

DOWNLOAD PDF INTRODUCTION: RECASTING YOUR THINKING ABOUT PARENTING

Chapter 1 : Parenting - Wikipedia

Here is a book to share positive parenting techniques for you and your kids. Here we start with killer whale trainer-in-training Amy Sheldrake, who is able to get a killer whale to perform amazing tricks but had a hard time getting her own son to do simple task.

And here--below--is an overview of the four basic parenting styles: What researchers mean when they talk about parenting style, and how different styles seem to affect children. What do researchers mean when they talk about "parenting style"? Parents influence their children through specific practices, like encouraging them to play outdoors, or helping them with their homework. But parenting is more than a set of specific practices. What about the overall approach that parents take to guiding, controlling, and socializing their kids? The attitudes that parents have about their children, and the resulting emotional climate that creates? And research suggests that parenting styles have important effects on the ways that children develop. So how do psychologists distinguish one parenting style from another? It started in the 1950s with psychologist Diane Baumrind. She noted that the very idea of parental control--of adults acting as authority figures--had fallen into disrepute. To avoid perils of authoritarianism, many parents tried the opposite approach. They put very few demands on their children, avoiding any sort of parental control at all. To Baumrind, these were choices between two extremes. A moderate approach that fosters self-discipline, responsibility, and independence? So Baumrind proposed three distinct parenting styles: Authoritarian parenting, which emphasizes blind obedience, stern discipline, and controlling children through punishments--which may include the withdrawal of parental affection Permissive parenting, which is characterized by emotional warmth and a reluctance to enforce rules, and Authoritative parenting, a more balanced approach in which parents expect kids to meet certain behavioral standards, but also encourage their children to think for themselves and to develop a sense of autonomy. Later, researchers added a fourth style, uninvolved parenting Maccoby and Martin Uninvolved parents are like permissive parents in their failure to enforce standards. But unlike permissive parents, uninvolved parents are not nurturing and warm. They provided kids with food and shelter, but not much else. Demandingness refers to "the claims parents make on children to become integrated into the family whole, by their maturity demands, supervision, disciplinary efforts and willingness to confront the child who disobeys" Baumrind Both of these qualities are desirable, hence authoritative parenting--which is both responsive and demanding--is considered the optimal style. Other styles are missing one or both qualities. Authoritarian parenting is demanding but not responsive. Permissive parenting is responsive but not demanding. And uninvolved parenting is neither demanding nor responsive. Do people really sort neatly into one of these categories? I think the answer is pretty clearly yes. This scheme is very useful, but like any attempt to categorize human behavior, it has its limitations. First, there are the usual cultural caveats. Baumrind developed her system for understanding parents in the United States. Moreover, her subjects were mostly white and middle class. Second, even when the categories fit the culture, there is going to be blurring at the edges. As noted above, the authoritative parenting style was first conceived as a kind of middle ground between permissiveness and authoritarianism. And when we speak of someone being "responsive," or "demanding," these are relative terms. So the four basic parenting styles represent a continuum. Some parents might straddle the line between authoritarianism and authoritativeness. Other parents might find themselves on the border between authoritativeness and permissiveness. Where do we draw the lines? That can vary from one study to the next. When researchers classify parents, they usually measure and score levels of responsiveness and demandingness. Then they decide how high or low a score must be to meet the criteria for a given parenting style. Often, researchers choose their cutoffs by "grading on a curve"--looking over the distribution of scores for the entire pool of study participants. For example, researchers frequently define a parent as "permissive" if her score for "responsiveness" falls in the upper third of the distribution and her score for "demandingness" falls in the lower third of the distribution. If the distribution changes from one study to

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the next -- because the pool of study participants differs -- the same score could result in a different classification. Then there is the problem of how behavior gets measured. How do researchers decide if a parent is more or less responsive? More or less demanding? Often, researchers make judgments based on questionnaires. Parents are asked to rate how much they agree or disagree with statements like.

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Chapter 2 : RECASTING: A LANGUAGE FACILITATION STRATEGY : PrAACtical AAC

A recasting of children as complex young persons who have competencies as well as vulnerabilities linked to their developmental stages, would lead to different lines of inquiry about children's experiences of mental illness in a parent.

