

Overview of Chapters 15-17

Directions: On a Scantron, mark "T" for True and "F" for False.

Chapter 15

1. Puberty is a process that takes about one year for both sexes.
2. Frequent exposure to stressors in childhood can affect the timing of puberty.
3. Early maturation is associated with a tendency toward vulnerability of risky behavior in both boys and girls.
4. Adolescents may stay up late because of a shift in the brain's natural sleep cycle.
5. The outlook for people with anorexia is better than for those with bulimia.
6. Adolescents who begin smoking at an early age are more likely than other young people to engage in risky behaviors.
7. Marijuana is not addictive.
8. Early maturing girls are more subject to depression than adolescent boys.
9. Adolescent girls are six times as likely as adolescent boys to take their own lives.
10. Young people who consider or attempt suicide often are either perpetrators or victims of violence.

Chapter 16

11. Many adolescents and adults are incapable of abstract thought.
12. Boys are more likely than girls to take risks.
13. Kohlberg's early stages of moral development correspond to Piaget's stages of moral development in childhood.
14. Fowler's third stage of faith, synthetic-conventional faith, is typical of individuals who think of God mainly in terms of obedience and punishment.

15. Authoritative parents tell adolescents not to argue with, or question, adults.
16. Teachers tend to discipline boys more harshly than girls.
17. Girls tend to have greater confidence in their academic abilities than boys.
18. Low-income student's dropout rates have declined significantly over the past 30 years.
19. Dropout rates across the United States are relatively stable.
20. Male and female high school seniors are now equally likely to plan careers in math and science.

Chapter 17

21. Erikson saw the chief task of adolescence as identity or role confusion.
22. Male self-esteem is more strongly linked to making connections with others than with striving for achievement.
23. Sexual orientation seems to be at least partly genetic.
24. The prevalence of sexual intercourse among high school students has increased since the early 1990s.
25. There is evidence that education about condom use contributes to increased sexual activity.
26. Full-fledged adolescent rebellion appears to be relatively uncommon among middle-class adolescents who are attending school.
27. African-American teenagers tend to have more intimate family relationships and less intense peer relations than white teenagers.
28. Adolescents are less close to siblings than to either parents or friends.
29. The increased intimacy of adolescent friendship reflects emotional, rather than cognitive, development.
30. Antisocial adolescents tend to gravitate to others like themselves.