

Review and critical thinking



Review Questions

Explain the different forms of child abuse? Include Shaken Baby Syndrome in your response. The different forms of child abuse are physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, and Shaken Baby Syndrome.

Physical abuse is violence directed toward a child by a parent. Emotional abuse is when the victim feels worthless and rejected. Sexual abuse is sexual contact between the child and an adult or even the perpetrator speaks to the child in a sexually explicit way. Neglect is when parents fail to take care of their child's basic physical, emotional, disciplinary, and educational needs.

Shaken Baby Syndrome is a form of child abuse, which occurs with startling frequency toward babies and very small children. SBS results when an infant is violently shaken, causing fractured bones, internal organ injuries, and severe brain damage.

What types of physical care must a parent provide an infant child? When a child is a newborn, a parent must bathe, change diapers, feed, and put clothes on the child. When the child grows into an infant, they communicate their basic needs to their caregiver. What are some strategies for helping a child cope with stress?

Some strategies for helping a child cope with stress are encouraging open communication with their child and listening to what's bothering their child and helping their child figure out ways to solve their problems. Other strategies are learning what tends to create stress for their child and helping their child with skills that will help them navigate stressful situations. Also, a

parent can create a home environment that is stable and free of hostility and violence.

What is the difference between a protective environment and a nurturing environment?

A protective environment is one where the child is protected from violence and abuse. A nurturing environment is where parents are responsible and actively attentive to their child's physical and emotional needs. How do children's needs change as they grow through development stages from infancy to teen years? How do special needs children differ? Within the first year of a child's life, the child fully develops their senses, forges strong bonds with their caretakers, and builds a sense of curiosity that leads them to observe.

During the toddler years, parents will become responsible for disciplining a child as well as providing for their physical and emotional needs. Elementary school children have attained a certain level of self-sufficiency and continue to develop more and more independent. During the teen years, parents should offer guidance and support to their children. Parents of special needs children have all of the responsibilities of other parents and then some. These children may need medical treatments, hospitalizations, and lifestyle modifications.

This requires parents to take care of a child's basic needs long past the age in which most children take on responsibilities themselves. List and explain factors a parent can control that lead to a nurturing environment. Include characteristics of nurturing parents. In a nurturing environment, parents are

responsible and actively attentive to their child's physical and emotional needs. Parents also need to protect their child from harm. The child trusts that their family will take care of them, and the child understands that they are loved.

Family members should spend quality time with the child. The child trusts that their family will accept them and the child feels free to express themselves without fear of shame or guilt. List and explain factors that lead to poor relationships and that increase the risk of child abuse. Factors that lead to poor relationships are latchkey children, marital strife and divorce, substance abuse, HIV/AIDS, and death. Latchkey children routinely spend time alone in home without adult supervision.

Children who are raised in homes that are full of conflict and hostility between parents experience a high level of stress. Drug and alcohol abuse can hinder a person's self-control and a parent's ability to be responsible and a nurturing parent. HIV/AIDS is sexually transmitted, and both parents are likely to be affected, so it leaves the child at risk of being orphaned by the disease. Dealing with the death of loved ones is one of the most difficult aspects of life and there is no way to protect children from this painful experience.

Why is it critical for a parent to be involved in their children's education? It is critical for a parent to be involved in their children's education because it is important for a child to have knowledge. Parents often help toddlers develop early academic skills by reading books to them or helping them learn their ABCs and numbers. When a child starts school, parents should communicate

with their child's teachers and keep track of their academic progress. Parents of older children should focus on teaching their children independent study skills.