

*Parenting :
Rewards and
Responsibilities*



Parenting: Rewards and Responsibilities

Fourth Edition



Student Workbook

Teacher's Annotated Edition

Pam F. Smith

GLENCOE

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Contents

◆◆Chapter 1 What Is Parenting?

STUDY GUIDE . . . 5
Scenes from Childhood . . . 7
Parenting Vocabulary . . . 8

◆◆Chapter 2 Role of the Family

STUDY GUIDE . . . 9
Identify the Family Structure . . . 11
The Family Life Cycle . . . 12
Family Influences . . . 13

◆◆Chapter 3 Rewards and Responsibilities

STUDY GUIDE . . . 15
Parenting Crossword . . . 17
Taking the Time . . . 19
As a Parent, What Will You Do? . . . 20

◆◆Chapter 4 Personal Readiness

STUDY GUIDE . . . 21
The Parenting Riddle . . . 23
Patience Is the Key . . . 24
Ready or Not? . . . 25

◆◆Chapter 5 Teenage Parenthood

STUDY GUIDE . . . 27
Dial-a-Term . . . 29
Some Friendly Advice . . . 31

◆◆Chapter 6 Parenting Skills

STUDY GUIDE . . . 33
Pinpointing Parenting Styles . . . 35
A Future Parent? . . . 36
Identify the Needs . . . 37

◆◆Chapter 7 Planning a Family

STUDY GUIDE . . . 39
Family Advice . . . 41
Vocabulary Puzzle . . . 42

◆◆Chapter 8 Pregnancy

STUDY GUIDE . . . 43
Vocabulary Scramble . . . 45
Pregnancy: True or False . . . 46

◆◆Chapter 9 Prenatal Care

STUDY GUIDE . . . 47
Prenatal Points . . . 49
Find the Key to Good Prenatal Care . . . 51
Food Pyramid Match-Up . . . 52

◆◆Chapter 10 Preparing for Baby's Arrival

STUDY GUIDE . . . 53
Hidden Word Puzzle . . . 55

◆◆Chapter 11 Birth

STUDY GUIDE . . . 57
Progressing Through Labor . . . 59
Childbirth Crossword . . . 60

◆◆Chapter 12 Adjusting to Parenthood

STUDY GUIDE . . . 61
Decisions! Decisions! . . . 63

◆◆Chapter 13 Understanding Infants

STUDY GUIDE . . . 65
Infant Scramble . . . 67
Predict the Infants' Behavior . . . 68

◆◆Chapter 14 Parenting Infants

STUDY GUIDE . . . 69
Common Sense and TLC* . . . 71

◆◆Chapter 15 Health and Safety

STUDY GUIDE . . . 73
First Aid Facts . . . 75
Help! Childproof This Room . . . 76

◆◆Chapter 16 *Helping Children Grow and Develop Physically*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 77

Motor Skill Medley . . . 79

Common Sense Clothes . . . 80

◆◆Chapter 17 *Helping Children Develop Emotionally*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 81

Choose the Best Answer . . . 83

Listen to What They Hear . . 84

◆◆Chapter 18 *Helping Children Get Along with Others*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 85

Dear Aunt Mabel . . . 87

◆◆Chapter 19 *Helping Children Learn*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 89

Hidden Terms Puzzle . . . 91

◆◆Chapter 20 *Value of Play*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 93

Play Time . . . 95

Create A Toy . . . 96

◆◆Chapter 21 *Children with Special Needs*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 97

Special Needs Crossword . . . 99

◆◆Chapter 22 *Encouraging Children*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 101

An Encouraging Word . . . 103

Aim for the Stars . . . 104

◆◆Chapter 23 *Guiding Moral Development*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 105

Stage Search . . . 107

Mystery Terms . . . 108

◆◆Chapter 24 *Guiding Children's Behavior*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 109

Points for Positive Communication . . . 111

Select a Technique . . . 112

Parenting Hot Line . . . 113

◆◆Chapter 25 *Handling Common Problems*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 115

Remedies for the Behavior Blues . . . 117

◆◆Chapter 26 *Strengthening Families*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 119

What Am I Saying? . . . 121

Conflicts Resolved! . . . 122

◆◆Chapter 27 *Family Challenges*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 123

