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Addressing Challenging Behaviors: Promoting Social and Emotional Health in Young Children

Quiz

MODULE 2

- 1) The cycle of negative interactions _____.
 - a. only happens when a child with challenging behavior has a different temperament than the teacher.
 - b. cannot be stopped unless the child is removed from the program.
 - c. is the result of a teacher's consistent negative response to a child's challenging behavior.
 - d. is caused by a child's challenging behavior that repeatedly disrupts the classroom.

- 2) A strength-based approach asks us to:
 - a. Work with children to reduce the frequency of their negative behaviors.
 - b. Focus on what children can't do, not what they can do.
 - c. Document positive and negative behaviors to help you clearly see progress.
 - d. See beyond challenging behavior to the positive qualities, interests, talents and strengths that children bring.

- 3) What is one of the most important benefits of using social-emotional assessment with children who use challenging behaviors?
 - a. Assessment can show a teacher the one best mode of learning to use for in the whole class.
 - b. Assessment suggests the likely life trajectory for a particular child. As a result, if the findings show the child is not on age/grade level, the teacher can begin intervention immediately.
 - c. Assessment suggests individualized teaching strategies built on the child's strengths and interests that the teacher can use to support the child to get along better with other children and to be a more successful learner.
 - d. Assessment indicates to a teacher whether or not mental health services are needed for a particular child.

- 4) Having a clear, logical schedule that is predictable every day would be likely to encourage children to:
- feel frustrated with an overly predictable schedule that has little excitement.
 - become bored by doing the same thing at the same time every day.
 - feel safe and confident.
 - never try different activities available in the classroom.
- 5) Who or what is the third teacher?
- Classroom environment
 - Nature
 - Classroom teachers
 - Parents
- 6) Which of the following is NOT a reason to change your schedule, routines and/or transitions?
- New outdoor play and exploration spaces will be ready later this month.
 - The children started a new schedule 6 weeks ago and are doing really well with it. They may be ready for a change.
 - The children are showing greater independence after being together for over 6 months.
 - The children are getting interested in indoor gardening and we need to develop space and time for them to pursue their interest.
 - The children suggest a change in the art area.
- 7) Teachers have many powerful teaching strategies to help children learn about the rules and internalize them. Sometimes these strategies can change how children see themselves as they find themselves proud of becoming active participants in a caring classroom community. Which of the following is NOT an effective strategy?
- providing experiences that give children opportunities to care for plants, pets or other children.
 - praising children when they follow the rules by saying, "Good job!" "Awesome!"
 - guiding children by asking appropriate, open-ended questions at appropriate times to stimulate thought about whether or not their actions align with the rules about caring for self, others and the classroom environment.
 - modeling helping, sharing, collaborating and listening to others.

- 8) Rules can be seen as a statement of who we are and how we want to be together. Rules for your classroom should be:
- created in collaboration with the children in the classroom
 - clear, simple guidelines for what is not permitted: “No hitting.”
 - created by the teaching team who can insure that they are age-appropriate and culturally- appropriate.
 - enough to cover all of the important safety issues and other guidelines – at least 10.
- 9) Bullying and aggression can look similar, but they are not the same. Which of the following is a key characteristic of bullying?
- Bullying is a sign of strength.
 - Bullying occurs once.
 - Bullying is the unavoidable consequence of early childhood trauma.
 - Bullying is targeted and intended to harm.
- 10) The video suggests that when working with young children, it is critically important for teachers to avoid _____.
- conflicts with families.
 - power struggles.
 - paying too much attention to the child who used aggressive behavior.
 - losing a power struggle with a child.

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