

CHAPTER 2

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

- Parenting & Families
- Teen Parenthood

CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

2.1 PARENTING & FAMILIES

Read to Learn

Key Concepts

- **Explain** who can benefit from knowing about child development and parenting.
- **Describe** the five areas of responsibilities for parents.

Main Idea

Parenting is a learning process with many demands and rewards. There are many decisions that must be made before and during parenthood.

Content Vocabulary

- ◆ parenting
- ◆ emotional maturity

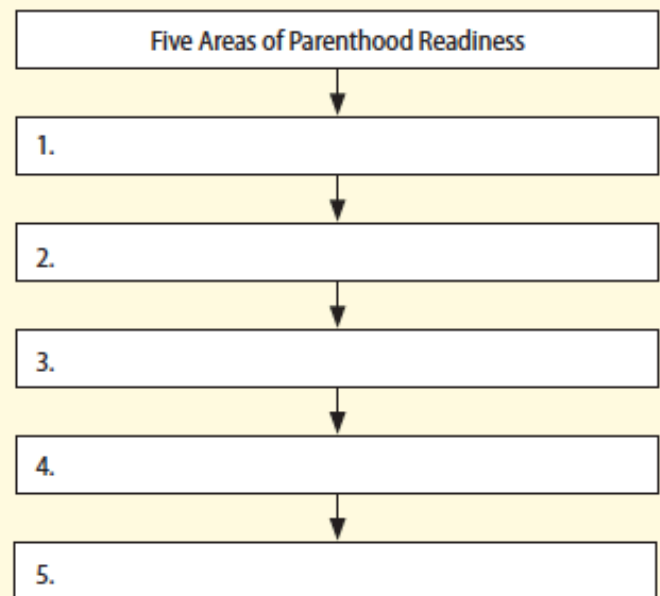
Academic Vocabulary

You will find these words in your reading and on your tests. Use the glossary to look up their definitions if necessary.

- pride
- prospective

Graphic Organizer

As you read, list five elements necessary to prepare for parenting. Use a chart like the one shown to organize your information.



Graphic Organizer Go to this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com to print out this graphic organizer.

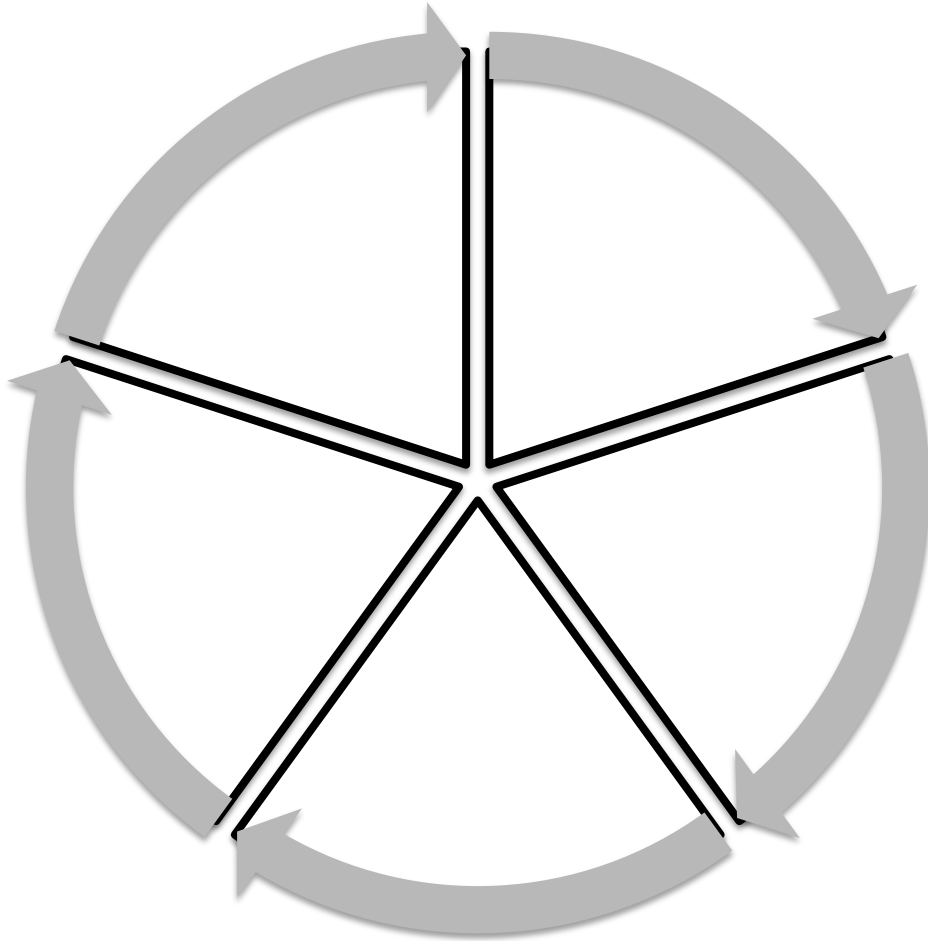
Define Vocabulary Terms:

1. Parenting
2. Emotional Maturity

CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

PREPARATION FOR PARENTHOOD

As you read, list five elements necessary to prepare for parenting.



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SKILLS

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

STAGES OF PARENTHOOD

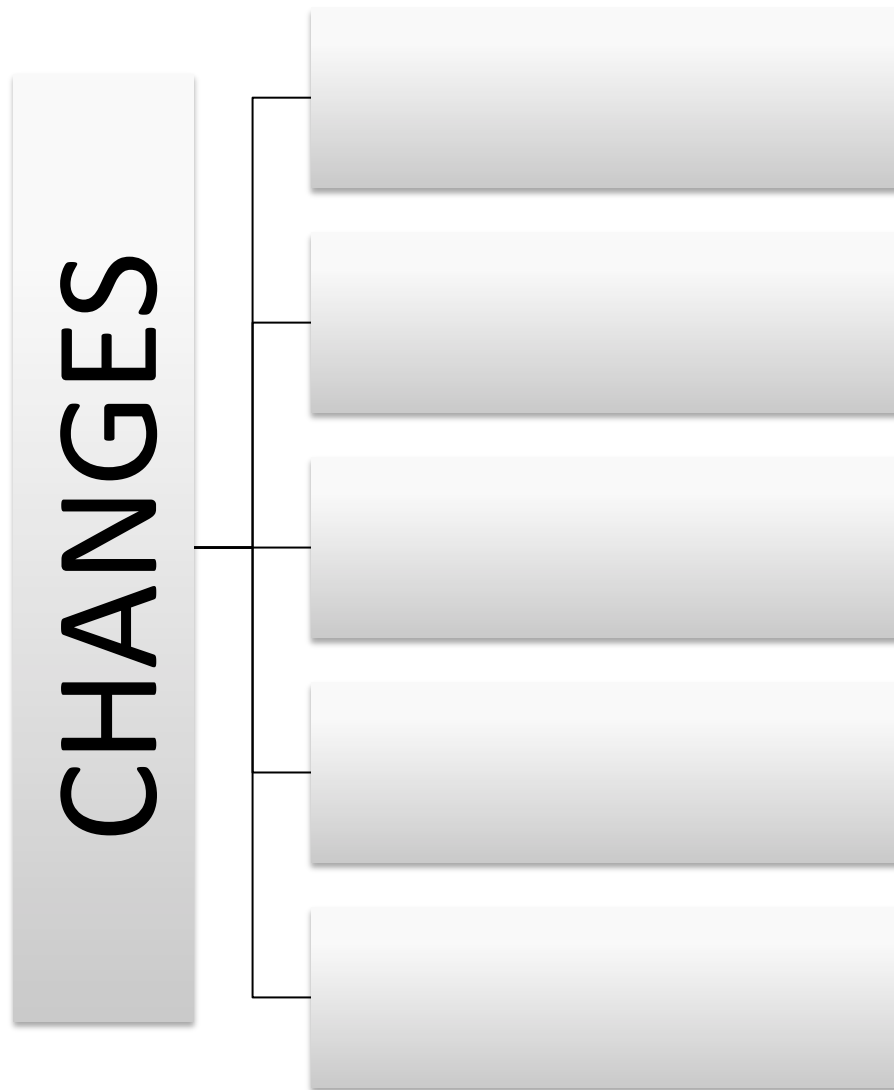
GALINSKY'S STAGES- Complete the Chart

STAGE						
TIME						
TASK						

CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTS:

Using pages 39-41 complete the following chart by listing the changes in parents life with a description.



CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

SECTION 2.1

- COMPLETE THE ASSIGNED QUESTIONS ON A LINED SHEET OF PAPER AND INSERT BEHIND THIS PAGE.

Section 2.1

After You Read

Review Key Concepts

1. **Identify** three ways to build parenting skills.
2. **Describe** the types of conflicting emotions new parents often experience.

Practice Academic Skills



English Language Arts

3. Think of a time when you experienced something for the first time. Create a list of the steps you had to take to accomplish the task. Write a paragraph describing some of the challenges you faced and some of the rewards you received by completing the task.

NCTE 12 Use language to accomplish individual purposes.



Social Studies

4. What sorts of changes in buying habits do you think parents should make to be able to provide for their family? Research how parents in a different culture would prepare for a new child. Write a one-page essay that compares the culture you researched with the changes you predicted for parents in your culture.

NCSS VII F Compare how values and beliefs influence economic decisions in different societies.



Check Your Answers Check your answers at this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

How Important Is Parenting?

In a controversial book published in 1998, Judith Rich Harris made a bold argument. How parents raise children, she maintained, does not have a major effect on children. According to Harris, two other factors have the most impact on a child's personality: genetics and peer relationships. Harris makes her argument in the book *The Nurture Assumption*.