The below essays were not edited by EssayEdge Editors. They appear as they were initially reviewed by admissions officers. This is the type of introduction you would use for a standardized test or a history paper. A typical standard introduction answers one or more of the six basic questions: It gives the reader an idea of what to expect. You should try to stay away from simply restating the question unless you are limited by a word count and need to get to the point quickly. Your basic academic introduction or thesis statement is best used as the follow-up sentence to one of the more creative introductions described below. Iran was in deep political turmoil when I left, as it is today. This introduction is clear and to the point, and will prepare your reader for the ideas you want to discuss. However, it is rather unexciting and will not immediately engage your reader. As mentioned, you should try to preface it with a more creative statement. In addition, it makes one typical error. This is a very effective introduction to an essay about your personality. Mentioning pride is a good way to indicate how important your beliefs and values are to you. In a sentence like this, however, it would be better to use "Throughout" rather than "Through. A creative introduction catches the reader off-guard with an opening statement that leaves the reader smiling or wondering what the rest of the essay contains. Imagine yourself a freshman in high school, beginning your independence. As the oldest child, I was the first to begin exploring the worlds of dating, extra-curricular clubs and upperclassmen. However, one afternoon my parents sat my two sisters and me down. They saidâ€ EssayEdge Says: The power of this introduction is that it places the reader in your shoes, making him or her more interested in what takes place in the rest of the essay. Its main mistake is that its informality gives the essay a slightly hokey or corny tone. Although a greater degree of informality is allowed in a creative essay, you must be careful not to take it too far. I am a dynamic figure, often seen scaling walls and crushing ice. I have been known to remodel train stations on my lunch breaks, making them more efficient in the area of heat retention. I translate ethnic slurs for Cuban refugees, I write award-winning operas, I manage time efficiently. Occasionally, I tread water for three days in a row. This introduction is both creative and effective. At the same time, its light tone avoids sounding too obnoxious. As a note, you should remember that good use of semicolons will impress your reader: An Action Introduction takes the reader into the middle of an action sequence. By not building up to the story, it forces the reader to read on to find out not only the significance of this moment in time, but what led up to and followed it. It is perfect for short essays where space must be conserved or for narrative essays that begin with a story. A confused eleven-year-old girl, I sat and listened to my father pace. My heart racing, I watched the clock, amazed that time could crawl so slowly. I heard my father repeating the words "yes, yes, of course. This is the kind of introduction that will immediately intrigue your reader because it begins with a very unusual declaration. Note that you should try to avoid repeating key words. In this instance, it would be easy to avoid repeating the word "beauty. Back to Top Dialogue Introduction: Like the action introduction, the dialogue introduction brings the reader directly into the action, only this time in the form of dialogue. If you are writing about an influential figure in your life, you can mention a quote from this person that exemplifies the importance that he or she had on your life. Echoing the prejudiced, ignorant sentiment that I had grown up with, I believed it was wrong to become seriously involved with a person who does not follow the Hindu religion and is not a member of the Indian race. Multicultural awareness is a key aspect of fitting in well at a university, and admissions officers are very aware of this. Thus, it is an excellent idea to mention how you expanded your cultural sensitivity. Beginning the essay by admitting that you were once less tolerant is a compelling way to demonstrate just how much you have grown as a person. On the verge of losing consciousness, I asked myself: I had no answer; my mind blanked out from exhaustion and terror. I had no time to second-guess myself with a terrifying man leaning over my shoulder yelling: The power of this

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introduction comes from its attention to detail. The question "Why am I doing this? With such strong supporting evidence, the quotation takes on a life of its own. Your reader will find himself thinking, "Why would anyone do that? Rather than using a traditional thesis statement you can put forth a societal observation that ties into the theme of your essay. This can be very effective if the statement is unique and gives a glimpse into how you view the world. It can be detrimental if your statement is debatable or unclear. Make sure that if you use this form of introduction that no admissions office will take offense to it. High school is a strange time. After three years of trying to develop an identity and friends in middle school, students are expected to mature immediately on the first day of ninth grade. Be careful not to make statements in your introduction that seem too exaggerated or unrealistic. After all, no one expects a student to immediately mature on the first day of ninth grade. Moreover, if your reader senses that you attained most of your maturity at the beginning of high school, he or she might be less than impressed with your character development. It would be better to state, "students are expected to enter a new environment in which they must function with far greater maturity. In these tales, immigrants succeed through hard work, dedication, and a little luck. As idealistic as the story may seem, I have been fortunate enough to experience its reality in the life of one very important man. His example has had great impact on my personal expectations and goals, and the manner in which I approach my own life. This is an excellent way to introduce a discussion of a person who has influenced you significantly. It also places the most importance on the American Dream, as is fitting in an essay like this one. Because art is very personal, it has no right or wrong. The type of art that has influenced me most is music. The first two sentences in this introduction set the kind of tone you want to maintain throughout your essay: However, it moves on to a very boring and stilted structure in the third sentence. To keep the tone creative, you could replace that sentence with the following: The Personal Introduction takes the reader directly into your mind. It says, "This is what it is like to be me. Let me take you to my little world. It is always in the first person and usually takes an informal, conversational tone: At times, I think the world around me is crumbling to the ground, but it never does. Like most people, I face the crunches of deadlines and endless demands on my time, but I have never encountered the type of adversity that can crush people, that can drive people crazy, that can drive them to suicide. This introduction is indeed compelling, but it raises important questions about appropriate content. Be careful to avoid writing a personal essay that is far too personal. You do not want your reader to think that you might have character weaknesses that prevent you from handling stressful situations well. I chuckle to myself every time I think about this. I am perceived as a mild-mannered, intelligent individual until I mention that I am involved in riflery. Did the first sentence of this introduction confuse you? This was no doubt its intention. Many admissions essays begin with a question. While this is an easy way to begin an essay, admissions officers may perceive it as a "lazy introduction. Why is it that the people who influence us most influence us in ways that are not easily quantified? Through her work with abused children, my mother has shown me the heroism of selfless dedication to a worthy cause. With one word, this introduction takes an essay question about the person who has most influenced you and turns it back around to the admissions board. In effect, you are telling them that you have thought about their question thoroughly. You have thought about it for so long that you have a couple of questions of your own - questions that have sparked an interesting commentary. Back to Top Quotation Introduction: Many writers are tempted to start their essay with a quote. You should try to resist this temptation, as most quotes will look forced. Admissions officers will be turned off if it is apparent that you searched through a book of famous quotes and came up with a quote from some famous philosopher about whom you know nothing. The quotation introduction is most effective when the quote you choose is unusual, funny, or obscure, not too long, and from those to whom you are closest. Choose a quote with a meaning you plan to reveal to the reader as the essay progresses.

