

I'm not robot!

...reasoning. 6. Adolescents can understand ... such as "hanging by a thread" or "squeezing out a living." 7. The self-perception of ability ... may account for their intense desire for privacy and their preoccupation with their appearance. 8. As opposed to their ... 9. The development ... 10. The development ... 11. The development ... 12. The development ... 13. The development ... 14. The development ... 15. The development ... 16. The development ... 17. The development ... 18. The development ... 19. The development ... 20. The development ... 21. The development ... 22. The development ... 23. The development ... 24. The development ... 25. The development ... 26. The development ... 27. The development ... 28. The development ... 29. The development ... 30. The development ... 31. The development ... 32. The development ... 33. The development ... 34. The development ... 35. The development ... 36. The development ... 37. The development ... 38. The development ... 39. The development ... 40. The development ... 41. The development ... 42. The development ... 43. The development ... 44. The development ... 45. The development ... 46. The development ... 47. The development ... 48. The development ... 49. The development ... 50. The development ... 51. The development ... 52. The development ... 53. The development ... 54. The development ... 55. The development ... 56. The development ... 57. The development ... 58. The development ... 59. The development ... 60. The development ... 61. The development ... 62. The development ... 63. The development ... 64. The development ... 65. The development ... 66. The development ... 67. The development ... 68. The development ... 69. The development ... 70. The development ... 71. The development ... 72. The development ... 73. The development ... 74. The development ... 75. The development ... 76. The development ... 77. The development ... 78. The development ... 79. The development ... 80. The development ... 81. The development ... 82. The development ... 83. The development ... 84. The development ... 85. The development ... 86. The development ... 87. The development ... 88. The development ... 89. The development ... 90. The development ... 91. The development ... 92. The development ... 93. The development ... 94. The development ... 95. The development ... 96. The development ... 97. The development ... 98. The development ... 99. The development ... 100. The development ...

expectation of the people with whom he or she interacts. An effective school has an orderly atmosphere, empowers teachers and students, holds high expectations of children, and has solid academics. Teachers' expectations can become self-fulfilling prophecies. Many girls suffer from sexism and sexual harassment in school. Math and science are still often stereotyped as masculine, and language arts as feminine. self-fulfilling prophecy an event that occurs because of the behavior of those who expect it to occur sexism discrimination or bias against people based on their gender sexual harassment unwelcome verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature Discuss social and emotional problems that tend to errors; antidepressants are sometimes helpful but controversial. ponent to conduct disorders, but sociopathic models in the family, deviant peers, and inconsistent discipline contribute. Depressed children tend to complain of poor appetite, insomnia, lack of energy, and feelings of worthlessness. They blame themselves excessively for shortcomings. Psychotherapy focuses on cognitive anxiety is persistent and excessive and interferes with daily life. Children with SAD tend to cling to parents and might refuse to attend school. Children might also refuse school because they find it to be unpleasant or hostile. The central aspect of treatment of school refusal is to insist that the child attend school. 13-5 develop in middle childhood. There may be a genetic com- Separation anxiety disorder (SAD) is diagnosed when separation conduct disorder marked by persistent breaking of the rules and violations of the rights of others serotonin a neurotransmitter that is involved in mood disorders such as depression attributional style the way in which one is disposed toward interpreting outcomes (successes or failures), as in tending to place blame or responsibility on oneself or on external factors generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) an anxiety disorder in which anxiety appears to be present continuously and is unrelated to the situation phobia an irrational, excessive fear that interferes with one's functioning separation anxiety disorder (SAD) an extreme form of otherwise normal separation anxiety that is characterized by anxiety about separating from parents; SAD often takes the form of refusal to go to school school phobia fear of attending school, marked by extreme anxiety at leaving parents WWW.CENGAGEBRAIN.COM Copyright 2018 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be copied, scanned, or duplicated, in whole or in part. WCN 02-200-203 asynchronous growth. G. Stanley Hall believed that adolescence is marked by "storm and stress." Current views challenge the idea that storm and stress are normal or beneficial. Puberty is a stage of physical development that is characterized by reaching sexual