Dr. Options . . . 125

Family Watchword . . . 127

Balancing Act . . . 128

◆◆Chapter 28 *Selecting Child Care*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 129

Would You Send Your Child Here? . . . 131

Child Care Potpourri . . . 132

◆◆Chapter 29 *Early Childhood Education*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 133

Create a Book . . . 135

Invent an Activity . . . 136

The World of Preschool . . . 137

◆◆Chapter 30 *Exploring Careers in Child Care and Other Occupations*

STUDY GUIDE . . . 139

Job Searching . . . 141

On-the-Job Success . . . 143

First Impressions . . . 144

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Chapter 1: Personal Readiness ♦ Text Pages 16-33**STUDY GUIDE**

Directions: As you read the chapter, answer the following questions. Later you can use this guide to review the chapter.

1. Why are parents, foster parents, family members, babysitters, and child care providers all considered caregivers?

They are providing the child with care, support, guidance, and love.

2. Explain the following statement: Parenting is not the same as parenthood.

Parenthood means simply that a person is a mother or a father. Parenting involves providing a child with physical care, nurturing, and guidance.

3. How can caregivers provide physical care to children? By providing them with nutritious food, clothing, and shelter for warmth and protection; medical care and basic cleanliness; and protection from dangers in the environment.

4. How is a child nurtured? By giving a child attention, love, and a sense of security.

5. What is the importance of using effective guidance techniques? By using effective guidance techniques—words and actions that influence children's behaviors—adults can help children become responsible and independent.

6. What is the difference between self-concept and self-esteem?

Self-concept is a person's image of himself or herself. Self-esteem is a person's opinion, belief, or judgment about his or her worthiness as a person.

7. Name four ways of becoming a parent other than being a biological parent.

Adoptive parent

Foster parent

Step parent

Legal guardian

(Continued on next page)

8. What is the basis of good parenting skills? Knowledge of how children grow and develop.
9. Define *development*. Increasing skill in one or a combination of abilities, including physical, emotional, social, and mental skills.
10. What is a developmental theory? A combination of many theories about the ways a child grows and develops.
11. Explain the difference between ages and stages. Age refers to the actual chronological age of children from birth. Stage is one of several periods of development that children go through.
12. Name six possible opportunities for observing children.
Any six: Child care settings, community centers, playgrounds, sports programs, religious education programs, dancing, gymnastics, swimming, tutoring.
13. What are four purposes of observing children?
To learn how children grow and accomplish tasks.
To provide ideas for planning appropriate activities.
To find out the effect of a particular activity on a child's self-esteem.
To recognize children's distress signals.
14. List three guidelines to follow when observing children.
Observe only one child at a time.
Appear to be watching casually rather than studying the children.
Write an objective description of your observations.
15. How can a person develop good analyzing skills? Give four suggestions.
Any four: Look for behavior that is repeated. Look for circumstances under which repeated behavior occurs. Ask yourself how observed behavior affects child's learning and relationship with others. Look for specific efforts that child makes to satisfy need and accomplish tasks. Listen carefully. Look in resource books to see how others view the behavior.

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Chapter 1: Personal Readiness ♦ Text Pages 16-33**Scenes from Childhood**

Directions: The following scenes portray caregivers who are providing for the needs of children. Read each scene and then identify the type of need: physical, nurturing, or guidance.

Scene 1

*The hallway of
Grandma's home*

Two-year-old Julio crawls to the staircase leading upstairs. His

hands slam against a gate that blocks the stairs. He's clearly annoyed at not being able to climb the steps. Grandma Chavez walks behind him, pulls him close and gives him a hug. "That gate protects you, and it gives me peace of mind when you visit our house."

Type of need: physical

Scene 3

*Living room of
the Johnson
house*

Mr. Johnson is in his favorite chair, reading the evening newspaper. Lilly walks into the room. She sees

her dad and runs to him. He's been gone all day and now he's here! When Mr. Johnson sees Lilly, he holds his arms out to greet her. "How was your day, Lilly? Come and tell me all about it."