Chapter 3 : Ashford Writing

The child-parent relationship has a major influence on most aspects of child development. When optimal, parenting skills and behaviours have a positive impact on children's self-esteem, school achievement, cognitive development and behaviour.

Be sure to visit the Welcome page to learn more about the site and its goals. So we had a bit of a conundrum. How can both be true? The answer is really pretty simple. Being several years older than my wife and because I had a chunk of change from selling some real estate a few years ago, we decided it made sense for me to pay off my half of our mortgage earlier so that I could move toward pretirement although I still pay my share of the escrow costs. Anyway, here was the situation on our house as was winding down: I have yet to see anyone produce a more efficient way to get there quickly. Originally we had planned to do a refinance later this year, but we realized we could get to the same place easily without paying any expensive fees. A recast of your mortgage simply means the bank will reset the amortization clock based on your current equity situation plus any funds you may wish to bring to the table. The timeframe of the loan remains the same, only the principal drops. She had been paying roughly three years on a year loan so effectively the recast was equivalent to starting a seven-year loan at the new balance. No appraisal, no credit check, no income check. It really was that easy. There was one other question I asked the woman from the bank: For example, if we withdrew some money from our HELOC would that impact our ability to complete the recast? You bring the money and we recompute the amortization. When we were done, the loans looked like this: From there she can either stay on the accelerated plan to pay off the first mortgage or she can shift over to rapidly building up her pretirement fund. Another interesting fact is that the bank said there is no limit to how many times you can recast. Will your bank allow you to recast your mortgage? Unfortunately, not every bank is on board with letting you recast your mortgage. And why would they, really? They lose thousands in interest. The only advantage I can see from their perspective is that they retain your business vs. With a sky-high stock market it can be tough to find a good place to put money. You could recast your mortgage, lower your payment significantly then invest the savings on monthly basis, thus dollar-cost-averaging your way into the market – all with less debt hanging over your head. It made sense for us right now, but every situation is different. Be sure to do your homework. I like having options.

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Chapter 4 : Nathalie Kelley Leaving "Dynasty" " Cristal Recast | TVLine

Whale Done Parenting: How to Make Parenting a Positive Experience for You and Your Kids by Jim Ballard, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.

This is what I call a taboo truth, a truth that is so uncomfortable and unsettling, the vast majority of people—even self-declared truthers—scoff at considering it. Who wants to be told that their most intimate experiences in life, their childhood experiences, played the most influential role in the problems they deal with today at a personal level? Even worse, what parent wants to be told their parenting method or style could be creating lifelong problems in their children—especially given how heroic of a feat raising children in the modern world is? Parenting and Programming And yet, as the research proceeds, a case continues to be made more robust that well-nigh all the personal and interpersonal problems we face emerge due to how we were programmed as children. Of course, it should go without saying that parents are merely carrying out their own programming, parenting style and modalities are mostly derived from what a person experiences when they were a child. And culture influences that programming to a large degree. But are these really good for our children? But how do you know if you are in fact doing that? The fact is, most people lack the knowledge to make a qualified assessment of how their behavior affects other people at a deep psychological level. Most of us have been raised using behavioral modification techniques, that are so woven into the fabric of society, they seem like unquestionable truths. Behavioral Modification As an example, consider behavioral modification. But the cost is hidden and lifelong. Everything always has to be approved or disapproved by the parents. As you might imagine, this forms a personality structure in the child with a greater tendency for codependency, what Stefan Molyneux calls Me Plus programming, wherein a child feels forever lacking in who they are, and only feels complete when they receive the adoration of another. The parents form a cultural environment via their relationship. They have certain tastes, opinions, attitudes, ways of doing things that become habitual in the relationship, acting as modeling guides for children that are born into that environment. No quite the contrary. To do so would feel very threatening. What this does is create an extremely compartmentalized family environment. The overall effect of this microcultural compartmentalization along with a general culture that tends to make discussions of parenting style a taboo topic, is a perfect storm situation. It makes it so that we lack the opportunity to really understand the effect of familial culture on a developing child, and ourselves. And due to the ego-frameworks active in contemporary life, most people would feel threatened and attacked by anyone questioning their chosen parental style and microcultural attitudes. As a researcher with a mission to find solutions to problems that affect the human condition, this microcultural anti-evolutionary variant makes it very easy for long-standing psychological problems to flourish. And this is no accident. What if all we needed to do was change how we interact with each other? What if a few brave individuals faced the truth, took the time to gain knowledge of the best way of being, and acted within that best way in their social relationships, particularly raising children? Simply put, culture, whether the microculture of the family or the grand culture of society, is the soil from which an individual is grown and raised. If we restore the soil so as to be more in harmony with good practices, if we learn how to talk about have discussions of value and merit wherein we can identify deleterious cultural conditions and replace those with beneficial ones, imagine what we could do? Imagine the generations raised in such an environment of true nurturing, support, and development? All it takes is you, beginning the self-mastery and social harmony work. And if done well, your children will have vastly improved living conditions. They will be smarter, happier, more productive people, the very kind of people we need in the world to change things for the better. The peaceful parenting philosophy that Genevieve teaches equips parents with the tools to transition to a non-punitive connection based parenting approach. Genevieve understands that the necessary change needs to happen first and foremost at the emotional level, which is why peaceful parenting puts equal focus on helping parents develop the self-awareness and emotional self-regulation skills needed to change. In supporting parents in their