maturity. Sex hormones trigger the development of primary and secondary sex characteristics. Girls undergo a growth spurt earlier than boys do. Boys tend to spurt up to 4 inches per year, and girls, up to 3 inches per year. During their growth spurts, boys catch up with girls and grow taller and heavier. Boys' shoulders become broader, and girls develop broader and rounder hips. More of a male's body weight is made of muscle. Adolescents may look gawky because of asynchronous growth. Boys typically ejaculate by age 13 or 14. Female sex hormones regulate the menstrual cycle. The effects of early maturation are generally positive for boys and often negative for girls. Early-maturing boys tend to be more popular. Early-maturing girls become conspicuous, often leading to sexual approaches, deviant behavior, and a poor body image. Girls are generally more dissatisfied with their bodies than boys are. By age 18, dissatisfaction tends to decline. FIG.14.1 SPURTS IN GROWTH 11 10 Height gain in inches per year Discuss growth in adolescence, 14-1 focusing on the growth spurt and 14 CHAPTER REVIEW 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 Average girl Average boy 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 Age in years Girls begin the adolescent growth spurt about two years earlier than boys. Girls and boys reach their periods of peak growth about two years after the spurt begins. FIG.14.4 THE DECLINE IN AGE AT MENARCHE 16.0 puberty the biological stage of development characterized by changes that lead to reproductive capacity primary sex characteristics the structures that make reproduction possible secondary sex characteristics physical indicators of sexual maturation—such as changes to the voice and growth of bodily hair—that do not directly involve reproductive structures asynchronous growth unbalanced growth, such as the growth that occurs during the early part of adolescence and causes many adolescents to appear gawky secular trend a historical trend toward increasing adult height and earlier puberty semen the fluid that contains sperm and substances that nourish and help transport sperm 14.0 Finland Sweden Norway Italy (North) U.K. (South) U.S.A. (Middle class) 13.0 12.0 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 Year of menarche 1980 Source: Tanner (1989). feedback loop a system in which glands regulate each other's functioning through a series of hormonal messages 15.0 Age in years CHAPTER 14 LEARNING OUTCOMES / KEY TERMS Adolescence: Physical Development The age at menarche has been declining since the mid-1800s among girls in Western nations, apparently because of improved nutrition and health care. nocturnal emission emission of seminal fluid while asleep gynecocastia enlargement of breast tissue in males epiphyseal closure the process by which the cartilage that separates the long end of a bone from the main part of the bone turns to bone menarche the onset of menstruation WWW.CENGAGEBRAIN.COM Copyright 2018 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be copied, scanned, or duplicated, in whole or in part. WCN 02-200-203 CHAPTER 14 LEARNING OUTCOMES / KEY TERMS CHAPTER REVIEW 14 Adolescence: Physical Development 14-2 Describe the biological events of puberty and discuss gender differences in the effects of maturing early or late. Teenagers are at particular risk for STIs. Sexually active adolescents have higher rates of STIs than any other age group. Chlamydia, a bacterial infection of the vagina or urinary tract that can result in sterility, is the most commonly occurring STI in adolescents, followed by gonorrhea, genital warts, genital herpes, syphilis, and HIV/AIDS. Discuss health in adolescence, focusing on 14-3 causes of death and nutritional needs. Most adolescent health problems stem from their lifestyles. Accidents, suicide, and homicide account for aboutthree in four deaths among adolescents. To fuel the adolescent growth spurt, the average girl needs 1,800 to 2,400 calories per day, and the average boy needs 2,200 to 3,200 calories. Adolescents need high quantities of calcium, iron, zinc. Discuss the eating disorders anorexia nervosa and 14-4 bulimia nervosa, including their origins. The stage of for- mal operations is Piaget's final stage of development. Many children reach this stage during adolescence, but not all. The formal operational stage is characterized by the individual's increased ability to classify objects and ideas, engage in logical thought, hypothesize, and demonstrate a sophisticated use of symbols. Adolescents show a new egocentrism in which they comprehend the ideas of other people, but have difficulty sorting out those things that concern other people from the things that concern themselves. Eating disorders include anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa. Eating disorders mainly afflict females. Some psychoanalysts suggest that anorexia represents efforts to remain prepubescent. HIV/AIDS Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the cause of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), a condition that cripples the immune system, magnesium, and nitrogen. Adolescents usually need more vitamins than they get from what they usually eat, but less sugar, fat, protein, and sodium. osteoporosis a condition involving progressive loss of bone tissue One risk factor for eating