

KEY

Guided Reading Activity 4-2



What's On Your Mind?

Personal Development

For use with textbook pages 101-108

Directions: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| abstract | identity crisis | moral thinking |
| established authority | identity foreclosure | rationalization |
| formal operations | increase | role confusion |
| hypothetical | messiah complex | social learning |
| idealize | | |

Cognitive Development

The thinking patterns that emerge during adolescence were identified by Jean Piaget as 1 formal operations. During this period, a teenager can consider 2 hypothetical possibilities, which greatly 3 increase his or her capacity for problem solving. These gains allow adolescents to deal with strong emotional feelings using 4 rationalization. Teens often 5 idealize things when they compare what could be to what actually is. Teens who take this to an extreme may develop a(n) 6 messiah complex.

Believe they can save the world

Moral Development

Lawrence Kohlberg studied the development of 7 moral development. The moral development level reached by many people involves judging whether an action is sanctioned by a(n) 8 established authority. Reaching the higher levels of moral development requires the ability to 9 abstract, by seeing a situation from another's point of view.

Stage 4

Identity Development

Erik Erikson characterized adolescence as a time in which the teen faces a(n) 10 identity crisis. Adolescents' lives seem to be in chaos and they often experience 11 role confusion. James Marcia identified the different attempts adolescents make to achieve a sense of identity. He labeled teens who have made a firm commitment about issues based on the suggestions of others as 12 identity foreclosure adolescents. Others disagree with Erikson and Marcia. They view adolescence as part of a continual development pattern in which maturation occurs through interaction with others. This view is generally known as the 13 social learning theory.

Need to find happiness, peace of mind.

Who are you?

continuous process, not staged
identity crisis is not universal

P. 102 quote
Abstract thinking - fix a broken car
Most people don't advance beyond Stage 4 (The Law)

David Elkind's Ideas Of Adolescent Egocentrism

1. Imaginary Audiences

- belief that everyone's eyes are upon them and are constantly being evaluated

2. Personal Fable

- belief that their experiences are unique and original
- belief that what applies to everyone else does not apply to them
- belief that they are immortal and invincible

3. Faults In Authority Figures

- belief that people that they have admired fall short of their ideals
- belief that this tragedy should be known by everyone

4. Argumentativeness

- belief that an argument is a personal cause

5. Indecisiveness

- belief that too many possibilities exist to make a sound decision

6. Apparent hypocrisy

- belief in an almighty ideal, but no actions to support their beliefs

7. Self-consciousness

- belief that everyone is thinking about the same thing they are – (themselves)

Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory

1. Conditioning does not explain the acquisition of complex forms of behavior.

Example = fads, language, games

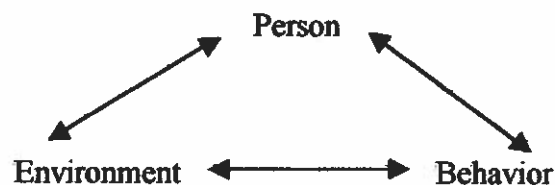
2. Children, adolescents, and adults adopt complex behaviors by modeling actions of others.

Example = Monkey See – Monkey Do

3. Characteristics of chosen models, *such as objectives of love, fear, respect, attractiveness, successful image, etc.*, are open to identification.

Example = A person has a choice in what makes you happy.

Reciprocal Determinism



Bruce Baldwin's Parent / Adolescent Stage Theory

Stage 1 : Early Adolescence – Tribal Loyalties (Ages 10 – 17)

Attitudes Toward Parents = suspicious, distrustful, resistant
Attitudes Toward Peers = intense, but superficial
Attitudes Toward Career = unrealistic

Stage 2 : Middle Adolescence – Testing Adult Realities (Ages 18 – 24)

Attitudes Toward Parents = less defensive, more open, intense conflict possible
Attitudes Toward Peers = capacity for caring, more mature relationships
Attitudes Toward Career = focus on self-support, more realistic

Stage 3 : Late Adolescence – Joining Up (Ages 25 – 30)

Attitudes Toward Parents = mutual respect and acceptance
Attitudes Toward Peers = solid love and work relationships
Attitudes Toward Career = active striving for the "good life"

Early Adolescent Attitudes

- conform to peers; non-conform to adults
- diminishing of communication with adults
- use of externals as gauge of acceptability
- "Know-It-All" sophistication
- wanting more time alone
- rapidly changing emotions
- instability in peer relationships
- somatic (bodily) sensitivity
- emphasizing personal grooming
- emotional cruelty to others at times
- highly present-oriented existence
- needing independence
- great openness to experimentation

Parental Concerns

- my adolescent will do the same dumb things I did when I was young
- world my teen lives in is much more dangerous than my adolescent world was
- my child now has a private life that I cannot share