Teacher Answer Key

Case Study

1. The hazards change as the child gains skills. At nine months the twins could not climb or reach the counter, but at fourteen months they walk and climb, so an unanchored dresser and an unlatched cabinet became reachable. The reading says every new milestone calls for a new safety survey.

2. The open toilet is first because a child can drown in one to two inches of water and drowning is silent. The unanchored dresser is second because a climbing toddler can pull it over in seconds. The dish soap is third; it is serious poisoning risk but requires the child to open, reach, and swallow.

Multiple Choice

1. B

2. A

3. D

Matching

1-E, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A, 5-D

Fill-in-the-Blank

1) 222-1222, 2) scald, 3) back

Short Answer (Sample Responses)

Q1: Hazards depend on what the child can reach and do. Rolling, pulling to stand, and climbing each open up a new set of dangers, so a home that was safe for an infant can be unsafe for the same child three months later.

Q2: A monitor reports what already happened; it does not prevent anything. Devices like latches and gates buy an adult time and cut down what needs constant watching, but they are designed to support a present adult rather than replace one.

Q3: If an object fits through a cardboard toilet paper tube, it is small enough to block a young child's airway. Caregivers use it as a fast sorting rule for toys, coins, batteries, and small parts anywhere a child can reach.