Genes, she says, account for about half of the personality differences among people. For years, scientists believed that the rest of the differences came from the environment provided by parents. The way they raised their children affected how those children turned out.

Studies of adopted children seem to undermine the idea, however. One research project looked at almost 500 children, half raised by their biological parents and half raised by adoptive parents. It found that biological parents and children scored similarly on personality and intelligence tests. The scores of adoptive parents and children were hardly close at all. These findings flew in the face of the accepted wisdom. If parents were so influential, why didn't adoptive children become more like them?

Harris read other studies and felt that she found the answer in peer relationships. Children, she said, are oriented to their friends and schoolmates,

not to their parents. It is these young people whom they imitate and whose behavior they adopt. She points to other studies that suggest how children are oriented toward their peers. One researcher found that as early as preschool, children develop complex sets of rules that other children must meet in order to join in group play or other activities.

Harris's view came under intense criticism. Critics pointed out that Harris is not a professional social scientist and that she conducted no experiments of her own. Some say that she ignored evidence that did not fit her theory. Noted child psychologist Jerome Kagan pointed out that study after study has shown that parents talking and reading to young children has a tremendous impact on children's brains. Such children have strong language skills, get better grades, and tend to get good jobs. These studies alone, Kagan says, are enough to disprove Harris's thesis. Respected pediatrician and author T. Berry Brazelton labeled Harris's argument as "absurd."

