



# Parent-Child Relationship

□ There are different kinds of attachment relationships that can be put into different categories.

Secure relationships

Avoidant relationships

Ambivalent relationships

Disorganized relationships

## ➤ Secure relationships

This is the **strongest** type of attachment. A child in this category **feels he can depend on his parent or provider**. He knows that person will be there when he needs support. He knows what to expect.

- The secure child usually plays well with other children his age.
- He may cry when his mother leaves. He will usually settle down if a friendly adult is there to comfort him.
- When parents pick him up from childcare, he is usually very happy to see them.
- He may have a hard time leaving childcare, though. This can be confusing if the child was upset when the parents left at the beginning of the day. It does not mean that the child is not happy to see the parents.

## ➤ Avoidant relationships

This is one category of attachment that is **not secure**. Avoidant children have learned that **depending on parents won't get** them that **secure feeling** they want, so they learn to **take care of themselves**.

- They do not often ask for help, but they get frustrated easily.
- They may have difficulty playing with other children their age. They may be aggressive at times.
- Biting, hitting, pushing, and screaming are common for many children, but avoidant children do those things more than other children.
- Avoidant children usually do not build strong relationships with providers in their childcare setting.
- They don't complain when the parents leave them, and they usually do not greet them when the parents return.

## ➤ Ambivalent relationships

Ambivalence (**not being completely sure of something**) is another way a child may be **insecurely** attached to his parents. Children who are ambivalent have learned that sometimes their needs are met, and sometimes they are not.

- Ambivalent children are often very clingy (黏人的) .
- When older preschoolers or early-elementary children want an adult's attention, they might use baby talk or act like a baby.
- Ambivalent children often cry, get frustrated easily, and love to be the center of attention.
- They have a very hard time letting parents go at the beginning of the day, and the crying may last a long time.
- Ambivalent children seem to latch (抓住, 占有) onto everyone for short periods of time.

## ➤ Disorganized relationships

Disorganized children **don't know what to expect from their parents**. This means that they have all **learned ways to get what they need**, even if it is not the best way. They also learn that **doing certain things will make their parents do certain things**.

- Disorganized children will do things that seem to make no sense.
- Very young children might freeze in their footsteps for no apparent reason.
- Most disorganized children have a hard time understanding the feelings of other children.
- Disorganized children who are playing with dolls might act out scenes that are confusing and scary.
- Disorganized children may be very hard to understand. They may seem very different from day to day.

The way a parent or provider responds a child may lead to one of the four types of attachment categories.

***How do adults build secure attachment relationships?***

- Adults are **consistent** when they respond to the child's needs.
- When a child cries, the adult responds in a **lovingly or caring** way.
- When a child is hungry, the adult feeds her **fairly** soon.
- When a child is afraid, the adult is there to **take care of** her.
- When the child is excited about something, the adults are excited about it, **too**.





Nowadays, the topic of the relationship between parents and children is becoming increasingly hot.





## □ China- Westren Country, Simple View

- In China, it seems that parents have a **high expectation** of children.
- To achieve their expectation, parents will **push** their children **hard** and **force** them to do something **against their willing**.
- Once children make a **small mistake**, they will **discipline** them **hardly**.
- What's more, in Chinese families, the two sides often **lack warm communication and harmony**.

*As a result, some Chinese kids are quite afraid of their parents and never unburden themselves to parents.*

## Compared with Chinese education:

- Where parents pay much attention to kid's grades and give whatever the kids want on demand, western education attaches more importance to the improvement of children's **overall abilities**.
- Generally speaking, western parents give kids **enough space to develop freely**.
- What they try to do for children is to teach them **how to do** rather than what to do.

□ But... We can see these!



◆ WE! ARE THE PATHFINDER OF THE NEW AGE!

◆ WE! HAVE BEEN SEEING THESE CARTOONS AND TV PLAYS SINCE CHILDHOOD!

◆ WE! CAN REALIZE THE DIFFICULTY OF LEARNING SOMETHING AGAINST OUR WILLING!

◆ WE! KNOW MOER ABOUT HOW TO BECAME BUDDIES WITH OUR OFFSPRING!

So, we will be the winner of healthy Parent- Child Relationship!



THANK YOU!