



## Staff in institutions - Session 12

### Self evaluation questions

1. The aftercare period, after children leave the institution :
  - a. is the easiest, because youngsters are independent and do not need help any more
  - b. is difficult and needs to be adequately prepared
  - c. is supported by programme and authorities and every country
  - d. none of the above
  
2. When children start experiencing the changes brought by puberty, caregivers should:
  - a. avoid interfering, because children will understand how to cope with them on their own
  - b. encourage dialogue, interaction and mutual support among peers
  - c. talk to children about what they expect and think will happen
  - d. organise group discussions with group of peers, to talk about their ideas and expectations about the changes they are facing and expect to face
  
3. The attitude of caregivers towards teenagers should:
  - a. be stricter than towards younger children
  - b. be more containing than towards younger children
  - c. balance a strict and containing attitude, making clear which rules can be discussed, and which cannot be changed
  - d. be the same as towards younger children
  
4. When children get close to adolescence and start wishing to meet their biological family members, caregivers should :
  - a. allow children to freely go and visit them, wherever they want
  - b. forbid them to leave the institution
  - c. allow them to visit their family and go with them every time
  - d. allow a routine visit
  
5. Teenagers who were placed outside their home:
  - a. do need a role model, but it is hard to find one who fits the need of teenagers in an institution
  - b. are not interested in finding a role model
  - c. do not need a role model
  - d. consider their biological parents as role models