

Chapter 9-10 Topics

adolescence, puberty, primary and secondary sex characteristics, menarche, critical weight hypothesis, spermatogenesis, masturbation, sexual scripts, teen pregnancy, contraception, STDs, identity, identity diffusion, identity foreclosure, psychosocial moratorium, identity achievement, personal fable, imaginary audience, social clock, ADHD, bullying, cyber-bullying, victim-blaming, anorexia-nervosa, bulimia-nervosa, obesity, substance abuse, prevention and intervention, adolescent friendship, clique vs crowd, relationships, romantic relationships, interpersonal attraction (proximity, similarity, averageness, symmetry)

Chapters 11-13 Topics

triangular theory of love, cohabitation, marriage, homogamy, exchange theory, marital satisfaction, family dynamic with adolescents, gay and lesbian couples, conflict, resolving conflict (functional and dysfunctional), deteriorating relationships (four horsemen of divorce), divorce, violence and relationship abuse, cycle of abuse, midlife, generativity vs stagnation, sandwich generation, empty nest, boomerang generation, midlife crisis, personality (openness, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, neuroticism), changes in middle adulthood (physical, cognitive, social), menopause, fluid and crystallized intelligence

Chapters 14-15, Epilogue Topics

elderly, integrity vs despair, life expectancy, theories of aging, changes in older adulthood (physical, cognitive, social), health concerns, aging myths, death, thanatology, causes of death, stages of grief, attitudes about death, will and testament, living will, hospice, euthanasia, dying, cultural rituals, afterlife

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

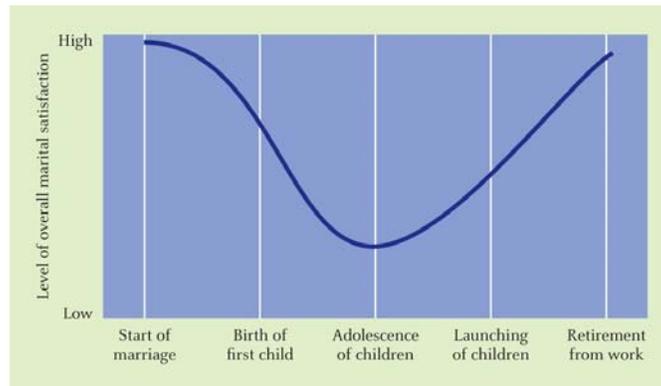
1. A *divorce* often affects adolescent boys and girls differently, girls more socially and boys more behaviorally. In the space, give some specific examples that illustrate this contrast.
2. Sometimes adults in mid-life are described as being part of the “*sandwich generation*”. What is meant by this phrase and who does it usually apply to?
3. List examples of *primary and secondary sex characteristics* found in pubertal adolescents and describe the main difference between these two types of characteristics.

4. Use a line to each connect *parenting style* to the corresponding *disciplinary practice*.

Authoritarian
Authoritative
Indulgent
Disengaged

rarely punishes
withdraw privileges
inconsistent punishments
corporal punishment

5. Below is a graph depicting the trajectory of *marital satisfaction* over the course of a marriage. Explain the trend that the graph depicts and list some factors that might contribute to that trend.



6. True or False: When it comes to romance, science tends to support the old saying that “opposites attract”: true or false?