disorders in adolescent females is a history of child abuse. Eating disorders might develop because of fear of gaining weight resulting from cultural idealization of the slim female. Genetic factors might connect eating disorders with perfectionistic personality styles. anorexia nervosa an eating disorder characterized by irrational fear of weight gain, distorted body image, and severe weight loss bulimia nervosa an eating disorder characterized by cycles of binge eating and purging as a means of controlling weight gain Discuss adolescent substance use and abuse. Alcohol TABLE 14.3 HAVE YOU USED _____ IN YOUR _____? escents. Marijuana has increased in popularity. Substance use disorders may develop with repeated use of a substance, leading to changes in "brain circuitry" that are connected with impaired control over use of the substance, social problems, risky behavior, and biological factors suggestive of addiction. Some substances can lead to physical addiction, so that when the dosage is lowered, withdrawal symptoms, also known as abstinence syndrome, occur. Percent saying "Yes" Cigarettes Depressants slow the activity of the nervous system and include alcohol, narcotics, and sedatives. Stimulants speed up the heartbeat and other bodily functions. Nicotine, cocaine, and amphetamines are the most common stimulants. Hallucinogenics give rise to perceptual distortions called hallucinations, which sometimes can be so strong as to be confused with reality. Marijuana, Ecstasy, LSD, and PCP are hallucinogenic drugs. E-cigarettes 14-5 and cigarettes are the most widely used substances by ado- Lifetime Last year Last 30 days 45.2 39.9 21.9 9.1 6.2 2.7 21.1 N/A 7.0 N/A 13.2 Cocaine 2.7 1.7 0.8 Ecstasy 3.5 2.2 0.8 Heroin 0.7 0.4 0.2 LSD 2.8 1.9 0.7 30.0 23.7 14.0 Alcohol Amphetamines Marijuana substance use disorder a persistent pattern of use of a substance characterized by frequent intoxication; impairment of physical, social, or emotional well-being, and possible physical addiction Source: Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Miech, R. A., Bachman, J. G., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2016). Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2015: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan. Notes: Drug use increases from the 8th grade through the 12th grade. Use of e-cigarettes has surpassed use of tobacco cigarettes among adolescents. Finally, results reflect usage only among adolescents in school; dropouts are not included. abstinence syndrome a characteristic cluster of symptoms that result from a sudden decrease in the level of usage of a substance hallucinogenics drugs that give rise to hallucinations WWW.CENGAGEBRAIN.COM Copyright 2018 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be copied, scanned, or duplicated, in whole or in part. WCN 02-200-203 15-1 Discuss adolescent cognitive development and the key events of Piaget's stage of formal operations. In Western societies, formal operational thought begins at about the time of puberty. The major achievements of the stage formal operations the fourth stage in Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory, characterized by the capacity for flexible, reversible operations concerning abstract ideas and concepts, such as symbols, statements, and theories 15-2 FIG.15.1 involve classification, logical thought (deductive reasoning), and the ability to hypothesize. Adolescent egocentrism is shown in the concepts of the imaginary audience and the personal fable. imaginary audience the belief that others around us are as concerned with our thoughts and behaviors as we are; one aspect of adolescent egocentrism Describe gender differences in cognitive abilities. The stage of formal operations is Piaget's final stage of development. Many children reach this stage during adolescence, but not all. The formal operational stage is characterized by the individual's increased ability to classify objects and ideas, engage in logical thought, hypothesize, and demonstrate a sophisticated use of symbols. 15 personal fable the belief that our feelings and ideas are special and unique and that we are invulnerable; one aspect of adolescent egocentrism Adolescents show a new egocentrism in which they comprehend the ideas of other people, but have difficulty sorting out those things that concern other people from the things that concern themselves. E XAMPLES OF TESTS USED TO MEASURE VISUAL-SPATIAL ABILITY Mental-rotation test. If you mentally rotate the figure on the left, which of the five figures on the right would you obtain? 