**adolescence-**the period between childhood and adulthood

**crimes-**violations of social mores are considered crimes

**laws-**In modern societies, most mores are formalized as laws. The government enforces laws.

**culture-**everything humans are socialized to do, think, use, and make

**norms-**Norms define what is socially acceptable or unacceptable behavior in particular social situations.

**folkways-**Folkways are customs that members of a group are expected to follow to show courtesy to others.

**socialization-**Socialization is the process of transferring values and standards of behavior to new members of a group so that they can fit into society.

**Divorces per 1000 People**

There has been a considerable increase in the divorce rate all over the world in the last seventy-five years. In the United States, it remains the highest rate in the world. About 40 percent of all American marriages eventually end in divorce. Divorce has also become relatively common in Russia and the United Kingdom.

**Age at first marriage**

In the United States, the median age at which people marry for the fi rst time has risen from 22.8 for men and 20.3 for women in 1960 to 28.2 for men and 26.1 for women in 2010. Th is trend is not limited to the United States. Th e numbers in many countries around the world, especially in western countries, are similar.

**Divorces per 1000 people 1980-2005**

The chart shows divorce rates from 1980 to 2005 in the United States, France and Japan.The number of divorces in Japan has risen from 1995 to 2000. In the United States, there has been a slight decrease in the number of divorces from 2000 to 2005.

从父母、老师和他们的同龄人那儿，男孩、女孩们学会了性别角色。今天越来越多的家长以一种性别平等的方式养育孩子。他们鼓励自己的儿子表达他们的情感。他们鼓励自己的女儿学会独立。然而家长们发现，以性别平等方式养育孩子是非常困难的。他们要长期与电视、书本，同龄人和学校等方面反抗性别歧视。

即使有科学研究已经表明，在男性与女性的头脑中有生物性的差异，这些差异也太微不足道，以至于不能解释男孩女孩在成就上的不同。因此科学家们开始在其他方面寻找原因。

价值观和社会规范在不同文化中有不同表现。因此有些社会规范在一个社会中被认为很重要，在其他社会中却微不足道。社会价值观和标准的差异，有时会导致跨文化的误解。社会价值观和社会规范会不断与时俱进。然而有时内在的价值观变化了，而社会规范却依然保留下来。

在有些社会中婚姻不是个体的集合而是家庭的联合。在很多国家中，尤其是在亚洲，包办婚姻仍然非常盛行。这就意味着父母会决定他的孩子将和谁结婚他们经常选择同一个社会背景的男性女性作为对象，因为他们认为在这种情况下的婚姻将更加成功。

**Use some examples to explain the different ways boys and girls are brought up.**

From the moment of birth, babies are usually treated according to their gender. In the United States and in many western countries, baby girls tend to be dressed in pink clothing and baby boys in blue. Baby girls are handled more gently than boys. Girls are cuddled and kissed while boys are more frequently bounced around and lift ed high in the air. Girls are often given dolls whereas boys are given cars, trucks, and building blocks. Mothers think about how pretty their little girls look but are less concerned about their little boys’ appearance.

**Analyze the different family forms in China and explain the major forms of family unit today.**

Both in China and in many other countries, new forms of the family unit are increasingly common.

There are different types of family forms in China. For example, single and unmarried parents, blended families, nuclear families and extended families. The most popular family type is the extended families. Chinese people love big families with many generations in one household. But now, nuclear families are becoming more and more.

**Illustrate your idea of the relationship between gender and academic achievement.**

Scholars and educators are not certain about the reasons, but there are several theories. One theory is that there are economic reasons for women’s superior performance. Men can often get good jobs even without a lot of education. It is harder for women to do this. Another possible reason is the attitude among boys that it is not “cool” to do well in school. Finally, some educators believe that schools now emphasize skills, such as reading and writing, and behaviors that favor girls over boys.

**Try to explain the importance of peer groups for adolescents’ development.**

Peer groups develop among all age groups, but they are particularly important for adolescents’ development. Th e adolescent peer group teaches its members several important things. First, it teaches social skills – how to get along with other people. Second, the peer group teaches its members the values of friendship among equals. Third, and perhaps most important, it teaches them to be independent from adult authorities.