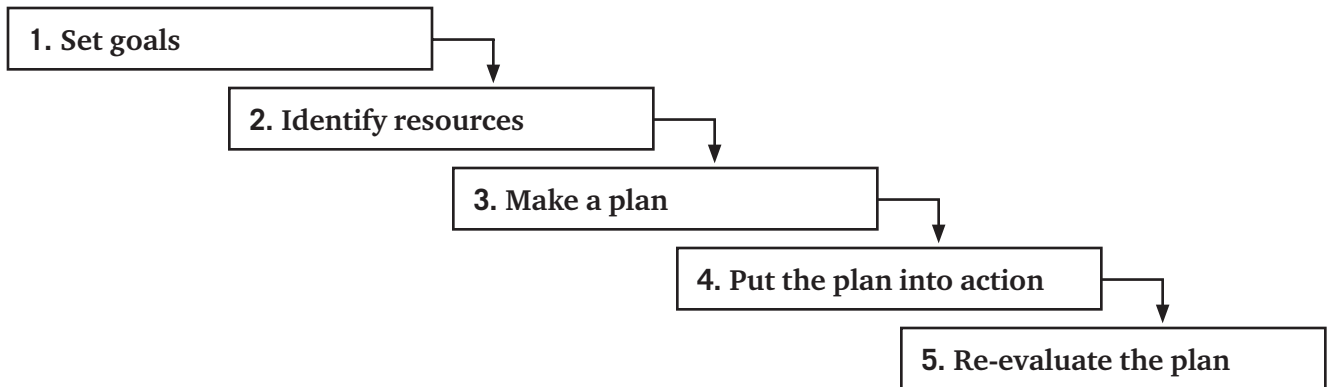
Taking Action

Based on what you have read in the text, evaluate Harris's idea. Consider such questions as: to what extent are children shaped by heredity? By environment? What influences in the environment are more important—parents' or peers'? Does that change during childhood?

Resource Management Skills

Directions: Good resource management involves five key steps. Read each situation described below. In the middle column, indicate which step in the management process the situation involves. In the right column, indicate whether or not you think the person is acting wisely and explain your reasoning. After analyzing these situations, answer Question 7.

Steps in Resource Management



Situation	Step Involved	Your Evaluation
1. When Sarah discovers she is pregnant, she promises herself that she will complete high school with the rest of her class.		
2. Todd is having difficulty with math. He thinks he can get help from his older brother or from his mother, who is an engineer.		

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The Responsibilities of Parenting

Chapter 2 continued

Situation	Step Involved	Your Evaluation
<p>3. Brandon decided to leave school when his girlfriend became pregnant. His new job, though, pays too little to support his new family. He is looking into other options, such as taking classes at night to get his diploma.</p>		
<p>4. Courtney wants to develop her parenting skills. She plans to read about parenting, but she decides to wait until after her baby is born. She thinks she will have more time then.</p>		
<p>5. Tim and Jan plan to save \$100 a month so they can buy a house in five years. At the end of each month, though, they usually have no money left over to save. "That's okay. We'll make up for it next month," Tim says.</p>		
<p>6. Kelly wants to find the right child care center for her son. She checks the phone book for centers in her area and asks for recommendations from friends.</p>		

7. Describe a situation in which a teen might improve the situation by using these steps.

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CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

2.2 TEEN PARENTHOOD

Read to Learn

Key Concepts

- **Identify** pressures involved in sexual development.
- **Summarize** the benefits of abstinence.
- **Describe** the possible consequences of sexual activity.
- **Compare and contrast** the options available to a teen parent.
- **Explain** what it means to be sexually responsible.

Main Idea

Choosing abstinence from sexual activity allows you to take responsibility for your well-being.

