

Counseling and Social Work

*Child-Life
Child Life Professional Certification Examination*

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

**For More Information – Visit link below:
<https://www.certsgrade.com/>**

Version = Product



Latest Version: 6.0

Question: 1

A 6-year-old child must receive daily painful injections, and fights and screams when his mother is present but remains docile when he is alone. The mother becomes very upset during the injection and says repeatedly, "I'm so sorry this hurts so much," and begins to cry. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate intervention?

- A. Ask the mother to wait outside during the injection.
- B. Adjust the dosing schedule to a time the child is usually alone.
- C. Ask that topical anesthetic be applied prior to the injection.
- D. Counsel the mother on methods to reduce her own and the child's stress.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The mother should receive counseling on methods to reduce her own stress because parental anxiety closely correlates with the child's anxiety. The mother's statements about pain and her crying may increase the child's stress and ability to cope. Providing options, such as distracting the child or rewarding him, may help the mother control her own anxiety. Asking the mother to leave or giving the injection when she is absent may increase the child's stress even though the child may be afraid to express anxiety and may be more cooperative. Topical anesthetics may be effective for insertion of needles, but painful injections usually result from tissue pain related to the medication, so topical anesthetics are less effective.

Question: 2

All of the following are appropriate toys for a 1 to 3-month-old child EXCEPT for:

- A. a mobile.
- B. a rattle.
- C. a mirror (unbreakable).
- D. bath toys.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Bath toys are not appropriate for a 1 to 3-month-old infant, as the toys require manual dexterity and intentional play more common at 8 to 12 months. At one month, a rattle may be placed in the infant's hand, and the child will grip it but be unable to shake or lift the rattle to the mouth. By 3 months, the infant can shake the rattle and move it toward the mouth to explore. The child can reach toward mobiles and bat at them. The child's eyes can focus fairly well by 2 months, so the child may enjoy looking at his/her reflection in a mirror.

Question: 3

In Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, which conflict is typical of those 6 to 12 years old?

- A. Intimacy vs. isolation.
- B. Autonomy vs. shame/doubt.
- C. Industry vs. inferiority.
- D. Trust vs. mistrust.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Industry vs. Inferiority.

Erikson's Theory of Psychosocial Development

Trust vs mistrust	Birth to 1 year	Can result in mistrust or faith and optimism.
Autonomy vs shame/doubt	1-3 years	Can lead to doubt and shame or self-control and willpower.
Initiative vs guilt	3-6 years	Can lead to guilt or direction and purpose.
Industry vs inferiority	6-12 years	Can lead to inadequacy and inferiority or competence.
Identify vs role confusion	12-18 years	Can lead to role confusion or devotion and fidelity to others.
Intimacy vs isolation	Young adulthood	Can lead to lack of close relationships or love/intimacy.
Generativity vs stagnation	Middle age	Can lead to stagnation or caring and achievements.
Ego integrity vs despair	Older adulthood	Can lead to despair (failure to accept changes of aging) or wisdom (acceptance).

Question: 4

Which of the following is the best approach for parents to take with the 5 and 7-year-old siblings of a critically-ill neonate?

- A. Allow the siblings to visit the neonate in the hospital.
- B. Keep the siblings sheltered from all knowledge about the ill child.
- C. Send the siblings to live with relatives until the neonate improves or dies.
- D. Keep the siblings updated about the child's condition but do not allow visits.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Parents should be encouraged to bring siblings to visit and interact, as much as possible, with the neonate. If the neonate has abnormalities, younger children may be hostile and older children ashamed. They may feel guilty about their response and neglected as parents grieve and are unable to provide the support they need. In some cases, parents may express their concern by focusing

their anxiety on one of the siblings, becoming hypercritical. In these cases, the child life specialist may intervene by discussing observations with the parents and encouraging other family members to provide support to the siblings.

Question: 5

All of the following stimulate the one-month-old infant's brain growth/cognitive abilities EXCEPT:

- A. providing frequent skin-to-skin physical contact.
- B. allowing the infant to "cry it out" to avoid spoiling her.
- C. talking to the infant during feeding.
- D. providing adequate nutrition.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Infants cannot be spoiled. Crying is a form of communication as is cooing, and the parent or caregiver should respond to both so that the infant feels secure. Physical contact is especially important for the child's physical and emotional development and may include holding, hugging, as well as skin-to-skin contact. Communicating with the infant, through singing or talking, comforts and engages the child. Adequate nutrition is necessary for children of all ages. Stressful environments with loud noises or overly bright or flashing lights should be avoided.

Question: 6

A 4-year-old girl is learning to write the alphabet but sometimes writes letters, such as a capital B or D, backwards and gets confused as to the difference between some letters, such as capital M and W. Which of the following is the best response?

- A. -you're not doing these letters right."
- B. "Watch me while I write the letters."
- C. "Wow! Thais wonderful!"
- D. -you're learning a lot of letters!"

Answer: D

Explanation:

you're learning a lot of letters" is the best choice because it acknowledges the child's efforts without heaping excessive praise, such as 'Wow! Thaws wonderful! " These types of errors are common in young children and do not need correcting at this point as children should be allowed to make some errors without intervention. Pointing out errors before the child is developmentally ready or showing the child the correct form may increase the child's stress and delay the learning process.

For More Information – **Visit link below:**
<https://www.certsgrade.com/>

PRODUCT FEATURES

-  **100% Money Back Guarantee**
-  **90 Days Free updates**
-  **Special Discounts on Bulk Orders**
-  **Guaranteed Success**
-  **50,000 Satisfied Customers**
-  **100% Secure Shopping**
-  **Privacy Policy**
-  **Refund Policy**

16 USD Discount Coupon Code: **NB4XKTMZ**



Visit us at <https://www.certsgrade.com/pdf/child-life/>