

# Chapter 6 Crossword

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← FO →

<sup>1</sup>G <sup>20</sup>S <sup>21</sup>S O F <sup>21</sup>I

<sup>4</sup>E

<sup>5</sup>U

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E L F

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E C O G N A T I O N

← WITH →

## Find

1. Describes how temperament and environment together can produce favorable outcomes. Involves creating child-rearing environments that recognize each child's temperament while encouraging more adaptive functioning
2. (shy children) children who react negatively to and withdraw from novel stimuli
3. The ability to regulate one's reactivity
4. (Type of self-development) Emerges end of second year. Promoted by acting on environment and noting effects
5. (sociable children) children that display positive emotion to and approach stimuli
6. Child shows Inactive, shows mild, low-key reactions to environmental stimuli, is negative in mood, and adjusts slowly to new experiences
7. (Type of self-development) Occurs at birth and is aided by capacity for intermodal perception
8. the ability to understand and share feelings of another
9. showing a response to a stimulus
10. emotional bond between children and caregivers
11. responds to the world around them in an easy manner, positive mood, adapts easily.
12. the child is developing physically and becoming more mobile. Budding self-hood. A good outcome depends on caregivers.
13. infant is uncertain about the world in which they live.
14. the belief that someone or something is dangerous, likely to cause pain or threat.
15. Parent infant relationship is crucial during this time.
16. when the balance of care is sympathetic and loving the conflict of the first years (basic trust vs. mistrust) is resolved on the positive side.
17. 10%-irregular in daily routines, slow to accept new experiences and tends to react negatively and intensely.
18. adults can impact the social emotional domain either positively or negatively. Adults with depression or other disruptions in the parent-child relationship can result in serious behavioral problems in the child. Infant Sadness can result from lack of interaction.
20. by age 3 children improve substantially on tasks requiring effortful control. Genetic, biological and environmental factors along with ethnic and gender differences influence temperament.
21. Erikson's psychosocial theory trust vs. mistrust and autonomy vs. shame and doubt. Emotional-social smile age 6-10 months, laughter, anger, fear and stranger anxiety. Social referencing appears as the infant's ability to detect the meaning of emotional expressions improves.
22. promote the social emotional domain through relationships. Attachment, positive interaction and sensitive caregiving all add up to our emotional Quotient (EQ)

## Answers

1. Goodness-of-Fit, 2. Inhibited Temperament, 3. Effortful Control, 4. Emotional Self-regulation, 5. Uninhibited, 6. Slow to Warm-Up, 7. Self-awareness, 8. Empathy, 9. Reactivity, 10. Secure Attachment, 11. Easy Child, 12. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt, 13. Trust vs. Mistrust, 14. Fear, 15. Newborns, 16. Sensitive Caregiving, 17. Difficult Child, 18. Positive Interaction, 20. Stability of Temperament, 21. Social and Emotional, 22. Relationships with Adults