**chapters 14-16**

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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Chapter 14

1. Hormones affect the physical, psychological aspects of puberty. They develop sexual desires and heightened emotions. The process initiates from an age between eight and fourteen.
2. Some high schools adopt later school timings to minimize the sleep deprivation from the students.
3. Girls with more body fats reach their puberty period earlier than the girls who are weak or with fewer body fats.
4. Early age puberty in girls is likely to lower self-confidence, more stress/depression, and poor body image than normal girls.
5. Among early maturing boys, usage of alcohol is more than other boys. They tend to more law-breaking and aggressive.

Chapter 15

1. Early age adolescents struggle with conflicting emotions and feelings related to friends and family. Adolescents’ egocentrism leads young people to think about themselves.
2. Adolescents develop an imaginary audience and believes that they are in the spotlight, everyone is watching them and noticing their behavior and appearance.
3. The main characteristics of formal operational thinking include the development of capability of skills like logical thoughts, reasons identification, and systematic planning.
4. Deductive reasoning depends on a common statement, or principle to conclude the situation through logical steps. Inductive reasoning focuses on specific facts to develop a general conclusion.

Chapter 16

1. Identity foreclosure occurs when a child accepts the norms and value given by parents and society without any questions while identity moratorium is developed through self-decision and choices.
2. Parents’ monitoring and guidance play an important role to develop the political and religious identity of adolescents.
3. Today, the number of careers is available and adolescents do not need to choose one, and vocational identity establishes in years. Therefore, it requires specific knowledge and skills for a good job.
4. A teenage boy has foreclosed on gender identity; he might show anger or attraction towards the opposite sex. He can also behave obediently towards authority and society.
5. Peer influence depends on the parents’ behavior. If parents are harsh, then peers influence more while when parents are friendly, peer influence is lesser.
6. When parents try to control their adolescents and their decision, it leads to an argument between them.
7. Parents think, peers are spoiling their adolescence, but in reality, they influence them to adopt desirable behaviors.
8. Limitations by parents and norms of society have great impact over the development of ethical identity of adolescents.