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Unit 5 questions

1. Reciprocal socialization is the process that children and adolescents socialize parents, just like parents socializing them. In this situation, a family can be considered a system, that is affected when the behavior of one member changes, meaning every member is influential. There are other concerns of what parenting looks like, in relation to marital relationships and parenting. Studies being consistent with happily married parents being more sensitive, responsive, and warm to their children. Overall this focus on a positive family climate, with positive relationships all around. Overall, researchers have not found a consistent parenting style, and determined that mostly parents are broad and lack synchrony. The family system in turn is always changing, with traditional roles belonging to mothers and fathers, the only change is seeing a more active role of fathers in this decade.

2. During the process of maturation, adolescents can expect to experience physical, cognitive, and socioemotional changes, that can change the relationship between them and their parents. This is often seen as conflicts, usually between mothers and sons, marking the most stress during the apex of puberty. If an adolescent matures early this will cause more conflict than those who mature on time or late. This maturation comes with increase logical skills, causing adolescents to want to know the fine details behind their discipline. Expectations of what a parent is supposed to be and look like also increases, and the expectations they have for each other

change. A strong push for independence, as well as lesser compliance is not unusual for this age period. Parental changes are far more than thought of first hand, some being- marital satisfaction, economic burdens, career reevaluation, time constraints, and health and body concerns. Often times parents experience satisfaction once their children leave home.

3. The four types of parenting styles described by Baumrid are authoritarian, authoritative, neglectful, and indulgent. Each category has their own characteristics to differ each from another. Authoritarian parents have a more restrictive, punitive style of parenting. Authoritative is a style that parents encourage adolescents to be more independent, while still placing limits on their actions. The neglectful style is when parents are uninvolved in the adolescents life. Finally, indulgent parents have the style where they are highly involved, placing very few demands or controls on them. Generally, authoritative parents are found to relate to positive aspects of development. However, parenting styles do not capture important themes of reciprocal socialization, and most parents do not stick to one style of parenting.

7. The roles of siblings play with their adolescents brother or sister is more than just conflict. Three important characteristics of sibling relationships are the emotional quality of the relationship, familiarity and intimacy of the relationship, and variation within the relationship. A sibling relationship with a level of high conflict, mixed with ineffective parenting, can be detrimental to these relationships. The level of time spent with siblings decreases during emerging adulthood than in adolescence, becoming more optional once they move out, and even less emotionally intense. Siblings become beneficial in conversations of difficult teachers, dealing with peers, sex, and other related topics. Another effect on adolescents are the birth order of them and their siblings, often times these are stereotypical. Whether you are the first born,

showing signs of higher intelligence, or the later borns being characterized as more rebellious. It is noted that most later born children are difficult to characterize because they can take on many different positions. The typical portrayal of only children is not as negative as let on, and can be a positive thing.

12. Adopted children, in this case, adolescents, has become increasingly more diverse. The first half of the 20th century, statistically had the majority of US children being adopted as healthy non-Latino, white babies. With the increased use of contraception and legalization of abortion US couples began adopting a wider diversity of children. Today many adoption agencies have no income requirements for potential parents, as well as allowing a wider range of adults from different backgrounds to adopt, including single, gay, lesbian, and older adults. The various ways to adopt include domestic adoption from the public welfare section, domestic infant adoption through private agencies, and international adoptions. Some developmental outcomes of those who are adopted are positive, if they are adopted early in life. In general, adopted children are more likely to have school-related problems or psychological problems. Despite this fact, they still see many positive characteristics, while adjusting effectively.

15. Conformity in adolescents takes place in many contexts, one being peer relationships. Often times how adolescents are seen by their peers is a very important aspect of life. This is especially true with same-age peers, who serve a unique purpose, offering the fact of age grading, which groups together the same age children, which would still happen if grades did not exist. Peer relations offer a source of information about the world, outside of the family, this is one of the most important functions. However, they vary based on how the peer experiences are measured, specific to outcomes and developmental trajectories. Context in peer relationships are influenced

by factors based on how effectively parents can manage adolescents' peer interactions and if they are around.

16. Adolescents have been categorized by developmentalists as five peer categories- popular, average, neglected, rejected, and controversial. Popular children are usually people's best friends, typically not disliked by their peers. Children labeled as average receive an average amount of positive and negative feedback from peers. Neglected children are often pushed away from peers by not being "nominated" as a best friend, but not disliked by them. Rejected children are similar to the neglected children, but most of their peers dislike them. Finally, controversial children are both nominated as a best friend, while being disliked. Researchers have found some similarities and differences between the five types. Such as the popular type giving out reinforcements, listening carefully, having open forms of communication, showing enthusiasm, being happy, having control of negative emotions, and are confident people.

17. Social cognition and emotional regulation influence peer relations through involving thoughts of social matter. As children get older, they must acquire more social knowledge. Social intelligence has been related to peer popularity, however not academic performance. The lack of appropriate social cognitive skills can lead adolescents and adults to develop difficulty in peer relations. Ideas to improve these skills include- stop, calm down, think before you act, go over the problem and state how you feel, setting positive goals, thinking of solutions, plan ahead for consequences, and trying the best plan.

18. Friends are smaller part of peers, they engaged in mutual companionship, support, and intimacy. The function of friendship serves six different purposes- companionship, stimulation, physical support, ego support, social comparison, and intimacy/affection. Friendship also offers a

strong motivation, in children, to be popular with their peers. However, in early adolescence, teenagers would rather have a smaller number of friendships that are intense and intimate. The level of basic social needs feeds us to have a better emotional well-being, this is heightened in adolescence. Failure to create close friendships results in an increase of loneliness and decrease sense of self-worth.

19. Mixed-age friendships are not as common as friending someone with the same age, however there are some different outcomes for these adolescents. Typically, if someone friends a person older than them, they engage in more delinquent or sexual behaviors. However, the influences of these groups are unknown, even though it is often put on to the older person involved.