1. Child development is related to a set of different variables within child’s ecological systems (T)
2. Families are the ones who spent most time with their children (T)
3. To be effective, our work in Early Intervention has to be towards directly supporting children (F)
4. Traditional ECI practices were child centered and professionals were focus on specific areas of the child development (T)
5. Family centered practices are a set of values that should shape our practices in ECI (T)
6. Parents cannot identify differences between programs that use Family Centered Practices and programs that do not use those practices (F)
7. Child’s learning opportunities occur in diverse settings and so, when planning intervention, we need to think about all the different settings (T)
8. The influence of social support on child development is direct (T)
9. Effective ECI programs recognize the value and power of social support in promoting optimal family patterns of interaction and, in turn, optimal child outcomes. (T)
10. The ecomap consists of a graphic representation of a family's connections to the people and social structures of the environment in which they live, drawing their system of social interactions (T)
11. When using the ecomap only the professional can determine how well their support system functions for the family. (F)
12. Our role on ECI should be building adult capabilities to improve child outcomes (T)
13. Children learn in repetitive massive trials out of their contexts with unfamiliar people. (F)
14. One hour of intervention with a child provides one hour of opportunity for learning and development. But if we use that hour to enable and support caregivers who spend most time with the child we will be providing much more time and opportunities for learning. (T)
15. Children's activity settings are the architecture of their everyday life and the context of their development. (T)
16. Routines are activities that the professional sets up with the family. (F)
17. Professionals should support families within their contexts, culture and lifestyles. (T)
18. Routines intervention does mean bringing the routines to the clinical or center. (F)
19. The everyday experiences used as sources of child learning opportunities should be ones that are culturally meaningful and which are contexts for mastering functional and socially adaptive behavioral competencies. (T)
20. The use of child interests for promoting learning and development is an important foundation of the everyday intervention model. (T)