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learning, growth and change, Genevieve shares her in depth experience and study of the many and varied tools for self-growth, self-healing, mindfulness and meditative practices. Although using punishments, rewards or threats may work in the short term, adopting a punishment-free approach is a key factor in establishing relationships that are based on trust and mutual respect, for creating a healthy team spirit in the family. The Peaceful Parenting approach fosters more willing cooperation, integrity and self-discipline in children slowly over time as their natural development allows as opposed to fear based obedience. Genevieve shifted the focus of her work away from teaching and counselling adults with a wide range of personal challenges over the previous ten years to specializing in the field of counselling, coaching and teaching parents. Along with her husband Dan, she founded the Peaceful Parent Institute in New Zealand in , and since that time peaceful parenting has been adopted by parents and professionals around the globe who resonate with this much more respectful and even therapeutic model of parenting. It is an approach that constantly models a much more mature form of communication which fosters connection, confidence, trust, lateral thinking, problem-solving skills, and conflict-resolution skills. Peaceful parenting is a model that aims to meet the needs of both the parent and the child, while teaching and modeling flexibility and adaptability. Peaceful parenting is NOT permissive parenting. Mutual Problem Solving Adopting a democratic, mutual problem-solving approach to parenting lifts both the adult and child out of the power struggle. This approach teaches parents to relate primarily to the feelings beneath the behaviour and to respond primarily to the feelings. This tension causes children to feel stressed, insecure and rejected and greatly increases their tendency to be resistant, rebellious and reactive. Do as I do One of the most profound ways that children learn is by watching our behaviour. When we use manipulation, threats, bribes or punishments of any kind, we are modeling to our children that this is what they should do and how they should be in relationships. Consequently, this will become their default mode in attempting to make others act the way they want them to act. In other words, they will naturally think and feel in terms of manipulating, bribing, threatening and punishing. If a child is then being told by their parents not to manipulate or coerce others, they are receiving two opposing messages: And as the saying goes, actions speak louder than words. When we give children the safety and permission to feel and express their feelings, children can return to balance and again live happily in the moment. When children are emotionally settled and calm, they can naturally give their full attention and enthusiasm to their daily play and learning. On the other hand, the child who carries a backlog of invalidated and unreleased tears and fears is less available mentally and emotionally and will be generally frustrated, unsettled or inhibited which of course manifests in the more chaotic and resistant behaviours. It is important that we have the opportunity and support to process our own emotional hurts so that we can move in a more positive direction with our parenting. She also shares her in-depth study of the work of Dr. We teach our children through modeling first and foremost. When parents coerce children with punishments, threats and bribes, they condition their child to naturally think and feel in terms of manipulating, bribing, threatening and punishing. They are all books that work from a similar value system of non-violent communication, parenting without punishment and parenting through connection. Solter is recognized internationally as an expert on attachment, trauma, and non-punitive discipline. From Compliance to Community Not sure how to make sense of this? Want to learn how to discern like a pro? Read this essential guide to discernment, analysis of claims, and understanding the truth in a world of deception: Did you find a spelling error or grammar mistake? Do you think this article needs an update? Or do you just have some feedback? Thank you for reading.

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Chapter 5 : Summary and Response: From Objective to Engaged | Introduction to English Studies | ENGL

Some tips that Burke offers in his book, Common Sense Parenting, are to; practice positive thinking, to not take what your child says personally, to keep focus on behaviors instead of what you think the reasons are for your child's misbehaviors, and if you ever get angry and say or do something you regret, to always go back and say you are.

