



# Check Your Knowledge Questions and Feedback

## Module 1 - Interaction Lesson 1

Question	Answer/Feedback
<p>Pick out the three key principles of early interactions that have been found in the research to be linked to different types of development and positive learning outcomes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) Enthusiastic</li> <li>B) Sensitivity</li> <li>C) Supportive</li> <li>D) Responsiveness</li> <li>E) Polite</li> <li>F) Contingency</li> </ul>	<p>B, D, and F</p> <p>Three principals of early interactions- sensitivity, responsiveness, and contingency- have been linked to many different types of development and learning outcomes. Recall that using these three principles means you respond in a way that maintains a child's positive interaction. You observe and identify a child's verbal and nonverbal cues to their interests and needs. These principles include following a child's lead, matching their enthusiasm, and responding promptly.</p>
<p>Which of the following are implications for how we work with young children, particularly children with disabilities?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A) The child may communicate in unfamiliar or unexpected ways that make it harder for the adult to understand and respond contingently to the child's focus of attention, intentions, and emotions.</li> <li>B) The three key principles of sensitivity, responsiveness, and contingency become a universal way of thinking that makes us continually aware of our own and others' interactions with children, and gives us a way of interpreting what we are observing.</li> <li>C) The particular interaction abilities of the child may influence the child's opportunities for interaction as well as the quality of the interpersonal exchanges that the child experiences.</li> <li>D) Observing to figure out each child's ways of showing interest and initiating interaction is critical to responding contingently.</li> <li>E) All of the above</li> </ul>	<p>E</p> <p>All of these are correct.</p>