1. a b c d e 2. a b c d e No gender differences are found on the spatial visualization tasks. The gender difference is greatest on the mental rotation tasks. What are some possible reasons for these differences? Discuss Kohlberg's theory of moral development in 15-3 adolescence. Females tend to excel in verbal ability. Males tend to excel in visual-spatial ability. Females and males show equal ability in math. Boys are more likely than girls to have reading problems. Gender differences in cognitive abilities have been linked to biological factors and to gender stereotypes. postconventional level according to Kohlberg, a period during which moral judgments are derived from moral principles and people look to themselves to set moral standards TABLE 15.1 KOHLBERG'S POSTCONVENTIONAL LEVEL OF MORAL DEVELOPMENT Examples of Moral Reasoning That Support Heinz's Stealing the Drug Examples of Moral Reasoning That Oppose Heinz's Stealing the Drug Stage 5: Contractual, legalistic orientation: One must weigh pressing human needs against society's need to maintain social order. This thing is complicated because society has a right to maintain law and order, but Heinz has to take the drug to take care of his wife. I can see why Heinz feels he has to take the drug, but laws exist for the benefit of society as a whole and cannot simply be cast aside. Stage 6: Universal ethical principles orientation: People must follow universal ethical principles and their own consciences, even if it means breaking the law. In this case, the law comes into conflict with the principle of the sanctity of human life. Heinz must take the drug because his wife's life is more important than the law. If Heinz truly believes that stealing the drug is worse than letting his wife die, he should not take it. People have to make sacrifices to do what they think is right. Stage Copyright 2018 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be copied, scanned, or duplicated, in whole or in part. WCN 02-200-203 CHAPTER REVIEW CHAPTER 15 LEARNING OUTCOMES / KEY TERMS Adolescence: Cognitive Development FIG.15.2 AGE AND TYPE OF MORAL JUDGMENT 100 90 80 Preconventional 70 60 Conventional 50 40 30 20 10 Postconventional 7 10 13 Age in years 16 Source: Kohlberg (1963). Percentage of total moral statements CHAPTER 15 LEARNING OUTCOMES / KEY TERMS CHAPTER REVIEW 15 Adolescence: Cognitive Development The incidence of pre-conventional reasoning declines from more than 90% of moral statements at age 7 to less than 20% of statements at age 16. Conventional moral statements increase with age between the ages of 7 and 13 but then level off to account for 50% to 60% of statements at ages 13 and 16. Postconventional moral statements are all but absent at ages 7 and 10 but account for about 20% to 25% of statements at ages 13 and 16. Discuss the roles of the school in adolescence, 15-4 focusing on dropping out. In the postconventional level, according to Kohlberg, moral reasoning is based on the person's own moral standards. In Kohlberg's scheme, males Discuss adolescent work experiences and career 15-5 choices. The transition to middle, junior high, or high school generally involves a shift from a smaller neighborhood elementary school to a larger, more impersonal setting. The transition is often accompanied by a decline in grades and a drop in self-esteem. High school dropouts are more likely to be unemployed and earn lower salaries. Dropouts are more likely to show delinquent behaviors. Truancy and reading below grade level predict school dropout. reason at higher levels of moral development than females do, but Gilligan argues that this gender difference reflects patterns of socialization, with girls being encouraged to take a more "caring" orientation. Psychologists have devised approaches to matching personality traits with careers to predict adjustment in a given career. Holland's (1997) RIASEC method, as used in his Vocational Preference Inventory, matches six personality types to various kinds of careers: realistic, investigative, artistic, social, enterprising, and conventional (see Figure 15.3). self-efficacy expectations beliefs that we will be able to successfully meet the requirements of our situations WWW.CENGAGEBRAIN.COM Copyright, 2018 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be copied, scanned, or duplicated, in whole or in part. WCN 02-200-203 Discuss the formation of identity in adolescence. 16-1 Erikson's adolescent stage of psychosocial development is ego identity versus role diffusion. The primary task of this stage is for adolescents to develop a sense of who they are and what they stand for. Marcia's identity statuses represent the four combinations of the dimensions of exploration and commitment: identity diffusion, foreclosure, moratorium, and identity achievement. Development of identity is more complicated for adolescents who belong to ethnic minority groups. Minority adolescents are faced with two sets of cultural values and might need to reconcile and incorporate elements of both. Researchers propose a three-stage model of the development of ethnic identity: unexamined ethnic identity, an ethnic identity 16 search, and an achieved ethnic identity. As minority youth move through adolescence, they are increasingly likely to explore and achieve ethnic identity. Erikson proposed that interpersonal relationships are more important to women's identity than occupational and ideological issues, bur research suggests that U.S. adolescent females and males are equally concerned about careers. Adolescents incorporate psychological traits and social relationships into their self-descriptions. Self-esteem tends to decline as the child progresses from middle childhood into early adolescence, perhaps because of increasing recognition of the disparity between the ideal self and the real self. Then, self-esteem gradually improves. TABLE 16.1 THE FOUR IDENTITY STATUSES OF JAMES MARCIA Exploration Yes No Identity Achievement • Most developed in terms of identity • Has experienced a period of exploration • Has developed commitments Yes • Has a sense of personal well-being, high