Content Vocabulary

- ◆ sexuality
- ◆ hormone
- ◆ abstinence
- ◆ sexually transmitted infection (STI)
- ◆ paternity
- ◆ confidential adoption
- ◆ open adoption
- ◆ fidelity

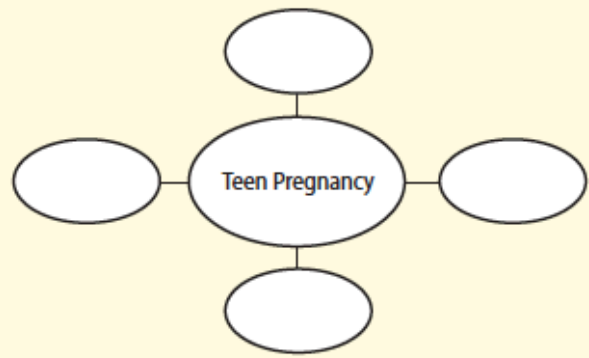
Academic Vocabulary

You will find these words in your reading and on your tests. Use the glossary to look up their definitions if necessary.

- intimacy
- essential

Graphic Organizer

As you read, list the consequences associated with teen pregnancy. Use a chart like the one shown to help organize your information.



Graphic Organizer Go to this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com to print out this graphic organizer.

Define Vocabulary Terms:

1. Sexuality
2. Hormone
3. Abstinence
4. Sexually Transmitted Infection
5. Paternity
6. Confidential Adoption:
7. Open Adoption
8. Fidelity

CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

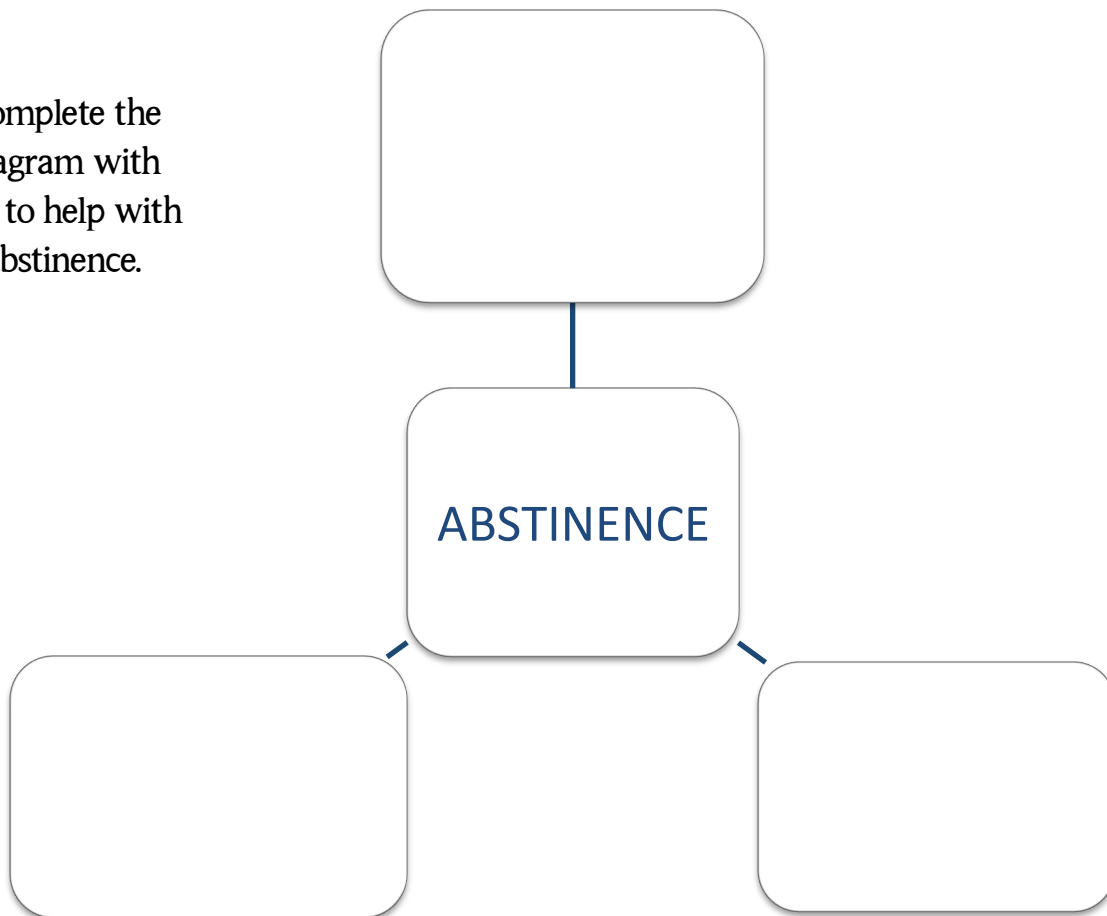
The teen years bring on many physical changes. These changes are the start of adult sexual development.

