

Read the passage and then fill in each blank with the correct form of the word in the brackets.

Handling children's anger can be puzzling, draining and distressing for adults. In fact, one of the major problems on dealing with anger in children is the angry (1)_____ (feel) that is often stirred up in us. It has been said that we, as parents, teachers, counsellors and administrators, need to remind ourselves that we were not always taught how to deal with anger and the fact of life during our own (2)_____ (child). We were led to believe that to be angry was to be bad, and we were often made to feel (3)_____ (guilt) for expressing anger. It will be easier to deal with children if we get rid of this (4)_____ (note). Our goal is not to repress or destroy the anger felt in children, or in ourselves, but to accept this feeling and to help channel and direct it to (5)_____ (construct) ends.

Parents and teachers must allow children to (6)_____ (display) their feelings. Adults can then be directed towards showing children (7)_____ (accept) ways of expressing their feelings. Strong feelings cannot be (8)_____ (deny), and angry outbursts should not always be viewed as a sign of serious problem; they should be recognised and treated with respect.

To respond effectively to overly aggressive (9)_____ (behave) in children, we need to have some idea about what may have triggered an outburst. Anger may be a defence to avoid painful feeling. It may be associated with (10)_____ (fail), low self-esteem and feeling of isolation, or it may be related to anxiety about situations over which the child has no control.

(Adapted from 'The Angry Child' by Julie Cockcroft, *Saga*)