Dyslexic Parents of Dyslexic Children Learning and attention issues are brain-based difficulties that can cause kids to struggle in school, socially and with everyday skills. Dyslexia and ADHD are examples of common learning and attention issues. In this article, parents with dyslexia talk about what it is like to have children with dyslexia – the blessings and the challenges. These tests are a major barrier for students with learning disabilities who often do not test well. Learn how to help children with learning disabilities do well on these tests. These Tips Might Make Your Son a Reader Boys may encounter stereotypes that make developing a life-long love of reading more difficult. This article examines those negative perceptions, and gives parents a list of concrete suggestions to combat stereotyping. Equally vital is the kind of education and brain building that a student undergoes at home. Answers to some specific questions from divorcing parents are also presented. Start the relationship right and maintain the connection. Read these tips from the National Center for Learning Disabilities. Finding Happiness in Your Child This essay looks at how recasting your thinking about happiness – from an external "goals achieved" view to an internal "happiness received" view – can help parents and children find joy in everyday achievements. Advice to Kids with Learning or Social Problems About Siblings Does your child with social skills difficulties have trouble with their brothers and sisters? Read them this advice which is written just for them! And then read the section for you, the parent. Richard Lavoie gives powerful advice on how all people in the family can get along. Frostig Center research uncovered six success attributes that make a difference in being effective in life. They include self-awareness, proactivity, perseverance, goal-setting, using support systems, and emotional coping strategies. Read ways to encourage your child to develop these character traits. What should foster parents do?

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Chapter 6 : Writing Introductions -- Help Writing Admissions Essays

How much time do you spend thinking about the happiness of your aging parents and how much information have you seen about caring for aging parents. Are you Part of the Sandwich Generation. Are you a parent caring for your child while also caring for your own parent.

From Objective to Engaged Overview Summary: What did you do today? What happened in class? "I slept in? Tell me about your trip to France? If you ask a friend these questions, a summary ensues. A staple in the art of everyday life, summary is also a crucial tool within any academic discourse. Scholars are constantly summarizing the views of others as a way to educate their audience even as they subtly set the stage for their own argument. Also, rather than simply mimic the often heavy theoretical jargon that Lee uses, try to give in a greater sense of clarity by defining key terms as you go. An excellent summary will do its best to condense and clarify even very complicated arguments. A strong summary will be clearly written, lively, concise, and well-organized. Your tone, at the start, should be objective: As the summary progresses, however, try to make more strategic word choices in order to signal the tone of your coming response. Rather, one often summarizes only as a prelude to a more engaged or subjective response. Here, your own voice will emerge more powerfully as you react explicitly to the arguments that Lee lays out in her article. This engaged capstone should emerge naturally from your summary that comprises the first part of this assignment. Alternately, you might pay particular attention to the strength or weakness one of her supporting points, or you might take a more extrinsic approach and relate her ideas to a broader set of theoretical concepts, or to a particular cultural context. Finally, you should feel free to bring in a new example from the book that either supports or contradicts or complicates her main point. You will also need to articulate a thesis. You will have to make strategic choices about what to include and what to exclude, clustering similar ideas and recasting them in concise and unified paragraphs. That is, I do not want you to rely on quotation and paraphrase. The strongest summaries are not play-by-play reenactments; rather, they stand on their own in terms of organization and style.

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Chapter 7 : Working with Families | LD OnLine

When a child doesn't respond to their parent, instead of raising your voice or inserting a thread, instead make physical contact, come down to their level, touch.

All cells must contain text. This will form the heart of your thesis. An effective statement will express one major idea. This should be an argument for the opposing view that you admit has some merit, even if you do not agree with the overall viewpoint. Provide a possible title for your essay. Thesis Statement Model 1: Sample Thesis Statement Parents should regulate the amount of television their children watch. Thesis Statement Model 2: Even though television can be educational, parents should regulate the amount of television their children watch. Thesis Statement Model 3: Thesis Statement Model 4: These thesis statements are generated based on the answers provided on the form. Use the Thesis Statement Guide as many times as you like. Your ideas and the results are anonymous and confidential. When you build a thesis statement that works for you, ensure that it addresses the assignment. Finally, you may have to rewrite the thesis statement so that the spelling, grammar, and punctuation are correct. Sample Outline Use the outline below, which is based on the five-paragraph essay model, when drafting a plan for your own essay. This is meant as a guide only, so we encourage you to revise it in a way that works best for you. Introductory Paragraph Start your introduction with an interesting "hook" to reel your reader in. An introduction can begin with a rhetorical question, a quotation, an anecdote, a concession, an interesting fact, or a question that will be answered in your paper. The idea is to begin broadly and gradually bring the reader closer to the main idea of the paper. At the end of the introduction, you will present your thesis statement. The thesis statement model used in this example is a thesis with reasons. Notice that this Assertion is the first reason presented in the thesis statement. Remember that the thesis statement is a kind of "mapping tool" that helps you organize your ideas, and it helps your reader follow your argument. In this body paragraph, after the Assertion, include any evidence—a quotation, statistic, data—that supports this first point. Explain what the evidence means. Show the reader how this entire paragraph connects back to the thesis statement. Paragraph 2 Additionally, it inhibits social interaction. The first sentence of the second body paragraph should reflect an even stronger Assertion to support the thesis statement. Generally, the second point listed in the thesis statement should be developed here. Like with the previous paragraph, include any evidence—a quotation, statistic, data—that supports this point after the Assertion. Paragraph 3 Finally, the most important reason parents should regulate the amount of television their children watch is it is not always intellectually stimulating. Your strongest point should be revealed in the final body paragraph. As always, include evidence—a quotation, statistic, data—that supports your strongest point. Concluding Paragraph Indeed, while television can be educational, parents should regulate the amount of television their children watch. Rephrase your thesis statement in the first sentence of the conclusion. Instead of summarizing the points you just made, synthesize them. Show the reader how everything fits together. This outline is based on the five-paragraph model. Again, use the Thesis Statement Guide as many times as you like, until you reach a thesis statement and outline that works for you.

