see, touch, or interact with

- 14) What is the definition of temperament?
- A) Temperament is the word to describe a temper tantrum
 - B) Temperament is a personality disorder
 - C) Temperament is an inborn trait that is genetically determined
 - D) Temperament is an environmental condition

- 15) According to the research of Thomas, Chess and Birch, the 3 main temperament types are
- A) Easy, bossy, hard
 - B) Flexible, scared, moody
 - C) Easy, slow to warm, difficult
 - D) Easy, shy, challenging

- 16) Temperament is important for caregivers to know so they can do which of the following?
- A) Adjust expectations to meet children's temperament needs
 - B) Be firm and ridged in response to temperament differences
 - C) React strongly when there is a mismatch between an adult and a child's temperament
 - D) Help children to change their temperament to match the adult

- 17) Which of the following is a *true* statement about SIDS?
- A) An undisturbed night's sleep may put infants at risk
 - B) In cultures where infants are held, jostled, and put to bed with an adult or another child, the rate of SIDS is dramatically higher
 - C) SIDS is not common in the United States
 - D) The risk of SIDS increases as the infant reached toddlerhood

18) A study of Baby Einstein videos, conducted at the University of Washington, showed which of the following?

- A) Vocabulary increased with babies who watched the videos when compared to a group that watched no videos
- B) Babies with no exposure to the videos understood an average of 7 more words than the video-watching babies
- C) Videos are an important way to get babies ready for kindergarten
- D) Research on how the brain develops is clear that academic readiness is boosted by videos more than by attachment

19) Who was the first person to promote the idea that attachment behaviors evolved because they promote survival?

- A) Urie Bronfenbrenner
- B) John Bowlby
- C) Erik Erikson
- D) Mary Ainsworth

20) According to the research of Mary Ainsworth, which of the following kinds of attachment describes a baby that seems not to care when her mother leaves the room and is slow to greet her upon her return?

- A) Secure attachment
- B) Resistant attachment
- C) Disorganized/disoriented attachment
- D) Avoidant attachment

21) What is the goal of parental attachment?

- A) To establish optimum closeness
- B) To establish optimum distance
- C) To put limits on the degree of attachment
- D) To ensure a codependent attachment

22) What are the positive aspects of a healthy attachment?

Answer: Positive aspects of a healthy attachment include:

- The development of a significant relationship
- The foundation for later intellectual development
- A basis for future trusting relationships
- The release of hormones called neurotransmitters, which lead to a sense of well being
- A sense of security, trust in the world

23) Describe some strategies for working with families around attachment issues.

Answer: Strategies for working with families around attachment issues include:

- Recognize that the well-being and sense of significance of parents are of central importance to the child's development
- Work to build a trusting relationship with each family
- See yourself as a support for families
- Do what you can to promote secondary attachments between caregivers and a small number of children
- Keep in mind that caregiver attachment is secondary to that of the parents. Examine the degree of closeness with each child with a professional eye. Be close enough to help the child feel secure, but not so close that the child turns from family to you.
- Avoid competition with family for the child's affection

24) What might happen with children who do not develop a healthy attachment to an adult?

Children who do not develop a healthy attachment to an adult may experience a lack of trust and unresolved trust issues, and may seek unhealthy adult relationships.