Sexuality:

Sexual Pressures

Family Values

Complete the diagram with tips to help with abstinence.



CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

CONSEQUENCES OF SEXUAL ACTIVITY

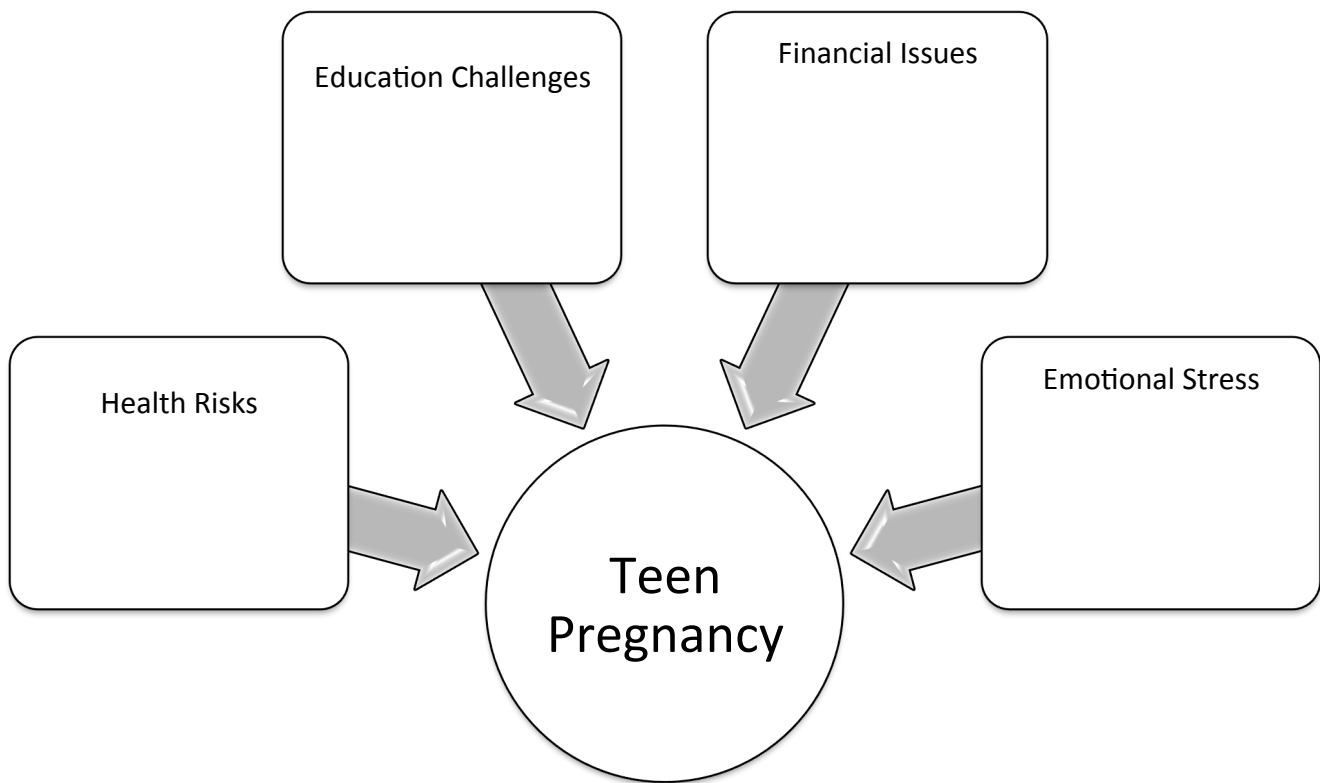
STI					
SYMPTOM					
EFFECT					
TREAT- MENT					