Chapter 8 : Parenting styles: An evidence-based guide

A Good Parent: Atticus in Lee Harper's To Kill a Mockingbird - Mrs. Alexandra, from my understanding, a good parent is one who creates a safe nurturing environment for a child to grow up in, displays characteristics of a positive role model, and is an active part of a child's life.

One answer is that they are modelling the behaviour of their own parents, having learned how to parent in the course of being parented. Yet another major determinant of their behaviour lies in their general attitudes as well as specific beliefs, thoughts, and feelings that are activated during parenting: Subject Child-rearing attitudes are cognitions that predispose an individual to act either positively or negatively toward a child. Attitudes most frequently considered involve the degree of warmth and acceptance or coldness and rejection that exists in the parent-child relationship, as well as the extent to which parents are permissive or restrictive in the limits they set for their offspring. Researchers have also studied more situation-specific thoughts or schemas “ filters through which parents interpret and react to events,, particularly ambiguous ones. These include cognitions such as beliefs about parenting abilities, expectations about what children are capable of or should be expected to do, and reasons why children have behaved in a particular way. Problems The influence of attitudes on parenting behaviours has been a favourite topic of investigation, with research suggesting that linkages are generally of a modest nature. For example, parents might endorse or value being warm and responsive to children, but have difficulty expressing those feelings when their child is misbehaving. As a result of this realization the study of parent cognitions has been widened to include more specific ways of thinking. Research Context The study of parent attitudes, belief systems, and thinking has taken place along with changing conceptions of child-rearing. These changes have emphasized the bidirectional nature of interactions, with children influencing parents as well as parents influencing children. Key Research Questions Which parental attitudes result in the best child outcomes? Recent Research Results A large body of research on attitudes indicates that parental warmth together with reasonable levels of control combine to produce positive child outcomes. Although not strong, as noted above, the results are consistent. Researchers have noted that what is seen to be a reasonable level of control varies as a function of sociocultural context. As an example, parents look for reasons why both they and their children act the way the do. These attributions can make parenting more efficient when they are accurate. These negative feelings distract parents from the task of parenting, and make it more difficult for them to react appropriately and effectively to the challenges of socialization. For example, Bugental and colleagues have studied mothers who believe their children have more power than they do in situations where events are not going well. They send confusing messages to their children, with the result that children stop paying attention to them as well as showing a decrease in cognitive ability. Similarly, mothers of infants who are low in self-efficacy, that is, do not believe they can parent effectively, give up on parenting when the task is challenging and become depressed. They are cold and disengaged in interactions with their babies. Mothers report higher endorsement of progressive parenting attitudes, encouraging their children to think and verbalize their own ideas and opinions, whereas fathers endorse a more authoritarian approach. Conclusions The study of parent cognitions, beliefs, thoughts, and feelings can expand our knowledge of child development. Child-rearing cognitions influence parents to act either positively or negatively towards their children. These beliefs have been considered good predictors of parenting behaviour because they indicate the emotional climate in which children and parents operate and the health of the relationship. When the thoughts are benign, they direct positive actions. When the thoughts are accurate they will usually lead to positive actions. When they are distorted and distressing, however, they distract parents from the task at hand as well as leading to negative emotions and attributions that ultimately impair effective parenting. But problems can also arise when parents engage in maladaptive thinking. Mothers at a higher risk of child abuse, for example, are more likely to attribute negative traits to children who demonstrate ambiguous behaviour, and see this behaviour as intentional. They found that mothers who

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participated in the program showed improvement in parenting cognitions, diminished levels of harsh parenting, and greater emotional availability. In turn, children, two years after their mothers participated in the program, displayed lower levels of aggressive behaviour as well as better cognitive skills than those whose mothers had not undergone such cognitive retraining. Parental attitudes toward childrearing. *Being and Becoming a Parent*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates; *Handbook of dynamics in parent child relations*. Rothbaum F, Trommsdorff G. Do roots and wings complement or oppose one another? The socialization of relatedness and autonomy in cultural context. *Perceived parenting style and adolescent adjustment: Revisiting directions of effects and the role of parental knowledge*. *Cognitive representations of power in caregiving relationships: Biasing effects on interpersonal interaction and information processing*. Bugental DB, Happaney K. *Being and becoming a parent. Behavioral competence among mothers of infants in the first year: The mediational role of maternal self-efficacy*. *Trust in organismic development, autonomy support and adaptation among mothers and their children*. Hastings P, Grusec JE. *Conflict outcome as a function of parental accuracy in perceiving child cognitions and affect*. Bernier A, Dozier M. *Bridging the attachment transmission gap: The role of maternal mind-mindedness*. *Int J of Behav Dev*. *Mind-mindedness, parenting stress, and emotional availability in mothers of preschoolers*. *Early Child Res Q*. *Parenting attributions and attitudes in cross-cultural perspective*. *Child physical abuse risk moderates spontaneously inferred traits from ambiguous child behaviors*. *A cognitive approach to child abuse prevention. Outcomes of an early intervention. The mediating effects of cortisol levels*. How to cite this article: Grusec JE, Danyliuk T. Tremblay RE, topic ed. *Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development* [online]. Accessed November 9,