self-esteem, and self-acceptance • Cognitively flexible • Sets goals and works toward achieving them • Commitment • No moratorium • Actively exploring alternatives • Attempting to make choices with regard to occupation, ideological beliefs, and so on • Often anxious and intense • Ambivalent feelings toward parents and authority figures ego identity vs. role diffusion Erikson's fifth life crisis, during which adolescents develop a firm sense of who they are and what they stand for (ego identity), or they do not develop a sense of who they are and tend to be subject to the whims of others psychological moratorium a period when adolescents experiment with different roles, values, beliefs, and relationships identity crisis a turning point in development during which one examines one's values and makes decisions about life roles Identity diffusion an identity status that characterizes those who have no commitments and who are not in the process of exploring alternatives foreclosure an identity status that characterizes those who have made commitments without considering alternatives 16-2 Describe relationships with parents and peers during adolescence. During adolescence, children spend much less time with parents than during childhood. Although adolescents become more independent of their parents, they generally continue to love and respect them. The role of peers increases markedly during the teen years. Adolescents are more likely than younger children to stress intimate self-disclosure and Foreclosure • Makes commitments without considering alternatives • Commitments based on identification with parents, teachers, or other authority figures • Often authoritarian and inflexible Identity Diffusion • Least developed in terms of identity • Lacks commitments • Not trying to form commitments • May be carefree and uninvolved or unhappy and lonely • May be angry, alienated, rebellious moratorium an identity status that characterizes those who are actively exploring alternatives in an attempt to form an identity Identity achievement an identity status that characterizes those who have explored alternatives and have developed commitments ethnic identity a sense of belonging to an ethnic group unexamined ethnic identity the first stage of ethnic identity development; similar to the diffusion or foreclosure identity statuses ethnic identity search the second stage of ethnic identity development; similar to the moratorium identity status achieved ethnic identity the final stage of ethnic identity development; similar to the identity achievement status mutual understanding in friendships. The two major types of peer groups are cliques and crowds. Adolescent peer groups also include peers of the other gender. Romantic relationships begin to appear during early and middle adolescence. Dating is a source of fun, prestige, and experience in relationships. Dating is also a preparation for adult courtship. WWW.CENGAGEBRAIN.COM Copyright 2018 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be copied, scanned, or duplicated, in whole or in part. WCN 02-200-203 CHAPTER REVIEW CHAPTER 16 LEARNING OUTCOMES / KEY TERMS Adolescence: Social and Emotional Development 60 50 60 3 1 51 49 46 43 2 40 44 55 46 4 42 47 30 20 10 0 Female Male Source: Martinez, G., & Abma, J. C. (2015). Sexual activity, contraceptive use, and childbearing of teenagers aged 15–19 in the United States. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics. NCHS Data Brief, No. 209, Figure 1. masturbation sexual self-stimulation petting kissing and touching the breasts and genitals homosexual referring to an erotic orientation toward members of one's own gender bisexual attracted to individuals of both genders LGBT acronym for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender transgendered psychologically belonging to the other gender—that is, the gender that is inconsistent with one's sexual anatomy sexual identity the label a person uses to signal who she or he is as a sexual being, especially concerning her or his sexual orientation Discuss the characteristics of juvenile delinquents. 16-4 Behaviors, such as drinking, that are considered illegal when performed by minors are called status offenses. Boys are more apt to commit crimes of violence, whereas girls are more likely to commit status offenses. Risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency include poor school performance, delinquent friends, early aggressive or hyperactive behavior, substance abuse, low verbal IQ, low self-esteem, impulsivity, Discuss risk factors in adolescent suicide. Suicide is the 16-5 third leading cause of death among adolescents. Most suicides among adolescents and adults are linked to stress, feelings of and immature moral reasoning. The parents and siblings of delinquents have frequently engaged in antisocial behavior themselves. juvenile delinquency conduct in a child or adolescent characterized by illegal activities depression, identity problems, impulsivity, and social problems. Girls are more likely to attempt suicide, whereas boys are more likely to "succeed." WWW.CENGAGEBRAIN.COM Copyright 2018 Cengage Learning. All Rights Reserved. May not be copied, scanned, or duplicated, in whole or in part. WCN 02-200-203 This is an electronic version of the print textbook. 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