HIV/AIDS

Symptom	Effect	Treatment

CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

PREGNANCY



TEEN PARENTING OPTIONS

Marriage

Single
Parenthood

Adoption

- Confidential:
- Open:

CHAPTER 2- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTING

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE SEXUALLY RESPONSIBLE?

SECTION 2.2

- COMPLETE THE ASSIGNED QUESTIONS ON A LINED SHEET OF PAPER AND INSERT BEHIND THIS PAGE.

Section

2.2

After You Read

Review Key Concepts

1. **Explain** the difference between sexuality and sexual activity.
2. **Define** abstinence.
3. **Analyze** two risks a teen pregnancy has on the baby.
4. **Distinguish** between confidential and open adoption.
5. **Explain** why people should wait to have children until they are physically, emotionally, and financially prepared.

Practice Academic Skills



English Language Arts

6. Imagine that you write an advice column for a local newspaper. A seventeen-year-old unmarried teen has written to you saying that she thinks she is pregnant. How would you respond? Write an advice column to the teen.



Social Studies

7. A decision to abstain from sexual activity is strongly influenced by personal values. Write a paragraph in which you explain how values influence a person's decision to abstain.



Check Your Answers Check your answers at this book's Online Learning Center at glencoe.com.

NCTE 5 Use different writing process elements to communicate effectively.

NCSS IV F Analyze the role of perceptions, attitudes, values, and beliefs in the development of personal identity.

Educational Options for Teen Parents

When teens become pregnant, finishing school becomes more challenging. As a result, many pregnant teens drop out of school and never finish their education. Teen fathers are also more likely to quit school before graduation. However, all teen parents need to make completing their education a top priority. Those who do not earn a high school diploma often have trouble finding jobs that will allow them to provide for their families.

Teen parents who have the support of their family and community have a better chance of achieving their educational goals. Studies have shown that a single teen mother who continues to live with her parents for the first two years after her baby is born is much more likely to remain in school. As a result, federal laws now require that teen mothers live in a home with adult supervision and attend school regularly in order to receive public assistance. These laws are intended to encourage teen mothers to complete their education.

Lack of affordable child care is the main reason many teen parents do not stay in school. In order to attend classes and have time to complete assignments, they need someone to provide child care. If family or friends cannot help, it may be necessary to get a job to pay for child care expenses. (Single teen mothers are entitled to child support from their baby's father.) In the end, teen parents may feel that they have to choose between a full-time job and full-time enrollment in school.

TRADITIONAL HIGH SCHOOLS

Traditional high schools can help teen parents stay in school by providing on-site child care or by linking students to other affordable child care options. Attendance policies that allow teen parents the flexibility they need to get their children to doctors' appointments and to and from child care can also make staying in school easier. Summer programs can help teen parents finish classes that they may not have had time to complete

during the regular school year, or that they may have missed when their child was born.

In many cases, however, completing a traditional high school program is simply not feasible. In these cases, teen parents should be encouraged to pursue other options.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

Some school districts and cities have alternative programs that can help teen parents complete their high school education. These programs make it easier for teen parents to attend school and graduate. The programs usually provide child care while the parent is attending school. In many cases, the child care center is nearby so that parents and children can interact throughout the school day and continue the bonding process. Some of these programs create individual learning plans that tailor the program to meet the needs and goals of each student in the most efficient way possible. In addition to the regular high school curriculum, teen parents in these programs are often taught parenting skills. The main disadvantage of such programs is that students may not have access to all of the specialized or advanced courses offered in traditional high schools.