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Introduction So far, we have laid a solid, biblical foundation for parenting as we have discussed "The Goal of Parenting (i.e., to glorify God)" and "Father and Mother Roles."

Parenting styles An Air Force sergeant meets his son for the first time Social class , wealth , culture and income have a very strong impact on what methods of child rearing parents use. However, parenting is always evolving; as times, cultural practices, social norms, and traditions change [9] In psychology, the parental investment theory suggests that basic differences between males and females in parental investment have great adaptive significance and lead to gender differences in mating propensities and preferences. Working-class children often grow up at a disadvantage with the schooling, communities, and level of parental attention available compared to middle-class or upper-class[citation needed]. Also, lower working-class families do not get the kind of networking that the middle and upper classes do through helpful family members, friends, and community individuals or groups as well as various professionals or experts. Parenting styles A parenting style is indicative of the overall emotional climate in the home. On the one hand, these four styles involve combinations of acceptance and responsiveness, and on the other hand, involve demand and control. In particular, authoritative parenting is positively related to mental health and satisfaction with life, and authoritarian parenting is negatively related to these variables. Authoritative parents rely on positive reinforcement and infrequent use of punishment. There is a give-and-take atmosphere involved in parent-child communication and both control and support are balanced. Research[vague] shows that this style is more beneficial than the too-hard authoritarian style or the too-soft permissive style. Authoritarian parenting styles Authoritarian parents are very rigid and strict. High demands are placed on the child, but there is little responsiveness to them. Parents who practice authoritarian style parenting have a non-negotiable set of rules and expectations that are strictly enforced and require rigid obedience. When the rules are not followed, punishment is often used to promote future obedience. This type of parenting is seen more often in working-class families than in the middle class. In Diana Baumrind found that children raised in an authoritarian-style home were less cheerful, more moody and more vulnerable to stress. In many cases these children also demonstrated passive hostility. Permissive parenting Permissive, or indulgent, parenting is more popular in middle-class than in working-class families. Parents are undemanding, so there tends to be little if any punishment or explicit rules in this style of parenting. These parents say that their children are free from external constraints and tend to be highly responsive to whatever the child wants at the time. Children of permissive parents are generally happy but sometimes show low levels of self-control and self-reliance because they lack structure at home. Uninvolved parenting An uninvolved or neglectful parenting style is when parents are often emotionally or physically absent. If present, they may provide what the child needs for survival with little to no engagement. There is no single definitive model of parenting. With authoritarian and permissive parenting on opposite sides of the spectrum, most conventional and modern models of parenting fall somewhere in between. Practices[edit] A father and son A parenting practice is a specific behavior that a parent uses in raising a child. Storytelling is an important parenting practice for children in many Indigenous American communities. Parents in more communal cultures, such as West African cultures, spend more time talking to the baby about other people, and more time with the baby facing outwards, so that the baby sees what the mother sees. However, these independent children learn self-regulation and cooperation later than children in communal cultures. In practice, this means that a child in an independent culture will happily play by herself, but a child in a communal culture is more likely to follow his parents instruction to pick up his toys. Parenting takes a lot of skill and patience and is constant work and growth. The cognitive potential, social skills, and behavioral functioning a child acquires during the early years are fundamentally dependent on the quality of their interactions with their parents. Canadian Council on Learning says that children benefit most avoids poor developmental outcomes when their parents: Play that enhances socialization, autonomy,