Type of need: nurturing

Scene 2

*Backyard of the
Hunter house*

Mrs. Hunter watches six-year-old Amber as she runs into the

house. Then she turns her attention to eight-year-old Graham. He stands in front of her, red-faced. Tears are running down his cheeks. Mrs. Hunter kneels down to look at him eye to eye. She says, "I know you are feeling angry right now. Let's talk about it. But first I want you to know it is NOT okay to hit your sister."

Type of need: guidance

Scene 4

*Pediatrician's
office*

Five-year-old Jeremy turns toward his mother as the doctor

approaches with the vaccination. "I don't want a shot, Mommy!" His voice gets louder and he repeats his protest. His mother holds him and says, "Look at me. Take a deep breath. This will sting your arm for just a moment, but it will help keep your body healthy."

Type of need: physical

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Chapter 1: Personal Readiness ◆ Text Pages 16-33**Parenting Vocabulary**

Directions: Each of the statements below describes a term relating to parenthood. Each contains one or more scrambled words. Unscramble the letters and write the correct term in the space provided.

biological parent _____

1. The **LLGCIBOAI O TENARP**, the birth parent, helps conceive a child.

caregiver _____

2. A **GRRVEECAI** may be someone other than a parent who cares for, nurtures, and guides a child.

foster parents _____

3. **SRTFEO SPNREAT**, carefully selected by the state or city agencies, care for children until they are adopted by another family.

adoptive parent _____

4. An **PTIVADEO ATNEPR** legally becomes the parent of a child and raises the child as his or her own.

legal guardian _____

5. A **GELLA DNURGIAA** is appointed by a court to provide parenting for a child.

self-concept _____

6. Children develop an image of themselves from how others treat them. This is called **SLEF-PTCCEON**.

stepparent _____

7. A **TTERPSPENA** becomes a parent to his or her spouse's children from an earlier marriage.

nurturing _____

8. **GTRUNNURI** involves providing a child with attention, love, and a sense of security.

theory _____

9. A **HEROTY**, an organized set of ideas, is not a fact.

stage _____

10. A **GTESA** is a period of development that children pass through as they grow.

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Chapter 2: Role of the Family ◆ Text Pages 34-51***STUDY GUIDE***

Directions: As you read the chapter, answer the following questions. Later you can use this guide to review the chapter.

1. Explain this statement: Each member of a family has certain roles. Each family member has a different part when interacting with others.
2. Complete the following chart by listing and describing the various types of families.

Family Types	Description
Nuclear family	Consists of a mother, father, and one or more children who are biological or adopted
Single-parent family	Consists of one parent and one or more children
Blended family	Consists of two parents, one or both of whom have children from previous relationships
Extended family	Consists of the immediate relatives—grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins
Cooperative family	Nonrelated people who live together in one household to raise their children
Family without children	A married couple with no children

(Continued on next page)

3. What is a family life cycle? The series of stages or patterns of change a family experiences over time.

4. Explain the following stages in a family life cycle:

Beginning: Two people marry, set up a home, and adjust to living together.

Expanding: Couple has child(ren) and adjusts to being parents.

Developing: Childrearing and adjusting to changing needs of their children.

Launching: Parents help their children move out on their own.

The Middle Years: Couple adjusts to no children in the house, develop new interests, plan their retirement, and become grandparents.

The Retirement Years: Couple retires, has more leisure time, adjust to aging.

5. Describe three different roles parents may have as their child grows and develops.

Infants becoming toddlers who are less dependent on their parents; school-age children seeking relationships outside the family; independence of teenagers; adult children; becoming grandparents.

6. List and explain three ways families have changed over the generations.

Families have become smaller.

The majority live in urban and suburban rather than in rural settings.

People are more mobile so they live further from relatives and their place of birth.

7. List the six functions of a family.

Emotional support

Housekeeping

Economic support

Maintaining kinship

Child care and guidance

Providing recreation

8. List six influences on the family.

Cultural background

Media/Entertainment

Relationships

Technology

Lifestyles

Communities and society

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Chapter 2: Role of the Family ◆ Text Pages 34-51***Identify the Family Structure***

Directions: Read each situation below and identify the structure of the family described. Write the letter of the appropriate family structure in the space provided. Family structures may be used more than once.