DISTANCE EDUCATION

Distance education programs allow students to take courses at home, by mail or through the Internet. These types of programs usually allow students to take courses at their own pace. This can be particularly helpful to teen parents who are working, as well as caring for their child.

The programs may be administered by states or area colleges or universities. One disadvantage of these programs is that they require self-discipline to keep up and complete the program. Some are also expensive.

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THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT DIPLOMA (GED)

If teen parents find that they are not able to earn a high school diploma through any of these programs, another option is to work toward a General Educational Development Diploma (GED). A GED is the equivalent of a high school diploma. In order to receive a GED, a person must pass a test. The test is intended to determine if the person has a level of knowledge that is comparable to what a traditional high school graduate would have.

There are testing sites for the GED all over the United States. Many people take classes to prepare them for the GED test. The GED testing sites often offer these classes or can recommend places that provide the classes.

HIGHER EDUCATION

After earning their high school diploma or GED, teen parents should not assume that further education is not an option. Although higher education is expensive, many forms of financial assistance are

available to those who wish to attend colleges or universities. Advisers at these institutions can help students who have children find the right schedule and course load to help them balance the demands of family, work, and education.

Although it is more difficult for teen parents to complete their education, the obstacles can be overcome. Eventually, their hard work will pay off. As young parents with an education, they are better able to provide for their children and know the feeling of accomplishment that comes from achieving their educational and career goals.

Taking Action

Find out what education options for teen parents are available in your area. Write a summary of what you find. Do you feel that there are enough options? Why or why not?

The Responsibilities of Parenting

CHAPTER 2

Study Guide

Directions: Answer the following questions as you read the chapter. They will help you focus on the main points. Later, you can use this guide to review and study the chapter information.

Section 2–1: Parenting and Families

1. Give a brief definition of parenting. _____

2. Describe three actions you could take to make a positive difference in a child's life. _____

3. How can it help parents to learn about child development? _____

4. Describe four actions you could take to help build your parenting skills. _____

5. For the parenting tasks described below, indicate the correct order and then identify the stage and time period (ages of children) for each, according to Galinsky's model.
 - _____ A. Determine rules: _____
 - _____ B. Establish boundaries: _____
 - _____ C. Begin to imagine yourself as a parent: _____
 - _____ D. Evaluate your parenting: _____
 - _____ E. Become emotionally attached to your child: _____
 - _____ F. Decide what knowledge, skills, and values your child needs: _____

The Responsibilities of Parenting

Chapter 2 continued

6. Describe at least three ways new parents' lifestyles often change. _____

7. Why might a new parent experience some negative emotions? _____

8. When new parents feel overwhelmed, they may argue with one another. Describe how they can get past such trouble spots.

9. What are some of the rewards of parenthood? _____

10. Explain in your own words why each of the following considerations is important to the decision of whether to have children.

A. Emotional maturity: _____

B. Desire for parenthood: _____

C. Health: _____

The Responsibilities of Parenting

Chapter 2 continued

D. Financial concerns: _____

E. Resource management: _____

11. Give an example of a family goal that would require parents to use good resource management skills.

Section 2–2: Teen Parenthood

12. What is sexuality? _____

13. How do hormones affect teens? _____

14. What personal values might a teen use to help make responsible decisions about sexual activity?

15. What is a sexually transmitted disease (STD)? Identify three possible serious effects of STDs.

16. What is the only guaranteed way to prevent STDs and pregnancy? _____

17. Identify four medical problems for which teen mothers are at high risk. _____

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The Responsibilities of Parenting

Chapter 2 continued

18. Why should teen parents make graduating from high school a high-priority goal? _____

19. Why is it especially important to establish paternity when parents do not marry? _____

20. How might relationships with friends change for teens who become parents? _____

21. When teens marry because of pregnancy, what challenge do they face in addition to the challenges of marriage?

22. What special challenges do teens who are single parents face? _____

23. Describe two types of adoption. _____