cohesion, calmness and trust. Parenting skills are often assumed to be self-evident or naturally present in parents. Parenting practices are at particular risk during marital transitions like separation, divorce and remarriage; [28] if children fail to adequately adjust to these changes, they would be at risk of negative outcomes for example increased rule-breaking behavior, problems with peer relationships and increased emotional difficulties. Teaching skills and behaviors: Mood and coping skills: However, parents in different cultures have different ideas of what is best. Many such cultures begin teaching babies to use sharp tools, including knives, before their first birthdays. The practice of non-interference is an important value in Cherokee culture. It requires that one respects the autonomy of others in the community by not interfering in their decision making by giving unsolicited advice. Italian parents, who value social and emotional competence, believe that asking questions is a sign that the child has good interpersonal skills. Dutch parents, who value independence, view asking questions negatively, as a sign that the child is not independent. Many use a permissive parenting style that enables the child to explore and learn through observation of the world around it. Storytelling is a way for Indigenous American children to learn about their identity, community, and cultural history. Indigenous myths and folklore often personify animals and objects, reaffirming the belief that everything possess a soul and must be respected. These stories help preserve language and are used to reflect certain values or cultural histories. Rather than directly informing the child what they should do, the parent instead might tell a story of a similar situation or scenario. The character in the story is used to help the child see what the implications of their decision may be, without directly making the decision for them. This teaches the child to be decisive and independent, while still providing some guidance. This form of teasing utilizes stories, fabrications, or empty threats to guide children in making safe, intelligent decisions. This explanation can help keep the child safe because instilling that alarm creates greater awareness and lessens the likelihood that they will wander alone into trouble. Nonverbal communication is much of the way that children learn about such "respect" from parents and other family members. This practice is known as LOPI, Learning by Observing and Pitching In , where children are integrated into all types of mature daily activities and encouraged to observe and contribute in the community. This inclusion as a parenting tool promotes both community participation and learning. Despite this being an exception to the more common Indigenous American practice of integrating children into all adult activities, including cooking, it is a strong example of observational learning. These Mayan girls can only see their mothers making tortillas in small bits at a time, they will then go and practice the movements their mother used on other objects, such as the example of kneading thin pieces of plastic like a tortilla. From this practice, when a girl comes of age, she is able to sit down and make tortillas without any explicit verbal instruction as a result of her observational learning.

Family planning and Prenatal care Family planning is the decision regarding whether and when to become parents, including planning, preparing, and gathering resources. Prospective parents may assess among other matters whether they have access to sufficient financial resources, whether their family situation is stable, and whether they want to undertake the responsibility of raising a child. A woman who is underweight , whether due to poverty, eating disorders , or illness, is less likely to have a healthy pregnancy and give birth to a healthy baby than a woman who is healthy. Similarly, a woman who is obese has higher risks of difficulties, including gestational diabetes. Pregnancy and prenatal parenting[edit] Main article: Pregnancy Pregnant women and their unborn children benefit from moderate exercise, sufficient sleep, and high-quality nutrition. During pregnancy , the unborn child is affected by many decisions made by the parents, particularly choices linked to their lifestyle. Other mothers, especially if they are poor or abused , may be overworked and may not be able to eat enough, or not able to afford healthful foods with sufficient iron, vitamins, and protein, for the unborn child to develop properly. Newborns and infants[edit] Main article: Newborns and young infants require feedings every few hours which is disruptive to adult sleep cycles. They respond enthusiastically to soft stroking, cuddling and caressing. Gentle rocking back and forth often calms a crying infant, as do massages and warm baths. Newborns may comfort themselves by sucking their thumb or a pacifier. The need to suckle is instinctive and allows newborns to feed. Breastfeeding is the recommended method of feeding by

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all major infant health organizations. Other alternatives include feeding breastmilk or formula with a cup, spoon, feeding syringe, or nursing supplementer. Physically, one may not see symptoms or indications of a disorder but the child may be emotionally affected. Studies show that children with secure attachment have the ability to form successful relationships, express themselves on an interpersonal basis and have higher self-esteem [citation needed]. Conversely children who have caregivers who are neglectful or emotionally unavailable can exhibit behavioral problems such as post-traumatic stress disorder or oppositional defiant disorder [50] Oppositional-defiant disorder is a pattern of disobedient and defiant behavior toward authority figures. Toddler A painting by Maud Humphrey of a child at a small table with dolls and toy china Toddlers are small children range between 12 to 36 months old who are much more active than infants and become challenged with learning how to do simple tasks by themselves. At this stage, parents are heavily involved in showing the small child how to do things rather than just doing things for them; it is usual for the toddler to mimic the parents. Toddlers need help to build their vocabulary, increase their communication skills, and manage their emotions. Toddlers will also begin to understand social etiquette such as being polite and taking turns. They seek greater independence and responsibility and may become frustrated when things do not go the way they want or expect. It is also normal for toddlers to be frequently frustrated. It is an essential step to their development. They will learn through experience; trial and error. This means that they need to experience being frustrated when something does not work for them, in order to move on to the next stage. When the toddler is frustrated, they will often behave badly with actions like screaming, hitting or biting. Parents need to be careful when reacting to such behaviors, giving threats or punishments is not helpful and will only make the situation worse. By contrast, men spent 23 minutes providing physical care. Child , Early childhood , Childhood , and Preadolescence Younger children are becoming more independent and are beginning to build friendships. They are able to reason and can make their own decisions given hypothetical situations. Young children demand constant attention, but will learn how to deal with boredom and be able to play independently. They also enjoy helping and feeling useful and able. Parents may assist their child by encouraging social interactions and modelling proper social behaviors. A large part of learning in the early years comes from being involved in activities and household duties. Parenting styles in this area diverge greatly at this stage with some parents becoming heavily involved in arranging organized activities and early learning programs. Other parents choose to let the child develop with few organized activities. Children begin to learn responsibility, and consequences of their actions, with parental assistance.