Types of Family Structures

- A. Nuclear family
- B. Blended family
- C. Extended family
- D. Cooperative family
- E. Single-parent family
- F. Family without children

- F 1. Jack and Sandy agreed from the beginning of their relationship to devote as much of their energy as possible to their prosperous careers. Children are not in their future.
- E 2. After the divorce, Polly's mother had to go back to work to support the family.
- C 3. After school, Tim and Edna can walk to visit their paternal grandparents or their mother's sister and her children.
- D 4. Bill and Andy were best friends in college. When their marriages broke up, each gained custody of his children. Realizing their similar situations, they decided to rent a house together and share living expenses.
- A 5. Both of Zachary's parents work and equally share household responsibilities. As Zachary grows older, he too must help out around the house.
- B 6. It took time, but Maria and her new stepbrothers and stepsisters have learned to get along with each other. They all had to adjust to new family members, new family functions, and individual ways.
- B 7. Walter's children have become very close to his new wife Claire, who disproves the "wicked stepmother" stereotype.

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Chapter 2: Role of the Family ◆ Text Pages 34-51***The Family Life Cycle*****PART A: Name that Cycle**

Directions: The statements below provide clues to the life cycles of six families. In the space provided, write the letter of the stage that BEST describes each family. Each stage will be used only once.

Stages of the Family Life Cycle

- A. Beginning
- B. Expanding
- C. Developing
- D. Launching
- E. Middle years
- F. Retirement years

- C 1. Tina packs her teenage daughters' dolls because they no longer play with them. Their interests range now from dating to school events. The needs of her daughters definitely have changed.
- F 2. Stan and Arletta have decided to sell their home, which seems too large now. They have always shared a dream of owning a motor home and touring the country.
- A 3. Letitia has discovered many things about Oscar in the short time they have been married. For instance, she never realized what a finicky eater he is.
- E 4. At first, Glenice felt sorry for herself after her children went to college. Instead of giving in to loneliness, Glenice decided to become more active in her church group and to volunteer in the community.
- D 5. Mr. and Mrs. Gifelli help their son Demetri search for his first apartment.
- B 6. Craig and Linda take turns bathing and feeding their children. Craig's favorite activity is doing the laundry.

PART B: In Your Opinion . . .

Which stage of the family life cycle presents the most challenges? Explain your opinion.

Answers will vary.

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Chapter 2: Role of the Family ◆ Text Pages 34-51**Family Influences**

Directions: As you read the chapter, answer the following questions. Later you can use this guide to review the chapter.

Horatio is eight years old. He and his parents are living with relatives in the city until they can find a place of their own. They moved to the United States recently. Horatio is enrolled in a special class at school to help him adjust. One of Horatio's favorite activities is to go to the movies with his older cousins. Back home, movie-going had been a luxury. Both of Horatio's parents work, and they have little time to take Horatio to outside events. In the city, Horatio's parents found that a car isn't necessary. They, as other people in the city, are able to take a subway or a taxi. Much to Horatio's dismay, Horatio's father sold their car.

While Horatio waits for his parents to return from work each day, he watches television. Horatio asks his parents many questions about the things he views because they are so different from the culture he grew up in. Horatio has difficulty making friends at school because he is shy. His cousins go to a different school and have friends of their own. Horatio would enjoy playing ball with other children his age, but he is afraid to join them. His parents would like to meet new people and become more familiar with their surroundings but do not know how to start.

1. Identify the various influences in the day-to-day lives of Horatio and his family.

Possible answers include: Living with relatives, living in city, immigrants, enrolled in special class, movies, older cousins, both parents work, transportation different, television influences, shy.

2. What services in Horatio's community would enable the family to meet new people?

Possible answers include: Church, recreational facilities, volunteer programs such as Little League baseball, school-parent programs.

3. What advice could you give Horatio to help him adjust to the new culture?

Answers will vary.

(Continued on next page)

Tracy and Alexa are living with their mother in a small house in a coastal town. Tracy is eleven years old and Alexa is seven years old. Their mother and father were divorced five years ago. Their mother encourages them to spend time with their father. They visit their father every other weekend in the city.

When they are with their mother, they have much time to enjoy the beautiful surroundings. There are no movie theaters or malls in town. Instead, they ride their bikes to the beach with their friends, collect shells from the shore near their home, and sometimes explore the outdoors with their mother when she gets home from work. Tracy knows all the neighbors and babysits to earn a little extra money for her city trips.

Alexa's and Tracy's father lives in an apartment in the city. When they visit him, it is hard for Tracy to fall asleep. The car horns and other traffic noises on the bustling city street are not as peaceful as the gentle sound of waves breaking on the sandy beach. The girls are not allowed to venture outside the apartment unless their father accompanies them because there are too many strangers. Tracy and Alexa go to the movies and out to eat with their father every time they visit him.

The few friends that Tracy and Alexa have made in the city seem to have different interests. They seem interested only in shopping, and become bored on museum or library trips. Tracy and Alexa, especially Alexa, consider the museums and libraries a treat. In fact, Alexa enjoys the trips to the city much more than her sister.

1. Why is it important for the children to spend time with both parents?

Even though the parents are divorced, the family can remain close.

2. Why is it important for Tracy's and Alexa's mother to encourage them to visit their father?

Parents should not belittle each other to children. Their differences should be kept separate from the children so the children will not feel torn.

3. What advantages or disadvantages are there to living in the country?

Country: Advantages include: quiet, relaxed atmosphere, know the neighbors, clean air. Disadvantages include: "make your own fun," lack of educational and social activities. City: Advantages include: lots to do. Disadvantages are the many strangers, stress due to rushing, and so forth.

4. List some of the influences in the lives of Tracy and Alexa.

Divorced parent

Country and city life different

Friends

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

Chapter 3: Rewards and Responsibilities ◆ Text Pages 52-67**STUDY GUIDE**

Directions: As you read the chapter, answer the following questions. Later you can use this guide to review the chapter.

1. Explain this statement: Many prospective parents do not really understand the lifetime commitment that goes with being a parent.
Having children means caring and providing for them day in and day out until they are adults. An emotional attachment still exists when they become adults. They sometimes ask for help and advice, especially when they become parents.
2. Why are the early years of a child's life important? During the first few years, children are influenced mainly by their parents and what goes on in the home.
3. Define *role model*. Someone who shows a child how to talk, act, and behave through words, attitudes, actions, and behavior.
4. Why is it important for parents and caregivers to learn about the ages and stages that children go through?
It gives the parents or caregivers an idea of the rewards and challenges to expect at each stage.
5. Give four examples of the rewards that come with parenthood.
Any four: Sense of achievement as the child develops; learning experiences; enjoy the pleasures of childhood—playing, etc.; express and feel emotions—love, compassion, worry, satisfaction; bring purpose and meaning to life.
6. Give three examples of the responsibilities that come with parenthood.
Being a caregiver: food, clothing, medical attention.
Being a nurturer: love, affection; teacher.
Role model: to bring them up to be useful members of society.
7. What may be the consequences for a parent who does not provide for a child's basic needs?
They can be legally punished. Absent parents can be tracked and required to pay child support.

(Continued on next page)

Name _____

Date _____

Class Period _____

8. What is the function of a caregiver in a child's life? Meeting children's physical needs.

9. How can a child's emotional development be nurtured? Picking them up, cuddling, smiling, hugs, tender words; providing reassurance and affection.

10. How can parents help promote their child's learning? By allowing them to help do things around the home and teaching them how to act in various situations; allow children to express ideas, ask questions, safely explore their environment.

11. How can parents help their child learn appropriate behavior? By establishing certain rules and guidelines and by being an appropriate role model.

12. What are values? Give two examples of values. Beliefs about what is right, worthwhile, or desirable. Answers will vary: honesty, respect, responsibility, concern for others.

13. Name five child care costs that can be planned for in advance.
Any five: Food, clothing, toys, child care, regular medical care, education, transportation, recreation.

14. Give five examples of unexpected expenses of raising children.

<u>Unexpected illness</u>	<u>Special counseling</u>
<u>Accident</u>	<u>Tutoring</u>
<u>Medications</u>	
15. What is *ambivalence*? Being drawn both toward and away from something.

16. Why is it important for parents to let children know they are loved even if they misbehave?
It helps children maintain their self-esteem while learning the difference between appropriate and inappropriate behavior.
